The CIO News

82

January 2, 1950

1949 VOTING RECORD

HOW CONGRESS VOTED DURING FIRST SESSION

THIS IS a report on a Congress which should have been better. The record of Congress isn't better because a Republican-Dixiecrat coalition had control in many key votes.

The first session of the 81st Congress was a vast improvement over the "awful 80th." It passed a long-sought housing program. It lifted minimum wages from 40c an hour to 75c. It extended rent control—though not nearly in strong enough form.

On foreign affairs, Congress worked effectively. It extended the European Recovery Program with sufficient funds to carry on our works of economic recovery.

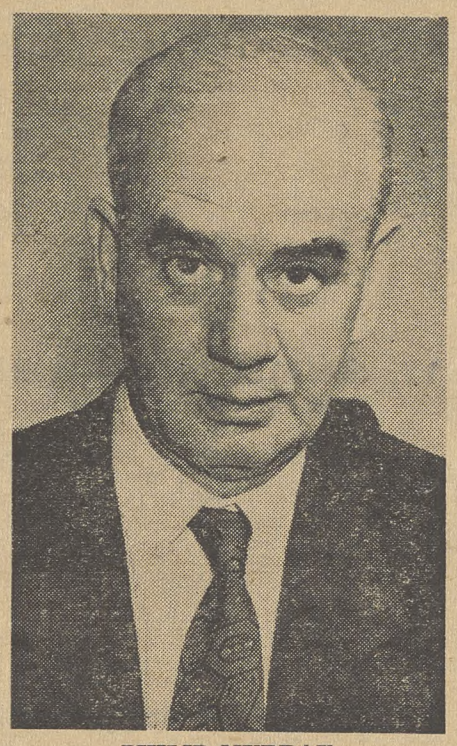
It endorsed the Atlantic Pact to strengthen the democratic nations, and approved a military aid program to help the democracies protect themselves against aggression. It extended and improved the reciprocal trade act, to help promote international commerce and stability.

The 81st Congress made a start on many other elements of the Fair Deal program. The House passed a vastly improved social security bill, an anti-trust measure, a liberalized bill for displaced persons. The Senate endorsed a workable aid-to-education bill and approved a plan for home rule for the nation's capital.

Taft-Hartley Remains

BUT—and it's a big **BUT**—the 81st Congress fell down on the job on many issues.

First and foremost, it failed to repeal the anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act—although T-H repeal had been a basic plank in the winning Democratic platform of 1948. Repeal of Taft-Hartley remains a prime goal of organized labor.



PHILIP MURRAY

"We must have a Congress responsive to the will of the majority of the people—a Congress that will work earnestly for better conditions for all our people."

The first session of the 81st Congress shied away from action on the President's Civil Rights program. That stalling and delay were in large part due to potent pressure from conservative southern Democrats and their allies in the leadership of the Republican party.

Hope of clearing the log-jam of civil rights legislation quickly and effectively lay in proposals for changing the Senate rules—for those rules have favored the filibuster, and the filibuster has been the weapon of defeat for every civil rights bill.

Help For Filibuster

The southern polltaxers filibustered against liberalizing the Senate rules, and most Republicans—despite fine campaign promises—aided and abetted that filibuster. The Dixie-gop coalition won the round, a victory which makes more difficult the closing of debate in the upper branch of Congress.

Republican aid in that fight was appreciated by the Dixiecrats, and throughout the session they paid back—in terms of opposition to many of the Fair Deal measures proposed by President Truman and supported by labor.

The coalition worked to pare down improvements in the wage-hour law, to provide serious weakness in the rent control act, to hamstring action on such projects as the Columbia Valley Authority and to snarl up an anti-monopoly campaign designed to break up soak-the-consumer agreements among big corporations.

1950 Is Crucial

The second session of the 81st Congress has a golden opportunity to improve its record and to enact a substantial portion of the program for which the people voted in 1948.

The eyes of union members and of the public will be focused on Congress during the months ahead—and the record will be remembered in the crucial elections of 1950.

Now, about this 1949 Voting Record.

It is designed to help you understand how your Senators and Congressmen have voted on a series of key tests in both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

But the Voting Record tells only part of the story. It does **not** show how your Congressman or Senator acted in Committee or behind the scenes. It does **not** show whether he was energetic or lazy; whether he voted "right" from conviction or for the record.

Your Decisions

Despite what newspapers or columnists say, this is neither a "black list" nor a "white list" nor a series of "endorsements" for re-election.

Endorsements are made by CIO unions and their Political Action Committees in each state and Congressional district. Those decisions are in the hands of the folks back home.

Part of that decision will be based on the voting record of the 96 Senators and 435 members of the House.

And it's easy to predict that labor's approval is more apt to go to the 14 Senators and 111 Representatives who cast no "wrong" votes, than to the three Senators and the 28 Representatives who cast no "right" votes.

Study this record of your Congressman and Senators; give your dollar to PAC; make sure you're registered to vote. And in the 1950 elections you can help insure continued legislative action for progressive government—government that will be alert to **your** problem.

Joint Effort

Material for this 1949 CIO News Voting Record was prepared by the CIO Legislative Department, the CIO Publicity Department and the CIO Political Action Committee.

A 1950 Voting Record will be issued next summer, after Congress adjourns. It will contain the final record of the 81st Congress, and will be available in time for the 1950 campaign.

THE CIO NEWS 1949 VOTING RECORD

This special 8-page supplement is being printed as a separate CIO publication, for distribution among union members throughout the country.

Prices for the 1949 Voting Record:

5c a copy; 50 for $2.00; 100 for $3.50

500 for $14; 1,000 for $20

Send your orders for the 1949 Voting Record (CIO Publication No. 179), together with check or money order, to:

Publications Department
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

SENATE'S 1949 RECORD

Here's a short description of each of the 16 votes on the opposite page. Read these descriptions of the issues—then see how your Senator voted.

1. T-H REPEAL—LUCAS AMENDMENT *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: This was an Administration effort to knock anti-union injunction provisions out of Sen. Taft's new T-H bill on so-called national emergencies. Sen. Lucas' amendment met united labor's demands for an end to injunctions against unions. It was defeated.

VOTE: To pass the Lucas amendment ..... 44 (R)
To defeat the Lucas amendment ..... 46 (W)

DATE: June 28, 1949.

RESULT: Republican-Dixicrat coalition, encouraged by victory, went on to pass other Taft white-wash "amendments" to Taft-Hartley, and to scuttle repeal of Taft-Hartley.

2. T-H—TAFT INJUNCTION PLAN *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Taft's new language covering so-called national emergency injunctions left this phase of Taft-Hartley Act virtually unchanged in terms of anti-labor intent. It gave new Congressional endorsement to injunctions against unions. Taft bill permitted U. S. seizure of struck plants—but **no** seizure of profits. Taft bill passed.

VOTE: To pass the Taft injunction amendment ..... 50 (W)
To defeat the Taft injunction amendment..... 40 (R)

DATE: June 28, 1949.

RESULT: Drastic anti-labor national emergency injunction of Taft-Hartley was kept in Senate-passed bill.

3. T-H—TAFT 'PACKAGE' *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: This amendment, with few minor changes in language, re-endorsed all of Taft-Hartley Act. Its passage spelled end of hope of repealing T-H during first session of 81st Congress.

VOTE: To pass the Taft "package" amendment ..... 49 (W)
To defeat the Taft "package" amendment ..... 44 (R)

DATE: June 30, 1949.

RESULT: Passage of this amendment, confirming Taft-Hartley Act, ended fight for repeal of anti-labor law in first session of 81st Congress.

4. MINIMUM WAGE—ELLENDER AMDT. *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: This was key Senate test in labor's fight to lift U. S. minimum wages from 40 to 75c an hour. Sen. Ellender (D.La.) proposed only a 65c minimum, which would rise and fall with changes in cost of living. Proposal under-cut whole idea of steady floor under wages. Defeated.

VOTE: To pass Ellender "flexible-65c" minimum..... 26 (W)
To defeat Ellender amendment ..... 51 (R)

DATE: August 31, 1949.

RESULT: Defeat of this and other hobbling amendments paved way for final passage of improved 75c minimum wage law.

5. PUBLIC POWER FUNDS *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Friends of private utilities lobby tried to cut Dept. of Interior Appropriation—in order to eliminate funds for building of power transmission lines from government-owned dams in various sections of the country. It would have set back government's program for cheap power. Amendment was defeated.

VOTE: To keep appropriation for public power lines.... 45 (R)
To eliminate funds for public power lines..... 38 (W)

DATE: August 23, 1949.

RESULT: Government's powerline program was continued, over objections of one of Washington's most potent lobbies.

6. CONFIRMATION OF LELAND OLDS *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Leland Olds, member of the Federal Power Commission for 10 years, was reappointed for another five-year term by Pres. Truman. But private power lobby, objecting to Olds' effort to regulate oil and natural gas rates in interest of public, fought hard with red herrings and smear stories. Olds lost Senate confirmation.

VOTE: To confirm Leland Olds to Federal Power Commission.... 15 (R)
To refuse confirmation of Leland Olds..... 53 (W)

DATE: October 12, 1949.

RESULT: Private business interests won fight for less militant Federal Power Commission regulation of natural gas rates, etc.

7. RENT CONTROL—FULBRIGHT AMDT. *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: This amendment—sponsored by Sen. Fulbright (D.Ark.)—was heartily supported by real estate lobby as method of weakening rent control. It permitted local authorities to abolish rent control in any area with approval of state governor. At issue was principle of continued strong national rent control. Amendment passed.

VOTE: To approve Fulbright amendment ..... 45 (W)
To defeat Fulbright amendment ..... 35 (R)

DATE: March 22, 1949.

RESULT: Passage of amendment contributed heavily to weakening of rent control structure, and helped trend toward widespread lifting of needed controls on rents.

8. PUBLIC HOUSING—BRICKER AMDT. *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Foes of slum clearance and good low-rent housing tried to gut the public housing bill before it was finally passed by Congress. One of the strongest amendments was proposed by Sen. Bricker (R.O.); it would have removed all provisions for low-rent public housing and for rural housing programs. Amendment was defeated.

VOTE: For the Bricker amendment to kill public housing .... 19 (W)
Against the Bricker amendment ..... 58 (R)

DATE: April 21, 1949.

RESULT: Public housing bill, generally in form proposed by Administration and supported by labor, became law—after several years' debate.

9. HOUSING—TAFT AMENDMENT *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Sen. Taft's amendment to housing bill would have cut out most benefits to farmers, by forbidding loans under the bill to farmers for minor farm improvements. Amendment was defeated.

VOTE: For the Taft hobbling amendment ..... 30 (W)
Against the amendment ..... 41 (R)

DATE: April 21, 1949.

RESULT: Defeat of Taft amendment paved way for final passage of bill in form supported by Administration, labor and other groups.

10. 10% BUDGET CUT *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Sen. McClellan (D.Ark.) proposed suspension of Senate rules in order to offer amendment to appropriation bill. His plan—to order the President to cut federal spending appropriations by 5% to 10%. Move was design to "put the President on the spot" and would have hurt administration of vital government services. Defeated.

VOTE: For the McClellan motion to suspend Senate rules.... 49 (W)
Against McClellan motion ..... 28 (R)

DATE: August 29, 1949.

RESULT: Motion—supported by southern Democrats and many Republicans—failed to carry; it lacked the two-thirds majority necessary for suspension of rules.

11. ANTI-FILIBUSTER RULING *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Southern Democrats, abetted by many Republicans, launched filibuster against Administration efforts to modernize Senate debating rules. Vice Pres. Barkley ruled that petition of 33 Senators, seeking to halt that filibuster, was valid. Test came on filibusterers' appeal from Barkley's highly important ruling.

VOTE: To uphold Barkley, curb filibusters ..... 41 (R)
To over-rule Barkley, retain filibuster power.... 46 (W)

DATE: March 11, 1949.

RESULT: Major effort to win lasting reform in Senate rules and prevent filibusters, was defeated.

12. SENATE RULES—WHERRY PLAN *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Following conservatives' victory on filibuster issue, Sen. Wherry (R.Nebr.) offered weak changes to Senate rules in behalf of southern Democrat-GOP coalition. It extended cloture (ending of debate) to subjects not previously covered—but permits endless debate on future proposed rules changes, and permits cloture only on approval of 64 Senators. Wherry proposal was passed.

VOTE: For the Wherry rules proposal ..... 63 (W)
Against the Wherry rules proposal ..... 23 (R)

DATE: March 17, 1949.

RESULT: Power of filibuster bloc was increased by Wherry proposals—and future limitation of filibuster power was made more difficult.

13. TRADE PACTS—MILLIKIN AMDT. *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Amendment of Sen. Millikin (R.Colo.) was most serious of several efforts to weaken government's effort to spur international trade. It would have cut extension of power to negotiate trade agreements from three to two years, and through "peril point" formula sought to cripple trade past program. Amendment was defeated.

VOTE: To adopt Millikin's weakening amendment ..... 38 (W)
To defeat Millikin's amendment ..... 43 (R)

DATE: September 15, 1949.

RESULT: With Millikin amendment defeated, Congress went on to extend Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act along lines sought by CIO.

14. ECA—TAFT-RUSSELL AMENDMENT *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Isolationists and anti-Fair Dealers joined in support of this amendment, which would have trimmed second year fund authorization for Economic Cooperation Administration by flat 10%. Cut would have seriously weakened ERP. Amendment was defeated.

VOTE: For Taft-Russell "10% cut" amendment ..... 23 (W)
Against Taft-Russell amendment ..... 54 (R)

DATE: April 1, 1949.

RESULT: Congress went on to pass generally acceptable appropriation for second year of European Recovery Program.

15. MILITARY AID PROGRAM *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Armaments aid program was proposed to back up North Atlantic Pact, and to give western European democracies help in building defenses against possible aggression. Program was adopted.

VOTE: For military aid program ..... 55 (R)
Against military aid program ..... 24 (W)

DATE: Sept. 22, 1949.

RESULT: With passage of arms aid program, U. S. moved forward to implement western European defenses outlined by North Atlantic Pact.

16. DISPLACED PERSONS—DELAY *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Bill—supported by CIO—to liberalize immigration of European displaced persons, and to remove discriminatory features in 1948 act, was held up for months. Finally reported out, Senators Cain (R., Wash.) and Eastland (D., Miss.) offered amendment returning bill to committee for "further study." Amendment was passed.

VOTE: For the Cain-Eastland delay amendment ..... 36 (W)
Against the Cain-Eastland amendment .... 30 (R)

DATE: October 15, 1949.

RESULT: Action to liberalize DP law was stalled at least until Jan., 1950.

It Was Christmas—But Their Daddy Wasn't There

By AL ZACK

This is a time table of death—sudden death.

This is why two little youngsters in Steubenville, Ohio, had a bewildering Christmas—a Christmas without their father.

This is a story of a big steel corporation that repeatedly ignored pleas of the union to eliminate a dangerous working condition.

This is the story from the official records.

Early 1949—Steelworkers Local Union 1190, through its members on the labor-management safety committee of Wheeling Steel Corp., entered a protest against flue dust pouring from the huge blast furnaces at the Mingo Junction plant which was creating a dangerous situation. Unbelievably heavy, the flue dust, composed of 60% iron ore, was settling on the roofs of the plants. It was particularly dangerous at the South Division, the union charged.

Spring of 1949—The union continued to protest. The pile of flue dust was more than eight inches high on the South Division plant—a structural steel building with a brick curtain wall and steel span roof, built in 1899 and expanded in 1905.

THE FOLLOWING QUOTES are from photostatic copies of the minutes of the labor-management meeting:

April 11, 1949—"The safety representative was asked to report to the general safety committee meeting the danger existing because of the great amount of flue dust lying upon some of the roofs at South Division."

April 13, 1949—"The situation of large amounts of flue dust on roofs was to be reported to general safety meeting, but due to the fact our representative did not attend last meeting of the committee, this item was referred to the next meeting."

May 16, 1949—"Reported that accumulation of flue dust on roofs is very bad."

May 26, 1949—"It was reported that flue dust on roofs of buildings continues to accumulate, and is now higher since reported at last meeting."

June 8, 1949—"Reported that situation of flue dust on roofs remains the same with the exception that more has accumulated."

(Throughout the summer and fall, the union continued to protest. The flue dust continued to accumulate. By early December, the flue dust on South Division roof measured 14 inches.)

December 11, 1949—At about 6:30 p.m., 160 square feet of roof at the South Division plant broke loose and tumbled to the floor 45 feet below, with a terrific roar.

RESCUE SQUADS, guided by a flashlight that continued to burn under the tons of debris, found Ralph DeBacco, a 40-year-old motor inspector, and rushed him to the hospital. DeBacco sustained a fractured leg and internal injuries. But he will live, the doctor said.

The rescue squads continued their work. Four hours later they found the body of John Stoddard, 45, a blowing-room engineer.

Stoddard had died of suffocation.

Two other employes, working near the entrance to the blowing room, escaped uninjured.

December 19, 1949—Union members of the Safety Committee found that the flue dust on the roof of an adjoining building was 13 inches deep.

"I don't know the legal difference between unpremeditated death and murder," said Frank Smith, Chairman of Steel Local 1190's Safety Committee.

"But I do know that this was a needless and wanton waste of human life.

"The Wheeling Steel Corporation, by disregarding our repeated pleas to guard the safety of their employes, has shown utter disregard for life and safety.

"Only the fact that it was Sunday saved many other Steelworkers from serious injury or possible death.

"Our Safety Committee, which includes Earl Rogers, David Dines, John Cifardone and Nello Amedi, has been instructed by the Local to push this investigation to a rapid satisfactory conclusion.

"We are demanding the state take appropriate action. Already, a state safety inspector has ordered the roofs of all the buildings cleaned to prevent another tragedy.

"The Wheeling Steel Corp. had better mark this warning. We will never again permit them to so flagrantly disregard safety warnings from the labor-management committee.

"The union, unlike the company, has a respect for the value of human life. We are determined that Wheeling Steel shall learn this humane philosophy.

"There will never again be another death like this at Mingo Junction."

Labor Dept. Reports

Unemployment Heavy In 12 Areas, Improvement Noted In 20 Others

SOME improvement in the job situation in about half of the nation's 32 areas of heavy unemployment between September and October was noted by the U. S. Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security.

Bureau Dir. Robert C. Goodwin reported the total number of jobless dropped in some 20 of the heavy unemployment areas, while increases in total unemployment were found in 12 sections.

Four of these areas showed an increase amounting to more than 10%. These were Johnstown, Pa., Mount Vernon, and Crab Orchard, Ill., and Vincennes, Ind.

Goodwin reported slight to moderate gains in 13 New England communities and one area in Pennsylvania. Cairo, Ill., was the only city taken out of the "E" listing, the symbol used to designate areas of very substantial labor surplus. None were added to the "E" list.

Reports from some areas not on the Dept. of Labor's "E" list, however, indicate that the unemployment problem is reaching a critical stage.

FOR example, unemployment figures in the big industrial state of New York are reported to be running abnormally high. Preliminary estimates made public last week by the State Labor Dept.'s Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance show that insurance payments to jobless workers in that state were almost 2½ times as large this year as last.

Furthermore, more than 48,000 workers have already drawn all the benefits they are entitled to receive for the "benefit year" that began last June.

(As reported in the CIO News last week, the unemployed in several states have exhausted their unemployment benefits.)

Michigan State and Washtenaw county officials, and representatives of labor, management, church, and social agencies, last week unanimously agreed at a meeting at Ypsilanti that thousands of destitute families are in need of immediate assistance.

Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers said:

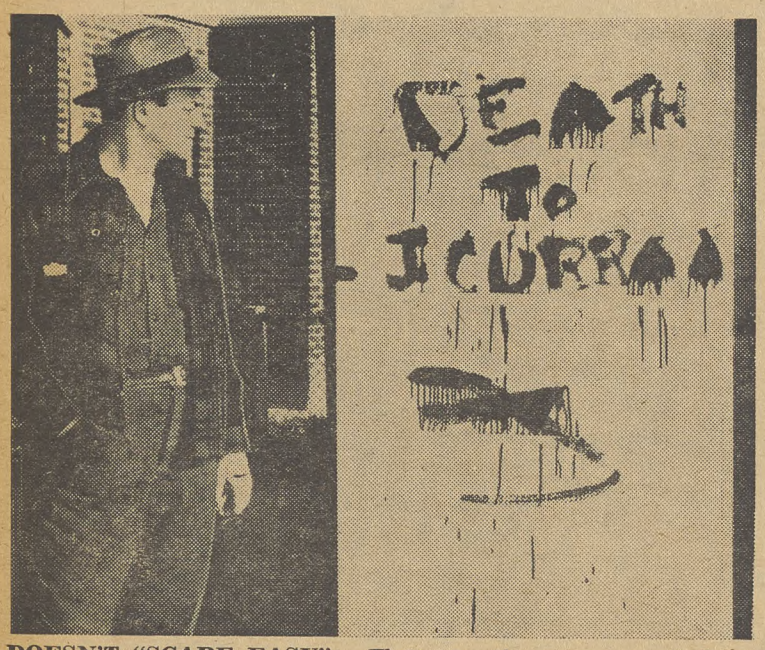
"The UAW-CIO pledges its full support to a three-fold plan of action for Washtenaw County: declaring Washtenaw an emergency area to permit allocation of federal contracts to restore full employment; ending evictions from homes of all unemployed; and mobilizing full state and county resources to meet current welfare needs."

THE areas where the Labor Dept.'s Employment Security Bureau found jobs to be very scarce as of Nov. 30, 1949, were:

Alabama, Jasper; Connecticut, Ansonia, Bridgeport, Bristol, Danielson, Meriden, New Britain, New London-Groton and Waterbury; Illinois, Crab Orchard and Mt. Vernon; Indiana, Terre Haute and Vincennes.

Maine, Biddeford - Sanford; Maryland, Cumberland; Massachusetts, Fall River, Fitchburg, Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford and Worcester; Michigan, Muskegon; New York, Utica-Rome; Pennsylvania, Altoona, Greensburg, Johnstown, Pottsville, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

Rhode Island, Providence; Tennessee, Knoxville; Hawaii, Honolulu.



DOESN'T "SCARE EASY": That was the comment of Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union (above), who is looking at the threat that was painted on the door of his garage at Franklin Square, N. Y.

UAW Issues Plan To Catch Plotters

WITH Detroit police apparently unable to uncover any worthwhile clues in the attempted dynamiting of CIO Auto Workers headquarters two weeks ago, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey issued a "secret witness" plan for persons who have important information but wish to conceal their identity.

Mazey said UAW reward money, which now totals $225,000, would be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the attempted assassination of UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, his brother, Victor, the union's educational director, and the effort to blow up the UAW building. Mazey said:

"Any person who has information he believes will contribute to the solution of any or all of the three crimes; and who, for any reason does not wish to be known, should type or print his information on a plain white paper. He should state all the known facts—names, places and times—as accurately as possible.

"On the last page he should print or type a number, chosen at random, of not less than six figures, such as 748593. A corner should be torn from that page in a jagged line and the same number written on this piece."

The information should then be mailed in a plain envelope, to UAW-CIO, Post Office Box 1714, Detroit, Mich.

Mazey said that if any such information received makes the informant eligible for the reward, UAM will make public through the press and radio the number associated with the letter of information.

FOUND "YULE" BOMB: Frank Krajnik (l.), and George Thomas, maintenance man and night watchman, respectively, at the CIO Auto Workers headquarters in Detroit, found the Christmas wrapped dynamite bomb outside the UAW offices.

The Two Eyes Of Our Congress

One Of Them Will Be Closely Focused On Legislative Proposals And The Other On The 1950 Elections

By ALLAN L. SWIM

BEING POLITICIANS, members of the Congress which goes back into session this week will have one eye on the legislative agenda and the other on the 1950 elections.

This is as it should be. Senators and Congressmen are supposed to be subject to the will of the people as expressed at the polls.

Yes, they're supposed to be. The fact that a number of them aren't means that PAC and other labor political organizations have a big job cut out for them this year.

And as the votes are cast on Capitol Hill our lawmakers will be conscious of the fact that labor plans to turn out a big vote late in 1950.

ALTHOUGH "pre-election fever" may cause some Congressmen and Senators to ease up a bit in their opposition to Fair Deal measures it would be a mistake to expect any miracles.

Labor abhors the Taft-Hartley Act as much as ever. There is every indication that President Truman still adheres to his strong anti-T-H stand.

But there's nothing to indicate that a Taft-Hartley repealer can be pushed through Congress this year.

Those who should know say that the votes just aren't there.

They say, too, that labor has a better chance to change lawmakers than to get current lawmakers to change their votes.

This means T-H is likely to be a major campaign issue.

And it's an issue around which all of labor can rally.

THERE ARE many indications that the explosive Truman civil rights program will be tossed into the hopper early in the session.

This should be done despite the fireworks that would result.

It should be done because civil rights legislation is long overdue—because our nation has assumed a position of leadership which requires us to set outstanding examples in democracy.

Suppose the Dixiecrats stage a filibuster. There have been filibusters before.

Suppose FEPC, poll tax and anti-lynch proposals make some of the Congressmen and Senators squirm. They've squirmed over uncomfortable issues before.

And suppose the Administration fails to push its program through. It has failed to obtain other things it sought.

The groups which suffer from discrimination because of race, creed or color deserve to see their friends make a good fight.

And those who oppose strengthened civil rights deserve to be put on record.

CONGRESS COULD well afford to dive right into the middle of the controversy over federal health insurance.

Few issues in recent years have been so distorted. The insurance plan has been falsely called "socialized medicine," "government medicine" and "bureaucratic medicine."

In an attempt to prevent compulsory health insurance, the American Medical Association has flooded the country with disgustingly phony propaganda.

A few smart, straight-thinking lawmakers could do much to clear up the misconceptions, to counteract the AMA propaganda and at least give the public an opportunity to make up its mind on the basis of facts.

This in itself would be a worthwhile contribution—even if insurance legislation should be defeated.

IT WOULD be foolish at this point to predict that a major portion of the Fair Deal program will have been enacted into law by the time the fall elections arrive.

It would be equally foolish to predict that the Fair Deal is stymied and that progress won't be made.

Despite predictions — anybody's predictions—about what Congress may do, one thing is certain:

Labor has a big political job on its hands this year—and it's an important job that can't be shirked.

Some CIO Political Action Committees already have made their plans for '50. Others are getting ready to square away for the battle.

Both money and "elbow grease" will be needed. And there's no better time than now to give a buck to PAC and to begin limbering up those door-bell pushing fingers.

Labor's Monopoly

The sloganeers of organized industry are at it again and this time their pet phrase is "Organized labor is a monopoly."

It's a neat phrase—one that slips off the tongue easily at Rotary and Kiwanis Club meetings. It looks good in print, too, to those who don't want to play fair with the unions.

The fact that it's phony doesn't seem to bother those who use it.

But it irks those who know and believe in the labor movement. Among the irked is the Cleveland Union Leader, which goes a bit further than merely saying "phooey!"

"Labor too long has had a monopoly over many things, but surely never a monopoly on members' jobs," says the Union Leader.

"Labor still has a monopoly on all of the ramshackle houses in the slums of our great cities . . . Labor has a monopoly on the wards of too many unkempt charity hospitals."

Labor, the Union Leader declares, has a monopoly or near-monopoly on inadequate medical treatment, on fear of unemployment, and on "a million 'tin lizzies' that will be paid for in three years if not attached because a few installments cannot be met."

Organized labor, the paper concludes, "is not now, never has been nor ever will be monopolistic."

All of which leads us to conclude:

Labor would be most happy for somebody to break the monopolies it has on the bad things our society produces.

And it would be equally happy if somebody would crack down on the business monopolies which stifle competition.

Are Physicians Losing People's Respect?

The fear that the Hippocratic oath of the medical profession may become "a curse on the lips of those who can't afford to keep well" is expressed in this editorial from Kenosha (Wis.) Labor:

IT IS A FAR cry from the Hippocratic oath under which doctors swear they will do everything in their power and knowledge to help the sick, to the American Medical Association's rejection of and opposition to all federal programs for medical care.

Not satisfied with going on record against the Truman health plan and the Douglas compromise for catastrophic medical aid, the AMA House of Delegates has voted a $25 compulsory assessment on each and every American doctor in an effort to raise $3 million for its propaganda and lobbying campaign against federal programs.

THESE federal programs include not only attempts to bring adequate medical care to the needy but also aids to medical education, grants for building medical school facilities and voluntary consumer organized health plans. To all of these programs the AMA has turned thumbs down and has attempted to smear the projects with "socialism."

If one adds to their opposition their attitude of preventing DP (displaced persons) doctors from practicing here, the ordinary layman gets the uncomfortable feeling that the American doctor, as a group, is far more interested in retaining his comfortable status quo than in expanding medical facilities.

This view is badly expressed by the New York State Journal of Medicine which says "We readily admit that under (the present system) a certain number of cases of early tuberculosis and cancer, for example, may go undetected. Is it not better that a few should perish than that the majority of the population should be encouraged on every occasion to run sniveling to the doctor?"

On the matter of the $25 compulsory assessment, it doesn't take much to imagine how the commercial press would view an assessment if the AMA were a labor union or how long it would be before the Taft-Hartley Act would be flung at the offenders.

Certainly this act by the AMA should spotlight the inequity of the T-H shackles on Labor's campaign efforts against anti-labor congressmen.

The AMA has made its position clear: Medical care must remain a tight monopoly, without regard to the needs of public health and safety—even at the heavy cost of reducing this once-honorable professional body to a mere political pressure group.

The oath of Hippocrates might well become a curse on the lips of those who can't afford to keep well.

Polio Fund Dwindling

AN APPEAL to CIO members to give unstinted support to the forthcoming March of Dimes drive (Jan. 16-31) has been issued by Pres. Philip Murray.

Murray made his appeal in a letter to the various CIO affiliates in which he pointed out that the CIO has always rallied wholeheartedly behind the annual campaigns of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Noting that many members of the CIO had learned about the scourge of polio through bitter personal experience, Murray said he is sure that members of the CIO will respond as generously in this March of Dimes drive as they have done in the past.

Because the nation was hit in 1949 by the worst polio epidemic in its history, with more than 41,000 stricken, the National Foundation said it is asking everyone to give more than ever to the March of Dimes—to replenish the nearly depleted resources.

Labor unions and affiliated organizations have been requested by James J. Herkenham, Jr., the National Foundation's Director of Labor Services, to make their contributions directly to the local National Foundation chapter in their vicinity.

Egg Price Support Cut

The Agriculture Dept. has announced it will support farm prices of eggs in 1950 at an average of 37c a dozen, 8c below this year. Officials said that should bring retail prices down 8 to 10c, and hopes consumers will use any such saving in buying more eggs. Otherwise Uncle Sam will have to buy up more, and he already has on hand 2,500,000,000.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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The CIO News

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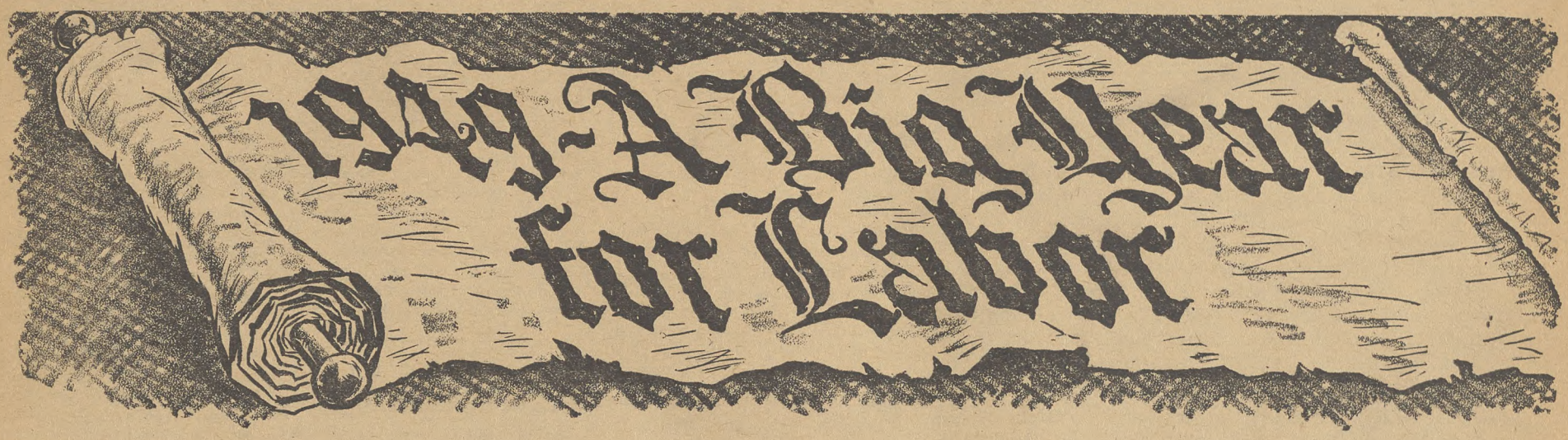


IT WAS A BIG year for labor in America—and there was something doing almost every day in the realm of union affairs.

1949 was the year of big pension victories—and the year that Taft-Hartley didn't get repealed. It was the year that resistance to Communist infiltration in unions mounted toward a dramatic climax—and that economic recession sent unemployment to post-war highs.

JANUARY 1949 was a month of bustle, wonder and hope. The new 81st Congress came to Washington; there was talk of "100 days" of legislation like the New Deal of FDR in

1933. President Truman spelled out his Fair Deal in a fighting State-of-the-Union speech—a speech heartily approved by labor. But the Dixiegop coalition on Capitol Hill settled down for a long, hard fight—and Congress moved slowly.

In Paris, CIO's Secy.-Treas. Jim Carey, with other democratic union leaders, walked out of the World Federation of Trade Unions. They charged it was completely Communist-dominated—and began to rally strength for a new international body controlled by labor unions alone.

FEBRUARY found the battle for Taft-Hartley repeal in full swing, with unions supporting Thomas - Lesinski Bill. By month's end, labor was worried by legislative delays on T-H repeal and other Fair Deal issues.

Several big CIO unions started drafting contract demands—and talked increasingly of need for pensions.

MARCH was the month of questionnaires—from Uncle Sam's income tax collectors and from corporation propaganda agencies. Millions of citizens were asked to tell how they felt about labor laws—in questions that could be answered only in favor of Taft-Hartley. But Dr. William Leiserson, labor relations expert, gave Senators a better answer. He testified at Senate hearings: "I just think T-H is no good."

Congress passed a Swiss-cheese rent control law—and CIO economists began to warn that growing unemployment was a real danger signal.

Senators and Congressmen went home for Easter vacations during **APRIL** — and heard plenty of complaints about lack of progress from folks back home. Rep. Wood of Georgia came up with his new labor bill—promptly called a chip off the T-H block.

In **MAY**, Congressmen passed the anti-labor Wood Bill, 217-203—then, in next-day reversal, recommitted it to a deep-freeze, 212-209. But T-H repeal in House was dead for the session.

CIO Board moved sharply against left-wingers. It censured Mine Mill & Smelter Workers for smear campaign against CIO and Pres. Murray; ordered Farm Equipment Workers to merge with auto union; and called for resignation from the Board of members "unwilling" to follow CIO policy.

A big union — Communications Workers of America—was both willing and able to affiliate with CIO. It did so after a referendum among more than quarter-million members showed huge majority favoring CIO.

And in New York, unions gave strong support to a fellow running for Congress, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

JUNE saw the steel union reminding U. S. Steel that the big, profitable corporation was "morally, legally, contractually" obliged to bargain over pensions. CIO warned its members of a series of sugar-coated "amendments" designed to "improve" Taft-Hartley; the "amendments" were sponsored by —of all people—Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio. Their "one purpose: to maintain all the essential features of the infamous T-H Act."

In **JULY** the Dixiegop coalition passed the Taft T-H "amendments." But anti-T-H votes had about doubled in two years. Steel union-management dispute over pensions, welfare and wages went to a Presidential Fact-Finding Board, while companies screamed "statism."

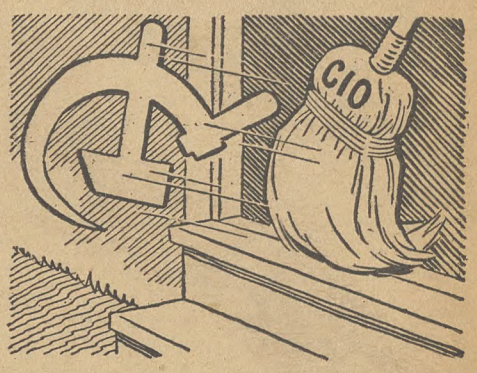
Sen. Robert Wagner of New York, father of the Wagner Act and a great liberal, resigned from office after two years of serious illness. And Van A. Bittner, a founding father of the CIO and head of southern organizing drive, died after long period of poor health.

AUGUST was hot. And in an air-conditioned room where steel fact-finding hearings were in session, arguments flew hot and heavy as union pressed for acceptance of demands. Employment increased — but many areas remained hard hit. CIO in Michigan asked for aid for many distressed areas.

Labor Day, in **SEPTEMBER**, found CIO Pres. Murray charging that recession was delivered "f.o.b. Wall Street." Month ended when steel workers, angered by corporations' turn-down of fact-finding recommendations for welfare and pension plans, walked out on strike—550,000 of them. Henry Ford II, however, bowed to United Auto Workers' $100-a-month pension demand, and Goodrich agreed to rubber union's pension plea.

Congress finally adjourned in **OCTOBER**, after months of Dixiegop obstructionism. But the housing bill had become law, minimum wages had been raised from 40 to 75c an hour, and progress was made toward better social security. On Oct. 31, a momentous CIO convention opened—and Bethlehem Steel agreed to "free" pensions for workers of at least $100 a month.

CIO's 11th convention, in session during first week in **NOVEMBER**, took



major steps against Communist-led groups. "Old UE" was expelled, and new, democratic IUE-CIO was chartered. Farm Equipment union, its leaders having merged with UE, was also expelled. And CIO set up machinery to oust other unions whose leadership follows Communist Party line rather than democratic labor principles. IUE-CIO, at end-of-month convention, reported membership of 230,000—and still growing.

DECEMBER found the pension-for-workers trend growing. IUE won them at Philco; and clothing workers, who have had pensions for past few years, got increase to $100 a month.

In London, CIO joined with scores of other non-Communist union groups —including AFL — in forming new Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

And throughout America, with Congress preparing to return for an all-important session, unions mobilized to follow through on Fair Deal program.

IUE Wins Court Battle For Phila. Local's Funds

PRE-HEARING HUDDLE: Local presidents of IUE-CIO locals at the General Motors electrical division get together with IUE counsel to plan their attack at the NLRB hearing in Dayton, Ohio. The IUE wants an early election to determine the bargaining agent, but UE is seeking to delay the poll. L. to r., Robert Eisner, Local 801, Dayton; Frank Murray, Local 509, Rochester, N. Y.; Sid Sayers, Local 717, Warren, Ohio; Jim Kraft, Local 755, Dayton; Harold Merell, Local 416, New Brunswick, N. J., and Ben Sigal, IUE-CIO attorney.

WHILE NLRB hearings were under way in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York on the right-left wing fight for representation of the electrical workers, Judge Gerald F. Flood in Philadelphia Common Pleas Court dismissed an injunction to prevent IUE-CIO from obtaining the funds of Local 119.

In dismissing the injunction he pointed out that if IUE could sustain the charges made in the Cleveland convention that UE was Communist dominated, "the UE plaintiff would be prevented from receiving the relief of the courts."

Seven members of UE, claiming to represent the workers at the Philadelphia works of the General Electric Co., filed the petition after IUE contended it represented the membership.

JUDGE FLOOD also found that in his opinion UE was not acting in accordance with the local constitution when seven members called a meeting Nov. 27 and ousted officers who had affiliated with IUE. Judge Flood said the seven members failed to serve 24 hours' notice and notify the executive board in writing of the meeting.

He further ruled out UE's contention that under the constitution UE members could not secede, dissolve, or disaffiliate. Judge Flood said the local constitution states that "the organization shall be based upon majority rule at all times."

THE NLRB hearing in Dayton, Ohio, followed the same general pattern of delaying action instigated by UE in similar hearings. In an effort to speed the discussion, NLRB Trial Examiner David Sacks ordered early in the hearings that attorneys could object to his rulings but "could not give their reason for objecting unless given leave by the hearing officer."

The decision brought a storm of protests from UE attorney Martin Kurasch, who described the action as "undemocratic" and "depriving us of our rights." Later the decision was reversed.

Ben Sigal, IUE attorney, called repeatedly for action on the part of the hearing officer to bar "dilatory tactics" of the UE attorneys.

Jan. 11, 1950, has been set for filing briefs.

The Sperry Gyroscope hearing at Lake Success, N. Y., entered its second week. Lateral issues that strayed from the main topic marked this fight of the right-left wing battle for representation of the electrical workers in the area.

General Electric announced late last week that it would terminate its contract with UE upon the expiration of the pact April 1. Under the contract the extension of the contract after the exipration date is automatic unless either the union on the company notifies the other of cancellation at least 90 days in advance.

Feb. 14 Tentative Date Of CIO Board Meeting

Date of the next meeting of the CIO Executive Board has tentatively been set for Tuesday, February 14, by Pres. Philip Murray.

The meeting will be held in the Board Room at CIO headquarters in Washington.

Coming before the meeting will be reports from committees which are in process of conducting hearings on charges of Communist domination, filed against the leadership of 10 unions.

Hearings probably will have been held by Feb. 14 in the case of four unions. United Office & Professional Workers was given a hearing Dec. 19. Hearings are scheduled on Mine Mill & Smelter Workers Jan. 4 and on Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers on Jan. 6. Hearings have not yet been scheduled on United Public Workers, but are likely to be held during January.

Under constitutional changes made at the Cleveland convention, Communist-dominated unions can be expelled from the CIO by the Executive Board, and nominees to the Board found to consistently follow Communist policies can be refused their seats.

Klan Probe Asked In Flint, Michigan

Larry Huber, chairman of the Flint, Mich., PAC, has wired to Gov. Williams urging an immediate investigation on the extent to which the KKK has infiltrated among county and state employes. Huber acted after reports that many such employes are Klan members.

CWA Accepts, Southwest Bell Hedges On Peace Formula

THE CIO Communications Workers Division 20 has agreed to accept the recommendations of a committee composed of the Governors of six states in an effort to avoid a strike against Southwestern Bell Telephone.

The governors on Dec. 29 met first with the union and later with the company.

Afterwards the two groups were called together and offered the following proposals:

1. Representatives of Division 20 and the company would resume bargaining for a 15-day period in an attempt to reach agreement on the disputed issues.

2. At the end of the 15-day period, all unsettled items would be submitted to an impartial board of arbitrators.

The union immediately accepted the proposals. The company accepted the first part but refused to state whether or not it would arbitrate the unsettled items.

"We may strike midnight, Dec. 31, unless the company accepts the entire proposal," a union spokesman said.

"We've done everything we could to avoid a strike," he added. "The Governors and the U. S. Concilation Service have done all they could. Everyone has tried to settle the matter except the company. Now it's up to them."

Fifty thousand members of CWA's huge southwestern Division 20 from Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Illinois had previously voted 4 to 1 for a strike against the company.

The strike vote was taken, according to a union spokesman, when negotiations, which began two months ago, broke down Dec. 23.

The union agreed at a meeting called Dec. 23 by Gov. Smith to delay the strike 10 days. The state's chief executive had threatened to invoke the King-Thompson Act if the workers did not agree to the postponement.

The law, enacted in 1947 after a national 41-day strike, makes it illegal to support a utility strike in Missouri or refuse to work for a state agency taking over a strike-bound utility.

A UNION CALLING a utility strike or a utility bringing on a work stoppage by conducting a lockout, would forfeit $10,000 a day for each day of the stoppage, the money to be recovered by civil suit and paid to the public school fund of the state.

Any union officer calling or participating in a strike would forfeit $1000. Strikers would lose their seniority and could be reemployed only as new workers.

Smith's action in calling the state heads together followed a pattern set in the Missouri Pacific railroad dispute last October, when the governors of the affected states succeeded in working out a formula which ended that 46-day strike. The Missouri governor spearheaded that effort.

The union had accused Southwestern Bell of following the union-busting pattern fostered by the parent company—the AT&T—in pre-strike vote bargaining sessions.

It said the company had finally, after much stalling, completely turned down a union wage demand and that its attitude conforms with Bell policy throughout the country.

"The only offer Southwestern Bell has made," a union source said, "has been to renew the contract without a wage reopener. It has refused to negotiate pension changes on the grounds that its unilateral change should be satisfactory. It has refused to move on working conditions."

The union has made no specific wage demands but has indicated it wants an increase of 15c an hour.

ON ANOTHER front, CWA negotiators were also running into typical AT&T opposition.

Division Six, comprising 11,000 Western Electric installers throughout the nation, also has met blunt refusal on all proposed contract terms. The company flatly stated that it will grant no wage increases. It has refused to eliminate the merit range to which Western Electric installers are subjected and which prevents the great majority from ever achieving top wages.

Transfer and subsistence allowances are of the "utmost importance" to Western Electric installation workers who live away from home. Because of low wages and insufficient allotments from the company, these workers are forced to live under sub-standard conditions, the union says. Western Electric has refused upward revision of these allowances.

(Some 250 CWA installers recently ended a two-week walkout against Western Electric in St. Louis when the company agreed to submit a subsistence allowance provision to arbitration. The men were demanding $4.25 daily allowance and the company had offered $8 a week for 10 weeks and $4 weekly thereafter.)

DISTRICT SIX negotiators also report several "unusual" company offers in regard to pensions.

One proposal, promptly rejected by the union, would give the company the right to make changes in the pension program at will.

The company then offered a separate pension agreement which would prevent degrading of pensions during the contract. This contract would also prevent the company from making other changes without giving the union 30 days' notice. If, however, the division and the company could not reach agreement during this period, the company would still have the right to change the pension provisions at will. This "offer" also was rejected.

Division 18 negotiators, bargaining for 6,000 Western Electric sales dept. workers have been unable to get even a concrete "no" from the company. Negotiations conducted under a wage reopener are completely stalemated, according to union officials.

On the West Coast, Division 61 has succeeded in eliminating segregated seniority lists which discriminated against Negro building service workers in the Southern California area of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

The Los Angeles CIO Council assisted the division in convincing the company that this discriminatory practice should stop.

WHILE THE Communications Workers battled for decent wages and working conditions, AT&T announced last week that $200 million more in capital will be raised to continue the Bell System's huge expansion program.

Daniel Tobin Lauds Victory Of Steel Union

Pres. Daniel J. Tobin of the AFL Teamsters, warmly congratulated the CIO Steelworkers for their steel strike victory, in an interview at Pittsburgh. Said Tobin:

"We congratulate the Steelworkers on their wonderful, brainy, diplomatic, strategic position that they took during their strike. With patience, endurance and the highest kind of intelligence, based on experience, they were successful in winning for their many thousands of steel workers, one of the finest conditions for protection in sickness, distress or in old age or death that was ever obtained for a labor union in this or any other country.

"Again the International Brotherhood of Teamsters desires to compliment them and congratulate them on what I consider one of the outstanding achievements of organized labor in recent years."

Newspaper Official Pays Fine For Employe He Prosecutes

In Wilkes-Barre, Pa., it sometimes costs money to have a CIO Newspaper Guildsman arrested.

No-one should know this better than Vice Pres. A. Dewitt Smith of the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader Evening News.

He had police arrest Merle Edwards, circulation supervisor and ANG member, for parking his car in an alley alongside the news plant, which had been declared a no-parking area by management of the paper.

When Edwards came to work the next day he was given a summons. At the hearing before an alderman Smith was the prosecutor.

The alderman's decision was: "$3.50 or three days in jail."

"I don't have the $3.50, so I'll have to go to jail," Edwards replied.

Smith, confronted with the possibility of a circulation territory uncovered for three days while Edwards languished in a cell, dug into his pocket and brought out three $1 bills. Edwards supplied the 50 cents.

	1. Taft-Hartley—Lucas Amdt.	2. Taft-Hartley—Injunction Amdt.	3. Taft-Hartley—'Package' Amdt.	4. Minimum Wage—Ellender Amdt.	5. Public Power Funds.	6. Leland Olds Confirmation.	7. Rent Control—Fulbright Amdt.	8. Housing—Bricker Amdt.	9. Housing—Taft Farm Amdt.	10. 10% Budget Cut—McClellan Amdt.	11. Filibusters—Barkley Ruling.	12. Senate Rules—Wherry Amdt.	13. Trade Pacts—Millikin Amdt.	14. ECA—Taft-Russell Amdt.	15. Military Aid Program.	16. DP's—Cain-Eastland Amdt.
ALABAMA																
Hill (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R
Sparkman (D)	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	A
ARIZONA																
Hayden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	A	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W
McFarland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W
ARKANSAS																
Fulbright (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	W	W	X	R	R	R	W
McClellan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	X	X	R	W	W	X
CALIFORNIA																
Downey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	W
Knowland (R)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R
COLORADO																
Johnson (D)	R	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	A	X	R	W	W	W	W	W
Millikin (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
CONNECTICUT																
Baldwin (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	R	W	X	R	W	A	Z	A	R
McMahon (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R
DELAWARE																
Frear, Jr. (D)	R	W	R	W	W	A	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	Z	W	A
Williams (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W
FLORIDA																
Holland (D)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W
Pepper (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z
GEORGIA																
George (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
Russell (D)	W	W	W	X	R	W	W	R	R	X	W	W	R	W	W	W
IDAHO																
Dworshak (R) Sworn in 10/15/49)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	W
Taylor (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	X	X	A
ILLINOIS																
Douglas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	Z	R	R	R
Lucas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIANA																
Capehart (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W
Jenner (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W
IOWA																
Gillette (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	W	R	A	W	X	R	R	W	W	A
Hickenlooper (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W
KANSAS																
Reed (R)	(Deceased.)															
Schoeppel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W
KENTUCKY																
Chapman (D)	W	W	W	W	Z	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W
Withers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	Z	R	R	A
LOUISIANA																
Ellender (D)	X	X	X	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
Long (D)	R	R	R	W	Z	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	X	W	R
MAINE																
Brewster (R)	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	A	W	A	W
Smith (R)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	W	R	W	W	R	R	R
MARYLAND																
O'Conor (D)	R	W	W	A	A	W	R	W	A	W	R	X	R	R	R	R
Tydings (D)	R	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	A	W	R	W	R	R	Z	A
MASSACHUSETTS																
Lodge, Jr (R)	R	W	R	A	A	W	R	R	W	A	R	R	A	Z	Z	R
Saltonstall (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R
MICHIGAN																
Ferguson (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	X	R	R	W	R	R	R
Vandenberg (R)	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	A
MINNESOTA																
Humphrey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Thye (R)	R	R	W	R	Z	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	R	R	A
MISSISSIPPI																
Eastland (D)	W	W	W	W	W	X	A	A	A	W	W	W	R	Z	A	W
Stennis (D)	W	W	W	W	R	X	A	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	X
MISSOURI																
Donnell (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W
Kem (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MONTANA																
Ecton (R)	A	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Murray (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	Z	Z	R	R	R	Z

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NEBRASKA																
Butler (R)	W	W	W	W	A	X	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	X	X	X
Wherry (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
NEVADA																
Malone (R)	Z	Z	Z	R	R	W	A	R	R	W	W	R	W	X	W	W
McCarran (D)	R	R	R	A	X	A	W	A	A	X	W	W	X	R	A	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE																
Bridges (R)	A	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	X	W	W	W	A	R	A
Tobey (R)	A	A	R	R	R	X	R	R	W	A	Z	R	W	X	R	Z
NEW JERSEY																
Hendrickson (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R
Smith (R)	W	W	W	R	W	X	R	R	W	W	R	W	X	A	Z	A
NEW MEXICO																
Anderson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R
Chavez (D)	R	R	R	A	W	Z	R	R	A	R	R	A	Z	A	R	Z
NEW YORK																
Ives (R)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R
Dulles (R) (Sworn in 7/8/49)				A	W	W	*	*	*	W	*	*	X	*	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA																
Graham (D) (Sworn in 3/29/49.)	R	R	R	R	R	R	*	A	A	*	*	*	R	R	R	R
Hoey (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W
NORTH DAKOTA																
Langer (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W
Young (R)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	X	W
OHIO																
Bricker (R)	W	W	W	A	W	X	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	A
Taft (R)	W	W	W	R	X	X	W	R	W	W	R	W	X	W	W	R
OKLAHOMA																
Kerr (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	W	W	R	Z	R	W
Thomas (D)	R	R	R	Z	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	A	W	Z	R	W
OREGON																
Cordon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
Morse (R)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	A	R	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA																
Martin (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	A
Myers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	Z	R	R
RHODE ISLAND																
Green (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Leahy (D) (Sworn in 8/24/49)				R	*	W	*	*	*	R	*	*	R	*	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA																
Johnston (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
Maybank (D)	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	X	R	X
SOUTH DAKOTA																
Gurney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
Mundt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	A	A
TENNESSEE																
Kefauver (D)	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	W	Z	R	A	Z
McKellar (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W
TEXAS																
Connally (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	R	W	W	R	R	R	X
Johnson (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
UTAH																
Thomas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
Watkins (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
VERMONT																
Aiken (R)	R	W	R	R	A	Z	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	Z	R
Flanders (R)	W	W	W	R	W	X	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	A
VIRGINIA																
Byrd (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
Robertson (D)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	R	R	A
WASHINGTON																
Cain (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W
Magnuson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA																
Kilgore (D)	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Neely (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WISCONSIN																
McCarthy (R)	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	W	R	R	R
Wiley (R)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	A	W	R	W	A	R	R	R
WYOMING																
Hunt (D)	R	R	R	A	R	X	R	R	R	A	R	W	X	R	A	A
O'Mahoney (D)	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	Z	W	R	A	Z

READING THE SENATE RECORD

Symbol **R** means a **Right** vote, from viewpoint of CIO.

Symbol **W** means a **Wrong** vote.

Symbol **A** means Senator was **Absent** and **not paired.**

Symbol **Z** means Senator was **paired Right.**

Symbol **X** means Senator was **paired Wrong.**

Symbol * means Senator was not in office at the time of vote.

HOUSE VOTING RECORD

Here's a short description of each of the 13 key votes in the House of Representatives which are recorded on the next three pages. Read the description of these issues—then see how your Congressman voted on them.

1. TAFT-HARTLEY—WOOD BILL *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Rep. Wood (D. Ga.) proposed substitute bill in place of Taft-Hartley repeal bill. The Wood Bill was just as bad, if not worse, than T-H itself. Wood's substitute bill was passed.

VOTE: For the Wood Bill ..... 217 (W)
Against the Wood Bill ..... 203 (R)

DATE: May 3, 1949.

RESULT: Bill stymied efforts in House to repeal T-H during first session of 81st Congress.

2. T-H—RECOMMITTAL OF WOOD BILL *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Day after Wood Bill had been passed, foes of Taft-Hartley moved to recommit it—that is, bury it back in committee and nullify House passage of the Wood anti-union measure. Recommittal was voted.

VOTE: To recommit the Wood Bill ..... 212 (R)
Against recommittal ..... 209 (W)

DATE: May 4, 1949.

RESULT: Action nullified passage of Wood Bill, which contained many provisions more anti-union than T-H itself.

3. MINIMUM WAGE—LUCAS BILL *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Rep. Lucas (D. Tex.) offered bill as substitute to Administration proposal to improve wage-hour law. Lucas Bill provided for mass exemptions of workers from protection of wage-hour law, and weakened enforcement. Lucas was defeated in effort to install 65c base pay, rising and falling with cost of living. But main elements of his weakening bill were approved.

VOTE: For the Lucas Bill ..... 225 (W)
Against the Lucas Bill ..... 181 (R)

DATE: August 10, 1949.

RESULT: Some of worst elements of Lucas bill were removed in Senate-House conference committee—but effect of coalition-supported Lucas Bill was to weaken the 75c minimum pay bill that finally was passed by Congress.

4. RENT CONTROL—WILLIAMS AMDT. *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Rep. Williams (D. Miss.) offered amendment to rent control act to permit local government units—cities, counties, states—to order lifting of rent controls. Proposal had strong backing of real estate lobby, which saw it as means of weakening national rent control program. Amendment passed, was later watered down a bit.

VOTE: For the Williams decontrol amendment ..... 227 (W)
Against the Williams decontrol amendment 188 (R)

DATE: March 15, 1949.

RESULT: Williams amendment, and others, weakened whole fabric of national rent control—and led to widespread decontrols and spiralling rent costs for tenants in many big areas.

5. HOUSING—REES AMENDMENT *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Amendment to Administration housing bill was offered by Rep. Rees (R. Kans.), to strike out entire section providing for low-rent public housing for lowest-income families. It would have crippled government slum clearance program. Amendment was defeated.

VOTE: For Rees amendment ..... 204 (W)
Against Rees amendment ..... 209 (R)

DATE: June 29, 1949.

RESULT: Housing bill became law—with effective slum-clearance and low-rent housing provisions.

6. SOCIAL SECURITY—RECOMMITTAL *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Ways & Means Committee reported out social security bill containing many of improvements long advocated by labor. Republicans sought to send the bill back to committee with instructions to report out another, much weaker GOP bill. Recommital motion was defeated.

VOTE: For motion to recommit social security bill 112 (W)
Against recommital motion ..... 232 (R)

DATE: October 5, 1949.

RESULT: House went on to pass, almost unanimously, the social security bill—increasing benefits and improving coverage.

7. ANTI-MONOPOLY—CELLER BILL *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Bill introduced by Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.) was designed to close old loopholes in Clayton Anti-Trust law. Celler bill prevents mergers in restraint of trade by forbidding one corporation from buying out assets of another. Bill was passed.

VOTE: For the Celler anti-trust bill ..... 223 (R)
Against the Celler anti-trust bill ..... 92 (W)

DATE: August 15, 1949.

RESULT: Long needed reform in anti-trust legislation moved step nearer to final passage.

8. WEAKENING NATURAL GAS ACT *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Bill, strongly supported by oil and gas corporation lobbies, would have banned future control by Federal Power Commission of natural gas sales to interstate pipeline companies. Effect would be to raise consumer price levels for natural gas by scores of millions of dollars a year. Bill passed.

VOTE: For weakening the Natural Gas Act ..... 183 (W)
Against weakening the Natural Gas Act ..... 131 (R)

DATE: August 5, 1949.

RESULT: Passage of bill by House was severe blow to gas consumers—but Senate has not yet acted upon it.

9. ANTI-POLLTAX BILL *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Bill outlaws payments of polltaxes as requirement for voting in federal primaries and elections. Polltaxes, still imposed in seven southern states, keeps millions of lower-income families from voting—and help keep many Congressional reactionaries in office. Bill passed House—for fifth time in recent years.

VOTE: For the anti-polltax bill ..... 273 (R)
Against the anti-polltax bill ..... 116 (W)

DATE: July 26, 1949.

RESULT: Bill is cleared for action in Senate—where southern polltax block has threatened filibuster if it comes up for vote.

10. RULES COMMITTEE CHANGES *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Proposal was designed to limit pigeon-hole powers of House Rules Committee—where southern Democrats and Republicans have held up many liberal bills. Proposal permitted committee chairmen to bring bills directly to House floor 21 days after Rules Committee had considered them. Proposal was approved.

VOTE: To liberalize House rules ..... 275 (R)
Against liberalizing House rules ..... 143 (W)

DATE: January 3, 1949.

RESULT: Changed rules and procedures have helped stop powerful House Rules Committee from "vetoing" many important bills.

11. TRADE PACTS—RECOMMITTAL *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Rep. Simpson (R. Pa.) offered motion to recommit to committee the Administration's bill to extend and liberalize government's power to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements, as spur to international commerce. Recommittal motion was defeated.

VOTE: For Simpson recommittal motion ..... 151 (W)
Against Simpson recommittal motion ..... 241 (R)

DATE: February 9, 1949.

RESULT: House approved reciprocal trade agreements power for three years—and Senate concurred later in session. Passage of bill corrected limitations imposed by GOP-controlled 80th Congress.

12. ECA—ADDITIONAL FUNDS *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Vote was to provide $150 million additional funds for Economic Cooperation Administration, as approved by Senate amendment to ECA appropriation bill. Additional funds were needed to bolster effectiveness of European Recovery Program. Amendment was approved.

VOTE: For the additional ECA funds ..... 177 (R)
Against the additional ECA funds ..... 124 (W)

DATE: September 29, 1949.

RESULT: Vote helped provide sufficient funds to carry on second year of European Recovery Program.

13. MILITARY AID PROGRAM *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Vote was on the Senate-House conference report to provide funds for military assistance to western European nations which signed North Atlantic Pact as defense against aggression. The bill passed.

VOTE: For the Conference Report ..... 224 (R)
Against the Conference Report ..... 109 (W)

DATE: September 28, 1949.

RESULT: Through military aid program, U. S. implemented North Atlantic Pact to help insure democratic nations power to withstand aggression.

36 SENATORS, ALL OF HOUSE FACE '50 CONTESTS

AT LEAST 36 Senators and all members of the House of Representatives are up for re-election this November. With so many seats at stake, the outcome of the 1950 election is sure to determine the control of both Houses for the next two years.

Most of these Senators and Representatives already have made substantial records—one way or the other—by their votes on key issues that came up in 1949. A few who were named to fill vacancies will come before the voters chiefly upon the records they make in the coming session of Congress.

Senators up for re-election are:

Hill (D, Ala); Hayden (D, Ariz); Fulbright (D, Ark); Downey (D, Calif); Millikin (R, Colo); McMahon (D, Conn); Benton (D, Conn); Pepper (D, Fla); George (D, Ga); Taylor (D, Idaho); Dworshak (R, Idaho); Lucas (D, Ill); Capehart (R, Ind); Hickenlooper (R, Iowa); Darby (R, Kas); Withers (D, Ky); Long (D, La); Tydings (D, Md); Donnell (R, Mo); McCarran (D, Nev); Tobey (R, NH); Lehman (D, NY); Hoey (D, NC); Graham (D, NC); Young (R, ND); Taft (R, Ohio); Thomas (D, Okla); Morse (R, Ore); Myers (D, Pa); Leahy (D, RI); Johnston (D, SC); Gurney (R, SD); Thomas (D, Utah); Aiken (R, Vt); Magnuson (D, Wash); Wiley (R, Wis).

LINE-UP ON 13 MAJOR ISSUES

	1. Taft-Hartley—Wood Bill.	2. T-H—Wood Bill Recommittal.	3. Minimum Wage—Lucas Amdt.	4. Rent Control—Williams Amdt.	5. Public Housing—Rees Amdt.	6. Social Security—Recommittal.	7. Anti-Trust—Celler Bill.	8. Natural Gas Bill.	9. Anti-Poll Tax Bill.	10. Rules Committee—Changes.	11. Trade Pacts—Recommittal.	12. ECA Funds—Conference Report.	13. Military Aid Program.
ALABAMA													
3 Andrews (D)	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
9 Battle (D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	Z	R	R
1 Boykin (D)	W	W	W	W	A	R	A	W	W	W	R	R	R
6 deGraffenried (D)	A	A	W	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	R
7 Elliott (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	R
2 Grant (D)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
4 Hobbs (D)	X	X	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R
8 Jones (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
5 Rains (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	A	A
ARIZONA													
1 Murdock (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
2 Patten (D)	R	R	R	W	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ARKANSAS													
1 Gathings (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
7 Harris (D)	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
5 Hays (D)	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	X	R	R	R	R
2 Mills (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
6 Norrell (D)	W	R	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	R	W	R
4 Tackett (D)	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W
3 Trimble (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
CALIFORNIA													
7 Allen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W
8 Anderson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	A
11 Bramblett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	A	A
14 Douglas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	Z
18 Doyle (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2 Engle (D)	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	A	X
4 Havenner (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
20 Hinshaw (R)	W	W	X	W	W	W	A	X	R	W	W	W	R
19 Holifield (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16 Jackson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	A	W	W	W
3 Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	R	R
17 King (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15 McDonough (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
23 McKinnon (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	Z	R	R	R	R	R
6 Miller (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
12 Nixon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R
22 Phillips (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	R	W	W	A	A
13 Poulson (R)	W	W	X	A	W	W	R	W	R	A	Z	W	W
1 Scudder (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R
21 Sheppard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	Z	A	R
10 Werdel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9 White (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W
COLORADO													
4 Aspinall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Carroll (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2 Hill (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
3 Marsalis (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CONNECTICUT													
4 Lodge (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	A	R
3 McGuire (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
5 Patterson (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R
1 Ribicoff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	Z	Z	R	R	A	R
AL Sadlak (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Z	R	R	W	W	R
2 Woodhouse (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	Z	R	R	R	A	A
DELAWARE													
AL Boggs (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W

READING THE HOUSE RECORD

Symbol **R** means a **Right** vote, from viewpoint of the CIO.

Symbol **W** means a **Wrong** vote.

Symbol **X** means Representative was **paired Wrong.**

Symbol **Z** means Representative was **paired Right.**

Symbol **A** means Representative was **Absent** and **not paired.**

Symbol * means Representative was not in office at time of vote.

	1. Taft-Hartley—Wood Bill.	2. T-H—Wood Bill Recommittal.	3. Minimum Wage—Lucas Amdt.	4. Rent Control—Williams Amdt.	5. Public Housing—Rees Amdt.	6. Social Security—Recommittal.	7. Anti-Trust—Celler Bill.	8. Natural Gas Bill.	9. Anti-Poll Tax Bill.	10. Rules Committee—Changes.	11. Trade Pacts—Recommittal.	12. ECA Funds—Conference Report.	13. Military Aid Program.
FLORIDA													
2 Bennett (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	Z	W	R
5 Herlong (D)	W	R	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	R	R	R	R
1 Peterson (D)	W	R	W	W	A	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	R
6 Rogers (D)	W	W	W	W	W	Z	W	W	W	R	R	R	R
3 Sikes (D)	R	R	W	W	W	R	A	X	X	R	R	W	R
4 Smathers (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	X	R	R	R	R
GEORGIA													
10 Brown (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
4 Camp (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
2 Cox (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
5 Davis (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R
7 Lanham (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	R
3 Pace (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	R
1 Preston (D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
6 Vinson (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	Z	X	W	R	R	Z	Z
8 Wheeler (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W
9 Wood (D)	W	W	W	A	W	R	A	X	W	W	R	A	W
IDAHO													
2 Sanborn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A
1 White (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	W
ILLINOIS													
16 Allen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	X	A	W	W	X	X
17 Arends (R)	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
26 Bishop (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
4 Buckley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
11 Chesney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R
19 Chiperfield (R)	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
13 Church (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
1 Dawson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8 Gordon (D)	R	R	Z	R	R	R	Z	Z	R	R	R	R	R
10 Hoffman (R)	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	Z	A	W	W	X	R
23 Jenison (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	A	W	W	W
12 Jonas (R)	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	Z	R	W	W	W	A
3 Linehan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
21 Mack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	A	A
15 Mason (R)	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W
22 McMillen (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	A
6 O'Brien (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2 O'Hara (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
25 Price (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
14 Reed (R)	W	W	W	W	W	X	X	W	R	W	X	X	X
7 Sabath (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	A
20 Simpson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
18 Velde (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
24 Vursell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	A	W	W	W	W
9 Yates (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIANA													
3 Crook (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8 Denton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R
2 Halleck (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	X	R	W	X	W	W
6 Harden (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	A
10 Harvey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	A	X
11 Jacobs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W
4 Kruse (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	X	R	R	R	R	R
1 Madden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7 Noland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	X	R	R	R	R	R
5 Walsh (D)	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R
9 Wilson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	W
IOWA													
5 Cunningham (R)	W	R	W	W	W	X	W	R	R	W	W	W	R
6 Dolliver (R)	W	W	X	W	W	W	A	X	R	W	X	W	W
3 Gross (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
8 Hoeven (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W
7 Jensen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4 LeCompte (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R
1 Martin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	A
2 Talle (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
KANSAS													
1 Cole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
5 Hope (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R
3 Meyer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	X	W	W
4 Rees (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W
2 Scrivner (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
6 Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

HOUSE VOTING RECORD

(Continued from Page 5)

	1. Taft-Hartley—Wood Bill.	2. T-H—Wood Bill Recommittal.	3. Minimum Wage—Lucas Amdt.	4. Rent Control—Williams Amdt.	5. Public Housing—Rees Amdt.	6. Social Security—Recommittal.	7. Anti-Trust—Celler Bill.	8. Natural Gas Bill.	9. Anti-Poll Tax Bill.	10. Rules Committee—Changes.	11. Trade Pacts—Recommittal.	12. ECA Funds—Conference Report.	13. Military Aid Program.
KENTUCKY													
8 Bates (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	X	R	W	R	R	R
4 Chelf (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
1 Gregory (D)	W	W	A	R	R	A	A	X	W	W	R	A	A
9 Golden (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	Z	W	R
3 Morton (R)	W	W	W	W	Z	A	A	A	R	R	W	W	W
7 Perkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R
5 Spence (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6 Underwood (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
2 Whitaker (D)	A	R	R	R	A	R	A	X	X	R	Z	A	A
LOUISIANA													
8 Allen (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	A	A
2 Boggs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	Z	A
4 Brooks (D)	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	A	A
1 Hebert (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	R	R	A	X
7 Larcade (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	X	W	W	R	W	W
6 Morrison (D)	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	X	W	R	R	Z	Z
5 Passman (D)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	X	W	R	R	W	W
3 Willis (D)	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	A	X
MAINE													
3 Fellows (R)	W	W	A	W	W	X	A	W	W	W	W	A	A
1 Hale (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	R
2 Nelson (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
MARYLAND													
6 Beall (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	Z	R	W	W	A	W
2 Bolton (D)	W	R	W	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W
4 Fallon (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W
3 Garmatz (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	Z	Z
1 Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
5 Sasscer (D)	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS													
6 Bates (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R
4 Donohue (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	W	A	A
2 Furcolo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R
8 Goodwin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	W
10 Herter (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	R	R
1 Heselton (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
11 Kennedy (D)	R	R	Z	R	R	R	A	Z	R	R	W	A	R
7 Lane (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R
14 Martin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	R
12 McCormack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	W	R	R	R	R	R
9 Nicholson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W
8 Philbin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W
5 Rogers (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	A
13 Wigglesworth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R
MICHIGAN													
12 Bennett (R)	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
6 Blackney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	R
8 Crawford (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	A
15 Dingell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	Z	A	Z
17 Dondero (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	X	W	W
9 Engel (R)	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R
5 Ford (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	X	R	R	W	W	R
4 Hoffman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W
16 Lesinski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R
2 Michener (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R
13 O'Brien (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
11 Potter (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	X	Z	R	W	W	W
14 Rabaut (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R
1 Sadowski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	A	X
3 Shafer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	X	A	W	A	W	X	W	W
7 Wolcott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	A	A
10 Woodruff (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W
MINNESOTA													
7 Andersen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
1 Andresen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	X	W	W	W	W
8 Blatnik (D)	R	R	R	Z	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	X
9 Hagen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
5 Judd (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	Z	R	R
6 Marshall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
4 McCarthy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2 O'Hara (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
3 Wier (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
MISSISSIPPI													
4 Abernethy (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W
6 Colmer (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
1 Rankin (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
2 Whitten (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
3 Whittington (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	A	R
7 Williams (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	A	W	W
5 Winstead (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	R	R	R

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MISSOURI													
5 Bolling (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R
9 Cannon (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8 Carnahan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R
6 Christopher (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 Irving (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	A	A
10 Jones (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
12 Karst (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13 Karsten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Magee (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	R
2 Moulder (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
7 Short (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	A	A
11 Sullivan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3 Welch (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
MONTANA													
2 D'Ewart (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 Mansfield (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	Z	Z
NEBRASKA													
1 Curtis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
4 Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	W
2 O'Sullivan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3 Stefan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W
NEVADA													
AL Baring (D)	R	R	Z	R	R	A	A	Z	R	R	R	A	A
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
2 Colton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R
1 Merrow (R)	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	R	R	R	R	R
NEW JERSEY													
11 Addonizio (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3 Auchincloss (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	R	W	W	W	R
8 Canfield (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
6 Case (R)	R	R	W	W	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R
5 Eaton (R)	W	W	X	W	W	W	A	A	R	W	A	A	R
2 Hand (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	Z	R	R	W	X	W
14 Hart (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 Howell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R
12 Kean (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	Z	R	R	W	R	A
13 Norton (D)	R	R	Z	R	R	A	A	Z	R	R	Z	A	A
10 Rodino (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7 Thomas (R)	A	X	A	A	X	A	A	A	A	W	A	A	A
9 Towe (R)	W	W	W	W	W	X	A	A	R	R	X	W	W
1 Wolverton (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	A	R
NEW MEXICO													
AL Fernandez (D)	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
AL Miles (D)	R	R	W	W	R	R	A	W	R	R	A	R	R
NEW YORK													
25 Buckley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	R	R	R	A	A
32 Byrne (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	Z	A
15 Celler (D)	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	A	A
4 Clemente (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R
39 Cole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	A	A	W	A	A
17 Coudert (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	A	W	Z	A	W
35 Davies (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	X
6 Delaney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
24 Dollinger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
28 Gamble (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	R
44 Gorski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R
27 Gwinn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	W	W	R
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	R	R	W	W	R
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Z	W	W	A	R
11 Heffernan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	A	Z	R	R	R	A	R
7 Heller (D) (Sworn in 2/15/49)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	Z	R	*	*	A	R
21 Javits (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	A	R
31 Kearney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	Z	R	W	W	R
40 Keating (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	R	Z
9 Keogh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	A	Z
34 Kilburn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	X	A	W	X	W	W	W	R
19 Klein (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	A	Z
3 Latham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	A
30 LeFevre (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
23 Lynch (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R
1 Macy (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	X	R	W	W	A	A
18 Marcantonio (AL)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	X	W
26 McGrath (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R
14 Multer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	A
16 Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	Z	Z	R	R	A	A
13 O'Toole (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8 Pfeifer, J. L. (D)	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	Z	R	R	R	A	Z
42 Pfeifer, W. L. (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	A	R	W	W	A	R
22 Powell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	Z	Z	R	Z	W	W
5 Quinn (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R
45 Reed (R)	W	W	W	X	W	X	A	W	W	W	W	A	A
36 Riehlman (R)	W	W	W	W	R	X	A	A	R	R	W	A	A
20 Roosevelt (D-L) (Sworn in 6/14/49)	*	*	*	*	R	Z	R	Z	R	*	*	A	R
12 Rooney (D)	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
29 St. George (R)	W	W	A	W	A	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
38 Taber (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
43 Tauriello (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	A	A
33 Taylor (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	R	W	A	Z
41 Wadsworth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	X	W	W	W	R

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NORTH CAROLINA													
3 Barden (D)	W	W	W	A	W	R	A	X	X	R	R	W	W
1 Bonner (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	X	W	R	R	A	A
11 Bulwinkle (D)	X	W	A	A	A	A	A	X	A	A	A	A	A
7 Carlyle (D)	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	W	W	R	R	A	R
5 Chatham (D)	W	W	W	W	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	A	A
4 Cooley (D)	Z	R	W	W	R	Z	R	W	W	R	R	R	A
8 Deane (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	X	R	R	R	A	A
9 Doughton (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	R
6 Durham (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	A	R	R	R	R
10 Jones (D)	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R
2 Kerr (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	A	X	W	R	R	R	R
12 Redden (D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	W	Z	R	R	W	R
NORTH DAKOTA													
AL Burdick (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
AL Lemke (R)	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
OHIO													
2 Bolton (R)	W	W	A	W	R	A	A	A	R	W	W	Z	Z
3 Breen (D)	R	R	Z	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A
1 Brehm (R)	R	Z	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	R	W	W	W
7 Brown (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	R	W	W	W	W
9 Burke (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R
5 Clevenger (R)	A	X	A	W	W	W	A	A	A	W	W	W	W
1 Crosser (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	A
1 Elston (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	A	A	W	X	A	X
20 Feighan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	Z	A
18 Hays (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R	R	A	A
14 Huber (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	A	A
10 Jenkins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
19 Kirwan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R
4 McCulloch (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	W	W
17 McGregor (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	X	Z	R	W	W	W
16 McSweeney (D)	R	R	R	Z	R	A	Z	W	R	R	R	A	A
6 Polk (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15 Secrest (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	W	W
8 Smith (R)	A	X	Z	A	W	A	A	A	X	A	A	X	X
12 Vorys (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R
2 Wagner (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13 Weichel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W
AL Young (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
OKLAHOMA													
3 Albert (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
1 Gilmer (D)	Z	Z	Z	A	Z	R	A	X	X	R	R	A	A
5 Monroney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	Z	R	R
6 Morris (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	X
4 Steed (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R
2 Stigler (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	X	R	R	R	R	R
7 Wickersham (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	R
8 Wilson (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	R
OREGON													
3 Angell (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	W
4 Ellsworth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	A	R	X	W	W
1 Norblad (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	A	W	A	A
2 Stockman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
PENNSYLVANIA													
1 Barrett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	R
3 Buchanan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R
3 Cavalcante (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R
4 Chudoff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	A	A	R
0 Corbett (R)	R	Z	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	R
9 Dague (R)	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	X	W
9 Davenport (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
32 Eberharter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	A	A
12 Fenton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
11 Flood (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	A
31 Fulton (R)	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R
19 Gavin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
14 Gillette (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Graham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2 Granahan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R
5 Green (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	A
7 James (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
8 Kearns (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	X	R	W	W	W	W
27 Kelley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R
18 Kunkel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	R	W	W	A	A
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	R	W	X	X	W
21 Lind (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16 McConnell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
24 Morgan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R
10 O'Neill (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R
13 Rhodes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15 Rich (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
26 Saylor (D) (Sworn in 9/28/49)	*	*	*	*	*	W	*	*	*	*	*	W	W
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	A	R	W	W	A	W
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	W	W	W	W	W	X	A	W	Z	W	A	A	A
17 Simpson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W
22 Van Zandt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W
20 Walter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	Z	R	R	A	A
RHODE ISLAND													
2 Fogarty (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	Z	R	R	R	R	R
1 Forand (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

	1. Taft-Hartley—Wood Bill.	2. T-H—Wood Bill Recommittal.	3. Minimum Wage—Lucas Amdt.	4. Rent Control—Williams Amdt.	5. Public Housing—Rees Amdt.	6. Social Security—Recommittal.	7. Anti-Trust—Celler Bill.	8. Natural Gas Bill.	9. Anti-Poll Tax Bill.	10. Rules Committee—Changes.	11. Trade Pacts—Recommittal.	12. ECA Funds—Conference Report.	13. Military Aid Program.
SOUTH CAROLINA													
4 Bryson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R
3 Hare (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	X	R
6 McMillan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	R	A	A
5 Richards (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	R	A	A
1 Rivers (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	X	X	W	A	W	W
2 Sims (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	R
SOUTH DAKOTA													
2 Case (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	R
1 Lovre (R)	W	W	W	W	W	X	A	W	W	W	W	A	A
TENNESSEE													
9 Cooper (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
10 Davis (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	A	A
5 Evins (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	Z	R
3 Frazier (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	X	W	R	R	R	R
4 Gore (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	X	R	R	R	A	A
2 Jennings (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	A	W	W	R
8 Murray (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
1 Phillips (R)	R	R	W	W	R	R	A	X	R	A	W	W	R
6 Priest (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
7 Sutton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	X	R	R	R	R	W
TEXAS													
3 Beckwith (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
15 Bentsen (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	X	R	R	R	A	R
17 Burleson (D)	R	R	X	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
2 Combs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
21 Fisher (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R
13 Gossett (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
20 Kilday (D)	W	W	W	W	X	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R
12 Lucas (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
14 Lyle (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	R
19 Mahon (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
1 Patman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	X	W	R	R	R	R
7 Pickett (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	X	W	W	R	R	R
11 Poage (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	R	A	A
4 Rayburn (D)	(Speaker.)												
16 Regan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R
6 Teague (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W
8 Thomas (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
9 Thompson (D)	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
10 Thornberry (D)	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
5 Wilson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
18 Worley (D)	R	R	W	R	W	A	A	W	W	R	R	A	A
UTAH													
2 Bosone (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	Z	A	A
1 Granger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
VERMONT													
AL Plumley (R)	W	W	X	A	X	W	A	A	R	W	X	A	R
VIRGINIA													
4 Abbitt (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	X	W	R	A	A	R
1 Bland (D)	W	W	A	R	R	A	A	X	W	R	R	A	A
6 Burton (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	R
9 Fugate (D)	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
3 Gary (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
2 Hardy (D)	W	R	W	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	R
7 Harrison (D)	W	W	W	W	W	Z	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
8 Smith (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	R	R
5 Stanley (D)	W	W	W	W	W	Z	A	X	X	R	R	R	R
WASHINGTON													
4 Holmes (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
5 Horan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	A	A
2 Jackson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3 Mack (R)	R	Z	W	W	W	R	R	Z	R	W	W	W	R
1 Mitchell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6 Tollefson (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	A	W	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA													
3 Bailey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	X	R	A
4 Burnside (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	Z	R	R	R	A	A
6 Hedrick (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R
5 Kee (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R
1 Ramsay (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A
2 Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R	Z	R	A	Z	Z	R	R	A	R
WISCONSIN													
5 Biemiller (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8 Byrnes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Davis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W
9 Hull (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	W
6 Keefe (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	A
7 Murray (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
10 O'Konski (R)	R	R	R	X	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	A
1 Smith (R)	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Withrow (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	Z	R	W	A	W
4 Zablocki (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WYOMING													
AL Barrett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W

Kroll Predicts

1950 NO 'OFF YEAR' FOR LABOR VOTERS

By JACK KROLL
Director, CIO Political Action Committee

THE POLITICAL action of the CIO in 1950 enters upon the greatest year of its history. In this critical year we confront a great opportunity and a terrible threat.

It is in 1950 that our principles of liberal government are going to achieve a stable and permanent victory, or suffer a crushing reversal, such as happened in 1946. The program of human welfare for which the CIO works and fights can be firmly established in our economy, or it can be halted and even beaten back.

This year is an "off year" according to American political tradition, just as 1946 was an "off year." In the 1946 election, only 34 million Americans turned out to vote, and 55 million more stayed home.

The 1946 "off year" gave us the 80th Congress, dominated by reactionary Republicans. They and their allies, the reactionary Southern Democrats, junked price control, hamstrung rent control, reduced the taxes of the wealthy, smashed the world trade program and gave us the Taft-Hartley Act.

The record of the 80th Congress demonstrated once more that all we may win on the picket line can be lost in the halls of government. We learned once more from the 1946 "off year" that economic advances must be protected and carried forward by political action.

1950 No 'Off Year'

Now in another "off year" we of the CIO must write a new political tradition. It is up to us to make sure that the tradition of the low vote is put aside, and that there is a full and representative vote in November, 1950.

We know that when the majority of our fellow citizens go to the polls, the mandate of a smashing majority is given for progressive government. We know that when the people do not vote they—and we of the CIO—are punished by the evils of minority government.

If we allow 1950 to be another "off year" we are likely to find ourselves under the control of the reactionaries. That is the hard lesson of history.

Get Out The Vote

We can head off this disaster with a simple program—to get out the vote.

But programs will not do the job by themselves. They are not automatic. Blueprints never elected a single friend of the public or stopped a single reactionary.

To win we must turn plans and talk into action and work.

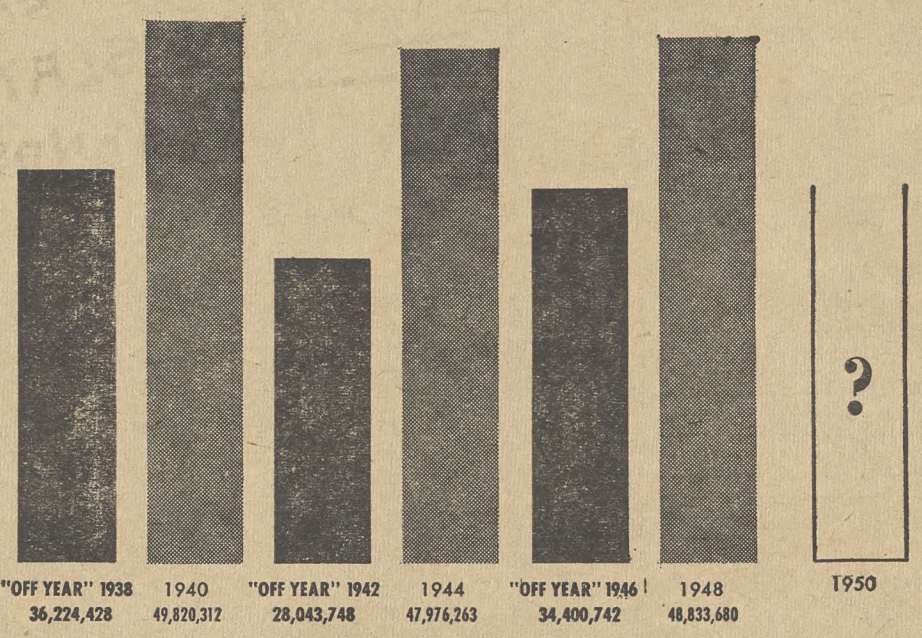
Every member of the CIO can help get our 1950 job done, by making sure he gives his dollar for political action. Every member can start the big task by making sure his own vote, and that of his wife, and every adult member of his family, is protected—by registration—and that every vote is cast in the November election.

That is what 1950 requires of us. This can not be delegated to committees. It is something every member must do himself, if the principles of liberal government are to survive the election of 1950.

We in the CIO must start the 1950 job of political action now, for the time of decision is here.

DANGER! 1950 AHEAD!

TAKE A LOOK AT THE NATION'S VOTING RECORD!



"OFF YEAR" 1938

• This low vote resulted in the defeat of 71 liberal congressmen. It elected the 76th Congress which refused to fortify Guam • preserved our armed forces by only one vote • killed WPA • refused FDR's request for a public works program • started the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition • gave the New Deal its first setback

"OFF YEAR" 1942

• This low vote resulted in the defeat of 51 liberal congressmen. It elected the 78th Congress which • turned OPA over to industry • refused to help the farmers • removed curbs on war-time salaries • passed the "relief for the greedy" tax bill over FDR's veto • passed the anti-labor Smith-Connally act over FDR's veto

"OFF YEAR" 1946

• This low vote resulted in the defeat of 49 liberal congressmen and elected the 80th Congress which gutted the wage-hour act • destroyed farm price supports • weakened the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency • slashed taxes for the wealthy • refused action on housing, education, high prices, civil rights, excess profits • PASSED TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

1950

It's up to you!

YOU DON'T COUNT UNLESS YOU CAN BE COUNTED * * * REGISTER AND VOTE

'We Want A Better U.S.A. For Everyone'

LONG-RANGE action to restore and maintain a truly democratic government in our country is a major part of the CIO-PAC program for 1950.

The long-range program takes its place in the CIO's 1950 campaign among the urgent current issues, such as national health insurance, civil rights and repeal Taft-Hartley.

By the mandate of the Cleveland Convention, the political action committees of State and local Councils and of International unions now have the task of working for long-term goals which are not to be achieved in any one election, but will require continuous effort in every campaign.

Current programs are concerned mostly with results, in terms of the public welfare. The long-term program is concerned with the means by which political results are accomplished, and the aim of the CIO is to bring about reforms and improvements which are long overdue in our country.

Five CIO Proposals

Five of the proposals of the CIO are aimed to remove barriers that have grown up between the popular will and the functioning of their Government. These proposals, as stated in the Cleveland Convention resolution are:

1. "Revise our registration laws to eliminate cumbersome requirements designed to prevent the expression of the popular will and provide only so much regulation as is necessary to prevent fraud.

2. "Pay state legislators and state officials enough so that able men and women and young men and women, anxious to make their contribution to the political life of their community, may be attracted to the service of the people.

3. "Provide for direct and open primaries in which all the people can choose the candidates for public office and in which all persons desiring to become candidates can file without undue restrictions.

4. "Remove from our political life the disgraceful practice of juggling election districts—both state and national—whereby voters in one community exercise more influence than voters in another, and where representatives of a few hundred thousand people can outvote millions.

5. "Eliminate the outmoded electoral college and provide for direct election of President and Vice-President so that there will be no danger that a minority candidate can gain office by a technicality."

Better Procedures

Two other CIO proposals are aimed at removing undemocratic procedures in Congress. As declared by the Convention they are:

"Abolish the seniority system in Congress by which wisdom is stifled and age takes precedence over ability.

"Abolish the Senate filibuster."

All State and local organizations and International unions have been urged to incorporate the CIO long-term political program in their plans for presentation to the State legislatures in 1950.

Candidates will be asked where they stand on the long-term program and their position will be one of the factors upon which indorsement is based.

Are You A Good CIO Member?

Every good CIO member will carry a receipt for his PAC dollar in 1950. The receipt books will go out to the international union treasurers in the near future.

When your shop steward asks you to help fight the 1950 political action battle don't let your union down. Give a buck to PAC.

Non-union members can send their dollar directly to CIO-PAC, 1346 Connecticut Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

He Just Had To Have Books To Read

THE MEN who worked with him often called him "The Professor," and there was some justification for the nickname.

When he wasn't busy organizing he was reading.

"We organizers used to get together in the evening for a friendly poker game or a few hands of rummy," one of his former associates said. "We'd invite The Professor but he'd never join us. He always had his nose in a book."

One of the first places The Professor went when he landed in a town was the public library.

He was kidded quite a bit about his studiousness—but he once got the "last laugh" on those who tossed jibes at him.

THE PROFESSOR was sent to a small town to do a bit of "missionary work" for the CIO and report on the possibility of organizing the local mill.

He soon started hunting for the public library. There wasn't any.

He then learned there was a small college in town, so he headed for the college library.

There he met temporary failure. He wasn't a student and, consequently, wasn't entitled to borrow books.

Being a determined man, The Professor called on a college instructor to see if he couldn't obtain special permission to use the library.

The instructor not only took care of this matter but introduced him to other instructors.

THE PROFESSOR, whose formal education had been somewhat limited, was invited a short time later to speak to the college's political science class.

He did a good job and gained new acquaintances among other members of the faculty.

Through these associations he became acquainted with some of the ministers of the town and in a short time he was active in one of the local churches.

Before long he had gained the friendship of a number of community leaders and was "accepted" by the so-called "upper crust" of the town.

IN ADDITION to being a scholar, The Professor was a handy man with tools and he was a fluent talker.

He spoke the language of the mill because he'd spent much of his life in industrial plants.

As he moved about the town he'd discuss politics and philosophy with the professors, religion with the ministers and pay and working conditions with the mill's employes.

And it was nothing unusual for him to hang a door or do a bit of sawing or planing for a worker who had a repair job on his hands.

And at every opportunity he put in a good word for the CIO.

THE TOWN, long known as anti-union, treated The Professor well—not like a carpetbagger.

Mill workers soon forgot their suspicion of him and began signing union application cards.

Finally the NLRB conducted an election and the workers selected a CIO group as its collective bargaining agent.

This surprised The Professor's superiors but not The Professor.

When he learned about the election victory, one of The Prof's organizer-friends declared:

"After handing out a million leaflets at plant gates I find out that I don't know nothin' about organizing. So long, guys, I'm going down to the library and poke my snoot in some musty old books. I got a tough campaign comin' up!" **A. L. S.**

HAPPY NEW YEAR?

Truman Economic Advisers:

Nation 'Can Afford' More Social Security

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has been advised by his Council of Economic Advisers that the nation "can afford a considerably expanded social security program without impairing our economic stability or weakening our growth potential."

The report, made public by the White House, was apparently designed to answer Republican charges that the "welfare proposals" advanced by the Fair Deal Administration would bankrupt the country.

The discussion of the cost of social security expansion was included in the council's fourth annual report to the President, which was devoted to a discussion of the relationship between government and business and was couched in terms obviously designed to placate business leaders.

THROUGHOUT THE report the Council placed more emphasis on the objective of stable expansion of the economy than on the more controversial theory of using government expenditures to compensate for private spending. It sounded as if the members of the Council—Leon Keyserling and John D. Clark—were trying to reassure business that they did not place too much faith in "compensatory spending," a theory which some business spokesmen have attacked.

Their report said, for instance, that "compensatory" public action "can help to iron out minor fluctuations of the business cycle and must indeed be used if big ones develop" but added that "complete recovery from a substantial downswing depends primarily upon the revival of private investment."

In line with this de-emphasis on "compensatory" spending, the council proposed to put more of the government programs "on a somewhat more stable and longer-range basis."

Thus, it suggests that public works should be considered not as a means of taking up slack in unemployment but from the standpoint of providing the things the nation needs.

"Similarly," it said, "a decision to expand our educational facilities should be related closely to the priority value which we place upon education, rather than to the usefulness of social construction in taking up a business slack."

IN LINE WITH this theory of promoting stable economic growth, and building our plans accordingly, the Council found an expansion of social security desirable and sound.

Social security is justified on two grounds, it said. First is the ground that the cost of caring for the old, the unemployed and the sick cannot be escaped and can be handled most efficiently through a systematic plan rather than depending on charity or improvisation.

The second justification for social security, the Council said, is that "as an enlightened nation" we are willing to divert some of our output away from those who are producing it to care for those "who are unable to produce through no fault of their own."

On the question of how much we can afford for social security, the council said we should base our judgment on the assumption of a growing economy and how much of an expanded output will be available in the future.

On the broader subject of the relationship between government and business, the council found a better understanding of the problems of government among business leaders. But it said the business system "needs to embrace even more fully—as its enlightened leadership has already done—the goal of continuous maximum production and employment."—(LPA.)

Anti-Eraser?

If CIO Guildsmen are as good as Eugene Farrell, assistant to the publisher of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot-News, thinks they should be, no errors will be made in the editorial offices.

He summoned the grievance committee of the Harrisburg Newspaper Guild to tell it that he will dismiss any Guildsman who makes a mistake if he considers it part of a "pattern."

Farrell charged that the editor of the Home Star, weekly publication, has been receiving help from the Guild in his campaign to point out publicly errors in the Patriot-News. The Guild said the charge is ridiculous.

The reason that Farrell summoned the Guild committee was that two make-up errors appeared in Evening News.

Biography of Broun Reviewed

A Newspaper Column Gave Birth To A Union

HEYWOOD BROUN once quoted "a hard bitten Socialist" as saying of Eugene Debs:

"'That old man with the burning eyes actually believes that there can be such a thing as the brotherhood of man. And that's not the funniest part of it. As long as he's around I believe it myself.'"

Dale Kramer in his biography of Broun writes of the particular column from which this quotation was taken.

"And mystically inclined as he was, and relating Christ to the brotherhood of man, Broun could not help looking for brotherhood in his own time and place. Slowly over the years his respect for Eugene V. Debs had grown. Debs' statement that when men were in jail he was not free, affected Broun deeply.

"Upon the death of Debs in the autumn of 1926, Broun wrote: 'The Debs idea will not die. To be sure, it was not his first at all. He carried on an older tradition. It will come to pass. There can be a brotherhood of man.'"

BROUN DID not live to be an old man, but otherwise the description of Debs in the second paragraph of this review fits him to a "T." When he wrote and when he spoke, you did believe in the brotherhood of man, and what is more I am eager and willing to argue that belief stuck through the years to many of the people who knew Broun—even those who knew him casually.

There is always the risk in talking about brotherhood to get overly sentimental, an error which Kramer's book avoids.

IT WOULD be well to pursue the brotherhood idea further, because that probably lead up to one of the most widely discussed phases of Broun's life. What led him to turn from the faith of his people, the Episcopal Church, to Catholicism?

Kramer threw much needed light on this whole matter.

Broun had been mulling over this matter of his church connection when he met Alfred McCosker, publicity director of the Mutual Broadcasting Co. It was at Broun's insistence, Kramer says, that McCosker arranged for the columnist to receive religious instruction from Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen.

Broun also was impressed by the fight being made by Father Tranchese for better housing at San Antonio, Texas, in the face of a hostile community. He continued his talks of Catholicism in St. Louis with Father Edward Dowling, former baseball player, former newspaper man and then editor of a Catholic paper.

Broun voiced the fear that Catholicism would stand in the way of his liberalism. Let Kramer continue the story:

"FATHER DOWLING said that there was not (any danger to his liberal beliefs). 'Don't you realize that you're a little naive, Heywood?' he asked. 'You like to call yourself a radical, but the doctrines of the church are far more radical.'

"He pointed out that one of the top CIO leaders, Philip Murray, was a Catholic. And in the big CIO drives the local priests had generally helped, not hindered.

Kramer goes into the subject quite thoroughly, but perhaps the best answer for Broun's conversion was the one that author quotes him as giving to Carl D. Randau, onetime president of the New York Newspaper Guild:

"'I wanted the brotherhood of man. I have found it now because its full fruition can come only under the Fatherhood of God.'"

Kramer calls his book a biograpical portrait. It is. It is a well-rounded portrait, for this book, which the author first thought of writing 10 years ago, is about as complete a picture of a man as words can give.

He speaks of Broun's humor, his love of life, his drinking habits (as every newspaperman knows, he consumed great quantities of gin but was rarely drunk), his willingness to share his money and his talents for a good cause, the influence on him of his first wife, Ruth Hale, the militant feminist.

BUT THE monument to Broun is the Newspaper Guild, which was "born" in his newspaper column for the World-Telegram.

Kramer tells how Broun came to write it. Broun was on the way from his country place in Connecticut to New York to keep a date with Connie Madison, the widow of the actor Johnny Dooley, whom Broun later was to wed. He had not written his column and was looking over the newspapers for an idea.

He glanced through accounts of the National Recovery Act (Blue Eagle) for news of the Publishers' Code.

The publishers were hoping to get their editorial workers classified as professional, the NRA codes providing that persons paid $35 a week were exempt from the codes, were called professionals and were allowed to work an unimited number of hours a week.

He kept his date, had a few drinks and a salad and asked to be excused for 25 minutes. He went to the club's office, where he hammered out on a borrowed typewrite a column which concluded:

"But the fact that newspaper editors and owners are genial folk should hardly stand in the way of the organization of a newspaper writers' union. There should be one. Beginning at nine o'clock on the morning of October 1, I am going to do the best I can to help get one up. I think I could die happy on the opening day of the general strike if I had the privilege of watching Walter Lippmann heave half a brick through the Tribune window at a non-union operative who had been called in to write the current Today and Tomorrow column on the gold standard."

To newspapersmen throughout the land this was the call to action now, not a couple months away on October 1. They deluged Broun with calls, asking him to do something.

He accepted the challenge. Meetings were held in his rent house apartment and elsewhere.

And a union was born.

—**Fred Ross**

Heywood Broun by Dale Kramer. Current Books, Inc. A. A. Wyn, publisher.

Warning

Dale Kramer told Heywood Broun more than a decade ago that he was going to write Broun's biography, according to the publisher's blurb on the book's fly leaf.

"Broun warned him," says the blurb, "to proceed cautiously because he was a much more devious man than appeared on the surface."

THIS PHOTO of Heywood Broun probably pictures him as most newspapermen remember him. It was taken at the 1938 CIO convention at Pittsburgh, where he attended as a delegate of the Newspaper Guild, of which he was president.

Heywood Broun Would Have Been Proud of McGinnises

When Guildsman K. Brian McGinnis voted "yes" on a motion to strike the Arkansas Gazette at Little Rock, Dec. 17, a whole galaxy of personal plans came to an abrupt halt.

Mac and his wife Rosalie (a former Gazette staffer) long had wanted a quiet place of their own out in the country. The deal was set—the next day, they were to sign papers on a little log house 10 miles west of Little Rock. Already they had given notice to the owner of the house they rented in town.

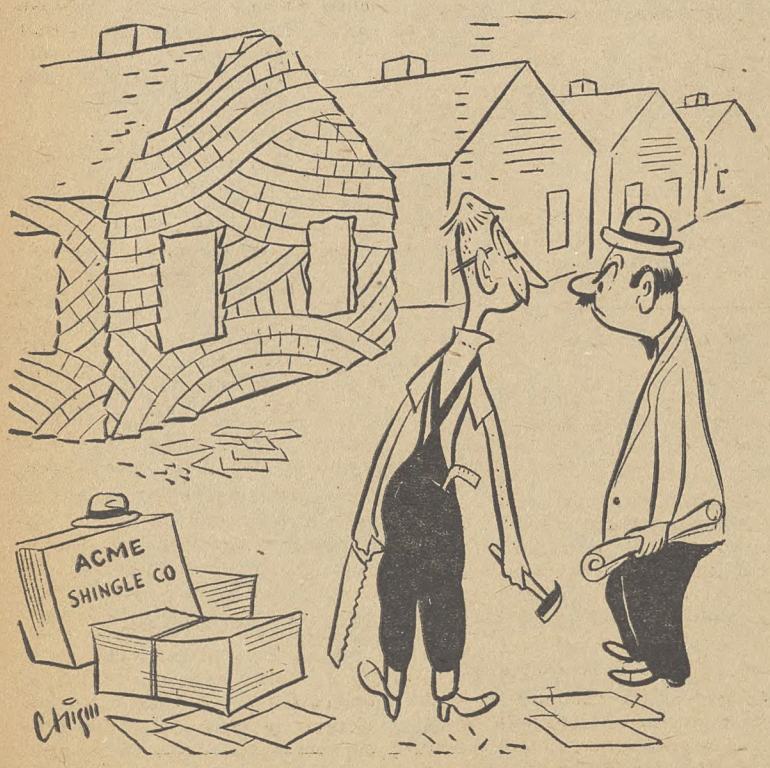
And the car. The McGinnises had a new one picked out. They had agreed to let the salesman know the next day whether they would take it.

The strike caught the McGinnises short. Rosalie was at home when the strike vote was taken. And when the vote was counted, Mac drew duty on the initial picket line.

Another Guildsman called Rosalie to relate the news.

Rosalie's response: "Did Brian wear his overshoes?"

—from *Strike*, publication of the Arkansas Newspaper Guild



"I got sort of fed up with the conventional pattern; so, I sort of let go on this one—like it?"

Plant Mishaps Kill 300 in 3 Months

Industrial accidents took the lives of more than 300 workers during the third quarter of 1949, and caused permanent physical impairment to some 4400 others, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

Including the deaths and permanent injuries, nearly 86,000 workers in manufacturing establishments were disabled for two or more days by work injuries.

The most significant increases in accidents, the Bureau reports, were in the manufacture of batteries, canning and preserving, ornamental metal work, beverages, heating equipment, leather tanning, apparel and accessories, and tinware.

The principal decreases were in planing mills, trimmings and fabricated textile products, general machine shops, cutlery and edge tools, sugar refining, and concrete, gypsum and plaster products.

Prof. Malin of Swarthmore Is Named ACLU Director

PROF. PATRICK M. MALIN of Swarthmore College has been elected director of the American Civil Liberties Union, succeeding Roger N. Baldwin, who held the post for 30 years.

Baldwin resigned to specialize in international civil rights.

Malin has been a member of the economic department at Swarthmore College since 1930. He was a vice-director of Intl. Committee on Refugees, American director of the Intl. Migration Service and also served in Federal government posts.

Baldwin will continue to handle the ACLU's international work. He will also act for the International League for the Rights of Man, of which he is board chairman, an UN consultative agency with which the ACLU is affiliated.

Announcement of the election of Malin by the ACLU board was made by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, board chairman. Malin will take over the directorship on Feb. 1 at the close of the academic half-year. Clifford Forester, former staff counsel of the Union, will serve as acting director during January.

Drive Planned To Aid N. Y. Laundry Workers

An intensive drive to organize laundry workers in New York City who are still outside the unions' fold has been announced by Manager Sander Genis of the N. Y. Laundry Workers Joint Board, affiliate of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The drive will start after New Years and will conclude Jan. 31. Genis said that 5 to 7% of the city's laundry workers were still unorganized, most of them employed in small laundries in south Brooklyn. Six Chinese laundries still unorganized will also be included in the drive.

NLRB Says No Vote, No Penalty

IF YOU DON'T have the privilege of using the election machinery of the NLRB, the board can't impose Taft-Hartley penalties on you.

The board so ruled unanimously in dismissing charges of unfair practices brought against Kern County (Cal.) Farm Labor Union, Local 218 of the Natl. Farm Labor Union-AFL, by the giant Di Giorgio Fruit Corp.

In upholding a trial examiner's recommendation, the board said that because agricultural workers are specifically exempted from the Taft-Hartley act's definition of employes a union of agricultural workers cannot be prosecuted under the act. Moreover the board agreed that the union had not committed any unfair acts.

The decision was made in a complicated case involving four unions and a strike against Di Giorgio which has been in progress since October 1947. Di Giorgio has repeatedly refused to bargain.

THE BOARD also dropped charges against Teamsters Local 87, which also is on strike against Di Giorgio, but ruled that Local 87 is covered by the Taft-Hartley act because some of its members work in non-agricultural enterprises. Wine Workers Local 45 and Teamsters Local 848, were found to have engaged in illegal activities in support of the strike.

Background of the decision reflects no credit on Di Giorgio or the labor board's general counsel, Robert N. Denham. Originally the Farm Union and Local 87 attempted to bring charges of refusal to bargain against the company and to obtain an NLRB election among 1500 Di Giorgio workers. The board said it had no authority to conduct a poll of agricultural workers.

Denham had no such compunctions, however. After the unions struck, Di Giorgio complained they were indulging in unfair practices. Denham obtained an injunction in the summer of 1948. The trial examiner found substantially against Denham and the case went to the board.

On appeal from the trial examiner's report, a Di Giorgio attorney in oral argument before the labor board last Nov. 21 confessed when asked that his client wanted to have his cake and eat it too.

THE AFL Typographical Union won a round in its bare-knuckles fight with the Taft-Hartley act when the NLRB dismissed charges of unfair practice brought against the union's Local 915 by the Nassau-Review Star of Rockville Center, L. I.

However, the union lost a round the same day when the board ruled that its Baltimore local violated the act by insisting upon a closed shop in bargaining with the Baltimore Graphic Arts League, spokesman for commercial printers.

In the Long Island case, the board, reversing the finding of a trial examiner, declared a one-year, oral agreement calling for the closed shop was valid because it was reached just before the Taft-Hartley measure went into effect in August 1947—(LPA)

A NEW AND IMPROVED CONTRACT has been negotiated by the CIO United Transport Service Employes for dining car workers on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. L. to r., Pres. John L. Owens of UTSE Local 311; UTSE Natl. Pres. Willard S. Townsend; Harold D. Snell, assistant to Townsend; Edward T. Bell, the union's general chairman on the Burlington; W. E. Angier, Burlington staff officer of labor relations; J. E. Wolfe, assistant vice president of the railroad, and P. M. Scott, dining car superintendent. The new contract eliminated a unilateral wage cutting clause, improved the deadhead rule grievance procedure. The old contract had been negotiated by the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employes.

AMA Opposes Disability Insurance, Fears Patient Would Want to Stay Ill

COMING OUT flatly against the disability insurance provision of the Administration's social security program, the American Medical Association contends disability insurance would "adversely affect the patient's desire for recovery."

An editorial in the current issue of the AMA journal charges that a federal disability program "would represent another step toward nationalization of medical care and socialization of the practice of medicine." This is the largest language it uses in attacking President Truman's health insurance program.

"If enacted," the editorial says, "the bill would encourage further liberalizations which are not difficult to visualize; for example, payment of benefits to dependents of disabled persons, substitution of temporary for permanent disability benefits and eventually full cash sickness and disability provisions. If such a plan were followed, a total national compulsory sickness taxation program for all practical purposes would be in effect."

THE AMA says aid to disabled needy should be administered on a local level, and not through a "system of compulsory federal taxation or control."

Insurance for workers permanently and totally disabled is the most important new feature of the Administration's bill, passed by the House last session, for modernizing the social security laws.

While far more conservative than the program recommended by the Social Security Board, it would permit workers who are permanently and totally disabled to get the same kind of insurance benefits that aged workers get. The conservative House Ways and Means Committee found that total disability was just as deserving of insurance as old age.

Health Co-op Wins Court Decisions In Bout With AMA Affiliate

Second of the current court battles to break the hold of the American Medical Association over physicians' job rights is now under way in Seattle, Wash. Pretrial hearings of the suit by Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound against the local medical association have ended, with decisions on nearly every point favoring the co-op.

Group Health, formed four years ago, now serves more than 20,000 member-patients, has the services of 20 physicians under contract, and owns a hospital whose facilities have been approved by the AMA.

The co-op charged the local medical society threatened to expell any doctor who furnished prepaid medical care in competition with its own and that the local hospital had adopted a rule barring all doctors who do not belong to the society.

Superior Court Judge Meakin ruled that Group Health has a right to relief from the society's practices if they are as pictured by the co-op. He recommended prompt hearing of the suit.

Organizationally Speaking

The writer attended a conference held at the CIO Regional Office, Chicago, Ill., last week. Various CIO groups, including the new IUE-CIO participated, and CIO Regional Directors from the adjoining areas also attended. The IUE-CIO situation was discussed and plans laid to bring to a successful conclusion the campaign for the new union. Full support was pledged to the IUE by all organizations present.

Nineteen hundred and forty-nine has been a year of achievement. Three hundred and twenty thousand telephone workers were brought into the CIO fold. The Steelworkers strike ended in victory, bringing pension, security, and health benefits. A new world trade union movement, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, was established. The CIO Convention in Cleveland acted decisively, emphasizing a determination to maintain a free trade union movement unhampered by henchmen of any groups and taking steps to see that this determination is adhered to.

On 1950—the half century mark—I wish you all the happiest New Year. If we all work together, great achievements are in store for us in the coming year and the years to come.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a representation election held at the Fruehauf Trailer Co., **Los Angeles**, the **UAW-CIO** was victorious by a vote of 182 to 34 over the AFL. UAW-CIO Reg. Dir. Cy O'Halloran was in charge of the campaign.

Field Rep. T. D. du Cuennois reports that in a representation election held at the Oscar Nebal Hosiery Co., **Staunton, Va.**, the **TWUA-CIO** was victorious by a close vote of TWUA 92, no union 91. In an election held at the Greenstone Co., **Lynchburg, Va.**, the workers voted 23 to 13 in favor of the **USA-CIO.**

Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton reports that UE Local 1145 held a membership meeting in the Minneapolis Armory, **Minneapolis, Minn.**, and voted unanimously to affiliate with the **IUE-CIO** and was immediately granted a charter. This local covers some 5000 people.

Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson reports that in a representation election held at the Chandler Division of the Carcalo Manufacturing Co., **Buffalo, N. Y.**, Local 233, **CIO Rubber Workers** was victorious over the AFL Upholsterers Union by a vote of 76 to 19. Gordon L. McMahon, URW-CIO field representative, was in charge of the campaign.

N. J. CIO Blasts 7c Fare Rule

THOSE EXTRA pennies the customers have been paying to hang on a strap or hold a seat on a bus for the last 17 months have "unjustly and unreasonably enriched Public Service Corp." by millions of dollars.

That comment was made by Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey State CIO in releasing the results of a CIO examination of the Public Utility Commission order upholding the 7c basic bus and trolley fare.

Holderman, who has appealed to Governor Driscoll to order Attorney General Parsons to seek a court review of the PUC order, said the examination disclosed "10 interesting facts," which included:

The 7c fare was originally requested by Public Service solely to meet increased wage costs amounting to $2,989,626. Public Service said it would have total annual operating revenues of $49,852,779, under the 7c fare, to cover the increased wage cost. In the 12-month period ending June 30, 1949, 12 months' actual operation under the 7c fare yielded $55,251,334—$5,398,555 above Public Service's own estimate of its required additional revenue.

In other words, to meet a wage increase amounting to about 10% of operating costs Public Service was given a 40% fare increase to 7c.

At the reopening of the case, when it was shown that Public Service's income was far in excess of its needs to meet the wage increase, the company, over the objections of counsel for the state and many municipalities, was permitted by the PUC to shift its course in mid-stream and argue the question of adequacy of its rate of return.

Social Security Tax Increased

Social security taxes, from which old-age and survivors insurance benefits are paid, increased from 1% to 1½% for both employer and employee, effective Jan. 1. The new rate means that 1½c (instead of 1c) is now deducted from your pay for each dollar (up to $3,000 a year) which you receive in wages.

This tax increase was scheduled under the present social security law. It does not mean an increase in the rate of benefits which are now being paid under the old-age and survivors insurance program.

Congress has not as yet taken final action on a pending bill which would increase benefit rates and bring more workers under the social insurance protection of the old-age and survivors insurance program. This bill, which has been passed by the House of Representatives, now awaits action by the Senate.

Civil Rights Asked At D. C. Exposition

The District of Columbia CIO Council has urged that the Sesquicentennial in Washington in 1950 be the occasion for efforts to advance the cause of civil rights, and that the exposition itself be a perfect example of civil rights for all who visit it.

Experts Give Congress Plan To KO Poverty

By NATHAN ROBERTSON
For Labor Press Association

TWO WEEKS of hearings have given Congress a program based on a remarkable unanimity of opinion from experts on what needs to be done to raise the incomes of 10 million American families now forced to live on less than $2000 a year.

Rarely has Congress faced a tougher or bigger problem. Yet rarely has there been so much agreement on how to handle a major national problem.

More than 30 experts, from within and outside the government, including economists, social workers, spokesmen for farm and labor groups, educators, and religious leaders appeared before the Joint Congressional Economic Subcommittee headed by Senator John Sparkman (D, Ala.), to offer suggestions. Most of them agreed on what needs to be done.

The subcommittee is now preparing a report for the full committee. If it follows the suggestions of the experts, the committee will recommend enactment of the whole Fair Deal program submitted by President Truman, plus other measures going beyond what the President has asked. Virtually everything that labor and liberal groups have been fighting for would be approved by Congress.

Heading the recommendations from almost every witness was the maintenance of lasting full employment. It was generally agreed that without that as a starting point little could be done to improve the lot of the millions of families and individuals now existing in poverty or near poverty.

But there was almost as complete agreement on a whole program of positive legislative proposals. Here is a summary:

Social Security—Almost every witness backed pending proposals to modernize and liberalize the social security laws so they would cover more of the population and provide more adequate benefits for the aged and handicapped. Some witnesses went far beyond pending proposals, urging nationalization of the unemployment insurance law and insurance for temporarily disabled workers, neither of which is provided in the bill which passed the House last session.

Minimum Wage—Many proposed a higher minimum wage than the 75c fixed by Congress last session, and all who discussed the subject urged expansion of the coverage through both federal and state legislation.

Health—Almost every witness stressed the necessity for federal action in the field of health, the American Medical Association to the contrary. Many specifically urged enactment of the proposed national health insurance bill. Others talked in more general terms of the need for federal action, stressing the part bad health plays in cutting down family incomes.

Education—Almost every witness stressed the importance of better educational facilities for American youth and recommended federal action to provide them. The federal aid-to-education bill now pending in the House was repeatedly recommended, along with a whole series of other proposals including scholarships, better vocational training, and expanded appropriations for school construction and teachers' salaries.

Regional Development—Witnesses stressed the problem areas where most of the inhabitants are in the low-income category because of regional or area problems. The experience of TVA was frequently cited as the pattern for solving such regional problems.

Rehabilitation of the Disabled—Expansion of current rehabilitation programs was generally recommended. Most of the witnesses stressed that it is cheaper to rehabilitate the disabled than to support them as invalids.

Low-Income Farmers—Witnesses generally agreed on expansion of help to low-income farmers through the Farm Home Corporation program, extension of social security and the wage-hour law to farmers, and a broad program to help migrant farm workers.

Fair Employment Practices—Many of the witnesses stressed the special handicaps faced by minority groups in getting jobs and recommended enactment of the FEPC legislation. This, however, faced strong opposition from Chairman Sparkman.

There was little discussion of the cost of these programs but most witnesses stressed the idea that in the long run it would be cheaper to enact these measures than to do without them. The cost of poverty to communities and the nation was heavily emphasized. Many of the proposals were offered as good investments, or as more economical ways of handling the problem than the way we handle it now.

The program outlined by the witnesses in these hearings will be enacted sooner or later. The sooner the better for the country—the rich as well as the poor.

Celler May Subpoena Report Of FTC On Du Pont Empire

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D. N. Y.), chairman of the House Monopoly Investigating Committee, is reported to be preparing to use his subpoena power for the first time—to get a report prepared by the Federal Trade Commission on the structure of the DuPont empire.

The report, prepared months ago by the staff of the FTC, has been kept under cover on the grounds that it would disclose data given the commission by the DuPont company confidentially. But members of the Commission staff have felt this was only a pretext—because the operations of DuPont are well enough known so that no real secrets are involved.

Those who have seen the report say it is a damaging indictment of the way the DuPont chemical empire has operated to crush competition. The DuPont chemical company is the biggest in the country. It also controls General Motors, one of the nation's biggest industrial corporations, and U. S. Rubber, another of the tremendous companies operating in the industrial field. The Justice Department already has brought suit to force dissolution of the DuPont control of GM and U. S. Rubber.

Wood Union Wins Ontario Contract

The first major settlement in the Ontario furniture industry covering 1950 has been won by the CIO Woodworkers.

IWA Eastern Canadian Dir. Landon Ladd said agreement had been reached between the union and Knetchel's Ltd. of Hanover after six months' negotiations.

The settlement includes a 7c-an-hour increase, one week's extra pay in lieu of retroactive pay to Aug. 14, 1949, and a group insurance plan, the cost of which will be shared equally by company and union.

The agreement also provided for a union shop and check-off of union dues in addition to six paid holidays and two weeks vacation with pay after five years of service.

Education Parley

A discussion of the National Health Bill will be led by George Guernsey, CIO Associate Education Director, at the Midwest Workers Education Conference in Milwaukee, Wis., the week-end of Jan. 21-22. The conference is sponsored by the American Labor Education Service.

Victor Reuther, United Auto Workers education director, will be chairman of a discussion on unsolved problems in social security, scheduled for the closing session.

Murray Asks Heavy Vote For Congress

CIO PRES. Philip Murray, in his New Year's statement called for enactment of "the remaining portions of the New Deal program" and for participation by all the people in the 1950 congressional elections.

"We in the United States can make 1950 'just another year' or we can make it a real milestone in our march of progress," Murray said.

"It is my hope at the beginning of the New Year that we will do the latter.

"Much more than our own domestic welfare is at stake—because of the position of world leadership our nation has assumed since the end of the war.

"This leadership—unless we are to forfeit it—requires that we set outstanding examples in democracy and economic advancement. It requires that we set examples which those in other lands are willing to follow. It requires that we put our own house in order.

"TO ME THIS means that we must take concrete action during the year to raise the standard of living of all our people, but particularly those in the low-income brackets.

"It also means that we must expand and make more secure those civil rights which are the foundation of our democracy.

"The CIO intends to work hard during 1950 to help achieve these two things.

"We intend to attack—frequently and hard—the lackadaisical attitude of some groups that unemployment and wasteful use of our national resources must continue. We will work for full employment and wise utilization of all our resources.

"We will continue, with renewed vigor, our fight to wipe out discrimination based on race, creed and color.

"WE WILL continue our campaign to get rid of the Taft-Hartley Act and other laws which place unfair restrictions on labor unions and limits the economic freedom of millions of workers.

"We intend to continue our fight for a more equitable distribution of the fruits of our vast production machine.

"Our program, we are convinced, is designed to make life better for the bulk of our population—not just for those who belong to the CIO.

"It is because of this that we urge Congress to enact without delay the remaining portions of the Fair Deal Program.

"And we also urge that all the people get prepared to exercise their full voting strength at the polls during the elections next fall. We must have a Congress responsive to the will of the majority of the people—a Congress that will work earnestly for better conditions for all our people."

FTC Aide Flays Steel Price Plan

THE STEEL industry's effort to compromise with the Federal Trade Commission on price fixing charges has received a serious setback. Corwin D. Edwards, director of the FTC's Bureau of Industrial Economics, has denounced the industry's plan in such strong language that it probably will be rejected by the commission.

Critics of monopoly, who have been watching the steel industry's effort to work out a deal with the commission, were elated at Edwards' statement, filed with the commission Dec. 27, because Edwards has great influence with most of the members of the body.

The FTC two years ago charged the steel industry with using the basing point pricing system to fix prices. Similar charges against other industries have since been upheld by the Supreme Court, and so the industry has been negotiating with the commission for a consent decree settlement.

MEANWHILE, in Congress, the big industries have been trying to get legislation reversing the Supreme Court action. A bill of this kind passed both Houses last year, but got tangled up in controversy between the two houses. It is due to come up again in January.

All-Out Steel Price Probe Under Way

By DONALD WOODS
Labor Press Associates

A THOROUGH investigation of price increases by the steel industry since the war—showing how monopoly operates under the price leadership of the giant U. S. Steel Co.—has been instituted by the Celler Monopoly Investigating Committee of the House.

The investigation, inspired by the recent $4-a-ton increase which the industry placed in effect after U. S. Steel led the way, is expected to provide a case history of monopoly in operation under modern industrial "oligopolies," in which industries are not controlled by single companies but by groups of big companies.

If the investigation turns out the way it is expected to do, it may prove to be the most important monopoly inquiry for many years. The steel industry is like many other heavy industries today—an industry in which several big companies, supposedly competing, always follow the price leadership of one company, in this case U. S. Steel.

SPOKESMEN FOR industry call this competition. Critics of monopoly contend it is just the reverse—a monopoly, or rather an "oligopoly" where prices and production are controlled by the industry, rather than by the market place.

If this can be proven in steel, it will be proved for many other industries such as electrical equipment, chemicals, cement, and perhaps even automobiles, supposedly the most competitive of America's big industries.

The facts in the case are clear. There have been several major price increases since the war.

Since January 1945, steel prices have been increased about $33.50 per ton in base prices alone, not counting the extra increases, which virtually all purchasers of steel pay. The last increase occurred last month when steel prices went up an average of $4 a ton.

In each case U. S. Steel has set the pace and the other big companies have fallen into line. Critics of the industry contend that if there were competition in the industry the prices would not always follow so closely the pattern set by U. S. Steel. They contend the evidence proves absence of competition.

In the latest increase, for example, the cost of pensions which is used as the excuse for the price increase is only a fraction of the cost added to prices charged consumers. Yet all the big companies went up just as high as U. S. Steel.

If the case can be proved against the steel industry it will give tremendous impetus to the movement already in Congress to do something about bigness in business.

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HST Tells Congress:

THE STATE of the union is good but it would be better if Congress enacted the remainder of the Fair Deal program.

That's what President Truman told the 81st Congress when it opened its second session. Then he outlined again —as he had done at the first session— the things he would like to have Congress do.

He asked for repeal of Taft-Hartley, continuation of rent control, enactment of a middle-income housing law, expansion of social security, development of public power, passage of civil rights legislation, continuation of ECA, federal aid to education and an improved farm income program.

The President is shown above and at left as he delivered his state of the union message. The close-up shows him pointing his finger at Republican members as he blamed the GOP-controlled 80th Congress for the present budget deficit.

(For additional details, see Pages 6 and 7.)

Steinberg Charges

FTA Followed Every Twist In CP Line

THE LEADERSHIP of the Food Tobacco & Agricultural Workers was accused last week of having followed Communist policies through every zig and zag of the party line during the past 10 years.

The charge against the FTA leadership was made by William Steinberg, head of the American Radio Association. He accused FTA leaders of having "adopted the policies of the Communist Party as its own without regard either to the CIO or to the genuine interests of trade unions."

Steinberg, who filed charges of Communist domination against 10 unions at the CIO Executive Board meeting in Cleveland in November, amplified his complaint against the FTA leadership with a 10-page statement read to a special CIO hearing committee.

The hearing was held behind the closed doors of the Board room at CIO headquarters in Washington.

Sitting as members of the committee named by Pres. Murray were Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, chairman; Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers; and Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union.

Hearings on the United Public Workers were scheduled for Jan. 9, and on the Mine Mill & Smelter Workers for Jan. 18—both at CIO headquarters in Washington. The CIO Executive Board is tentatively scheduled to meet on Feb. 14—and may act on recommendations submitted by the hearing panels.

ARA Pres. Steinberg, in his testimony, made clear that neither he nor the CIO wishes to impose "political uniformity" on CIO members or unions—a charge frequently made by both the Daily Worker, Communist organ, and by some left-wing union spokesmen.

STEINBERG made public his testimony after he had concluded his appearance at the closed meeting.

"As Phil Murray has said," Steinberg declared, "There is room enough in the CIO for many differences of opinion.

"The mere fact that a member of a trade union, or an officer of a trade union, or the union itself, differs from the CIO in an honest judgment as to what proper trade union policy should be, is not a basis upon which any action, I believe, should be taken or can be taken under the provisions of the CIO Constitution," he added.

But it's a "different matter," the ARA president asserted, in the case of "slavish adherence to the doctrine of a financial organization which believes in trade unions, if it believes in them at all, only as instruments of its plan for world conquest."

Steinberg recalled that Donald Henderson—formerly FTA president, now its director of administration—"has been the guiding spirit of this union from its inception."

On Dec. 22, 1941, the FTA News carried this statement by Henderson: "It is a matter of public record that I have denied affiliation to the Communist Party many times." But on Sept. 29, 1949, the same paper carried Henderson's statement that he had resigned from the Communist Party.

THE CIO HEARING on FTA took place in a blizzard of law suits filed by FTA and other left wing unions.

CIO members who, after the Cleveland convention and executive board meeting, had expected an "in the family" investigation of the charges against the unions, guessed wrong about the tactics of many of the left-wing union leaders.

Here's the tally sheet on law suits, at the time of this writing:

1. UOPWA Lawsuit No. 1: Plea for injunction to forbid hearings by the CIO committee on charges against the Office Union. Filed in Philadelphia U. S. Court; denied on grounds that the Philadelphia court had no jurisdiction.

2. UOPWA Lawsuit No. 2: Nearly a carbon copy of the Philadelphia suit; asks court to enjoin CIO from proceeding further with case against the union. Filed in U. S. court in Washington, D. C.; hearings on the request for injunction were set for Jan. 10.

3. UOPWA Lawsuit No. 3: Practically identical with Lawsuit No. 2. Filed in U. S. court in New York City; hearings set for Jan. 9.

4. United Public Workers Lawsuit No. 1: Asked for injunction against hearings or other further action. Filed in Philadelphia early in December; presumably dead, on grounds that that court has no jurisdiction.

5. FTA Lawsuit No. 1: Plea for injunction to restrain CIO from holding hearings or taking further action against FTA; to declare invalid changes in CIO constitution dealing with Communist issue, as adopted at Cleveland convention; and to protect FTA's alleged "property interest" in CIO. Filed Jan. 3 at U. S. court in New York; judge will decide by Feb. 1 whether to take further action.

6. CIO Lawsuit No. 1: Damage suit against UOPWA, seeking to collect $18,700 for which union has signed promissory notes to the CIO.

UAW Watchman Who Found Bomb Kidnapped

George William Thomas, 58, the night watchman who found the Christmas-package bomb at the CIO Auto Workers' headquarters in Detroit was kidnapped early on Jan. 6 and then dumped in a snow bank, still bound and gagged.

Thomas said he was kidnapped by two men outside a downtown hotel. "They drove me all over town," he said.

Thomas said he had quit his job Dec. 24 because he was afraid to work at UAW headquarters. He added that he was unable to identify his abductors.

Left Loses Bridges' Home Local

THE "HOME" local of Pres. Harry Bridges of the CIO Longshoremen's Union now has a new set of officers—all pledged to anti-communist policies.

Phil Sandin, who was elected president of the group—ILWA Local 10 at San Francisco—headed a slate which had pledged:

"I am not a member of the Communist Party or any other group seeking to dictate the policies of Local 10."

The Sandin slate won all of the major offices and took 54 out of the 65 contested positions listed on the lengthy ballot.

Sandin received 2302 votes to 2024 for Henry Schmidt, a co-defendent with Bridges in the current perjury-conspiracy trial at San Francisco.

Bridges and his international union now faces CIO charges of "Communist domination."

N. J. CIO Asks More Benefits

Highlighted by a call for a $39 maximum weekly payment for a married man with two children in all state benefit programs, the New Jersey State CIO disclosed it would seek 19 amendments this year to New Jersey's unemployment, temporary disability and workmen's compensation laws.

Harry Kranz, State CIO legislative director, said the CIO's 30-man legislative committee had decided to seek an increase in UCC, TDI and workmen's compensation benefits to a maximum of $30 weekly, plus $3 per dependent up to three dependents.

Maximum UCC and TDI benefits are now $22 weekly, while workmen's compensation weekly payments are $25 in New Jersey.

Repeal of a number of provisions of the present unemployment compensation (UCC) law will be sought by CIO, Kranz said. These include elimination of the worker contribution; of the one-week waiting period for benefits; of the "active search for work" requirement; and of the requirement that a worker must earn at least 30 times his weekly benefit amount to be eligible for benefits.

THE CIO also called for extension of UCC coverage to include firms employing one or more workers; decentralization of the Trenton office so that benefit determinations are made in local offices; and payment of benefits immediately in lock-outs and after four weeks in strikes.

With GE Next On List

IUE-UE Dispute Aired At 4 NLRB Hearings

THE dispute between IUE-CIO and the UE got an airing during the past few weeks as NLRB fact-finding boards heard testimony regarding the issues involving four different companies of the electrical industry.

The issue of bargaining representation in the five locals of General Motors' electrical division came up before NLRB Hearing Officer David Sachs in Dayton. Starting just before Christmas, the hearings were continued the following week for a total of five days.

Jan. 11 was set as the last date for filing briefs and a decision on whether to hold elections is expected from the Board late this month.

General Electric hearings, involving 99 bargaining units, will begin in New York City on Jan. 17.

HEARINGS involving the Wurlitzer plant in Buffalo took three days, but the prize-winner in time so far is the Sperry-Gyroscope case in New York. The hearing started Dec. 22 and was still going on late last week.

UE lawyers at the Sperry-Gyroscope hearings claimed that CIO's expuslion of UE was illegal and that, therefore, UE is still a member of CIO. As the Sperry lawyer put it, UE is reaching a new high of "obscurantism, obfuscation and obstruction."

IUE officials charged that the UE was "doing everything possible to make the hearings last as long as possible."

As an example they cited the case of UE Attorney Frank Scheiner asking Paul Jennings, president of the IUE local at Sperry. "Have you ever heard of John L. Lewis?"

After an objection from Irving Abramson, attorney for IUE, on the grounds of irrelevancy was sustained, Scheiner asked Jennings,, "Have you ever heard of Philip Murray?" The process was repeated.

Westinghouse hearings began Dec. 28 in Pittsburgh before NLRB Rep. H. Raymond Cluster. These sessions, which will cover the scores of Westinghouse locals, are expected to continue for about three weeks.

An unexpected twist occurred Jan. 3 when UE Pres. Albert Fitzgerald sent an irate telegram to NLRB Chairman Paul Herzog demanding that consent elections be held simultaneously in the three big companies—GE, GM and Westinghouse.

IUE Chairman James B. Carey replied in a letter to the Board that he would be happy to take part in discussions on consent elections provided they were entered into in good faith.

"WE DESIRE that elections among the employes of these companies be held at the earliest possible dates," Carey wrote.

". . . It appears to us that elections should be held, on the Board's order, no later than Feb. 15th in General Motors, and shortly thereafter in the Westinghouse and General Electric cases. Consent elections, therefore, should be held no later than Feb. 1 in General Motors, Feb. 6 in Westinghouse, and Feb. 10 in General Electric."

Carey declared that "this proposal to the Board by UE comes after a long period in which the expelled CIO affiliate has used every conceivable means of delaying collective bargaining votes in GE, GM and Westinghouse.

"UE has used legal harassment in the form of injunctions against locals . . . sought a permanent injunction against the NLRB holding hearings.

"Once the hearings started, UE employed every possible method of disrupting the proceedings, making countless dilatory objections.

"In the face of all this history, UE should not be permitted to use a phony consent election appeal to further delay the determination of a collective bargaining agency by the workers in this industry."

Bed Board Company To Modify Claims

Hereafter the makers of "Rest-Well Bed Board" and "Orthopedic Bed Board" are not going to claim in advertisements that their product:

Makes one healthy or invigorated, or has any beneficial effect for anemia or diseases of the kidneys or other organs; that it produces natural sleep or corrects or prevents deformities of the body.

The owners of the business, at the insistence of the Federal Trade Commission, will stop these practices.

FTC Has No Faith In 'Miracle'—Paints

If there are any "miracle" paints on the market the Federal Trade Commission doesn't believe it.

The Commission has issued a cease and desist order against three firms accused of misrepresenting so-called "plastic" paints.

The three companies, Cello-Plastics, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cello-Nu Products, Philadelphia, Pa., and Cello-Nu Products, Chicago, Ill., are forbidden to represent any of their products as "miracle" paints or to infer that they differ substantially in composition from any other good quality paint on the market.

One of the cited owners, Bertram Unger of Pittsburgh, has also been directed to stop using the term "Chemical Company" in his trade name.

Experts Says:

Proposal Would Cut Rents, Home Interest Sharply

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has endoresd a proposal to remedy the desperate housing situation of millions of "middle-income" families, including most members of organized labor, by establishing a loan program to finance large-scale cooperative and other non-profit housing both for sale and for rental.

The proposal, repeatedly urged on Congress by CIO and AFL, calls for the establishment of a National Mortgage Corporation for Housing Cooperatives, empowered to sell $2 billion worth of bonds on the private investment market within the next two years. The proceeds would be used to make loans to genuine cooperatives and non-profit trusts for the construction of middle-income dwellings.

Bona-fide non-profit trusts and cooperatives would be able to borrow 100% of construction cost, with up to 60 years in which to repay the Corporation and a low annual interest rate of approximately 2½%.

In addition, technical aid and advice on planning and design would be available, and applicants also would be able, on approval of the Corporation, to borrow up to 3% of the estimated total construction cost in order to pay architects, and meet other necessary preliminary costs.

The total out-of-pocket expense to the taxpayer would be the $100 million requested to set up the Corporation.

THE PROPOSAL is staggering in its potential effect on the present-day housing market, which has virtually left the middle-income group out in the cold. It removes the real estate speculator from the picture, and the interest rates and amortization period are so favorable that, in the opinion of qualified experts, families now paying around $90 a month, either in mortgage and tax payments or in rentals, would, if the program goes through, be able to secure identical or better accommodations for between $45 and $60 a month.

Both House and Senate Banking Committees have been asked to hold immediate hearings on the proposition, and fast action is expected. It is possible that the proposal will come to a vote within a month.

The program is designed to meet the objections of those who do not want to see the government engaged in large-scale direct outlays for housing, since the required capital would be raised on the private investment market through sale of securities carrying a 100% government guarantee.

It has powerful congressional support, and with strong White House backing its chances for approval this session are improved. The real estate lobby is expected to train its biggest guns on the program, and the cry of "socialism" will again be raised.

THE IDEA for federal support and supervision of privately-financed loans for cooperative housing has been under study for a long time, and has been gaining increasing favor as interested legislators have examined the experiences of large-scale cooperative building ventures in other countries and of "pilot" cooperatives here, including several started by CIO locals.

(In Sweden, under a similar program, the construction industry is flourishing and approximately 70% of Swedish homes are cooperative-owned.)

CIO was among the first to advocate such an arrangement. At both 1948 and 1949 conventions, strong resolutions were passed calling for direct federal support of building cooperatives. The 1949 resolution said:

"Sixty per cent of America's families whose incomes fall between $2500 and $5000 a year are the forgotten people in terms of basic housing needs." It then asked Congress to fix a goal of 2 million new homes a year, called on cities and states to supplement the federal program, and asked that Congress "adopt the REA principle for cooperative housing providing direct government loans at low rates of interest to be amortized over the life period of the house as provided in the Sparkman bill, S. 2246."

The Sparkman bill, introduced by Senator John Sparkman (D. Ala.), and presently on the Senate calendar awaiting action, provides direct federal loans to co-ops and non-profit trusts, as asked in the CIO resolution, but the establishment of the proposed National Mortgage Corporation with its private financing feature is regarded as preferable although the CIO continues to support the Sparkman measure.

The housing law passed in 1949 calls for construction of 810,000 low-income units of public housing within six years, for slum clearance, and for the beginnings of a farm building program, and was strongly supported and warmly received in labor circles.

The new proposal, however, hits even nearer home, since most trade union members make too much money to be eligible for the publicly-financed housing provided in the 1949 bill. Announcement that the new "co-op" bill has been introduced is expected to start a flurry of activity in labor circles, aimed at forming building cooperatives and drawing up plans and blueprints.

The new proposal emerged in its present form from the Conference on Middle Income and Cooperative Housing, held in Washington Dec. 16 under the auspices of the Cooperative League and attended by representatives of CIO and AFL.

Pay Cutting Drive Halted By TWUA

Betsy Ross, so history tells it, made the first American flag to stand as a symbol in the fight of the colonists against the tyranny and oppression of England.

Members of the CIO Textile Workers who work at the Betsy Ross Throwing Co. in Blakely, Pa., recently struck a blow against exploitation when they walked out of the plant and thereby halted a wage-cutting drive in the area.

The strike was called off when the company agreed to recognize TWUA and to restore a 15c an hour wage cut imposed last April. It also agreed to a union shop and a six-month wage reopening clause.

REA To Issue Loans For Rural Telephones

The big job of getting adequate telephone service into farm homes is moving forward, says the Co-operative News Service.

The Rural Electrification Administration, which was authorized by Congress to lend $25 million for the first year to get new and improved service extended, has issued application forms for the use of those seeking loans.

Congress instructed the REA to get assurance in making loans that "service to be furnished or improved . . . be made available to the widest practical number of rural users."

75c Is Too Much To Pay—WU

The giant Western Union Telegraph monopoly is trying to wriggle out of the 75c minimum requirement made into law by the last session of Congress.

In a hearing before the Labor Dept.'s Wage and Hour Division last week, WU complained that it couldn't possibly pay its messenger boys all that money.

WU officials who testified at the hearing asked that the minimum remain at the present 65c level. A 10c increase they claimed, would cost them more than $1 million, force them to lay off 854 messengers, and substitute telephone service and other mechanized ways of cutting down on messenger service.

Irving Levy, CIO Auto Workers counsel, who represented the National CIO at the hearings, accused WU of trying to get a subsidy from underprivileged kids. He termed their claims an empty threat, pointing out that they had made similar claims in 1938 and again several years later, when they asked for exemption from the minimum rate. They were turned down both times, and their dire predictions fell flat.

Representatives from the AFL Commerical Telegraphers Union and the CIO American Communications Assn., also attended the hearings. Several members of the ACA, union representative for WU messengers in New York City, testified that their take-home pay is only $23 a week and that they have to supply their own uniforms and pay for their own bicycle repairs. They are docked if a message takes longer to deliver than the office manager thinks it should, they said.

Dewey Would Cut U. S. Aid To States

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York is plugging for a surrender of taxing power by the Federal Government to the States of about one billion dollars so that Federal aid to the States could be cut by that much.

The net result of the change would be to make the States more independent of the Federal government, so that the wealthier states such as New York would run their own welfare programs. Only the poorer states would continue to get federal grants and therefore be subject to minimum standards fixed by the Federal government.

This would result in much greater variability in welfare programs among the States, and in most cases much lower standards, because the State legislatures are notoriously slow in social legislation.

Union Takes Off-Season Cut In Pay

AN 11% off-season wage cut has been agreed to be the CIO Fur and Leather Workers for its 12,000 members in New York City.

The cut for slack seasons dates back 30 years but was abandoned during the war.

"The agreement provides for a wage differential during the off season between Jan. 1 and June 16," said Dr. Louis M. Loeb, chairman of the fur industry's conference committee.

"The association (representing employers) and union representatives have agreed that the off-season differential shall be 11%, which will be restored on June 16, 1950, in accordance with the terms of the agreement of May 1948."

The union said the "two-wage system" went into effect 30 years ago and that prior to the union's 1948 strike the industry had the "right to fire any worker who refused to accept the differential imposed by the employer."

After the strike, the union said, it was agreed that the off-season rate would be determined jointly by the union and association.

3 Firms Accused Of Monopoly

A conspiracy to monopolize the manufacture and sale of seamless hosiery machinery and unlawfully restraining domestic and foreign commerce in such machinery is charged in a civil anti-trust suit filed in New York City by the government against Scott & Williams, Inc., Laconia, N. H., its president, and two leading British manufacturers.

The suit charges the Laconia firm acquired the assets of an important competitor, dismantled the machinery, acquired and suppressed inventions, misused patents to coerce competitors and eliminate competition, and entered into cartel agreements with the two British firms for allocation of world markets.

Hawaiian Sugar Workers' Wages Are Tied To Market

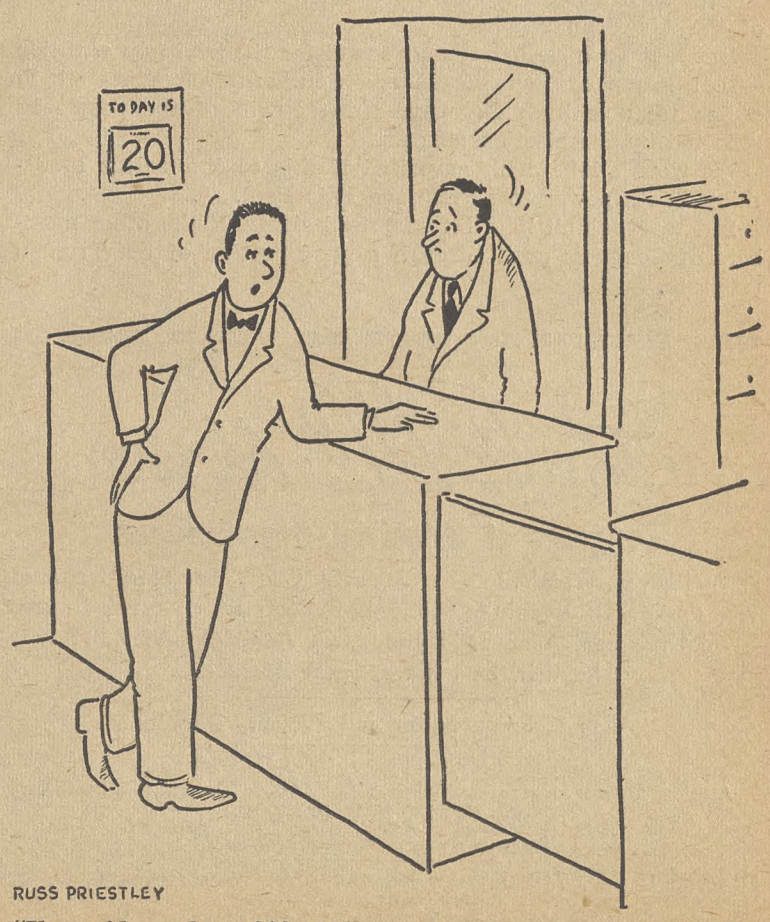
About 20,000 Hawaiian sugar workers, members of the left-wing CIO Longshoremen's union, had better be good with figures arithmetic that is—if they want to be able to calculate their wage correctly—in the future.

As a result of a recent 20-month contract signed by the union with the Hawaiian sugar industry, the wages they get will be tied to and vary with prices on the New York sugar market.

The wage-price formula, first proposed by employers, sets an 80c floor on wages—5c more than the industry wanted. If raw sugar prices sag on the fluctuating New York market wages will go down at the same rate until the 80c floor is reached.

On the other hand, if raw sugar prices rise, wages will go up from the present 83c-per-hour level. The rate of rise or fall has been calculated to be 1½c-an-hour for each $2 a ton change in raw sugar price.

The Hawaiian sugar locals of ILWU accepted the plan on the advice of Pres. Harry Bridges.



"You said you have 200 applicants for that job already?—Then how about hiring me to interview them."

Reds Turned Reporter Into Red-Baiter

Their Lying, Cheating, Trickery And Disregard For Democratic Procedures Swung Newsman Into 'Anti' Group

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THIS IS THE simple story of why I became a Red-baiter and how I became a Red-hater.

It is a story without a dramatic beginning. It contains no startling chapters. Nowhere in it is there a cloak-and-dagger episode.

If the story is important, it is so not because it concerns me, but because it illustrates some of the techniques, some of the deviltry and some of the cunning of the Communists.

And perhaps it contains information of value to CIO members who are trying to throw the lefties out of their unions.

IN THE LATE '30's most of the newspapers in my section of the country carried stories and editorials which implied that every person who wore a CIO button took orders direct from Moscow.

As a labor reporter I met a number of the "dangerous Reds" in the rapidly-growing new labor organization and found them to be ordinary, decent guys who knew little about Marx and Lenin and cared less.

For a time I was almost convinced there were no Communists in the labor movement. I told myself, "If these fellows are Commies, like the papers say, then there's nothing wrong with Communism."

Before long, however, I met some genuine party-liners and I began learning—slowly—how they operated.

THERE WAS THE big fellow who served a stretch in prison on a dynamiting charge. He seemed to get a kick out of waving his pardon with one hand and a fistful of CIO literature with the other.

He talked to me about the "class struggle," about the desirability of "striking every plant in town just to show them they can't keep their heels on the workers' necks."

He almost wrecked a good union.

Then there was the skinny little punk who talked conspiratorily about creating a Southern "Black Belt." His scheme was to use the Negro to overthrow capitalism by force. He wanted to start a bloody revolt.

And then there was the clever newspaper man who earned a fat salary by writing things which pleased his reactionary publisher and at the same time quietly advocated control of all newspapers and radio stations by a "people's government."

AS TIME PASSED I ran into many strange characters who preached communism, but denied they belonged to the CP.

I saw the Commie "party girls" work on unsuspecting delegates at Newspaper Guild conventions. They would promise almost anything in return for a vote.

At industrial union council meetings over which I presided, a few Commies attempted time and again to thwart the will of the majority by parliamentary trickery. They showed an almost complete disregard for democratic procedures unless they stood to gain from them.

The thing which most baffled me and caused me to feel the most disgust was the manner in which the Reds kept pace with flip-flops in the party line.

We spent months beating down those "The Yanks Aren't Coming" resolutions. Then we fought equally hard to keep the CP lads and lassies from "launching" a second front.

AS A REPORTER who had covered police and courthouse beats I had become accustomed to dealing with persons who lied and cheated.

But, unlike the criminals, the Commies frequently tried to justify morally their lying and cheating. It was "anything for the cause."

And so I became a Red-baiter in self defense and in defense of the things I thought were good and decent.

My healthy hatred of communism didn't develop until after the war—until the CP openly revealed it was embarked on a worldwide totalitarian conquest.

Hitler-like behavior didn't look any better under the hammer and sickle than under the swastika.

And I could find no justification for the killing, the forced labor, the political exiling that went into the making of the "new order."

YES, THIS IS a personal story—perhaps a bit too personal, too sketchy, too ordinary.

It's not the startling story of a man who "suddenly saw the light" because of some dramatic double-cross by the Commies.

But perhaps it throws some light on the reason for the Red-baiting which goes on in this column.

If you're human and you believe that this country of ours is a pretty good place, despite all its faults, you eventually rebel against those who engage in double-dealing and chicanery in an effort to further the cause of communism.

State of the Union

We had the feeling while listening to President Truman's address at the reopening of Congress that we'd heard the same speech before.

To us this was good. Very good.

It meant the President was still hewing to the line he advocated when the 81st Congress opened its first session. It was a line which we heartily approved then—and which we still approve.

The President, in short, asked Congress to put into effect those portions of the Fair Deal program which it did not enact during 1949.

This program, he said several times during his talk, is designed to benefit the many—not the privileged few.

Yes, his speech sounded good.

It sounded good to the voters during the 1948 Presidential campaign; he said the same things but used somewhat different words.

It sounded good when he addressed the first session of the present Congress.

That is, it sounded good to us and, we believe, to a majority of the American people.

But it must have had a sour sound for the Dixiegop coalition—that group of Republicans and Southern Democrats which seems to have high disregard for the will of the people as reflected by the election returns.

We wouldn't be a bit surprised if this coalition does everything in its power to stymie the Fair Deal.

But we wouldn't be a bit surprised either, if the other members of Congress push through a good portion of the Truman program.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Lehman To Avoid "Excesses Of Regionalism"

PLEDGING himself to avoid the "excesses of regionalism," Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-Liberal, N. Y.) told reporters after he took the oath of office that he interpreted his election as a mandate to use "the powers of the federal government to advance the general welfare of the people."

Lehman, who with the help of the CIO and AFL defeated John Foster Dulles in a hotly contested election to replace retired Sen. Robert Wagner, also a Democrat, said he experienced "a real thrill" on taking his place in the Senate chamber.

He expressed hope that the Senate would pass a social security bill even more extensive than that voted by the House. He said he'd follow his campaign pledges to back civil rights legislation, to work for Taft-Hartley repeal, for federal rent control, more liberal displaced persons legislation, and enactment of a middle-income co-op housing bill.

He revealed also that he would work for public power and navigation development of the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers. Governmental economies, he observed, should not be "at the cost of dissipating our true national wealth—the health and well-being of our people."

As he's done "several hundred times since I was elected," Lehman declined to comment on whether he'd run for re-election next November, when his term expires.

Also sworn in were Sen. William Benton (D, Conn.) and Darby (R, Kans.) and the newest members of the House, Mrs. Edna Kelly (D, N. Y.) and Jack Shelley, (D, Cal.) who is also president of the Cal. Federation of Labor. (LPA.)

Unions Join In 'Rights' Fight

The civil rights committees of various CIO unions, including the Steelworkers, Rubber Workers, Auto Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will attend the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization Jan. 15-17 in Washington, D. C., according to Executive Sec. Roy Wilkins. kins.

Wilkins said the conference, sponsored by 50 national church, labor, civic, fraternal and minority group organizations, will focus widespread attention on the impending fight for enactment of FEPC and other civil rights measures.

Correction

On Nov. 15, 1948, a story appearing in The CIO News implied that the doctors of Richmond County, N. C., were discriminating against striking textile workers. While there is in Richmond County, as elsewhere in the nation, a shortage of doctors, investigation by CIO representatives failed to reveal any deliberate discrimination against the strikers.

In fairness to the Richmond County Medical Association this correction is published.

Doesn't Want Post

Walter White, on leave as executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, does not want to consider appointment as governor of the Virgin Islands to succeed William H. Hastie, recently named federal judge.

"Now there is a guy who has taken a job where you have to watch your step."

Becoming 'Experts' Paid Off, And Then--

IT LOOKED like an impossible situation when the organizers made their first survey.

Nearly all of the workers at the plant lived out in the country—in homes scattered over a wide area.

The buses which took them to and from work loaded and unloaded on company property, well back of the fence which surrounded the mill.

Visiting the employes at their homes would have required miles and miles of driving through unfamiliar territory.

And you can't "handbill" a plant by tossing leaflets through the windows of moving buses.

THE ORGANIZER in charge of the project was one of those fellows who operates on the theory that "nothing is impossible."

He started looking for an opening wedge—for some method of getting in contact with plant workers.

He heard, indirectly that the employes had much difficulty filling out their income tax returns and that they thought they were being overcharged for the help they received from the town's tax experts.

He did a bit of checking on the report, found it to be true, then called his colleagues together.

"Maybe you guys don't know much about income taxes but you're going to learn—and you're going to learn in a hurry," he said.

The group bought copies of "How To File An Income Tax Return" and other material on the subject and studied it diligently.

ONE DAY, early in the "income tax season," the local radio station carried announcements which were of considerable interest to mill employes.

The announcer said that any worker who was having trouble filling out his tax return could get expert assistance if he would go to a certain local address.

The address was the headquarters of the CIO organizers.

A few workers showed up the next day. They got their returns filled out quickly and accurately.

And each one got a handful of printed material dealing with the CIO.

Each day the number of "tax visitors" increased, and at times as many as 40 persons were in the waiting line.

At this point the organizers began showing union movies to the waiting visitors.

AS MARCH 15 drew near, the rush increased—and so did the number of CIO union application cards.

Then the organizers heard that there were a number of women workers who wanted expert tax advice but were unable to visit their headquarters. They had to rush home to take care of their children.

So a baby-sitting service was put into operation.

"We'll come out and care for the kids while you get your return fixed up," the organizers would say.

The idea caught on quickly—and sentiment for the union grew.

Finally a majority of those at the plant had signed CIO cards and a petition for an election was filed.

ONE OF THE men who took part in the campaign said later, "That was the darndest drive I was ever in.

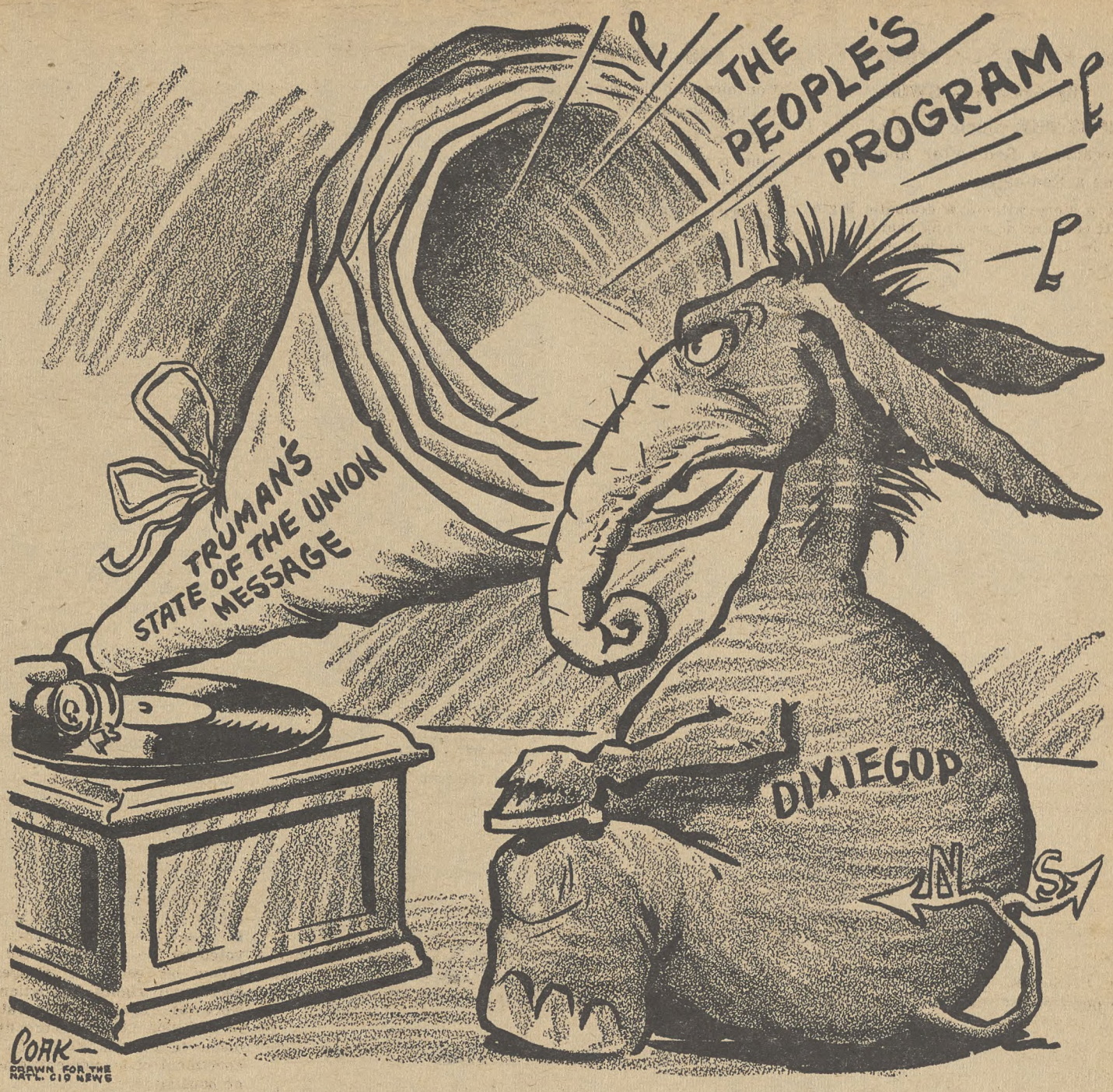
"We won the election by a fair margin—and maybe that should be the end of the story but it isn't.

"Quite a few people who had no connection with the mill came in to take advantage of our free tax service—and darn near every CIO representative in the state got the idea we'd be delighted to handle their returns for them.

"Brother, they nearly worked our socks off!"

A. L. S.

FOLKS' SONG!



TUC Seeks Unity of Unions In Each Industry

By ALLAN FLANDERS

"THE alarmingly chaotic form of British trade union organization is part of the heritage which has come down from the 18th and early 19th centuries; it is one of the penalties of an ancient lineage."

This was the comment of W. Milne Bailey, one of the shrewdest students of the trade union movement who, until his early death in 1935 was the head of the Research and Economic Department of Britain's Trades Union Congress.

The organization of Britain's trade unions has indeed never been planned or promoted by the government or by any particular political party, nor, for that matter, by any central body of their own making, although the Trades Union Congress has helped to facilitate negotiations for amalgamations and for various forms of closer unity.

BEING A voluntary movement, Britain's trade unionism is composed of varied types of organization. Some are very large and some are very small. Some are confined to craftsmen, even to craftsmen in one locality. Some started as industrial unions while others, originally formed by the amalgamation of craft unions, gradually opened their doors to any workers engaged in the same industries.

There are also the two so-called general workers' unions, whose strength is drawn from a wide range of industries. Given this untidy pattern, the problem is to secure joint action among the unions concerned with any one industry in negotiations or other matter of mutual concern in regard to that industry. The federations were formed to meet that need; they are, in effect, a loose form of industrial unionism.

About Author

This article was written by Allan Flanders, Senior Lecturer in Industrial Relations, Oxford University, and formerly Research Assistant to Britain's Trade Union Congress.

The oldest of them is the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, which was formed in 1899. All the 16 unions concerned with this industry, including the National Union of Journalists, are affiliated to the Federation. The Printing Joint Industrial Council, composed of 40 unions and 40 employers' representatives with alternating chairmen, provides a fertile field for joint union activity through the Federation on such matters as apprenticeship selection and training, employment and production, and the strengthening of organization on both sides of the industry.

This federation has, however, little say in wage negotiations, which are mainly conducted by the separate unions. The latter also reserve to themselves the right to fix their own apprenticeship quotas. An unsuccessful attempt was made in 1949 on the part of the Federation to work out common proposals for a new wage structure for the industry.

ONE OF THE most highly developed federations is the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, which includes all unions with a marked interest in building and construction. In this industry there are still a large number of separate craft unions, the woodworkers, the bricklayers, the painters, the plumbers, the plasterers, and so on, all having their own organizations.

But national wage negotiations are conducted mainly by the Federation, which has its own full-time regional officers and the authority to call out on strike any of its affiliated membership without prior consultation with the individual unions.

The Confederation of the Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions is the largest of all the federations, with some 40 affiliated unions representing over two million workers. For many years it did not include the largest union in the industry, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, but with the affiliation of this body in 1947 the Confederation is now fully representative of the unions in this whole complex of industries.

It undertakes wage negotiations with the employers' federation on behalf of all its affiliated unions and has produced proposals for the reform of the wage structure of the industry.

Unfortunately the two federations which exist in cotton and woolen textiles are weaker and looser organizations. The Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation only represents the workers in the manufacturing section of cotton textiles, and the "Amalgamations" which are affiliated to it are in turn composed of local associations with their own rules and scales of contributions and benefits.

The integration of industrial policy has also been helped forward by the existence of Joint Industrial Councils in many industries, which act mainly as permanent negotiating bodies between the various unions concerned and the employers.

As Congress Opens . . .

PRESIDENT TRUMAN discusses the main points of his state of the union address with Congressional leaders at the White House Jan. 3 a short time before the opening of the second session of the 81st Congress. Vice Pres. Alben Barkley is seated at the right. In rear (left to right) are Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D. Ill.); House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D. Tex.) and House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D. Mass.).

ONLY NEW MEMBERS of the House, Rep. John Shelley (D. Cal.) and Rep. Edna F. Kelly (D. N. Y.) look over House rules and manual before opening of second session of 81st Congress. Both won special elections to replace Congressmen who died during their terms of office. The Senate has three new members. They are Herbert H. Lehman (D. N. Y.), William Benton (D. Conn.) and Harry Darby (R. Kan.).

Dixiegops Play San
As Election Casts L

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THERE ARE 302 days until elections—but that coming event will throw a heavy shadow over the second session of the 81st Congress.

Trooping back to a renovated, "streamlined" House chamber in the Capitol, Representatives and Senators heard President Truman call once again for enactment of the Fair Deal program.

No sooner had the President finished than the Dixiecrat—Republican coalition got back to the same brand of politics they were practicing when Congress adjourned in October.

Sen. Wherry (R. Nebr.), GOP leader in the Senate, called the speech a "dud."

Rep. Joseph Martin (R. Mass.), GOP leader in the House, offered the opinion that the address on the State of the Union should be re-titled "the state of socialism."

Sen. Taft (R., Ohio), thought the speech advocated measures which "would destroy freedom" and "would give special privileges to labor union bosses."

TWO SOUTHERN Democrats generally agreed with the GOP line. Sen. McClellan (D. Ark.) moaned that the Truman proposals looked like "increased taxes and increased deficits."

Sen. Russell (D. Ga.), a leading Dixiecrat, thought the Truman objectives "praiseworthy in themselves" but added quickly that measures asked by Pres. Truman would lead at once to a "purely socialistic state."

And throughout the country, editorials in the big papers—the same papers that predicted the election of Tom Dewey—echoed the Dixiegop criticism.

BUT CIO PRES. Murray hailed the speech as a "liberal call to action"—and suggested that Congress should act quickly to "enact these proposals into law. They are long overdue."

"All of the measures recommended by the President are 'must' legislation. They are imperatively required for the general welfare of the American people."

Other labor and liberal organizations joined in calling for quick action on the sizeable collection of "unfinished business" facing the Congress.

Truman Gives 'L
Call To Action'—

CIO PRES. MURRAY liked the Presi Union Message, and suggested to C on with the job of turning proposals into l statement:

"The CIO hails President Truman's Message as a liberal call to action. The cated in forthright and unmistakable te business' of the 81st Congress.

"The American people, for whom spoken, expect the Congress to enact these They are long overdue. The measures re President have been the subject of ample and throughout the nation; they have proved by the voters at the polls, as recent elections in New York State.

"These proposals can and should be session of the Congress. The public will on any scheme prompted by petty politic adjourn this session of the Congress bef program has been substantially enacted.

"THE CIO, representing millions of w entirely with President Truman th perity is dependent upon widespread s benefits by all the people rather than mo few. Our nation was founded upon this cratic principle to which organized labor dedicated.

"The CIO looks with approval on the recognition of the important and wholeso bargaining in our national life. We appl man's vigorous and renewed demand for If Congress heeds the will of the people President's message, Taft-Hartley repeal at this session of the Congress.

"All of the measures recommended 'must' legislation. They are imperative general welfare of the American people."

Some of the key issues facing the Congress, with Pres. Truman's recommendations on them:

1. T-H REPEAL:

Truman: ". . . Free collective bargaining must be protected and encouraged. Collective bargaining is not only a fundamental economic freedom for labor. It is also a strengthening and stabilizing influence for our whole economy.

"The federal statute now governing labor relations [Taft-Hartley] is punitive in purpose and one-sided in operation. This statute is, and always has been, inconsistent with the practice of true and effective collective bargaining. It should be repealed and replaced by a law that is fair to all and in harmony with our democratic ideals."

Murray: "If Congress heeds the will of the people as expressed in the President's message, Taft-Hartley repeal can be accomplished at this session of Congress."

2. RENT CONTROL:

Truman: "Rent control is still necessary to prevent widespread hardship . . . I recommend, therefore, that rent control be continued for another year."

The present rent control law expires on June 30, but funds for enforcement of that law are almost exhausted. Congress will soon be asked for an additional appropriation to keep it going.

Meanwhile, loopholes in the law and weak enforcement policies have led to widespread lift-

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D. D. Smith Added To CIO-PAC Staff

CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll has announced the appointment of Darrell D. Smith to the Washington PAC staff. Smith will work out of the national office, concentrating on the middle west.

A veteran unionist, Smith has been a business agent for a teamsters' local, a newspaper man, an organizer in steel, a government official and a political action worker.

Originally from Canton, Ohio, he ran for mayor of the town after the 1937 "little steel" strike, but was beaten because he refused to indorse a strikebreaking governor. His latest political action stint was in Minnesota during the Humphrey campaign against Joe Ball.

Drive Started For D. C. Home Rule

THE WASHINGTON Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action has begun a concerted drive to get the necessary 218 signatures on a petition to discharge the House District of Columbia Committee, at present Washington's "city council," from further consideration of the limited home rule measure which it tabled last session.

The measure, which provides only that the citizens of the District may elect their own city council and does not allow them to vote in federal elections, was passed by the Senate but has met stiff opposition in the House committee, which is dominated by southern Democrats who are not anxious to see the beginnings of equal rights in the nation's capital.

The ADA chapter's first efforts netted 60 signatures, but according to a spokesman, "toil and tears" will be necessary to get the total to 218.

"Those who enjoy the right to vote can help the silenced D. C. resident," ADA explains. "They can write to their Representatives asking that Congress grant the District of Columbia the right to elect its own city council and its own Board of Education."

To Stop Dixiegops In '50 A Buck For PAC Is Nifty

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y improvements the House late and now face Senate. The bill age by several lifts benefits up to 70%, and provides for disability payments.

Many observers believe that business groups—which have often opposed improving the social security system in the past—may swing around as a result of recent pension agreements in CIO contracts. Increases in social security benefits would cut cost of these pensions to the corporations.

4. CIVIL RIGHTS:

Truman: "I again urge the Congress to enact the civil rights proposals I made in February, 1948."

This is almost certain to lead to one of the talkiest, and sharpest, debates of the second session. Principal civil rights measures — fair employment practices, anti-poll tax and anti-lynching—have moved through committees. Anti-poll tax bill has been passed by the House, but none of the three measures has yet received Senate approval.

Senate Democratic leaders expect to bring the FEPC bill to the Senate floor early in the session, perhaps in February. It is certain to produce a filibuster from the southern poll tax bloc.

Some Republicans have been talking for the record by calling for immediate action—but a year ago they gave quiet support to the Dixiecrats' successful fight against changed Senate rules which would have taken the fire out of the filibuster weapon.

The President has also asked for action on other civil rights measures—statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, and for home rule for the District of Columbia. All of them were indorsed in the history-making report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, on which CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey was a leading member.

The District of Columbia home rule bill has been passed in the Senate, but has stalled in the House. Liberal and labor groups in the capital have been seeking a discharge petition to blast the bill out of committee, but as yet it has only about 60 of the required 218 signatures.

5. NATURAL RESOURCES:

Truman: "We need to enlarge the production and transmission of public power . . . We must continue policies to assure that their benefits will be spread among the many and not restricted to a favored few."

The President called for action not only on projects like the Columbia Valley Administration—modeled along the lines of TVA—but for similar programs in New England and on the St. Lawrence Seaway. Next day, the President told reporters he foresees an eventual project for the entire central state area, embracing programs for power, navigation and flood control on the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers.

The public power projects have met furious objection from the utility lobbies, which also fought the TVA 15 years ago.

THE PRESIDENT'S message also gave strong emphasis to the Brannan Plan, which would guarantee minimum farm incomes while cutting consumer prices on food; to helping "middle income" families obtain better housing; to federal aid for education, which has already been approved in the Senate but was caught in a cross-wind in the House; to the national health insurance program; to improving the displaced persons law and to continuation of ECA.

Such a program, which is certain to arouse tremendous opposition from special interests, will need tremendous support from the public if a substantial portion of it is to be passed before Congress adjourns.

But before the major issues arise, the Senate is already working on one item passed by the House—the bill to remove special taxes on oleomargarine.

The bill is supported by most city consumers, and by cotton state interests (cottonseed oil goes into oleo); it's bitterly opposed in the dairy sections (milk goes into butter).

Under present law, colored oleo is taxed 10 cents a pound, and white oleo is taxed one-half a cent a pound; but manufacturers and distributors must pay special license fees, which are higher for yellow oleo than for the uncolored product.

So Congress starts with a battle—the first of many this session.

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n's message to strong support xtension service

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Election Calendar For 1950

STATE	FINAL FILING DATES	REGISTRATION	PRIMARIES
*ALA	March 1, 1950	1st and 3rd Mondays in each month.	May 2, 1950 May 30, 1950 (runoff)
ARIZ	June 14, 1950 to Aug. 3, 1950	For primary: Before Aug. 7, 1950. For general election: anytime until Oct. 2, 1950.	Sept. 12, 1950
*ARK	April 26, 1950 to June 15, 1950	A 1948 constitutional amendment permits the legislature to enact new registration laws. None passed as yet.	July 25, 1950 Aug. 8, 1950 (runoff)
CAL	March 8, 1950 to April 7, 1950	Through April 28, 1950 for primary; through Sept. 29, 1950 for general.	June 6, 1950
COLO	July 14 to 29, 1950	Through Aug. 23, 1950, for primary; through Oct. 18, 1950, for general.	Sept. 12, 1950
CONN	Nominations by party conventions not later than Oct. 17, 1950.	Oct. 14 to 21, 1950 throughout state. Additional dates: (See PAC 1948 book).	None
DEL	Primary and party convention dates to be set by parties.	At least once each week in April, May and June, 1950. Also on July 12 and Oct. 21, 1950.	Set by parties.
FLA	Feb. 1, 1950	Through April 1, 1950, for primary; May 8 through Oct. 7, 1950, for general.	May 2, 1950 May 23, 1950 (runoff)
GA	Set by Democratic Committee.	Fulton Co. (Atlanta) through May 6, 1950; rest of state through July 6.	Sept. 13, 1950 Oct. 4, 1950 (runoff)
IDAHO	June 9 to July 8, 1950.	March 6, 1950, to Aug. 5, 1950 for primary; Aug. 12 to Nov. 4 for general.	Aug. 8, 1950
ILL	Jan. 16 to 23, 1950	Through March 13, 1950 for primary. April 14 to Oct. 9, 1950 for general. (Cook County: also March 15-21 and Oct. 11-17, 1950).	April 11, 1950
IND	March 3 to April 1 1950	Through April 3, 1950 for primary. May 15 to Oct. 9, 1950 for general.	May 2, 1950
IOWA	County offices: May 6, 1950. State and federal: April 6, 1950	Varies locally, but not after May 26 for primary, Oct. 28 for general. (Cities over 10,000: re-registration for general on Oct. 26 and 27 and Nov. 4.)	June 5, 1950
KAN	June 20, 1950	Through July 11, 1950, for primary; through Oct. 17, 1950, for general.	Aug. 1, 1950
KY	State offices: June 11, 1950. County offices: June 21, 1950	Through June 15, 1950; reopens Aug. 16 to Sept. 16.	Aug. 5, 1950
LA	July 24, 1950	Through July 30, 1950.	Aug. 29, 1950 Oct. 3, 1950 (runoff)
ME	April 17, 1950	For primary—varies by cities thru June. For General—varies by cities from Aug. 22 to Sept. 9.	June 19, 1950 General election: Sept. 11, 1950
MD	Aug. 1, 1950	Baltimore and Montgomery County: through Aug. 11, plus Sept. 21 and 22. Elsewhere: through Aug. 11, plus Sept. 21-Oct. 7, 1950.	Sept 11, 1950
MASS	Aug. 1, 1950	Varies locally, but not after Aug. 18, for primary or Oct. 6, for general.	Sept. 19, 1950
MICH	July 18, 1950	Through Aug. 23, 1950, for primary; through Oct. 18, 1950, for general.	Sept. 12, 1950
MINN	June 14 to Aug. 3, 1950	Continuous through Aug. 22, 1950 (primary) and Sept. 14 to Oct. 17 (general). (No registration in towns of less than 15,000.)	Sept. 12, 1950
*MISS	June 9, 1950	Through July 6, 1950.	Aug. 8, 1950 Aug. 29, 1950 (runoff)
MO	April 25, 1950	Regulations vary, but registration is year round in all localities, with different closing dates before elections. In St. Louis and Kansas City registration closes July 8, 1950 for primary and reopens from Aug. 7 to Oct. 14.	Aug. 1, 1950
MONT	States offices: June 7, 1950. County offices: June 17, 1950	Through June 3, 1950, for primary; through Sept. 22 for general.	July 18, 1950
NEB	June 29, 1950	Through July 29, 1950, for primary; Aug. 9 to Oct. 28 for general.	Aug. 8, 1950
NEV	July 17, 1950	Through Aug. 5, 1950; reopens Sept. 6 to Oct. 7.	Sept. 5, 1950
N. H.	July 29, 1950	Dates vary locally (usually within a couple of weeks before the election).	Sept. 12, 1950
N. J.	March 9, 1950	Through March 9, 1950; reopens April 19 to Oct. 5, 1950.	April 18, 1950
N. M.	April 4 to May 13, 1950	Through May 13, 1950; reopens June 12 thru Oct. 7, 1950.	June 6, 1950
N. Y.	Aug. 8-15, 1950	June 1 to Sept. 20, 1950. In addition: New York City and Westchester County: Oct. 9-13, 1950, 5:00-10:30 p. m. and Oct. 14, 1950, 7:00 a. m.-10:30 p. m. Cities of less than 5,000: Oct. 7, and Oct. 14. Cities of more than 5,000: Oct. 6, 7, 13, 10:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m. and Oct. 14, 7:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m.	Sept. 19, 1950
N. C.	State and federal offices: March 18. Others: April 15	April 29-May 13, 1950.	May 27, 1950 June 24, 1950 (runoff)
N. D.	April 28 to May 27, 1950	June 20 and Oct. 31, 1950. None in towns less than 1500.	June 27, 1950
OHIO	Feb. 1, 1950	Through April 3, 1950; reopens May 13 through Oct. 9, 1950.	May 2, 1950
OKLA	April 24-28, 1950	Oct. 8-28, 1950.	July 4, 1950 July 25, 1950 (runoff)
ORE	March 10, 1950	Before Oct. 7, 1950.	May 19, 1950
PA	March 27, 1950	Anytime except April 27-May 22 (for primary). Closing Sept. 18, 1950 (for general).	May 16, 1950
R. I.	July 22-31 and Aug. 23-28 (D); Sept. 1-6, 1950 (R).	Anytime up to June 30, 1950.	D—Sept. 18, 1950 R—Sept. 27, 1950
*S. C.	Set by Democratic Executive Committee	No primary registration. Regulations for general vary locally, but not after Oct. 7.	July 11, 1950 July 25, 1950 (runoff)
S. D.	April 7-May 7, 1950	Anytime except May 22-June 6 (for primary) and Oct. 31-Nov. 7 (for general election).	June 6, 1950
*TENN	June 10, 1950	Varies locally; for primary not after July 14, 1950; through Oct. 18, 1950, for general.	Aug. 3, 1950
*TEX	State offices—June 5, 1950; District offices—May 5, 1950; County offices—June 19, 1950.	None in Texas.	July 22, 1950 Aug. 26, 1950 (runoff)
UTAH	20 days before party convention (date to be set; usually in August)	June 20, July 1, 25, Aug. 1, Oct. 10, 17, 31. Provision made for voters absent on regular registration days—anytime except 10 days preceding an election.	Sept. 5, 1950
VT	Aug. 15, 1950	Check list revised some time previous to 36 hours before an election—set by town clerk.	Sept. 12, 1950
*VA	June 10, 1950	Through July 8, 1950 (Municipal elections through May 13, 1950).	Aug. 8, 1950 Municipal election— June 13, 1950
WASH	July 1-30, 1950	Anytime up to Oct. 7, 1950.	Sept. 12, 1950
W. VA	July 1, 1950	Anytime up to Oct. 7, 1950.	Aug. 1, 1950
WIS	July 25, 1950	Through Sept. 7, 1950 for primary; through Oct. 26, 1950 for general election.	Sept. 19, 1950
WYO	July 23, 1950	July 24-Aug. 21, 1950, for primary; Oct. 9-Nov.6 for general.	Aug. 22, 1950

*Note on poll tax: Alabama, Oct. 1, 1949, to Feb. 1, 1950; Arkansas, Oct. 1, 1949, to vote in primary or Oct. 1, 1950, to vote in general election; Mississippi, final date, Feb. 1, 1950; South Carolina, final date, Oct. 7, 1950; Tennessee, final date, Sept. 8, 1950 (for general election only); Texas, Oct. 1, 1949, to Jan. 31, 1950; Virginia, final date Dec. 12, 1949, to vote in the municipal elections; final date May 6, 1950, for primary and general elections.

Read What Congressmen Read—CIO Voting Record

About 500 Congressmen are reading the CIO News 1949 Voting Record.

They find it mighty interesting.

You will, too—for it's *your* business.

It's the story of what happened to your legislative program during the first session of the 81st Congress. It shows how every Congressman voted on 13 issues, how every Senator voted on 16 key tests.

You'll find the CIO News 1949 Voting Record is "must" reading—and a handy reference source—during the months ahead.

Send your orders now to the CIO Publication Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices: 5c a copy; 50 for $2.00; 100 for $3.50; 500 for $14; 1,000 for $20.

Mail your order today.

O'Dwyer May Name Fact Board

NEW YORK CITY Mayor William O'Dwyer promised to answer "in a few days" a request by nine top CIO leaders that he name a fact-finding board to look into the dispute between the CIO Transport Workers and the N. Y. City Board of Transportation.

The steering committee of the N. Y. CIO Council had urged that the fact-finders, if appointed, consider the union's demands for better wages, hours and working conditions for the 42,000 employes of the municipal transit lines.

The CIO spokesmen, who represent 500,000 members, were Louis Hollander, state CIO Council president; TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill; ACW Pres. Jacob Potofsky; N. Y. City CIO Council Secy.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz; Retail-Wholesale Pres. Irving Simon; Novelty Workers Secy.-Treas. Alex Bail; Utility Workers Reg. Dir. Patrick McGrath; NMU Pres. Joseph Curran and TWU Local 100 Pres. Matthew Guinan.

PENDING the Mayor's answer, the group promised that there would be no slowdown or interruption of service on municipal subway, bus and street car lines.

Several of the CIO spokesmen indicated "off the record" their confidence that the mayor would agree to appoint a fact-finding group to study the issues.

Previously TWU had asked the Board of Transportation to discuss the union's demand for a 21c-an-hour pay boost, a 40-hour work week, machinery for grievance adjustment and other improvements in working conditions on the municipal lines.

WILLIAM REID, Board of Transportation chairman, said the full program of TWU would cost the city $72 million and that the money was not available. The 40-hour week provision alone would add $30 million to the annual payroll of the transit agency, he claimed. He indicated that the city could not agree to accept an arbitrator's decision.

TWU Pres. Quill last week issued a statement condemning the stand taken by the N. Y. Times in editorially opposing the appointment of a fact-finding board.

"It is strange indeed," Quill declared, "that despite the clamor of the press for transit stability, the N. Y. Times should reject the union's proposal for a practical step toward peace—a step, furthermore, which it applauded during the steel controversy.

"Can it be that the N. Y. Times is afraid that a fact-finding board will uncover the true facts and recommend that the demands of the transit workers be granted?"

100,000 Get Under 50c In Illinois—Annunzio

An estimated 100,000 persons in Illinois are earning less than 50 cents an hour, according to Frank Annunzio, director of the Illinois state Department of Labor. Annunzio made the estimate while announcing plans for improving the present Illinois minimum wage law. The low pay rates are paid in small establishments not ordinarily covered by the usual wage study, Annunzio said.

3rd Quarter Report Shows 1949 Profits Will Not Lag Far Behind 1948 Record

A REPORT ON manufacturing profits for the third quarter of 1949, from the Federal Trade and the Securities and Exchange Commissions, suggests that corporation profits for last year will run not far behind the record-breaking total of 1948.

The Commissions reported that in the third quarter, as a result of a relatively small increase in volume, manufacturing profits after taxes zoomed up 15% over the second quarter, or from $2 billion to $2.3 billion. They still were 20% below the third quarter of last year, an exceptionally high profit period.

Smaller corporations showed greater profit increases than big, in line with the greater fluctuations usually shown by the small companies both on downswings and upswings. Biggest gains were among manufacturers of miscellaneous products, leather and leather products, apparel and finished textiles and fabricated metal products, all of which showed gains of 50% or more.

Profits after taxes, based on stockholders' investments, ranged from 27.2% for auto companies to 5.6% for primary non-ferrous metal companies which traditionally show a low profit on invested capital. The percentage for big companies averaged 13.6%, for smaller ones 8.4%. (LPA)

'All Jobs Are Terminated' As N. Y. Sun Merges With World-Telly

EMPLOYES OF THE New York Sun, the city's second oldest paper, founded in 1833, were stunned Jan. 4 when they found a notice on the bulletin board informing them that the Sun would cease publication that day.

The paper had been sold and would be merged with the World-Telegram.

With no more advance notice than that, the Sun's editorial department employes learned that their jobs were gone. "This is notice to all employes that all positions are terminated at the close of business, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1950," the bulletin said.

"It may be possible to use some employes temporarily, and these people will be so advised."

Employes crowed around reading the notice with amazement. They couldn't believe it. Some who weren't in the office when the announcement appeared, heard the news over the radio. One man, who was shaving when his daughter told him what had come over the radio, said he felt like cutting his throat.

A JOINT announcement of the sale of the Sun to the World-Telegram and the merger of the two papers was made the same day by Thomas W. Dewart, president of the The Sun, and Roy W. Howard, editor and president of the World-Telegram.

Dewart's statement in which he attributed the blame in part to "rising costs" of labor and "the demands of the unions," brought a sharp reply from the New York Newspaper Guild. The union called the charges misleading, biased and unfair. Pointing out that The Sun was the only New York metropolitan paper whose editorial and commercial employes are not covered by a Guild contract, the CIO union declared that The Sun had not given a wage increase in 1949 in any department, and had not been faced with any increase in 1950.

Exec. Vice-Pres. Thomas J. Murphy of the New York Guild, said that a Guild committee planned to meet with the World-Telegram management to "find out their intentions regarding the over-all staff situation and to get guarantees that Guild members now working for The World-Telegram don't get pushed out by non-Guild people from The Sun. We want to see the Sun people get jobs, but we don't want Guild members to lose jobs."

Pres. Harvey Call of the Sun Editorial Employes Association, an independent union representing 175 members, said its contracts and those of other unions with The Sun, had not been "out of line" with city-wide wage scales. He added that the management never made any plea for cooperation along the lines of economy.

DEWART SAID that "the demands of the unions have wrought here in New York—what they are working elsewhere throughout the nation—an unprecedented and increasing number of casualties among newspapers which once were great and strong.

"Despite continued warnings of the economic consequences various unions have forced and are continuing to force, higher wages, until, in the newspaper business as a whole, these have risen beyond reason."

Merger of the World-Telegram and Sun leaves only three regular evening papers in the nation's largest city. The other two are the New York Post and the Journal-American. The World-Telegram itself is the result of a merger in 1931 of the World and the Telegram. The Post, founded in 1801 by Alexander Hamilton, is the city's oldest paper.

Union Pays Mortgage For Member's Widow

A check for $2280 has been sent to Mrs. Hazel Farrell to pay the balance due on the mortgage on the Farrell home, by District 3, CIO Packinghouse Workers. Mrs. Farrell got another check for $250, and hereafter will get $100 a month.

Her husband, William J. Farrell, was killed by a strikebreaker on the picket line in the 1948 strike at the Rath plant in Waterloo, Iowa. District 3 has reached the half-way mark in a drive for a Farrell Memorial Fund.

CCL Says Govt. Hides Job Lack

The Canadian Congress of Labour has called upon L. S. St. Laurent, the Canadian Prime Minister, and members of the Cabinet to look into the serious unemployment problem in Canada.

In a letter to the prime minister, CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher said he had reason to believe that the number of unemployed persons in Canada now totals 300,000 or 6% of the entire labour force.

Mosher also asked that the government make public the latest unemployment figures. "For the last three months," he said, "the regular report on claims for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act has been withheld. We are at a loss to understand why the government is apparently endeavouring to keep this important information from the public.

"We have been repeatedly informed by the government that it has carefully-laid plans for taking care of a substantial increase in unemployment. We believe the time has come for putting these plans into effect. The Canadian Labour movement is determined not to permit a repetition of the 'Hungry Thirties'."

10 Auditors Uncover Taxable $2 Million

Encouraged by the discovery of $2 million in taxable payrolls, which had previously been untaxed, the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission has authorized the hiring of an additional 15 field auditors to check the accounts of marginal employers.

This sum was turned up by 10 new auditors during the past six months. "Each man has turned in an average of five times as much 'new' payroll tax money from marginal accounts as his wages have cost us," declared Harry C. Markle, MUCC executive director. The MUCC presently employs 45 auditors.

Michigan employers of eight or more workers are taxed a certain percentage of total payrolls for the MUCC fund.

Detroit To Lose $100,000,000 For Housing, Is Charge

DETROIT WILL lose over $100 million in federal funds unless Mayor-elect Albert Cobo and the incoming City Council take immediate steps to build housing units on vacant land sites, charged James J. Inglis, executive director of the City's Housing Commission, in a radio address on the CIO Auto Workers' Station WDET-FM.

"I feel very strongly that the city's best interests will be served by starting at once to develop new public housing . . . on vacant land sites, so there will be places to move families who are displaced from future slum clearance projects . . .," Inglis declared.

The retiring housing director also pointed out that low-rent federal housing should be made available to "thousands of deserving low-income families, who are living under deplorable conditions, but not necessarily in areas that will be selected for slum clearance."

He said this group included disabled veterans, old people living on small pensions or savings, widows and others

As housing director, Inglis has prepared plans which would give Detroit 10,000 units on 12 sites, distributed about evenly in outlying areas and congested slums. The program would be financed under provisions of the housing act passed by the 81st Congress calling for the construction nationally of 810,000 units in six years.

But Cobo has rejected the public housing plan in preference to a scheme which would bypass use of the federal funds, use city monies to clear and prepare slum areas for development and then sell the land at a loss to private interests for their exploitation.

As CWA Strike Looms

AT&T To Pay Gifford $95,000 Yearly Pension

By WILLIAM WEISS

PROOF THAT it pays to be chairman of the board of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. came with the disclosure that 65-year-old retiring head, Walter S. Gifford, will receive a $95,000-a-year pension in appreciation of his 45 years' service with America's largest business enterprise.

Gifford's retirement came at a time when 300,000 CIO Bell Telephone employes were asking that their average $75 monthly pension (including social security) be increased by the company to a figure more in line with living requirements.

The Communications Workers of America has charged that the "pattern" of Bell companies' negotiators is set by their parent company, AT&T.

The Bell System may be faced with a nationwide strike of 250,000 CWA members next month.

"A strike of telephone workers may occur by the end of February or before unless satisfactory pay boosts and other contract improvements are negotiated," CWA Vice Pres. A. T. Jones said.

"Six CWA divisions with 100,000 members have already fulfilled the the requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act and are legally prepared to strike right away," Jones stated. "Nineteen other divisions have taken steps to notify Bell companies of their desire to negotiate new contracts or reopen old ones, and will take the legal steps necessary to permit them to strike at the end of February."

The story of Gifford's career with AT&T reads, as one commentator said, "as though it had been jointly concocted by Horatio Alger and H. G. Wells."

He was born in 1885, the same year that AT&T was founded and only a few short years after the telephone itself was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

HE STARTED to work for Western Electric in Chicago and first directed attention to himself by inventing a mathematical formula for figuring wages of piece-workers, which immediately classified him as an "efficiency expert."

By the time the first transcontinental telephone call was made in 1915 the company considered Gifford ready for New York where, the New York Times says, "his efficiency began paying off on a larger scale."

Back in 1905 an incident which threatened to put an end to his promising career occurred. It seems he developed an aversion to punching timeclocks and was reprimanded. He immediately resigned. According to the Times, the office manager called him back, studied his record—(Ed. Note: and possibly his connections with the front office)—and told him to forget about punching the timeclock.

THE STORY lists as one of his proudest achievements his handling of the employment problem when the telephone company switched to dial phones.

Records of the company showed that an unusual number of women operators were insisting on leaving their jobs to marry and raise families. Gifford, according to the Times, immediately came up with a plan which "took this turnover into account and made the mechanization process virtually painless." (Whether it was "painless" to the company or the expectant brides goes unexplained.)

The rules of AT&T require every employe to retire at the age of 65. "Gifford," the article says, "is no exception. The company's pension plan pays a percentage of salary equal to the number of years of service. Gifford has worked for the AT&T 45 years, so he gets 45% of his average annual salary of $209,750 in his best 10 years or $95,000 a year."

(The same principle applies to any AT&T employe. For example, if a worker has averaged $35 a week for 45 years, at the end of that time he or she is entitled to a yearly pension of $819, or $68.25 monthly.)

During Gifford's 25 years as head of the telephone system, it underwent a tremendous growth. Its assets rose from $3 billion to more than $10 billion. Its yearly revenues total nearly $3 billion.

There are now more than 33 million telephones in the country and more than 180 million calls a day are made. Gifford is one of the largest stockholders. He holds 1,513 AT&T shares at present.

Home Construction Booms In Sweden

In little Sweden, a big cooperative has built as much housing in the past eight years, proportionately, as all the public housing authorities in the United States propose to build during the next six years. This is what Architect Ernest Grunsfeld of Chicago told the city's housing officials recently upon his return from Europe.

JANET RUSSELL
'Adopted' Striker

Guild Local 'Adopts' Little Rock Striker

THE CHICAGO Newspaper Guild has "adopted" an Arkansas striker and is paying her living expenses for as long as the strike lasts.

This technique of strike aid has been used often and successfully by the Guild. Lists of strikers and vital statistics about them—age, family obligations, etc.—are circulated to other locals, whose membership then "adopts" one or more strikers directly, in addition to supplying a steady stream of voluntary cash donations to the general strike fund.

This time the struck paper is the Arkansas Gazette, oldest newspaper west of the Mississippi, whose Guild employes went out Dec. 17 after the Gazette management had refused to agree to the standard job security clause.

The "adopted" striker is attractive Janet Russell, secretary of the Arkansas Guild local.

Start '50 Right, Give Buck To PAC

Now They Know It, Thanks To AMA

THE AMERICAN Medical Association has pulled a bad boner in its fight against national health insurance, according to the Committee for the Nation's health.

It has made one of those mistakes so often committed by people opposed to progressive measures—and has given wide publicity to the very thing it is trying to kill. Nothing arouses more interest and curiosity than a violent attack.

Today, thanks to AMA's expensive and sensational campaign against national health insurance legislation, millions of Americans who might not otherwise have given it a thought have learned about it, says the Committee. In its annual report for 1949, the Committee states:

"Although 55 million pieces of literature have been circulated by the AMA's $2 million lobby, attacking national health insurance violently, this stream of propaganda has also made millions of Americans learn that there is such a thing as health insurance, which many of them had never known before.

"Once the plain people of this country understand that it is possible to pre-pay sickness costs on the insurance principle and be able to call a doctor early in illness without the fear of a fee or the stigma of charity, these people will demand insurance plans which offer them not the limited services which the AMA-sponsored plans provide, but the comprehensive services of physicians and hospitals which only the national health program favored by the Committee can furnish."

THE IMPORTANT accomplishment of 1949 in promoting national health insurance, the committee reports, "was to bring this issue into the foreground as one of the leading domestic issues in the 1950 political campaign."

The Committee predicted that while no comprehensive health legislation is likely to pass in the present session of the 81st Congress, passage of several important special bills included in the national health program may be expected.

The Committee for the Nation's health, a national group of doctors and laymen, was organized in 1946 to promote comprehensive national health insurance legislation. CIO Pres. Philip Murray is a member of the board of directors.

'Freedom' Course Probe Is Planned

DOES A BOSS have a right to make employes listen to a talk by an outside speaker during working hours?

This odd kind of "work assignment" has cropped up in Milwaukee and CIO delegates to the Milwaukee County CIO Council are up in arms about it.

The Council is planning an investigation of a series of "Freedom Forum" lectures given to Allis-Chalmers workers — attendance compulsory.

The Council charges that New Deal and progressive measures were attacked in the lectures as socialism and communism. "This stuff they force us to listen to," one delegate said, "sounds like the same propaganda the fascists try to peddle."

CIO Auto Workers Local 248, whose members work at Allis-Chalmers, also has registered heated protests. Charles Schulz, the local's president, termed the lectures "Republican propaganda," and denounced the practice of compelling the workers to listen as a "work assignment."

Glen Clarke, the CIO Council's secretary-treasurer, has been instructed to look into the matter.

Israeli Workers To Study Abroad

A GROUP OF 50 to 55 workers in Israel will be sent abroad to study production methods in various industrial countries under a plan announced by Histadrut, the General Federation of Jewish Labor in Israel.

A 10-day seminar attended by nearly 100 skilled factory workers from 75 shops and factories in the metal, textile, leather, printing, glass and food industries was held in December at the Histadrut Workers' College. The seminar was part of a program of setting up joint production committees in factories and of sending workers' delegations abroad for first-hand study of productivity methods.

Workers at the seminar were chosen by local labor councils and national trade unions in consultation with Histadrut's Trade Union Dept. At the close of the seminar, the workers returned to their jobs where they will take an active part in the planned formation of joint production committees.

Later some 50 to 55 of the participants will be selected to go with workers' delegations to various countries for several months' training and observation. Arrangements will be made for them in each country to spend some time in actual work in factories similar in size and type to those in which they are employed in Israel.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson reports that in a representation election held among the reporters, editors and other editorial department workers of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Evening News, the vote was as follows: Buffalo Local No. 26 ANG-CIO 81; AFL 51; no union 0.

Pres. Thomas E. Andert of the United Optical & Instrument Workers CIO, reports the following representation elections won in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.: American Optical Co., St. Paul, Minn., CIO 6. AFL 1; American Optical Co., Minneapolis, CIO 8, AFL 0; Riggs Optical Co., Minneapolis, CIO 14, AFL 0; Riggs Optical Co., St. Paul, CIO 4, AFL 3; Walmon Optical Co., Minneapolis, CIO 8, AFL 4. In two state elections the results were as follows: Twin City Optical Co., Minneapolis, CIO 7, AFL 0; Johnson Optical Co., Minneapolis, CIO 7, AFL 0. Organizer Alberstein handled these elections.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that in a representation election held at the Progressive Foundry, Perry, Iowa, the workers voted 48 to 38 in favor of the UAW-CIO. Intl Rep. Robert Johnston and William Short, president of Local 450, UAW-CIO, were in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that in a representation election held at Robert Reiner, Inc. the vote was as follows: Eligible 260, IUE-CIO 219, no union 13, void 4. CIO Rep. Bart Enright was in charge.

The organized workers of Puerto Rico, recently affiliated with the CIO, are planning a big meeting Feb. 4, which the writer will attend. In chartering the Puerto Rican workers, the CIO has undertaken to give every aid and assistance to build a strong trade union movement in Puerto Rico.

Brother Ernesto Antonini, Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Puerto Rico General Confederation of Labor, Inc., which represents some 150,000 workers, has given the CIO splendid assistance and cooperation in developing a sound, progressive trade union movement that will serve as an example to other movements in the southern hemisphere.

Brother Antonini represented the Puerto Ricans at the London conference which formed the new International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. He cooperated fully with the CIO on all matters. Similar cooperation has been extended by President Thomas Mendez and Secretary Armando Rivero of the Puerto Rico Confederation.

Our unions everywhere are rallying to the support of the IUE-CIO. Chairman Carey has been holding meetings to bring about maximum support from all our affiliated organizations, on the local, regional, state, and national levels in this fight for free trade unionism.

Still Serious Obstacles To Negro Suffrage

"THE LONG struggle for Negro enfrachisement in the South apparently went over the 'hump' in 1949," states an article in a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor.

The fight for Negro suffrage in the South, however, will undoubtedly have to continue for years to come, it adds, for arbitrary local practices and interpretations of registration laws are still serious obstacles. Here are some significant excerpts from the article:

"Broadly, it can be said that the few states which have very heavy Negro populations, and which have so strenuously opposed Negro suffrage in the last five years, have apparently, at long last, become reconciled to the fact that there is no effective legal substitute for the 'white primary' declared unconstitutional by the federal courts.

"The various 'plans' to get around the Supreme Court decision opening the South's Democratic primaries to Negroes have either been knocked down by the courts or expediently abandoned. The last major fight seems to have come in Georgia, where the original enthusiasm over a Talmadge-sponsored re-registration law has appreciably waned.

"The Georgia law, enacted last January, called for a new registration of voters to be completed in time for the 1950 elections. It was admittedly aimed at what its sponsors called Negro 'bloc voting.' The effect was to wipe out the state's existing registration of 1,200,000 votes among whom are 120,000 Negroes. Negroes have voted in Georgia in larger numbers than in any other Southern state.

"The new law put up to the 159 counties—most of them not only small, but distinctly rural—the difficult and costly task of re-registering the voters according to the newly devised qualifications.

"These qualifications include a 'literacy' test, and, for illiterates a requirement that 10 out of 30 specified questions about government be answered correctly."

The article points out that once the law is in operation it will have to stand the test of constitutionality in the federal courts, and these in recent years have invariably considered the intent as well as the letter of the South's voting laws.

Since the counties were slow in appointing registrars, the work of re-registration has scarcely started and if the law remains in effect, it is estimated that it will cut the number of qualified voters in 1950 down to about half the number previously registered. But it is quite probable that the 1950 state legislature, convening this month, will postpone use of the new voters' list until after the 1950 elections.

IN ALABAMA, the article states, an attempt to get the legislature to pass a similar re-registration law, failed. The Federal courts previously had declared unconstitutional this state's requirement that a prospective voter be required to "interpret" the Constitution to the satisfaction of the registrars.

In South Carolina, the legislature meeting in January will be faced with the task of restoring some sort of election laws to the statute books to replace previous restrictions interfering with the right of Negroes which were ruled unconstitutional.

"As the Negro gains political rights in the South," the article concludes, "there is some indication that some parts of the region are taking a more democratic attitude in regard to the Negro race.

"Here and there, Negroes are beginning to win elective office, and in some instances, they are beginning to be appointed to important governmental boards."

Dixie's Racial, Religious Progress Is Cited

These random milestones of Southern progress in 1949 are noted in the Christian Science Monitor:

The citizens of Little Rock, Ark., voted a $359,000 bond issue for a Negro park and recreational facilities.

By awarding an honorary degree to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, prominent Negro educator, Rollins College, at Winter Park, Fla., became, it is believed, the first Southern white college to so honor a Negro for achievement.

The Florida Legislature passed an enabling act to permit Miami Beach to prohibit discriminatory signs or advertisements of either a religious or racial nature.

The Georgia Leglislature passed a law requiring the counties of the state to use a "secret ballot" in all elections.

The Georgia Supreme Court ruled that counties with substantial Negro populations must put Negro citizens on the grand and traverse jury lists—and now Negroes are being called for jury service in many counties for the first time since Reconstruction days.

Did 'Life' Accidentally Hit Old Guard GOP?

By Bradford V. Carter
For Labor Press Association

THIS IS A story about Life—the magazine, that is. Its mid-century issue, whether the editors meant it or not (and it's a good bet that they did not), is an excellent argument against the Old Guard Republicans, and all the other forces that fought the Roosevelt regime and now battle the Truman program—all in the name of preserving free enterprise.

Life's "average man" of 1900 to 1950 turns out to be one who was making $10,000 a year in 1932 and is now so well fixed that he is thinking of retiring. (Life seems to have overlooked the fact that in this prosperous country, today, 10,000,000 families have incomes of $2000 or under a year.)

There is only one strike picture—a striker felling a policeman. (There are no pictures of police killing strikers.) There is a picture of an apple seller during the Hoover depression, and a picture of a child in a cotton mill, and the caption says "Humanity was exploited as American industry grew to gaint's size." (But there is no mention of the exploitation that still exists in the south today, or of exploitation of the migrant farm workers in California's rich valleys.)

THE ANSWER to the cry of a return "to the good days" is the article by Allan Nevins, the historian, who says that the America of 1900 "was not in fact a just or good society." He quotes the record—the army of youngsters under 16 at work; the fact that the meat packers "not only sweated their labor and robbed the public but also were not above grinding up dead rats into their sausage"; the fact that great wealth "seemed bent on making government itself captive," and did just about that in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California and Montana. Nevins even quotes one of the class of privileged wealth as saying that the rich own America and intend to keep it, admitting also that the rich bought legislators.

Nevins also pointed out that "for capital to combine was sane business practice; for labor to combine was to challenge the tradition of individual initiative. Business in politics promised respectability; labor in politics could only mean subversive forces at work."

Does the line of the Old Guard Republicans, and the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Committee for Constitutional Government, sound any different today? Even today, in the midwest, union members are being forced to listen, on company time, to "Freedom Forums," which turn out to be attacks on the Truman policies, as previous "patriotic" enterprises to "save America" turned out to be attacks on the Roosevelt program.

WELL, BILL MAUDLIN, 28, the famous cartoonist of World War II, speaks up for what Life calls the "scared rabbit" generation, and he sums it up neatly. "Better the risk of a little inflation than a hole in the head," says he.

And he advises his scared elders to take it easy, not to get into such a tizzy over the urge for security, and he explains why his generation looks for security in the kind of world we live in, with a third World War by no means uncertain.

And he explains why the veterans, by and large, are for the Democrats, and not the Republicans. Maudlin says the veterans are not leaning towards "socialism" but that "the Democrats, in their own special, bumbling, often expensive and sometimes bureaucratic way, take more interest in the things that make us more apprehensive than the Republicans do."

Perhaps if the Republicans listened more to the Bill Mauldins and less to the Tafts and the Wherrys, they might regain the people's confidence, and win an election sometime.

"10 A. M., the Mayor; 10:30 A. M., the Civic Planners; 11 A. M., your board meeting; 12 o'clock, you take your acidosis milk."

Photo by Austin, Tex., American-Statesman

THREE LITTLE POLIO PATIENTS, (l. to r.), Dickie Williamson, 4, Richard Hunt, 3, and Bill Robertson, Jr., 4, all of Austin, Tex., enjoy a workout in a hydrotherapy tank designed to help restore mobility to their youthful bodies. The progress of thousands of infantile paralysis patients stricken last year in the worst epidemic ever recorded in this country depends for help on contributions to the March of Dimes campaign (January 16-31).

N. J. CIO Asks Rutgers Reform

The New Jersey State CIO on January 6 called for major changes in the state's contract with Rutgers University, designed "to create a genuine State University under effective public control and furnishing tuition-free education to New Jersey's students."

Harry Kranz, State CIO legislative director, said the CIO's legislative committee had decided to support Rutgers' request for about $4,000,000 additional state aid to wipe out tuition fees for New Jersey students, "only if Rutgers permits a majority of public members on its board of trustees."

If Rutgers does not agree to this condition, Kranz said, "then the state should contract other colleges and universities in the state to furnish education to capable youngsters, without sinking further state funds into buildings on the campus of a single essentially-private institution."

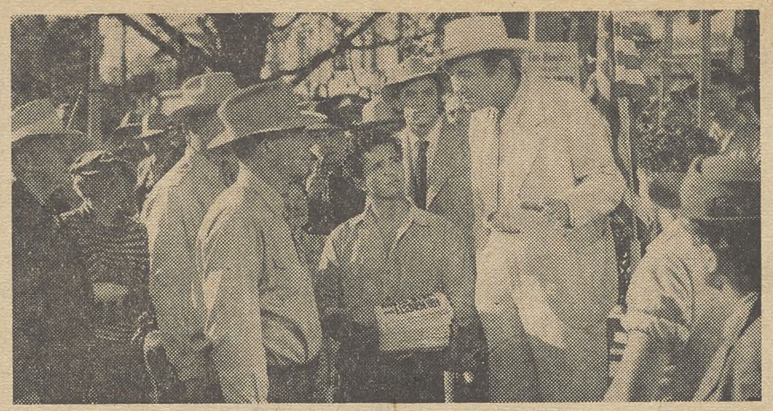
Mrs. Roosevelt Stays On NAACP Board

Reversing an earlier decision to resign from the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People because of the pressure of her duties at the United Nations, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has consented to complete her present term as a board member, Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary announced.

In a letter to Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote, under date of Dec. 26: "I am very glad to stay on for a year."

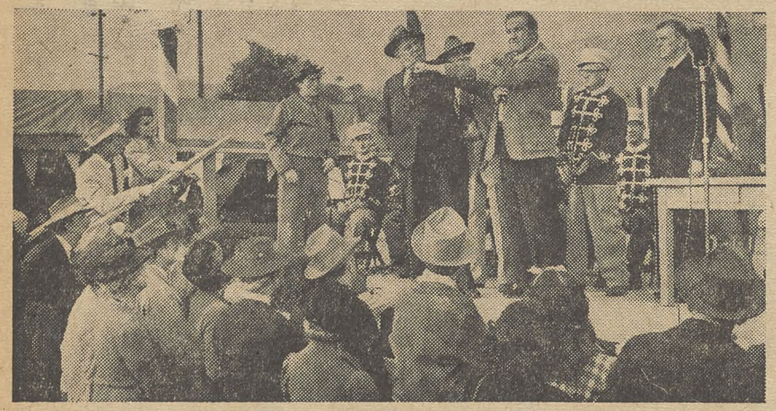
Movie Shows Voters Need Constant Vigilance To Halt Corruption

1 The movie, "All the King's Men," from which the photos on this page were taken, is the story of Willie Stark, rural American. But it is more than that—it shows what happens when the voters are not constantly alert and should be a lesson for trade unionists.



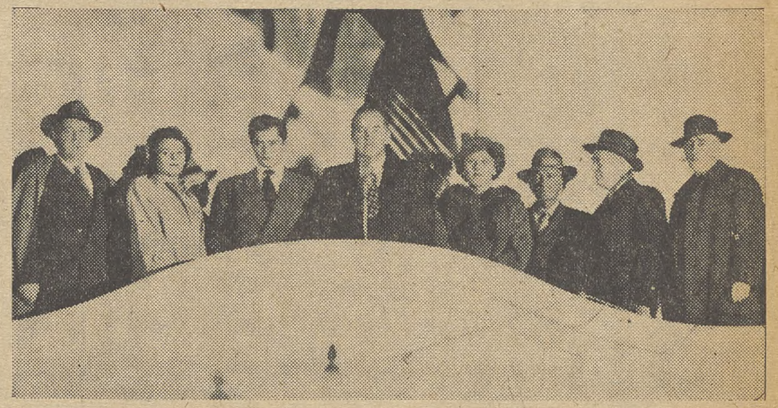
2 In the preceding scene and this one Stark (who is wearing the white suit and the panama) is at the beginning of his first campaign for governor, running on an "honesty" program in which he sincerely believes. Here he is talking to the voters.

3 Stark gets the political low-down from Sadie Burke, who was sent by big-city politicians to watch him. She tells him he is being used to split the rural vote so the machine can win. Reporter Jack Burden listens as Sadie wises up the candidate.



4 Stark goes on a terrific binge. Instead of making a "safe" speech, he uncovers the scheme of the politicians. Stark causes a terrific sensation, but loses the election. (Had Stark made the speech earlier, he may have won.)

5 With help from Jack Burden and Sadie Burke, Stark is elected when he again runs for governor. He not only attracts the votes but Jack's girl, aristocratic Anne Stanton. Here he looks over his victory statement, at campaign headquarters.



6 From the balcony of his campaign headquarters Stark addresses the crowd, pledging an honest administration. A change is gradually coming over Stark—a lust for power. (In the background is a giant poster of the candidate.)

7 Coupled with Stark's lust for power—symbolized by this scene in which he reviews the state troopers—is corruption. He justifies himself by reasoning he is doing more good than evil. (Along about this time, an informed and determined electorate would have become wise and would have acted.)

8 Stark dedicates a new hospital—built less out of concern about health than out of desire to glorify Stark and his regime. Dr. Adam Stanton (on Stark's right) hates Stark's corruption; but he takes direction of the hospital to save his father's name from Stark's blackmail. Events begin to move swiftly.

9 Stark's corruption finally leads to an impeachment move—which fails when he calls out the rural voters to impress the legislators. But Dr. Stanton—infuriated by Stark's corruption of his sister and threats to his father—shoots the dictatorial governor. Union spectators reported the movie showed need of PAC.

Bill Would Show Congressmen's 'Other' Incomes

By NATHAN ROBERTSON
For Labor Press Association

SEN. WAYNE MORSE (R., Ore.) is proposing the most important Congressional reform in many years — one which is far more fundamental than all the changes in the Congressional Reorganization Act of 1946. It would require members of Congress to disclose any incomes outside of their Congressional salaries.

Unfortunately, the Morse proposal has no chance of approval at this session of Congress because it is one of the most unpopular bills now pending. But if organized labor and liberals get behind it, it will pass within the next few years.

The Morse proposal would unmask the most dangerous lobby in Washington—the lobby which operates from within the chambers of Congress through the members who are connected, directly or indirectly, with special interests.

The reason it is so unpopular and has so little chance even to be considered by a committee is because Congress is loaded down with such inside lobbyists. Some of them are consciously representing special interests. Others are doing so unconsciously, rationalizing the fact that they are voting and working on the side of their own pocketbooks.

MORSE'S proposal would force such inside lobbyists to unmask, and let the public judge whether they were voting their convictions or only their pocketbooks. It would no longer permit this decision to be made by the Congressmen themselves, as is now done.

Furthermore, Morse's proposal would make it doubly difficult for members of Congress to get involved in such scandals as have recently sent a series of Congressmen to jail. If Congressmen were required to let their constituents know their outside income, they would not be so likely to ask their employes to "kick back" part of their salary, or to sell their services to special interests, or to play the market on the basis of their inside information. All of these things have been happening in Congress, and perhaps on a much wider scale than anyone knows about.

But the most important function the legislation would serve would be to uncover not illegal operations, but legal bribery of members of Congress by special interests through fees to their law firms, or other such indirect payments. It might also be expanded to cover payments in the form of donations to campaign funds.

FEW PEOPLE outside of Congress have any idea how serious this problem is. Some liberal members of Congress know well, because they have seen their pet legislative proposals wrecked by men secretly working for special interests either because they were paid directly for their services, or because they held stock in the companies involved.

But even those Congressmen who know how bad the situation is hesitate to do anything about it because of the hatred they would incur and the resentment they would stir up. One prominent member of Congress told me last week he could not afford to push for such legislation because it would make him useless in all other legislative fights—his colleagues would shun him and everything he said or did.

This fear has prevented action on this problem for many years. I have been interested in such legislation for several years, and have talked to many Congressmen about it.

My interest began back about 1944 when I found that most of the members of Congress who were pushing for legislation exempting the insurance companies from the anti-trust laws were either lawyers for insurance companies or had other connections with them. The public, of course, never knew this—or the efforts of these Congressmen would have been discredited.

It is difficult even to gather evidence on the seriousness of the inside lobby for the purposes of demanding legislation. Members of Congress who have such connections do not, of course, like to talk about them. Efforts to question them draw resentment and much evasion. But it is known, for instance, that there are many members of Congress who belong to law firms representing special interests. Most Congressmen are lawyers and many continue to draw fees from their firms.

Other members of Congress get pay directly or indirectly from such interests as air transport companies, railroads, steel companies, and some of the biggest monopolies in the country. When they attack the anti-trust laws, or defend the special interests of these companies they are not talking as statesmen, as they seem to the public to be doing, but as stockholders or paid lobbyists. These facts should, of course, be known to the public.

One of the most vicious attacks ever made on the anti-trust division was made a few years ago by a Republican Senator who was connected with a big company which dominates its industry and was under attack by the anti-trust division. The public, of course, did not realize this.

The viciousness of pocketbook influence on a Senator was recognized years ago by the man who once occupied the office now used by Morse—Sen. James Couzens of Michigan. Couzens was one of the richest men ever to sit in the Senate. But before he took his seat he put all of his money — about $30,000,000 — into government bonds so that he would be above suspicion.

Instead of voting always with the special interests—as most wealthy Senators do — Couzens usually voted against them. He was one of the best public servants who ever sat in the Senate.

Morse's legislation would force more members of Congress to do what dozens did—or suffer the consequences. If they wanted to keep their money in private corporations they could, but the voters would have a chance to judge their actions in the light of that knowledge. No Senator or Congressman who is operating honestly should object to that. But they do—and so do the many who, consciously or unconsciously, are operating dishonestly.

New Use For Phone Book Found By CWA

"Memo from Pac" reports that the Iowa CIO has worked out a scheme for licking "that always pesky job of making up a mailing list of unionists in the state."

In each city, a telephone book is passed around each local, and a check mark is placed beside the names of its members. The book is then sent to the state office, which copies the names onto a master mailing list.

The book then can be sent back to the local, taken apart, and passed on to a registration committee or any other union group desiring to phone the members.

Members without telephones, or those who live outside the area covered by the city directory, are listed separately.

The idea originated with CWA, natch.

Fraud In Michigan Election Charged

CHARGES OF "grave irregularities" that "amount to fraud under the law" were detailed to a House committee in Washington last week by spokesmen for George D. Stevens, labor-backed Democratic candidate for Congress from Flint, Mich.

Stevens is demanding a recount of the ballots in the 1948 election, when he apparently lost by 784 votes out of 146,000 cast.

Pro-union members of Congress point to the signficance of the contest in the light of the voting record of the Republican who was seated in the close election, William R. Blackney. Blackney since he was seated has voted "wrong" on all except one of the key votes recorded by CIO-PAC and Labor's League for Political Education.

Committee Chairman Burr Harrison (D, Va.) has been charged with obstructing Stevens' efforts to obtain a recount because of a letter he sent to the city clerk of Flint, advising him to ignore a subpoena to produce ballots for a recount.

STEVENS, a youthful attorney who is secretary of Flint's school board, said that if he loses out in a vote promised him Jan. 10 in the House Administration Committee, or on the floor of the House when it reaches that body, he'll keep right on fighting and will run against Blackney again next November.

"These die-hards are trying the last resort to keep one jump ahead of the labor movement!"

Stevens' supporters told the committee that, even though they hadn't been able to get a recount, they had instance after instance of errors such as tally clerks falling asleep, and "corrections" amounting to as many as 433 votes made by the Gennessee County board of canvassers' clerk.

The issue, Stanley R. Beattie, who spoke for Stevens, told the Congressmen, "is the disenfranchisement of 72,000 voters. Recounts make for the purity of elections. We are asking that the wrong done by the state court be removed and that the original evidence, the best evidence, be looked into to see whether Stevens lost by 724 votes." (LPA)

ITU Hit Again By T-H

THE NLRB jumped on the Intl. Typographical Union-AFL again in a decision involving the international and seven locals in six cities. For the fourth time, the board found the ITU had violated the Taft-Hartley act by insisting on closed shop conditions. Complaints were filed by commercial printing plants in Chicago, Detroit (two locals), Pittsburgh, Newark, St. Louis and Philadelphia.

Both the international and the locals were held guilty of causing or attempting to cause employers to discriminate against employes on a basis of union membership. In addition, the locals were found guilty of not bargaining in good faith within the meaning of the Taft-Hartley act.

This and previous cases stemmed from the bargaining policy adopted by the ITU after the Taft-Hartley act was passed in 1947. Earlier decisions involved the union and the Chicago Newspaper Publishers Ass'n, the American Newspaper Publishers Assn' and Baltimore job printers.

In the present case, the seven locals and the international were ordered to cease the forbidden practices. (LPA)

Prospects Good for Bill Expanding Social Security

THERE IS strong possibility that this session of Congress will pass a law expanding the Social Security system.

The House at the previous session passed a bill to expand the system, and Sen. George (D., Ga.) has announced that the Finance Committee, which he heads, will open hearings on the bill soon, perhaps by Jan. 16. He predicted completed action at this session.

The House bill would give 11 million persons old age and survivors' insurance for the first time and increase benefits generally an average of 80%.

What kind of a bill will be satisfactory to Republican leadership is a question, in view of the statement by Sen. Taft (R., Ohio). He said that Congress should act at this session but added that it would be "unwise" to link pensions paid by industry with social security.

BUT THE Economic Outlook of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research foresaw the likelihood that industrial interests would want to link pensions—such as have been won by the CIO Steelworkers and the CIO Auto Workers—with social security.

Commented the Outlook:

"One development stemming from the recent CIO collective bargaining agreements for pensions and social security may well be the stimulation of Congress to take long delayed steps to improve social security legislation.

"One of the features of the auto and the steel contracts, and many other collective bargaining contracts now being entered into, is that the pension paid is inclusive of the social security benefits; that is, the higher the government's contribution, as a result of the old age and survivors' insurance program, the less will be the contribution of the employer to the workers' pension.

"For example, if an individual worker is entitled to $100 and the government's contribution is $25, the employer will have to pay $75. However, if the federal government's pension were increased, the company would have to pay only a $50 contribution in order to arrive at the $100 pension.

"A WORKER could be entitled to a $150 pension. The government now contributes only $25 so the company is obligated to pay $125. If, however, the federal government's payment was increased to $50, the company would contribute only $100, thus saving $25 a month on that pension.

"These two examples clearly show that it will be to the advantage of employes for reasons all their own to bring pressure upon the federal government to increase the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance program.

"In other words, the employers now have an incentive to work for increased social security payments by the federal government. One of the basic contributions, therefore, which the trade union movement has made in the whole social security field may well be the stimulation of employer groups to fight for improved federal old age pension programs.

"Employers may well begin pressuring for improved federal benefits, not because they believe in them, as such, but because they are interested in reducing their own costs. But, for whatever reason they engage in lobbying, the majority of the American workers stand to benefit."

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The CIO News

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WHEN RENT CONTROLS were lifted in the town of Shamokin, Pa., on Jan. 1, members of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers found themselves faced with increases averaging 40%. They took their story straight to Tighe Woods, federal housing expediter, who had issued the decontrol order. Here the delegation is with Woods. L. to r., Harold Sneltz, president of ACW Local 129 and secretary of the Northumberland County CIO Council; J. R. Petroski, member of ACW Local 129; John Edelman, TWUA Washington representative; Woods; William B. McCaig, International representative of TWUA Local 173; Richard Sharp, secretary-treasurer of TWUA Local 173; Helen Blanchard, ACW Washington representative; and William Maher, president of TWUA Local 173. (See Page 9 for details and for story on New York State's action on decontrols.)

HST Budget Assures 'Growth of Country'

President Truman has challenged the economy bloc in Congress. He submitted another unbalanced budget in order to carry out his Fair Deal program for making America Stronger. He said that the budget provides for steps "which support rather than impair the continued growth of our country." (See stories on Pages 3 and 6.)

Co-Op Housing Issue 'Summons' Lobbyists

The "middle-income" housing bill, including provision for long-term, low-interest loans to cooperatives, is due for early Senate consideration. A swarm of real estate lobbyists has hit town to turn on the pressure against this bill and to try to kill rent control. The bill is favored by CIO and AFL; it offers a 25% reduction in housing costs. (See story page 9.)

Public Workers Heard on 'Red' Charges

on Page 2)

Public Workers Heard On Red Charges

THE UNITED Public Workers of America, charged with following Communist Party rather than CIO policies, was given a three-day closed-door hearing at CIO headquarters in Washington last week.

Some 48 hours before the hearing started, the Public Workers released to newspapers (not including The CIO News) a long statement denying the charges and using a wide variety of adjectives to attempt a smear of the CIO, Pres. Philip Murray and other CIO officials.

Throughout the period of the closed hearings, the Public Workers used daily press conferences to continue the propaganda campaign against CIO. It followed a now-familiar theme of damning CIO policies and motives, while at the same time insisting that the union leadership wishes to continue its affiliation with the organization it attacks so vigorously.

But while Pres. Abram Flaxer of the United Public Workers continued his denial that the union leadership had either followed Communist policies or flouted CIO policies, witnesses before the CIO hearing appeared to be offering quite another story.

The witnesses against the Public Workers—two of whom released sections of their testimony to the press—were backed up by a mass of photostatic copies of the union's paper and other publications.

PRES. WILLIAM Steinberg of the American Radio Association — who filed the original charges against the Public Workers at the Cleveland meeting of the CIO Board last November—was one of the principal witnesses against the Public Workers.

He charged that the union had "diligently followed every twist and turn of the Communist Party line from its inception to the present date."

Steinberg charged that the State County & Municipal Workers—which in 1946 joined with the United Federal Workers to form the present UPWA — had performed a variety of somersaults on war policy that coincided with changes in the Communist line.

He recalled that in 1940—before Hitler's invasion of Russia—the union had "lavish praise for the isolationist activities of Senator Burton K. Wheeler." In 1946 the union hailed government reports which accused Wheeler of having "gotten his isolationist propaganda from Nazi Germany," Steinberg added.

"They didn't go on to explain that at the same time in 1940, Wheeler was their darling and that they, the union, had attacked Roosevelt for not agreeing with Wheeler . . . This stand concerning Wheeler shows up the mockery, fraud and hypocrisy of the union's pretense at patriotism."

Reviewing other actions of the UPWA and Pres. Abram Flaxer, Steinberg concluded: "We find, as I have already shown, that they operated on behalf of the Communist Party, and that their judgments were not dictated by any concern for the interest of the labor movement of this country or for the CIO."

MMSW Hearing Set For Jan. 18

The Intl. Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers is scheduled for a hearing Jan. 18 before a CIO hearing committee in Washington. Like nine other affiliates, the union has been charged with Communist domination. The CIO constitution bars affiliation of unions which follow Communist rather than CIO policies.

Hearings have already been held on similar charges lodged against three other unions: the United Office & Professional Workers; the Food Tobacco & Agricultural Workers; the United Public Workers.

Both UOPWA and FTA have gone into court, in New York and Washington, to seek injunctions against further action against them by CIO. Hearings have been held on two of the injunction proceedings, but the courts have not yet announced their decisions.

ANOTHER KEY witness against the UPWA leadership was Charles Rindone, a special patrolman of the New York City Dept. of Welfare, and formerly a member of UPWA Local 1, and of the Communist Party. Rindone is now a member of the American Civic Employes Association, affiliated with the CIO Utility Workers.

Rindone testified that several months after joining the Public Workers in 1935, he became a member of the Communist Party. He said he had "personal knowledge" that UPWA Pres. Flaxer and many other of the union's officials were "associated with the Communist Party."

He said he could remember at least two Communist party "fraction" meetings at which Flaxer and other union officials had been present to discuss union policies.

"The Communist Party apparatus in the Dept. of Welfare was regularly used to control the actions and policies of the local union and to channel Communist Party policy into the union," Rindone said.

"Fraction meetings were held in advance of the union membership meetings. At those meetings the Communist Party position was always agreed upon. Then the agreed-upon policy would be presented to the union meeting and be adopted by the union."

He also charged that well-advertised dances, raffles and other fund-raising projects were often conducted by the local, with "the proceeds diverted to some Communist party projects."

THE PUBLIC Workers hearings opened Jan. 9 and ended on the evening of Jan. 11. Hearing the testimony was a three-man CIO committee consisting of Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Pres. Joseph Beirne of Communications Workers, and Pres. Harry Sayre of the United Paperworkers. Lawyers and spectators were barred from the hearings.

Although some radio commentators had predicted that a crowd of 300 would come from New York and other eastern cities to create a riot outside CIO headquarters when the hearings began, the Monday morning scene on Washington's Jackson Place was serene and peaceful.

THE HEARING WAS RECESSED for five minutes so that Pres. Abram Flaxer (left, wearing bow tie) could tell his members from New York City and Washington that his request that they be allowed to attend the hearing had been denied.

About 50 persons who identified themselves as UPWA members sought to enter CIO headquarters in order to appear at the hearing as witnesses.

In the group were five children, under five years of age, and dressed in attractive snow suits. Neither they nor the rest of the group were permitted to enter the hearing. In attendance at the hearings were Pres. Flaxer, Secy.-Treas. Ewart Guinier, and other national figures in the union.

IN TWO REPORTS made available to the press, and in three press conferences, Flaxer used sharp words against the CIO.

The union's preliminary statement said the charge—of Communist domination of UPWA—"is a lie, the 'trial' is a fake, its methods, the methods of dictators, and its sole weapon, the ancient red herring . . ."

The statement asserted that CIO leaders, not the Public Workers, were violating "basic CIO policy in almost every major particular." In an obvious attack on CIO's foreign policy, it charged that CIO leaders are "sacrificing labor's independent role . . . by surrender to a foreign policy that is the product of labor's enemies."

Later, Flaxer charged that the Dept. of Labor had paid for photostats of "179" documents used by witnesses in making their case against the union. Labor Dept. officials pointed out that the same service is available to "every research organization, public or private, including the Public Workers."

At his press conferences, Flaxer denied that he is a Communist, and claimed that one purpose of the hearings against his union was to "cover up" the CIO's "inability to lead the rank and file and obtain better wages and hours."

THAT CLAIM—with little basis of fact to shore it up—was quickly countered by a statement issued by CIO Pres. Murray. *(See other story this page).*

Murray Says 'No Need For Confusion About Issues'

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who has been the subject of an almost continuous sniping attack in the Daily Worker and in the columns of many left-wing union publications, last week issued a statement.

For a public perhaps confused by the left-wing attacks, Murray explained CIO's motives, procedures and actions in dealing with charges of Communist domination against certain unions.

Pres. Murray's statement:

"THE CIO, at its last convention, adopted constitutional amendments barring continued affiliation to any Communist-dominated national union.

"Ten affiliates of the CIO have been formally accused of Communist domination.

"Fact-finding hearings have already been held in the case of three of these accused organizations. Other hearings will be held in coming months.

"These hearings have been conducted in accordance with traditional CIO democratic procedures. The accused unions and their leaderships have been offered complete due process; they have been given adequate opportunity to defend themselves against the charges.

"It cannot be said that any of the unions which have been brought before the CIO hearing boards represent any substantial proportion of American workers. The Communist carbon-copy policies which they have followed through the years have prevented them from following the basic CIO policy of organizing the unorganized; and many of the members who joined those unions in good faith have left those organizations in disgust.

• "The United Public Workers, which yesterday issued a libelous attack upon the CIO, is an organization of some 30,000 members. It has signally failed to organize the millions of federal, state and local government workers who want the benefits of honest unionism but who reject the Moscow-line policies of the United Public Workers.

• "The United Office and Professional Workers, which has instituted a series of legal actions against the CIO, is a puny organization of less than 30,000 members. It has failed miserably to organize the millions and millions of white collar workers who recognize that their economic betterment must eventually come through the collective bargaining process. But the Communist-dominated UOPWA, though it can talk glibly of problems in China, Bulgaria or Timbuctoo, cannot talk the language that will appeal to these American white collar workers.

• "The Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers might have become a great organization representing the economic interests of millions of workers in the food-processing industries. Many of those workers are among the country's most severely exploited; but they have constantly refused to join in any appreciable number a union whose leadership has consistently served the political interests of the Communist Party rather than the economic interests of its own membership.

"THERE NEED be no confusion in the minds of CIO members or the general public about the issues in these cases.

"The CIO, carrying out a policy adopted by the representatives of the great majority of its members, is seeking to end the affiliation of any union dominated by the Communist Party.

"These unions, which are charged with being dominated by the Communist Party and its agents, are being given full opportunity to present the facts to refute the charges filed against them. Instead, they have borrowed the tools of the traditional enemies of labor to harass the CIO, to attempt to discredit our organization, to interfere with our routine activities, to belittle our hard-fought gains and to maximize our set-backs.

"These are the tactics of political adventurists, who have no regard for the fundamental welfare of their members. They do not want constructive labor organizations which will improve the conditions of millions of unionists and act as a force for good on the American scene. The Communists feed on chaos and decay.

"But they will find no success in their campaign against the CIO.

"United, strong, dedicated to the American democratic ideal, the CIO will get on with the job of cleansing American labor of communism in order to advance the genuine interests of our millions of union members."

PAC Work Now On Member 'Buck' Basis

CIO-PAC national office is ready to mail out receipt books for the start of the 1950 voluntary contributions drive, and CIO officials all over the country are holding preparatory meetings to lay the groundwork for intensive fund-raising.

On Jan. 1, on the advice of its attorneys, PAC shifted its entire operation to the voluntary basis, in order to satisfy the Taft-Hartley requirement that the money for union political activities in connection with Federal primaries and elections must come from individual members and not from union treasuries.

Consequently, from now till the 1950 Congressional campaigns are finished, all expenses of running the national office must be raised by individual contributions—and PAC has advised state organizations to do likewise. Union treasuries may be tapped only for municipal and state campaigns.

Truman Says Budget Assures 'Growth Of Country'

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has challenged the economy bloc in Congress by submitting another unbalanced budget for the fiscal year beginning in July in order to carry out his Fair Deal program for making America stronger.

Like the budget presented a day earlier by the Committee for Economic Development, composed of businessmen, the President proposes to balance the budget by future revenues from a growing economy rather than from short-range economies that would make the country weaker.

The President's budget would result in a deficit next year of $5.1 billion, but the chief executive said it was "directed at achieving a budgetary balance in the only way in which it can be achieved—by measures which support rather than impair the continued growth of our country."

POINTING OUT that 71% of the proposed expenditures were to pay for past wars and achieve world peace, the President said only 29%, or $12.5 billion, were devoted to the domestic program aimed at a "healthy and growing economy." He said he was concerned, not that this was "too much," but that it might be "too little" for the purpose of "stimulating the realization of our country's great potential development."

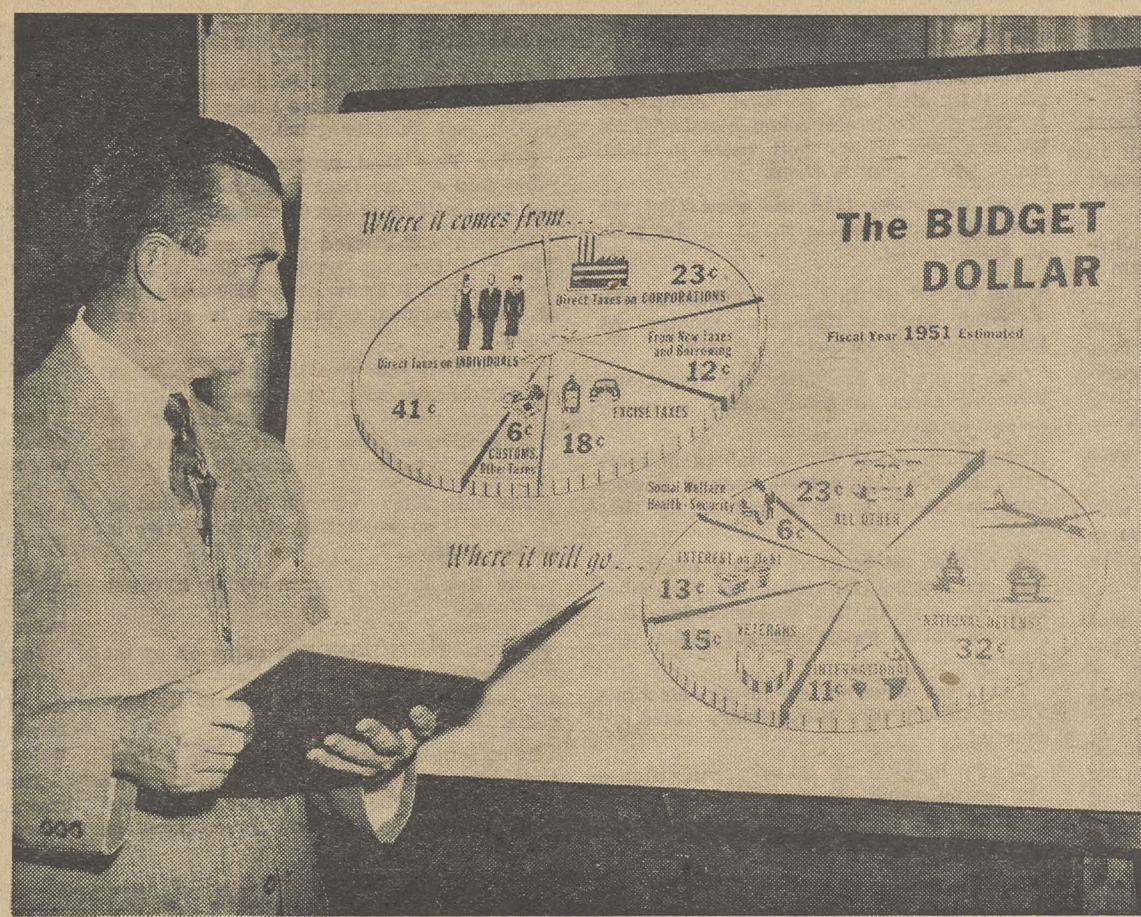
For the first time, the budget this year noted how large a percentage of the proposed expenditures was devoted to building up the assets of the country and would be repaid to the government either directly or indirectly in the future. A special tabulation showed that a total of $12.4 billion out of the total budget of $42.4 billions would be spent for loans, construction, or other development purposes.

Of this, $8.7 billion would be devoted to building up federal assets, including military. The President noted that, of this $8.7 billion, about $5.6 billion would "represent the acquisition of assets which are recoverable or will give continuing returns in future years, and which in normal business accounting would not usually be considered as current expenses." This part of the budget, which might be considered an investment, was higher than the estimated deficit.

The President said that about $4 billion of this investment would be repaid to the government through repayment of loans, the sale of commodities, or the sale of power from dam projects. Much of the rest of this investment budget would go for such development purposes as State and local construction of hospitals and schools, research, education and health.

Overall, the President's budget estimates receipts during the next fiscal year at $37,306,000,000 and expenditures at $42,493,000,000. This spending total is almost $1 billion less than this year's, representing chiefly cuts in foreign programs, and veterans' costs.

THE PRESIDENT'S message included a strong plea for strengthening and expanding social security programs, including national health insurance. He asked for broader legislation on old age insurance than that now pending in Congress, pointing to the increasing burden of public assistance for those not now covered. Bigger appropriations for housing, health and education, also were asked.



THIS CHART gives an estimate of where Uncle Sam's money will come from and where it will go in the fiscal year 1951. Budget Dir. Frank Pace holds a copy of the budget. Note the small expenditure of six cents for social welfare, health and security. (A health program and expanded old age and survivors insurance would be financed by payroll levies paid by employe and employer, and therefore the chart does not show these programs.)

HST Calls For Tripling National Income By '55

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, in his annual economic report to Congress, has outlined governmental and industrial policies designed to raise national production to $300 billion by 1955, which would mean an additional income averaging $1000 per family and "go far toward our goal of the complete elimination of poverty."

For government, the President's program calls for maintenance and expansion of resource development, educational, health, social security and world peace antivities, and balancing the budget through increased economic activity.

For industry, the program calls for maintaining or lowering current prices, raising wages as productivity rises, and increasing capital investment to provide for an expanding market.

The President reported that the nation today is "on firmer ground" than it was a year ago, with production and employment rising after the 1949 recession and a "renewed confidence" prevailing in the economy. He told the legislators that "our basic economic problem" now is not inflation but "to increase production, employment and incomes to complete the recovery" and "go on to higher levels."

For the current year, the President fixed the economic goal as cutting unemployment from 3½ million to 2, or at the most 2½ million, and stepping up national output by about 7%, in order to "regain maximum employment." In an accompanying report the Council of Economic Advisors said this would mean creating 2 million additional jobs this year.

For story on how the President's Council of Economic Advisers rapped the steel industry for increasing prices, see Page 12.

LOOKING toward a constantly expanding economy, the President has now in his annual and economic messages to Congress fixed three goals for the nation. The first is this year's goal—to complete the recovery and achieve maximum employment. The next is the 1955 goal—a national income of $300 billion. The third is the goal for the year 2000—national income of one trillion dollars, which would mean triple today's standard of living.

In reaching these goals, the President strongly emphasized the increasing opportunities for private industry in meeting the demands of an expanding economy. He promised the government would help to reverse the downward trend of private business investment by "certain changes," which he did not specify, designed to "stimulate business activity."

The President warned, however, that business investments can continue at a high level "only if markets for consumer goods continue to expand." He added: "Price and wage policies should be directed at enlarging these markets. For only by broadening the distribution of goods and services can our business system find full use for its expanding productive capacity."

In line with this philosophy, the President sharply warned industry against increasing prices, asserting that there are "few, if any, major areas in which price increases would be justified under present circumstances" and some where price cuts are justified. The report of the Council of Economic Advisors hit hard at the recent increase in steel prices.

THE REPORT of the Economic Council spelled out for business in more detail the kind of market it can expect with an expanding economy, and strongly urged business leaders to make the investments necessary to meet such market demands.

For instance, the President and his Council said, a national production of $300 billion by 1955 would mean consumer spending of $210 billion to $225 billion and would represent a tremendously expanded market for all industrial products from homes and automobiles down to pins and needles, and expand consumption of food by 10%. The average consumer expenditures would increase during the coming five years by 15 to 20%, the Council said.

THE COUNCIL took a strong stand against any cut in corporation taxes at this time. This, together with the President's talk about tax revisions to "stimulate business expansion," hinted that the Administration would propose cuts in the excise or sales taxes on necessities such as travel, telephones, telegraph messages, and perhaps on such things as jewelry and furs, and a longer period for business to balance losses against profits.

About the only new legislative proposal in the President's message was a recommendation that the Federal Reserve Board be given additional authority to regulate bank reserves, including the reserves of non-federal reserve banks that belong to the FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation). This has been strongly recommended by Marriner S. Eccles, a member of the reserve board, but will be fought by the the State banks.

Action Urged To Combat Joblessness

EMIL RIEVE, administrative chairman of the CIO's Full Employment Committee, has hailed the long range goals outlined in the economic reports of President Truman and the Council of Economic Advisers, but warned that immediate "practical steps" are necessary to halt recessionary trends and combat unemployment.

Text of the statement by Rieve, who is head of the Textile Workers Union of America, follows:

"The nation has been given the vision of a more bountiful and prosperous America than ever before, in the 1950 Economic Reports of President Truman and his Council of Economic Advisers. The theme of these Reports is that a national output in excess of 300 billion dollars—40 billion dollars more than 1949—can be attained by 1954, provided we adopt prudent policies designed to furnish useful employment to all of our expanding population.

"But for 1950, these Reports show little evidence of practical steps to make necessary adjustments that will fully reverse the recessionary tendencies of 1949, and to insure progress toward the goal of an enlarged national output.

"Movement toward a 300 billion dollar national output must involve, in the Council's words, 'a growth in consumer buying at a more rapid rate than the growth in business investment.' This implies shifts in favor of the consumption forces in our economy, which the Council indicates have fallen to disturbingly low levels in the past few years.

"**IN THE FACE** of the already announced steel price increases, and the general rigidity of consumer prices during 1949, it is difficult to see how mere internal 'recuperative forces' of the economy can bring about progress toward these high consumption goals.

"In the light of these facts and in the face of further prospective declines in business investment, it appears unlikely that we can accomplish the President's goal of reducing unemployment from the present level of 3½ million.

"Indeed, in the absence of changes in specific economic policy, it appears probable that instead of reducing unemployment, we shall face the prospect of adding to the ranks of the jobless when hundreds of thousands of new workers enter the labor market in 1950.

"The President and the Council should take these facts into consideration when they finally formulate the revised tax program which is promised in these Reports. Steps must be taken to raise personal income tax exemptions and to provide tax relief for consumers.

"We endorse the call for programs to insure the building of 1½ million new residential units annually, which will simultaneously meet a great social need and offer expanding employment and investment opportunities for labor and business.

The President asked the first session of the 81st Congress to raise corporation taxes, but has not yet unveiled his tax program

They'd Fight For Right To Vote, But—

It Takes A Lot of Steam To Get Some People Qualified And Then Get Them To Polls On Election Day

By ALLAN L. SWIM

PERHAPS it's impossible for most persons to get all steamed up in January over elections which won't occur until November.

But it's not too early to begin building the fires which will generate the steam a little later.

And you're just kidding yourself if you figure that you don't have to build fires under many persons to get them to exercise a right which most of them say they would die to defend—the right to vote.

Every PAC block-worker who ever pushed a doorbell knows this is true.

And you frequently find that those who gripe the most about the way the government is run are the hardest to get to the polls.

NATIONAL PAC DIR. Jack Kroll was certainly right when he said that political action is a year-around job.

The politicians—at least the smart ones—work at it 12 months a year.

So do many of the enemies of organized labor, who seem to be much more aware than the average working man or woman of the importance of winning elections.

Unfortunately, too many union members get interested in political campaigns AFTER it's too late to register and AFTER it's too late to pay poll taxes in those states which require them.

And too many take the view that it's just too much trouble to go to the polls on election day.

THE FIRST OF this year's primaries will occur in less than four months. At least two come as early as May 2.

The primaries are extremely important. Winning them in some states is tantamount to election.

This means that CIO members in some parts of the nation have only a limited time in which to start getting up that steam.

A number of contests which might result in victory for labor in November probably will be lost earlier unless real political action campaigns get under way quickly.

You start winning—or losing—elections a long time before the primary votes are counted.

That's because it takes organization—real organization—to come out on top in politics.

IT'S ALL WELL AND good to sit around and talk about the fine things contained in the Fair Deal program.

But a Fair Deal program in Truman's mind and a Fair Deal program in action are two entirely different things.

Truman was elected in November, 1948. The 81st Congres held its first session early in 1949. It's now early 1950 and much of the President's program is still on paper.

It's in that condition because a coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats—the Dixiegops—did everything it could during the first session of the present Congress to block the President's program.

The only place to smash this coalition or to make it so weak that it's ineffective is at the polls.

And this is the year in which it could be done.

A GREAT STRUGGLE is going on up on Capitol Hill and throughout the country—and labor has a big stake in its outcome.

It is, roughly, between those who believe that a good government is one which does the most for the most people and those who believe that a good government is one which does the least for the people.

The first group, of which labor is an important part, believes that government should be used to provide the people with the services which they want and need but cannot obtain through business and industry.

The second group believes that government should keep its hands off those fields which business and industry have staked out for themselves.

Here's another way to say the same thing:

One group believes that all of the people who make up our country come ahead of any individual, privileged group.

The other believes the privileged groups should get the breaks and that the rest should take what's left over.

YES, IT'S QUITE a struggle—one into which the wealthy will pour huge sums this year and in years to come.

It takes dough to fight back.

That's why PAC is now making a push for $1 contributions. The contribution receipt books will be in the hands of local union officers in a short time.

The money is needed soon so PAC can make some specific plans. There's no better place to invest a buck.

Civil Rights Again

An old and wise friend of ours opines that the civil rights issue is "darn near worn out."

"It ought to be," says he. "At the beginning of almost every session of Congress it's taken down from the shelf, dusted off, kicked around and then put back on the shelf again."

He's tired of such behavior. And so are we. Frankly, we've been tired of it for a long time.

From where we sit it looks as if civil rights legislation will come down off the shelf again this year.

We have a hunch that the same forces which blocked its passage in the past will be right in there trying to give it another kicking-around.

And we also have a hunch that they may not succeed, filibuster as they may.

Nobody who has taken the trouble to investigate the situation will deny that a certain portion of our population gets a rough deal because of race, creed and color discrimination.

And it's obvious to most people that certain types of civil rights abrogation could be checked or eliminated by the proper legislation.

Yet there is a group in Congress which has insisted—often and noisely—that the federal government has no business poking its nose into the matter.

This group can be trounced—and trounced badly—if other members of Congress who profess to believe in a real civil rights program will get in there and pitch for all they're worth.

They should. They really should—and at the present session!

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Probe Of Wire Tapping Urged

THE AMERICAN Civil Liberties Union and the Americans for Democratic Action on Jan. 10 voiced their opposition to the practice of wire-tapping by agents of the federal government.

The two organizations called on the Senate Judiciary Committee to open an immediate investigation of "this rapidly-spreading evil."

In a letter to Senator Pat McCarran (D.-Nev.), head of the Senate Committee, they urged that the investigation cover the power of the government to employ wire-tapping either to secure evidence or leads to evidence, the extent of wire-tapping, "and if it does not now do so, whether the Federal Communications Act should not be amended so as to outlaw all such methods by Federal authorities."

The letter was signed by ACLU Board Chairman John Haynes Holmes, General Counsel Arthur Garfield Hays, Acting Director Clifford Foster, and ADA National Director Charles M. La Follette and Executive Chairman Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.

Noting that recent disclosures of wire-tapping by federal agents prompted their action, the ACLU and ADA officials stated that "fundamental rights such as confidential communications between attorney and client, husband and wife, parent and child, doctor and patient, minister and parishioner seem to be in jeopardy."

They added they always considered wire-tapping as an "invasion of the right of privacy and a serious infringement of civil liberties. In our opinion the Federal Communications Act prohibits all forms of wire-tapping, and we call to your attention the various decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court which have strongly criticized and barred these practice in federal cases."

Newsprint 'Trust' Inquiry Asked

THE CIO Newspaper Guild has appealed to Congress to investigate the newsprint monopoly, in the wake of the demise of the N. Y. Sun. Sam Eubanks, ANG executive vice-president, has wired Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) asking that Celler's committee investigating monopolies take up the matter.

Celler was ill last week, but his associates reported that he was interested in the proposal.

Eubanks said the newsprint monopoly over supply and prices "is a major factor in destruction of newspaper properties," and cited the 104% price increase since 1939. He cited "enormous profits of newsprint producers totally unrelated to any reasonable measure of fair return on mill investment," and charged "excessive newsprint costs in the last three years have contributed to death of newspapers, unemployment of newspaper craftsmen and impaired the ability of many publishers to provide adequate economic security for their employes."

Eubanks said capacity of Canadian mills exceeds demand but that prices will be maintained artificially in 1950 "to the further injury of the newspaper industry in the United States."

(The Sun, in folding, emphasized that the chief factor was the "unreasonable demands of unions" but at that time the New York Guild reported no wage increases had been given by the Sun last year. Other newspaper publishers have shrieked about union demands. There is nothing to indicate that they are doing anything about the gouge in newsprint prices.)

"Who stole the pie I stole from Smitty?"

DOLLARS AND SENSE

Unionist Borrowed Wheelbarrow And - - -

IT ALL STARTED because Nature saw fit to create a rock formation at a spot which eventually became a front yard.

Because of the rock, a CIO representative was puffing and grunting one afternoon.

A neighbor—a stranger to the CIO man—walked past, stopped and watched a minute or two and then said:

"You'll break your back carrying those big chunks of rock out of your yard. Why don't you come over to the house and let me lend you my wheelbarrow."

The CIO man jumped at the invitation—and as a result the CIO soon had a new union.

AFTER HIS yard was cleared of rock the CIO representative returned the wheelbarrow and thanked his neighbor for it.

Then he introduced himself and said he thought he'd enjoy living in his new home.

"Say, I'm the president of a union, but it's not much good because we can't take in Negro members," the neighbor said.

He explained that he was a school custodian, that he and his fellow workers really needed union protection.

But, he added, there were a large number of Negro custodians who were barred from membership.

"Why don't you get into the CIO?" he was asked.

"By golly, that sounds like a good idea. How do you go about it?"

THE CIO MAN shook his head and said, "I don't know whether there's a union set-up here that can take care of you. You see, I've just been in town a short time.

"I'll do some checking on the situation and let you know what can be done.

"One thing you can count on: If there's not a good union here that you can join I'm going to suggest that you stay with the one you've got."

The next day he learned that there was a suitable local union with which the custodians could become affiliated. That night he called on his neighbor.

SAID THE CIO man: "I found out today there's a good set-up here that you can join if you want to drop your present affiliation."

"That sounds good to me," replied the neighbor. "What do I do next?"

"First tell me this: Do you have any written contracts under which you're working?"

"No, we don't."

"Then it seems to me that about all you'll have to do is to hold a meeting and get a majority of your members to vote to come into the CIO."

"OK, I'll do it. Sounds simple to me."

"Better let me send out a representative of the union I'm talking about so he can give you the low-down."

"OK."

ABOUT 10 days passed before the neighbors got together again and when they did the custodian extended his hand and said, "Hello, brother."

"I take that to mean you're now in the CIO," said the CIO representative.

"Yep, went off slick as a whistle. I got 'em to put it to a vote and they voted for the CIO. It looks like we're going to have a good union at last."

The custodian paused, grinned, then said:

"I told my wife this morning that if I get a raise out of that contract we're going to negotiate it will be because I happened to have an old wheelbarrow!"

A. L. S.

Robert Nathan Says:

'We Can And Must Expand Our Living Standards'

Excerpts from a radio talk by Robert R. Nathan, economist, who broadcasts each week for the CIO.

IN THE PAST two weeks President Truman and his advisers have given us five documents which are probably the most important economic statements ever issued by the Government. These include the Presdent's Budget, Economic, and State of the Union messages, plus the Annual Report and the Economic Review of the Council of Economic Advisers. They interpret the past, evaluate the present and offer a program for the future.

There is one common theme which runs through all of these documents—the theme of expansion and progress. There is repeated emphasis that we can and must expand far beyond present production and living standards, and that the benefits of this growth must extend to all groups in our society.

In setting higher production goals for the future, it was not necessary to resort to black magic. Merely studying the past gives us a reasonable basis for knowing what we can accomplish in the years ahead. The novelty is in the fact that the President of these powerful United States has presented clearly defined national objectives and has spelled out the way in which they can be achieved.

THERE IS A restatement of faith in the free enterprise system. Business growth and development is encouraged. A strong plea is made for cooperation between business and government. Businessmen are complimented, along with workers and farmers, for their greater judgment and restraint in the "safe passage from inflation to greater stability." That is how President Truman describes the 1949 recession.

Does all this mean that the Administration is trying to extend kind words and soft soap to the business community for political purposes? I do not think so.

Intelligent leaders in the business community are fearful of booms and busts. They understand that jobless people are poor customers. But the big question comes in deciding what should be done to promote stability and by whom.

MOST DISAGREEMENT concerns the role of government. Firmly, but in soft tones, the Council of Economic Advisers sticks to its position that government must provide the environment in which businessmen and the workers and the farmers can enjoy uninterrupted progress.

This simply means that the Administration is not backing away from the simple proposition which the American public has increasingly recognized over the past 15 years—namely, that government does have an important responsibility and must play a dynamic and not a passive role in economic affairs.

Large business investment means expansion in plants and machinery and equipment. This capacity will be profitable only if there is a corresponding rise in consumption.

Put in other words, we must consume more and more as our productive capacity increases, if that capacity is to be used fully and continuously. . . .

THE COUNCIL of Economic Advisers follows naturally by pointing out that private and public policies must succeed in raising the level of consumption, which is not now sufficiently high for sustained full employment.

If consumption is not adequate to take off the market what industry can produce, the trouble does not arise from our people not wanting to consume more than they now consume. It is a matter of buying power and how our income is distributed. I'm certain that very few of our listeners would find it hard to use more and better housing, clothing, food and services. It is a matter of having the wherewithal to buy what we need and want.

It does seem foolish for us to resign ourselves to recurring depressions or recessions with unemployment and closed plants merely because we haven't been willing to develop policies and techniques to assure adequate buying power.

Confused?

About economics and buying power—about government and business policies?

Then turn your radio dials each Tuesday night to ROBERT R. NATHAN.

Robert Nathan—lecturer, author, economist—talks in simple language about some of the big, confusing problems of the times.

He's heard each Tuesday night, on the CIO's own radio program.

Tuesday nights; 10:45 P.M. EST; ABC network.

Tune him in this week on your local ABC station.

Required Reading For NAM

Enlightened Businessmen Back HT's Proposals

By NATHAN ROBERTSON
For Labor Press Association

THE BIGGEST battle in this session of Congress is between President Truman and the conservatives over the Fair Deal spending program. The biggest news in that battle is that a group of prominent and highly respected businessmen are on the President's side, rather than on the side of the Byrds in Congress.

The businessmen are those belonging to the Committee for Economic Development (CED). They are not self-serving propagandists such as the men who are running the National Association of Manufacturers. They are serious-minded and enlightened businessmen who have taken the trouble to sit down with experts and study the budget problems of the government and try to come up with honest answers.

The answers they have come up with are very close to the answers reached by the experts who helped President Truman frame his budget. They call for continued spending of the kind recommended by President Truman to build and strengthen the country so that the budget can be balanced, not by cutting necessary expenditures, but by increased revenues from improved and expanded production.

The President's budget calls for expenditures of about $42 billion. The NAM budget is set at about $33 billion, and the Byrds in Congress are proposing a budget of about $37 billion. The big difference between these budgets is chiefly the amount to be spent for such things as health and education, public works such as dams and power projects, and construction of schools and hospitals.

THE ISSUE between these two schools of thought is very clear. The President feels it is sound to build for the future even if it means a temporary deficit at a time when 3,500,000 people are unemployed.

The Byrds and the NAM propagandists believe it is more important to balance the budget than to see that people have enough to eat, enough houses, or enough medical care. The NAM has even taken the position that the budget should be balanced in times of depression.

Now the CED has stepped into the middle of this controversy with a budget that takes the ground out from under the Byrds and the NAM. Its budget calls for about the same kind of spending Truman has proposed and totals $40 billion. That $40 billion, however, is based on a high level of employment with no more than 2½ million unemployed.

THE CED concedes that in times like these with 3½ million unemployed it may not be possible to balance President Truman's budget without too much ultimate cost to the country economically. It wants to set a level of spending and taxing that will balance the budget when the unemployed have jobs. That's about what President Truman proposed.

Most newspaper stories about the CED report did not sound that way. That is because the CED presented a budget that showed, instead of a deficit, a surplus of $5 billion that would permit a tax cut of more than $2 billion, and permit paying $3 billion on the public debt. But study of the two documents showed many close parallels between the President's and the CED's budgets, not only in figures but in language.

The CED, for instance, strongly supports many of the President's programs for such things as expanded social security and appropriations for health and education. It wants spending to continue for needed public works that will increase the productive power of the country. Its budget would not be balanced until economic conditions improve.

THESE ARE NOT New Deal businessmen. They are big middle-of-the-road businessmen such as Marion B. Folsom, of Eastman Kodak; J. Cameron Thomson, a Minneapolis banker; John D. Biggers, of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.; S. Bayard Colgate, of the soap company; Ernest Kanzler, of Universal Credit Corp.; Clarence Francis, of General Foods; and George L. Harrison of New York Life, to name a few.

The position taken by these businessmen gives strong hope that a meeting of the minds between business and labor leaders on major economic policy is not far off. Enlightened businessmen are beginning to realize that the public policies for which labor has been standing are good not only for labor, but also for the whole country, business as well as labor.

WHAT THE CED has proposed, in addition to cutting the excise or sales taxes, which labor would also like to cut, is this: It proposes to withhold taxes on dividends just as employers withhold income taxes for workers from pay envelopes. This would provide a system of current collection on dividends just as the government now collects currently as you earn on your income.

The joker, if any, is that what the corporation collects and turns into the government as taxes on dividends could be subtracted from the taxes the corporation pays on its earnings. At the present rate of declaring dividends this would mean a cut of 20%, or perhaps a little more, in corporation taxes.

For example, take a corporation which makes a profit of $1 million and pay dividends of $500,000. At present it pays 38% on the million dollars, or $380,000. Under the new plan it would continue to pay $380,000, but $83,000 of this would represent collections in advance on the dividends paid to stockholders. The corporation would be paying this $83,000 for the stockholders, instead of having them pay the tax themselves as at present. In the end the stockholders would pay exactly the same as they do now. But the corporation, instead of paying taxes of $380,000, would get credit for the $83,000 and pay only $297,000. This would be a cut of 22% in its taxes.

(Ed. Note: As stated above, the corporations currently pay a 38% tax. Assuming a 50% distribution on dividends, the CED proposal would reduce the effective rate of the corporation tax to 30%. The CIO doesn't indorse this proposal and has proposed an increase in corporation taxes.)

This plan has been proposed by the CED as a means of curtailing the so-called double taxation of corporation earnings. In addition to the 38% which a corporation pays on its earnings, the stockholders are taxed on the remaining earnings, sometimes as high as 70 or 80%. The result is that some stockholders realize very little on their investments.

Proposed 'Investments' In Nation's Future

Here are some of the major new programs for which the President included funds in his budget:

Expansion of public assistance programs	$200,000,000
Expansion of vocational rehabilitation	4,000,000
Aid to medical education	30,000,000
Increased public health facilities	4,500,000
Health services for school children	25,000,000
Co-op housing for middle-income families	50,000,000
Increased material and child welfare grants	6,900,000
Federal aid to education	290,000,000
Other education aids, including scholarships	30,000,000
St. Lawrence Seaway	4,000,000
Expanded unemployment insurance	12,400,000
Industrial safety program	6,000,000
Unemployment insurance for federal workers	113,400,000

Shoe Firms Try To Evade 75c Statute

SHOE manufacturers are trying to evade the new 75c minimum wage that goes into effect Jan. 25 by seeking to use a provision of the law permitting "learners" to be paid under the minimum, the CIO charged last week at a public hearing.

The administration of the Labor Dept.'s Wage and Hour and Public Contracts divisions called the hearings authorized under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The National Shoe Manufacturers Association, representing the big shoe concerns in the industry, is asking that a 57½c minimum be set for "learners" for a three to six months' period. Its spokesmen claim that around 20% of the workers in a shoe factory are hired as learners.

Testimony refuting the industry's claims was presented for the National CIO by Asst. Counsel Elliot Bredhoff, and by Attorney Mitchell Cooper for the United Shoe Workers.

Bredhoff pointed out that the shoe manufacturers had never claimed at previous hearings held under the Act that they had learners. He charged that they were now attempting to use a technicality of the amended law which goes into effect Jan. 25 to pay substandard wages to unskilled workers by claiming they were learners.

To obtain a rate for learners below the legal 75c minimum, the industry must show that opportunities of employment are curtailed unless companies are permitted to hire learners at lower rates. Bredhoff said that so far industry spokesmen have presented no figures to show this.

All they have cited are high turnover rates, and these are mostly caused, he declared, by dissatisfaction of workers with the low wages paid them. They leave the industry whenever they can to take higher paying jobs in other industries.

The AFL had no representatives at the hearings last week, but presented a statement agreeing to accept a 70c minimum for learners. The hearings will continue all this week.

Second Cal. Local Quits Office Union

The 100 members of the Oakland, Cal., Newsvendors local of the United Office & Professional Workers by unanimous vote have quit the UOPWA, and have been issued a charter by National CIO as Local Industrial Union 768. Six weeks ago the Los Angeles Newsvendors also quit UOPWA and received a new CIO charter as LIU 75.

Afoul Of Law

An Eightieth Congress Republican who voted for the Taft-Hartley law is running afoul of the law.

Ex-Rep. James Scoblick (R. Pa.) has been indicted in Scranton, not for violating T-H—but for allegedly issuing worthless checks in an amount of over $1,200.

Scoblick, who served in both the 79th and 80th Congresses, had only two "right" votes out of 16 in the 1947-48 sessions, judged by CIO standards. He was succeeded by Harry P. O'Neill (D), who voted "right" on every issue in the 1949 CIO Voting Record.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer has just returned from a Southern Organizing Committee Conference presided over by Southern Organizing Director George Baldanzi. This conference was held in Atlanta, Ga., and was attended by the state directors engaged in the Southern Drive.

It is interesting to note that "Texas Bill" Strength with the guitar is now on the CIO staff in the South. He plays and sings American folk songs. Director Baldanzi has planned a series of broadcasts for "Texas Bill." All international organizations and state councils in the territory will be called upon to keep their members advised of these broadcasts.

I note that in Chicago two officers of the UE have made public statements denouncing the UE. Both of these officers have resigned from the UE. It is reported that Ernest DeMaio, Vice-President of District 11, UE, is walking around with a very red face. It is stated that he had full knowledge of the communist actions and never once opposed such actions.

Field Rep. Lee Lundgren and Business Manager Irving Krane, both of Local 1150 UE, in their statements, point out that the apparatus of the UE is controlled by the Communist Party in such a manner to make it impossible for the UE members to run their union in the manner they see fit. Lee Lundgren said he had participated in Communist Party meetings that were held to control the affairs of the UE. He said Local 1150 Pres. Pat Amato; Secretary of UE District Council 11, Alice Smith; UE International Field Organizer Fred Dutner; and a Communist party organizer, Sam Kushner, attended these Communist Party meetings, in violation of the resolution passed at the CIO convention at Atlantic City. The free American trade unionist will overcome this Communist conspiracy to enslave members of the American labor movement.

The writer attended a conference of CIO directors, field representatives, staff organizers, international representatives in Ohio Jan. 14, during the session of the Ohio CIO Council Convention in Cincinnati. This conference was held to obtain for the IUE-CIO the fullest degree of cooperation and assistance from all CIO members and affiliates. Also discussed was assistance to the Communication Workers of America in a coming NLRB election campaign in Ohio.

Shoe Workers Rep. Dave Wilson reports that in a representation election held at the Wessling Jordan Shoe Co., **Eldon, Mo.**, the workers voted 111 for the Shoe Workers to 60 for no union. Joe Stuermen, Herbert Long and Leo Cassidy were in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson announces that the Newspaper Guild won bargaining rights at the **Jamestown (N. Y.) Daily Sun.** The organizing was under the direction of Pres. Thomas Rose, of the Buffalo Local of the Guild.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert McVay reports that the Oil Workers Intl. Union won an NLRB representation election at the Sinclair Plant in **Sand Springs, Okla.** The vote was unanimous in favor of the OWIU-CIO. Arthur Cross represented the union in this election.

Adolph Germer, Director of Organization, Woodworkers, reports that the IWA-CIO won an important NLRB Representation election at the Weyerhaeuser plant, **Springfield, Ore.**, as follows: Eligible 561; IWA-CIO 265; UBC&J-AFL 219; no union 10; challenged by the board 18. IWA-CIO Reps. Jim Lee, T. C. Stout, George Hill and Bill Baker participated in this election campaign.

CIO Pamphlet On CVA

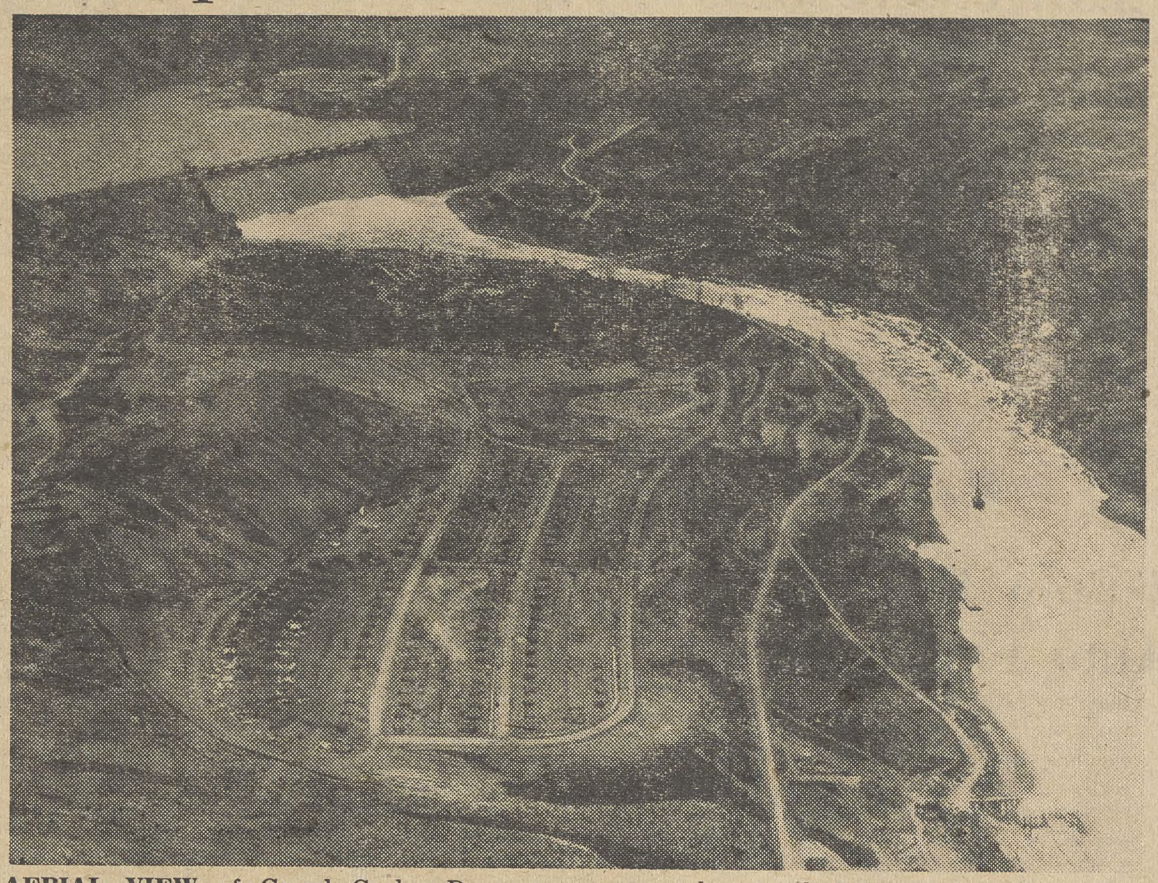
'Northwest Development Concerns Entire Nation'

EVER SINCE the CIO was formed about 14 years ago, it has given an important place in its program and policies to the need of protecting and using the country's rich natural resources for the benefit of all the people.

A current example of CIO's concern over this problem, is a new pamphlet, "The Magnificent Columbia," just issued by the CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

The pamphlet, which describes a proposed over-all plan for a Columbia Valley Authority, along the lines of the TVA, was prepared by the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation. CIO Councils Dir. John Brophy is chairman of the committee, and Anthony W. Smith is executive secretary.

The pamphlet deals with the planning problems of one valley, the Columbia, and one region, the Pacific Northwest, but most of the problems covered will arise in the other major river basins, the foreword explains. "We have been concerned with them for a long time in the Missouri Valley. We are trying to apply the experience gained in the Tennessee Valley.



AERIAL VIEW of Grand Coulee Dam on Columbia River: A great deal of new hydro-power will be coming into the region through this dam in the next few years. The 11th and 12th generators installed in 1949 after the power shortage had become acute, together with new generators yet to be installed, will bring in 864,000 kilowatts. Above this dam are the proposed Albeni Falls, Libby and Hungry Horse projects, now under construction.

"DEVELOPMENT plans for the Northwest are of concern to the entire country, partly because, for better or worse, they will tend to become the model for the country. For this reason the pamphlet is intended for use among CIO people in all our regional planning work."

The valley of "the Magnificent Columbia," and the country around it, America's great Pacific Northwest, is one of the world's richest regions in natural resources," the pamphlet states.

"If its water power, forests, soils and minerals can be developed in a balanced program for the good of all, they will bring happiness to hundreds of thousands of people. But there are dangers; much of this great wealth can be lost if it is developed recklessly and destructively."

The pamphlet urges a program based on the "commonsense development of all the resources of the Pacific Northwest under a sensible, balanced plan," as opposed to the exploitation of the region "by remorseless monopolistic combines interested only in their own private profit."

A COMBINATION of forces, none of which has ever been friendly to organized labor, are arrayed in opposition to a CVA. Among these are privately owned electric utilities; timber interests; the Army's Corps of Engineers and the contractors back of it; the Bureau of Reclamation and the special interests (not farmers) and "selfish groups everywhere who object to the government's doing a good job for the people."

Although a CVA does not give the whole answer—"how it behaves will depend partly on the kind of men that are put in charge of it"—it will "help put an end to the selfish exploitation of the resources of the valley by special interest groups working through their particular government bureaus," the pamphlet says.

"We are putting the emphasis on sound human goals in the use of natural resources. We consider that CVA, if properly set up and managed, and if properly related to good social objectives, can be one method among others for getting sensible resource development."

Some examples of the natural resources of the Columbia Valley which need to be safeguarded are discussed in the pamphlet.

Its waterpower gives it "more potential hydroelectric power than any other comparable area in the world."

THE PAMPHLET makes the following points:

- The forests of the Pacific Northwest, with its huge stands of Douglas fir, western hemlock and Ponderosa pine, are the region's largest asset, as well as a big asset to the country as a whole, for it holds our last large supply of heavy construction timber.
- Another valuable resource, the fisheries, now threatened with destruction under the programs of the Army Engineers and the Reclamation Bureau, could be protected under a plan coordinated with a hydro-power program.
- One of the big assets of the Columbia Valley is its phosphate rock deposits, which can be made into valuable fertilizer, as at TVA. Soil conservation is a serious problem in the great Northwest, where soil erosion is probably worse than anywhere else in the country.

BY PROPER planning and development, all resources of the region can be used, the pamphlet states, "to provide good living and working conditions and real prosperity for all the people of the Columbia Valley, and to develop and conserve the resources of the Valley for the benefit of all the people of America."

Unless done carefully, however, the CIO pamphlet warns, the development job may make conditions much worse instead of better. "It is imperative that policies be followed in regional development, including the location of dams and transmission lines, the location of reclamation projects, and the granting of contracts for the supply of water and electric power, which will bring about an even and orderly distribution of population throughout the region."

The CIO supports Pres. Truman's call for passage of CVA legislation, although it believes these bills should be strengthened. It is firmly against plans "drummed up by the Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation—the so-called Pick-Sloan Plan."

The pamphlet urges all CIO members in the Columbia Valley and the whole country "to fight for a program of well-rounded development and conservation of the resources of the magnificent Columbia Valley."

How To Order CVA Pamphlet

Copies of "The Magnificent Columbia," the case for a Columbia Valley Authority that can develop all the resources of the Northwest under a well-balanced, long range plan, may be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Price 15c each, 10 for $1, 100 for $8, 1,000 for $75.

Science Writer Shatters Myths About Tuberculosis

TUBERCULOSIS is no longer a disease of youth. It now finds its victims more and more among men and women in middle life.

The belief that people in their 30's or 40's are safe from TB is one of the many myths about the disease without scientific basis, says a 20-cent pamphlet "TB—The Killer Cornered," just published by the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.

Half the deaths now come at ages over 46, says Alton L. Blakeslee, science writer, who prepared the pamphlet with the cooperation of the Natl. Tuberculosis Association.

Other myths shattered by modern science include such ideas as that a change of climate is the best treatment for TB, and that the disease may be inherited or caught from a person who has recovered from it.

One fiction that has proved particularly harmful to wage earners is that anyone who has had the disease is not good for much work and makes a bad risk as an employe. The pamphlet quotes recent studies to show that former TB patients "were not absent from work more than others, nor did they suffer any more injuries." As a matter of fact, the former TB patients had a better record of staying on their jobs than other workers.

In 1900 TB killed 194 of every 100,000 Americans. By 1940 the death rate went down to 45.8. In 1948, it was only 30 per 100,000.

There is hope of eliminating the disease, with the aid of new discoveries in research, if the facilities for fighting TB are strengthened, says Blakeslee. All Americans are urged to press for more and stronger state and local health services, as well as an increase in the number of hospital beds for people sick with TB. And everyone is urged by the pamphlet to have a yearly chest X-ray.

Paper Scoffs At Charges Of Socialism

THE STAND of the Natl. Reclamation Association against the proposed valley authorities on the grounds that they lead to socialism and regimentation is caracterized as "a lot of nonsense" in the following editorial from the Bismarck (N. D.) Leader:

The National Reclamation Association, an organization mainly financed by the private power utilities, held its annual convention recently and re-elected Harry Polk of Williston as its national president. Besides acting as a front for the United States Bureau of Reclamation and the power trust, the NRA also has its fingers in several other pies.

SOME OF ITS members would like to abolish the 160-acre limitation on lands irrigated by governmental projects. In other words, the small, family-size farmer would be squeezed out, while the big landowners could reap profits from projects paid for by the taxpayers of the nation.

That measure failed of adoption at the convention, but the NRA sparkplugs will try again and American farmers should keep a sharp eye on them in the future.

The organization also came out, as usual, against "valley authorities." The hand of the power trust is plain enough there, although Mr. Polk and other NRA leaders say they oppose authorities on the grounds that they lead to "socialism" and "regimentation."

THAT'S A LOT of nonsense. All public dams or irrigation projects are "socialism," whether they're built by TVA engineers, Army engineers or Reclamation engineers. So are our public schools and our federal highways "socialism." Yet we haven't heard of the NRA advocating their abolition.

And as for "regimentation," it couldn't be worse than it is under the Pick-Sloan plan. The Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation are complete and total dictators. Congress appropriates the funds for the projects; after that, the Army and the bureau take over and are the sole bosses.

UNDER AN MVA there would be five directors right here in the valley, responsible to the people of the valley and probably chosen from among residents of the valley.

Under the Pick-Sloan plan a lot of Army generals and bureau engineers who never saw the valley and know nothing about its problems come in and take over. They are against authorities, quite naturally, because they want to keep their jobs and appropriations and prestige. So they get front organizations like the NRA to stooge for them and declare that everybody is against MVA.

The real truth is this: Everybody is against MVA—except the people of the Missouri Valley.

Bucks For PAC Are Knockout Drops To Lick Labor-Hating Dixiegops

Patricia Ann Carey Is Seriously Hurt

CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey's eight-year-old daughter, Patricia Ann, was struck by an auto and seriously injured Jan. 6. Late last week she had improved somewhat but was still unconscious, hospital authorities reported.

Patricia Ann was injured while on her way to school.

The Careys have one other child, James Jr., 11.

Canadian Labor Unites To War on Joblessness

CANADIAN labor officials are pressuring their government to take quick, constructive action to alleviate unemployment in Canada.

"Our chief concern is what action the government proposes to take to remedy the situation and how quickly it will get under way such projects it has planned," said Pres. Percy R. Bengough of the Trades and Labor Congress and Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

"If government projects are too long delayed, they will become nothing more than relief measures.

"On the other hand, prompt action by the government will undoubtedly be helpful not only in meeting the present situation but in preventing the onset of a serious depression."

Mosher estimated a short time ago that unemployed in Canada totaled about 300,000 or 6% of the nation's labor force. He charged that the government had released no figures on unemployment for three months.

After the charge was made, Minister of Labor Mitchell issued a press statement confirming the 300,000 estimate. Bengough and Mosher said in a joint statement that "it is likely that the situation is actually worse at the present time."

FTC Would Stop Price 'Packing' In Auto Financing

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission has announced it has a plan designed to eliminate and prevent concealed "packing" and other deceptive practices in the sale and financing of automobiles purchased on the installment plan.

The Commission decided to look into the matter following complaints from members of Congress, Better Business Bureaus and individuals, which indicated that through the practice of "packing," fictitious amounts or overcharges are deceptively concealed from automobile purchasers in sale and installment contracts.

More than 50,000 copies of the proposed rules have been mailed to automobile dealers, auto manufactures, financing organizations and other interested parties.

If the proposed rules are put into effect by FTC, sellers of automobiles will be required to furnish the purchaser an itemization in writing at the time of the sale, listing the cash delivered price, insurance cost, finance charges and other item included in the total cost.

Court Enjoins MMSW Pickets

Striking members of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers were enjoined from sending pickets to block the entrances to the pits of three big potash producers at Carlsbad, N. Mex.

The injunction was granted by ex-Sen. Carl A. Hatch, now judge of a U. S. District Court, at the request of Robert N. Denham, general counsel of the NLRB. The 1500 strikers walked out Nov. 19 in an effort to win a 25c pay boost. Present basic wage is $1.60 an hour.

The three companies, Potash Co. of America, U. S. Potash Co. and Intl. Minerals & Chemicals Corp., produce 85% of the nation's potash, a substance vital in commercial fertilizers. Denham, in asking for the writ, said a national fertilizer crisis loomed.

Home Construction

Seven billion dollars, only slightly less than in 1948, was invested in 1949 on new private home construction, the Labor Dept. announced Jan. 1.

Convention Issue Still Available

Although there has been exceptionally heavy demand for the 1949 convention issue of the CIO News, several thousand copies are still available.

Union leaders report the convention issue—which gives full details of the CIO's decision to rid itself of communistic influences—has been used effectively in organizing drives.

Copies can be secured from the CIO News, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Rates for bundle orders are 2c per copy for quantities up to 1000, 1¾c per copy for quantities between 1000 and 2000 and 1½c per copy for quantities of more than 2000.

Three Leaders Quit UE, Charging CP Control

WHILE NLRB representation hearings on the IUE-UE fight droned monotonously into their second and third weeks, three UE officials in the Chicago area tossed explosive resignations at the crumbling left-wing outfit.

The officials, one of whom resigned simultaneously from the Communist Party, accompanied their resignations with bitter charges of direct communist control of Chicago UE locals, totalitarian dictatorship and communist affiliation of other local and district UE leaders.

The three are:

Irving Krane, attorney and business manager of UE Local 1150 for the past seven years; former Communist; delegate to the 1947 and 1948 UE conventions; member of, or participant in, numerous communist front organizations.

Lee Lundgren, field representative of UE Local 1150 and an organizer and official of the local since 1944; avowed member of the Communist Party and member of various communist front organizations.

Ragnar Lofgren, chief steward of the Sunbeam unit of UE Local 1150; long time leader in local union affairs.

THE SIGNED statements of both Krane and Lundgren gave conclusive verification to the oft-repeated charges of IUE leaders that the UE in the Chicago area has been completely under the heel of the Communist Party for many years.

Lundgren declared flatly that "shortly after going to work as a field representative for the UE I was recruited into the Communist Party by Pat Amato, president of Local 1150, UE."

Lundgren pulled out of the Communist Party on Jan. 6 and on the following day submitted his resignation to the executive board of Local 1150, asserting that "the policies of the UE and the Communist Party are leading the workers down the drain."

Krane blasted communist domination of UE in a statement which charged that "the apparatus of the UE is controlled by the Communist Party in such a manner as to make it impossible for the UE membership to freely exercise their fundamental right to run their own union in the way they best see fit."

Despite assurances that he could be reelected business manager of the local again this year, Krane decided not to be a candidate. He explained:

"The members of Local 1150 have been wondering as to the manner in which the single slate of candidates in the current local election came to be selected. Their wonderment can be cleared up by stating that the slate had been determined in advance by the Communist Party and Ernest DeMaio (District 11 president), without any regard to the fundamental right of the membership of Local 1150 to determine who their candidates for local officers should be.

"On the 16th of December," Krane continued, "at a private meeting held on the South Side at which some of the local candidates were present, it was reported by Sam Kushner, former business manager of Local 1119 and at present full-time Communist Party organizer, that Gil Green and other leaders of the Communist Party were opposed to my candidacy because of political differences. This meeting then proceeded to determine the candidates for the forthcoming election in Local 1150."

Al Fineman, IUE-CIO field director for District 11, said that the Krane and Lundgren resignations "more than vindicate the position adopted by the CIO in purging itself of the corrupt and Communist-dominated UE."

Local 1150 represents more than 5000 workers in 14 Chicago companies including Sunbeam Corp., Wilco Instrument Co., Electric Storage Battery's Exide division, G-M laboratories, General Transformer, Jenson Radio Co. and Standard X-Ray Corp.

While UE attorneys ranted at NLRB hearings in Dayton, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pa., and New York City, UE top brass was dreaming up another method of slowing down "election death."

The Dayton hearing on bargaining representation for 26,000 General Motors electrical workers throughout the country slowly died after five days of UE delaying tactics.

The result: Attorneys for IUE-CIO, the company and UE are filing briefs which will be studied by the NLRB hearing officers. The decision they must reach is whether elections should be held in General Motors' electrical divisions.

The Pittsburgh hearings, on the same issue, will determine the fate of former UE members at Westinghouse Electric Corp.

At these hearings UE Attorney David Scribner demanded that the board hold its hearings in eight different locations, at eight different times. The idea was to stall the elections for as long as possible.

The NLRB compromised by holding two sets of hearings, one in Pittsburgh, one in New York City.

In New York City the case involved Local 450 at Sperry Gyroscope Co.

Here the UE attempted to prove that "UE was never expelled" from the CIO. No immediate end seemed in sight as the proceedings went into their third week with UE attorneys protesting every comma and undotted "i."

The rear guard action of UE lawyers developed a new twist when UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald sent a letter to NLRB General Counsel Robert Denham saying that UE wanted consent elections in the major electrical companies.

James B. Carey, chairman of IUE's Administrative Committee, in commenting on the consent elections, pointed out that "We are not unaware of the fact that UE cannot now participate in consent elections in most of the plants involved because locals which they claim have been unable to comply with the requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act."

Chicago, Illinois
January 6, 1950

Illinois State Communist Party
208 N. Wells Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Effective today, January 6, 1950

I hereby resign from the Communist Party of America.

Yours truly

Lee Lundgren

Lee Lundgren

Executive Board
UE Local # 1150
37 South Ashland Avenue
Chicago 7, Illinois

Dear Brothers & Sisters:

Effective today I hereby resign my position as Field Representative of Local # 1150 which I have held for the past four (4) years.

Simultaneously I have sent in my resignation to the Communist Party.

I feel that I can no longer serve in my capacity as a Field Representative when I know that the policies of the UE and the Communist Party are leading the workers down the drain.

Fraternally yours,

Lee Lundgren

Lee Lundgren

Early Senate Vote Seen On Middle-Income Housing

CONGRESS moved swiftly last week to bring President Truman's middle-income housing bill up for a vote, while the real estate lobbyists, 500 strong, swarmed into the capital to begin their 1950 campaign against housing co-operatives and rent control.

A Senate Banking and Currency sub-committee, headed by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.), started hearings Jan. 12 on the Maybank amendment to the Sparkman billl, S. 2246, which already is on the Senate calendar.

The Maybank amendment proposes establishment of a National Mortgage Corporation for Housing Cooperatives, with initial capital of up to $100 million supplied by the government. The corporation would make loans to "middle-income" non-profit cooperatives and trusts, at a rate of interest approximating 2½%, repayable in up to 60 years. The money to make the loans would come from sale of government-guaranteed bonds on the private investment market.

ALREADY THE proposition has been damned as "socialistic" by the real estate speculators, who see in it—correctly—a huge loss of profit to themselves, if adopted.

Housing and Home Administrator Raymond Foley told the Senate group that adoption of the Maybank proposal would mean that families of moderate means, having incomes ranging from $2700 to $4400 a year, would be able to secure for about $65 accommodations equal to those for which they now pay $90. He added that, in general, rents in the non-profit apartment projects would be about 25% below those in apartments now being built through other forms of federally-insured financing.

The committee hopes to bring the proposal to the Senate floor by Jan. 20. Walter Reuther, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, testifies Jan. 17.

The real estate boys have adopted the line that the "middle-income" group is well supplied with housing, although President Truman and all government experts state that families of moderate means are the "forgotten class" in the housing picture because they are too well-off to be eligible for the low-cost projects and too poor to afford most privately-built dwellings.

REALTY interests claim that because houses priced lower than $10,000 are being snapped up as fast as they come on the market, everyone is satified.

Also there is on the part of the speculators a sudden pious belief in slum clearance. "We must see that 1950 becomes the year of neighborhood reclamation and slum avoidance," said Robert P. Gerholtz of Flint, Mich., newly installed as president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. "We must make a nation-wide frontal attack on slums . . . Closely related to this program is the need for removal of war-time rent controls."

This was the keynote of the gathering of more than 500 real estate men, mostly presidents of local real estate boards, who met Jan. 11 in Washington's Hotel Statler to install Gerholtz and to hear an address by Rep. Ralph H. Gwinn (R., N. Y.), NAREB's chief spokesman in the House.

(The chief specific proposal for slum clearance from the real estate lobby came from the Society of Industrial Realtors, who solemnly proposed that one way to take care of slums was to tear them down and put up factories.)

THE OUTGOING NAREB president told the gathering that "the voters are opposed to public housing." In fact, he said, federal money for low-cost housing is getting the cold shoulder whenever the voters get a chance to vote on it. He cited four examples where local referenda resulted in a turn-down of federal housing funds. He made no mention of the 670 cities which have voted to accept, and use, federal money for low-cost housing.

Foley told the Senate committee that "the cooperative principle is as old as America," and said that "cooperative and non-profit housing offer great promise of achieving cost reductions because of savings immediately obtainable in operation and maintenance, and potentially in construction costs."

The committee shortly will receive a cost breakdown of the average $12,000 house, which will show that the labor cost runs from $2000 to $2500, materials from $2700 to $4000, that the average price of the lot on which the house is built is $1000, and that the amount involved for taxes and management is from $4500 to $6300. These figures give some indications of why 500 realtors should find it necessary to come to Washington in mid-January and give little dinners for Congressmen.

Army Has New Racial Policy

PRES. TRUMAN'S demand for racial equality in the armed forces has brought tentative adoption by the Army of a new policy providing for the integration of Negroes throughout the service on a gradual, long-range basis.

The plan would eventually end the traditional policy of strictly segregated units and result shortly in the assignment of a limited number of highly qualified Negro soldiers to white outfits.

They will be few in number and confined to "scarce specialists" for the time being. Existing separate white and Negro companies and battalions will continue generally segregated probably for years, an Army official said.

Negro leaders, including George Weaver, chairman of the CIO's Committee to Abolish Discrimination, hailed the proposal as the biggest step toward equality of opportunity and treatment by the Army to date.

Weaver pointed out, however, that while the move will definitely be a step in the right direction, it will be some time before full benefits can be realized.

The proposal will come before Pres. Truman's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services and concurrence is expected.

CIO Group Tells Woods Decontrol Doubled Some Rents In Pa. Town

THE REAL estate lobby has put out millions of sweet-scented words about how rents have not increased in decontrolled areas, but federal rent controller Tighe Woods on Jan. 11 for once heard the other side of the story.

A CIO delegation from Northumberland County, Pa., met with Woods on Jan. 11 and told him, in simple language, what had happened in the little town of Shamokin, Pa., and adjoining county areas in the 10 days after rent controls were lifted on Woods' order.

RENT CONTROLS were removed Jan. 1, on the recommendation of the local rent advisory board.

It's a small town, and it was easy for Amalgamated and Textile union representatives to make an accurate survey of what happened to their memberships. The findings:

Nearly every worker canvassed had been notified of a rent increase. The amount of the increase averaged 40% in all sections. Tenants of the lowest-rental housing, however, were asked to pay much higher increases, in many instances receiving notice that they would pay double their previous rental from now on, or find some place else to live.

ONE SPECIFIC example cited was that of a married worker who was promised a small apartment at $22 a month. Jan. 2 he was notified that the rent would be $40 a month and that, in addition, he would have to supply heat and light.

The delegation told Woods that no new rental buildings had been erected recently and that occupancy was 100%, with a "shameful" amount of doubling up of families. They also said that the landlords had made no repairs in recent years.

Woods indicated that he would recontrol the area if investigation substantiated the facts brought him by the CIO.

Start '50 Right, Give Buck To PAC

New York State May Enact Own Rent Control Law

THE NEW York State legislature, spurred by the "grim comedy of errors" over rent control which has plagued New York City tenants for the past several months, may pass its own state rent control law and notify Housing Expediter Tighe Woods that the Empire State is getting out from under the Federal law entirely.

Gov. Dewey recommended Jan. 11 that the State Temporary Rent Commission propose, for enactment at the present session of the State legislature, "fundamental legislation" on the entire subject of residential rent control.

The governor's recommendation was made as he signed an emergency state law "validating" the New York City Sharkey law.

Nobody knows whether the governor's "validation" makes the city law valid or not, but it represented a nice try on the part of the State Senate and Assembly to help New York tenants out of their predicament.

THE SHARKEY law, which freezes city rents as of March 1, 1949, and sets up a City Rent Commission with veto power over increases granted by federal rent control authorities, was passed by the City Council after investigation had discovered that the federal authorities were granting increases averaging around 40%.

Woods immediately contested the constitutionality of the city ordinance in federal and State Courts on the grounds that the city law was in conflict with the federal statute. The landlords also contested the law. The State Court of Appeals decided Woods and landlords were right. The state legislators hope they have undone the Court of Appeals decision. The federal court case is still pending. And the Sharkey law is due to expire May 1 anyway.

The legal "snafu" has its comic side, but is nothing short of tragic for the tenants involved, since many thousands face actual eviction for refusal to pay federally granted increases because they believed the Sharkey law valid, and many landlords are reporting holding rental property off the market entirely in the overcrowded city while the dispute is setlted. The landlords, of course, hope that the federal law will die June 1.

BECAUSE OF the uncertainty over whether the federal statute will be extended, and because of the great dissatisfaction in New York City over application of the federal law, the State Temporary Rent Commission is reported to be ready to "take time by the forelock" and recommend a state statute to take effect without delay.

Meanwhile, Woods' office in Washington got tough, under the federal statute, to the extent of issuing a ruling that New York landlords must re-decorate every two years, as was the custom when federal rent control first went into effect, and that refusal to do this and perform other usual services would constitute grounds for denial or revocation of increases.

Next month, Woods plans to ask Congress for a $4 million "deficit appropriation" to carry on his activities until June 30, when the federal law expires. This is approximately half the difference between what he asked Congress to give him for the full fiscal year and what he got. The real estate lobby is hoping to kill rent control early by persuading Congress not to give Woods any more money.

"Have nothin' to do wit' him. He's in for rent gouging in a slum area."

Strike Paper Scoops Oldest Paper West Of Mississippi

The youngest newspaper west of the Mississippi, a daily mimeographed sheet put out by CIO Newspaper Guild members on strike at the Arkansas Gazette at Little Rock, recently "scooped" the Gazette, the oldest paper west of the Mississippi, in reporting a brutal murder.

The regular newspaper, handicapped by the walkout of practically the entire editorial staff Dec. 17, completely missed the story of the murder of J. W. Brake, a Walker Creek community resident.

According to police reports, Brake was killed during a drinking orgy with three companions during the night of Dec. 4. His body was tossed into a stream, where it was found Dec. 29.

The finding of the body put an end to the 24-day intensive search through the South Arkansas swamplands.

The Guildsmen struck when the owners of the Gazette objected to the inclusion of the clause, "no employe shall be discharged except for just and sufficient reason."

CIO BREWERY WORKERS officials (above) are on their way to a Senate committee hearing where their state councils' coordinator, Joseph Brady, testified against S. 1847, a bill to prohibit liquor advertising in interstate commerce. Frank Fernbach of the CIO also testified against the measure.

Wood Union To Seek Social Benefits

A SOCIAL benefits program will top the list of demands made by the CIO Woodworkers on lumber operators in five Northwestern states this spring.

Pres. James A. Fadling said the union will seek an industrywide health and welfare employer-paid program which would give each employe coverage for life insurance; full hospital, medical and surgical coverage; payment of sick benefits amounting to $40 per week; and asking that workers drawing state compensation be given a sum equivalent to the difference between workmen's compensation and $40 per week.

The union also will seek holiday pay improvements.

"THESE DEMANDS," Fadling said, "can be granted by any tpye of employer in the industry whether it be large or small operations, long-term or short-term operations.

"These points are necessary to maintain buying power and the employers can well afford the cost of this program even at the present price of lumber."

"The market is firm, orders are high, and building permits already issued point to a prosperous 1950," Union Research Dir. Virgil Burtz said.

Negotiations, which will start in February, affect slightly more than 50,000 workers and 675 companies in the five Pacific Northwest states.

Three Senators Stymie 'Labor Monopoly' Report

DESPITE REPORTS in the daily press implying that the Senate Banking Committee had unanimously urged application of the anti-trust laws to labor unions, this version of the latest attack on organized labor has blown up in the face of its sponsor, Sen. Willis Robertson (D., Va.).

Three Senators, at a closed session of the Banking Committee Jan. 12, obtained unanimous approval for the addition, at the end of Robertson's anti-union report, of a statement indicating they were only willing to pass on the report to the Judiciary Committee, without recommendation. They denied press reports that they approved Robertson's ideas about using the anti-monopoly laws against organized labor.

Senators Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), Glen Taylor (D., Idaho) and John Sparkham (D., Ala.) were the three who wanted to make their position clear.

At present the long, rambling report by Robertson on an investigation of the United Mine Workers and the three-day week in the coal industry last summer, is in the hands of the conservative Judiciary Committee.

Minutes of the Banking Committee Jan. 12 also confirm LPA's earlier report that Robertson had prepared a specific bill on which he wanted the committee's implied approval before the shift to the Judiciary Committee, under whose jurisdiction the anti-trust laws come. This bill was cut out of the report before it was approved for transmission to Judiciary. (LPA.)

GOP 'Uncovers' Demo 'Plot'

Republicans in the Massachusetts House of Representatives have discovered what they claim is a Democratic plot to discredit them in the eyes of the Bay State unions.

When the legislators received their new official stationery, they discovered that the union label had been left off the GOP letterhead, but was included prominently on the Democrats' stationery.

The Democrats said it was just a printer's error—"or maybe the printers' political wisdom."

$1 Billion Paid Jobless Last Year

INDUSTRIAL layoffs shot up during the first seven months of 1949, causing a record-breaking volume of disbursements in unemployment insurance to jobless workers last year.

The U. S. Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security last week announced that more than $1 billion was paid out by state agencies to some 7½ million unemployed workers in 1949. In 1948, payments totaled $790 million.

Robert C. Goodwin, director of the bureau, said that while the high rate of benefit disbursements reduced reserve funds built up for such emergencies, the payments had been easily financed, and with the exception of one or two states, trust fund reserves were sufficient to finance the payment of benefits even if employment should drop sharply from its current level.

(In a number of states, unemployed workers have used up all the benefits to which they are entitled. Demands for extending the period for paying benefits are increasing.)

"State unemployment taxes amounting to slightly less than $1 billion were collected during the year," Goodwin reported. "For every dollar of taxes collected during the year, about $1.75 was paid out in benefits. The excess of payments to unemployed covered workers reduced aggregate reserves in the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund by less than 8%.

"The balance in the Trust Fund at the year's end was about $7 billion as compared with $7,600,000,000 at the close of 1948."

Goodwin said the average weekly payment for total unemployment which fluctuated around $20 during the first half of the year, rose gradually to about $21 during the last three months.

The employment security system could have been more effective in combating the effects of unemployment, he said, had it not been for the wide variation between states in the amount of weekly benefits paid eligible jobless workers and in the duration of benefits.

Textile Worker Pensions Inevitable

Inevitably, textile workers are going to get pensions, Secy.-Treas. William Pollock of the CIO Textile Workers told 700 members of the union's joint board at Lawrence, Mass. If employers refuse, the union will develop its own type of pension system and bargain for that type, he said.

"Brother, that's traveling!—New York to Chicago on only four cups of coffee."

Republican Sustained In Election Dispute

IN WHAT the minority called "a gross reflection on the integrity and honesty of the House of Representatives," a House Administration subcommittee has voted five to two to sustain the seating of Republican William W. Blackney, of Flint, Mich., over George Stevens, labor-backed Democrat who demanded a recount of the ballots.

Blackney apparently won by 784 votes out of 146,000 votes cast in November 1948, but Stevens charged grave irregularities in the count and appealed to the House committee for the opportunity to check the ballots.

Only two members of the subcommittee were for giving Stevens the chance for a recount —Reps. Anthony Cavalcante (D., Pa.) and Wayne Hays (D., Ohio).

Against Stevens were: Reps. Burr P. Harrison (D., Va.), Omar Burleson (D., Tex.), Chase Going Woodhouse (D., Conn.), Benjamin F. James (R., Pa.), and Karl LeCompte (R., Iowa).

Cavalcante said he and Hays would prepare a minority report for the full committee, and if they lost they would carry Stevens' case to the floor of the House. He said the evidence presented showed "definite corruption and subvention of the Constitution and the federal status and the precedents of the House."

Hays added that "this man Stevens was denied what is the fundamental right of a candidate in Ohio—to look at the ballots. He was denied that by a federal court injunction which was dismissed, and by a letter from the chairman of this subcommittee. I don't know who got the most votes, but Stevens should get a look at the ballots."

House Unit Plans Sessions On Several Welfare Bills

THE LOGJAM of welfare and labor legislation that's been piling up in the House Labor Committee is broken, union spokesmen hope. Chairman John Lesinski (D., Mich.) announced Jan. 9 a schedule of closed committee sessions to reach final decisions on such key bills as federal aid to education and the labor extension program measure.

A bill appropriating $300 million for federal aid to schools has already passed the Senate, and the subject will be taken up by the House committee Feb. 6. Sessions will continue until a satisfactory bill is completed. Lesinski told reporters the measure should be ready for the floor by early March.

Here is the rest of the schedule: Bills on aid to the physically handicapped, and amendments to the vocational rehabilitation act will be worked on during the week of Jan. 16. The labor extension program will come up the week of Jan. 23. Welfare of coal miners, public library demonstration service, and community recreation program bills will be taken up the week of Jan. 30.

After federal aid to education, tentatively scheduled for March 6, the Labor Committee will pass on a bill to provide for federal funds for education of children in areas with schools congested because of new federal activities —like Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Hanford, Wash.

More Funds Asked For Labor Dept.

FUNDS for the Labor Dept., severely cut in recent years, would be about $50 million higher in the 12 months starting July 1, 1950, if President Truman's budget proposals are put into effect. Truman asks $252 million for the department.

A House Appropriations subcommittee starts work immediately on the Labor Dept. fund measure, with orders from Chairman Clarence Cannon (D, Mo.) to complete work by Feb. 3. Hearings are by law secret, though the record is made public when the subcommittee turns in its version.

Extension and improvement of the unemployment insurance program accounts for the bulk of the increase in funds—about $33 million to cover the states' costs resulting from increasing unemployment—and another $26 million proposed to cover first year's cost of the enlarged unemployment insurance program planned in the House-approved social security bill now before the Senate.

CHANGES IN the Wage-Hour law, requiring government lawyers to go into the courts to obtain interpretations of some of Congress's working, and an increased enforcement staff for the wage-hour work, will result in added spending of $4 million over last year.

Smaller sums will go for these new or special projects in the Department:

A study of whether the 75c minimum wage really will result, as its foes claim, in closing of industrial plants, and cutting out jobs for marginal workers. A three-year study of this, and related problems of coverage and exemptions from the Fair Labor Standards Act, is proposed by President Truman for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continuation of the big overhaul of the "cost of living" index is indorsed in Truman's proposals.

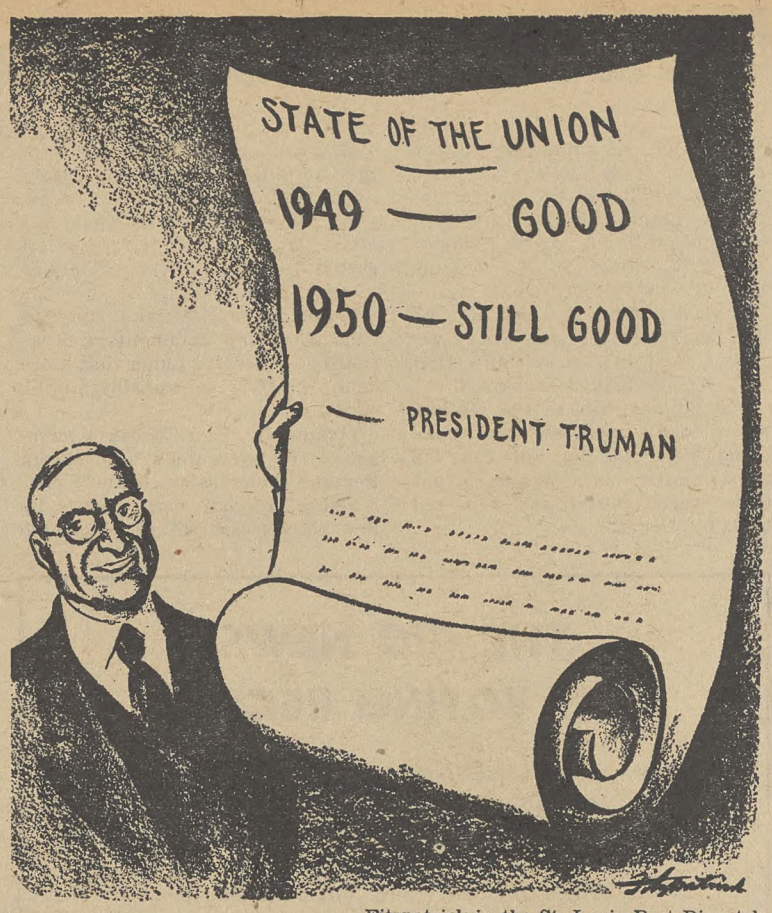
Enlargement of the international labor affairs activities, including the program of educating German trade unionists, is planned.

The Women's Bureau would again be able to have a small field staff, jobs which have been cut out by Congress despite repeated requests from the President and unionists in the past few years. (LPA)

C. of C. Head Calls For 'Reorganization'

Herman W. Steinkraus, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, wants the Department of Labor reorganized into a new Department of Labor and Industry, or Department of Labor and Management. He says the situation has changed completely since the Department was formed in 1913. Then, he told the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Department was "to further the interest of labor, and nobody else," but now "labor has grown into great strength, and the situation has changed completely."

He called for "economy," and a balanced budget, charged big industry was being attacked merely for bigness, asked for an end of "threats" by the government, and a "fair chance" for the Taft-Hartley law, which he said most workers favor.



Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THE MESSAGE

AMA Moves 'Further And Further To Right'

ONE STEP forward, two steps back, seems to be the system followed by the American Medical Association in its legislative program.

An examination of the position taken by the AMA in recent years on various health bills, made by the Committee for the Nation's Health, as reported in its latest bulletin, shows these instances of forward-backward movement:

Last year the AMA refrained from opposing legislation to use Federal funds to aid professional schools and to train more doctors and personnel.

AMA authorities now declare the measure grants federal officials "too much potential authority to interfer in the internal administration of the medical schools."

A resolution passed by the AMA's House of Delegates at a special meeting in September 1938 "unreservedly" supported disability insurance as tending to reduce permanent disability.

In 1949 the AMA reversed its approval by objecting to a section on compulsory contributory permanent and total disability insurance included in bill HR 6000 passed by the House.

"The program proposed in HR 6000," said the AMA board of trustees, "will adversely influence the patient's desire for recovery. Initiation of a compulsory federal disability program would represent another step toward nationalization of medical care and socialization of the practice of medicine."

Last year a joint group of AMA, union and cooperative representatives worked out 20 principles or standards to which such plans should conform to merit professional approval.

Now the AMA has cut the heart out of the plan to assist the organization of voluntary insurance plans sponsored by unions, cooperatives and other lay "consumer" bodies. It has adopted a report requiring that:

The State or County Medical Society must indorse the plan before it will be considered for approval by the AMA. This means that the decision rests with County and State Medical Societies which have a consistent record of trying to block consumer-sponsored plans.

The plan must be considered "on the basis of past performances, not on the basis of contemplated performance." In other words, no new plan can get approval.

The Committee for the Nation's Health believes that the AMA's reversals from even such timid forward steps as it took in the past are based "on political and economic prejudice, not medical grounds," and can best be understood "as a tactical shift dictated by its opposition to national health insurance."

The AMA, it says, "now seems to be weighing every proposal in terms of defending the status quo in medical economics. Consideration of human needs, of training more doctors, increasing facilities, extending preventive care, eliminating the dollar barrier—none of these determines AMA legislative policy.

"THE OVERRIDING factors seem to be the potential effect of each measure on National Health Insurance, and on the control which organized medicine wants to exert over every phase of medical care. To conduct this campaign without compromise, the AMA hierarchy is forced further to the right in search of support.

"Conversely, its defense of the status quo seems to be forcing it into sharper political attacks against liberal programs. To hold its own Maginot line, it must ally itself with other conservative groups, including reactionary elements in the Democratic and Republican parties.

"The militant right-wing attitude of the AMA, as revealed at the December meeting, may mean that it will use its war chests to oppose liberal programs in any field where the AMA sees 'serious medical implication.'"

N. Y. State PAC Gets Ready For Elections

THE RECENT attack by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York on proposed national health insurance drew the rejoinder from Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO that the voters in 1950 will be offered a clear-cut choice this year between the "welfare state" and the "special interest state."

Hollander spoke at a statewide PAC conference at Syracuse when 100 delegates made plans for setting in motion the CIO-PAC program for state and congressional elections.

Listing health insurance and old-age security as key goals of the CIO, Hollander compared those who cry "socialism" at such proposals to those early critics of such measures as free public education, unemployment insurance and public housing.

"Doctor Dewey says that everybody is doing fine and that there is room for all in our charity clinics," Hollander commented.

HE CHARGED that the members of the Legislature appointed by the governor to study the problems of the aged were in grave danger of reaching retirement age themselves before they come up with a solution to the problem.

He challenged Dewey or any other latter-day opponent of the "welfare state" to come out against public education now or to advocate abandonment of any of the developments of the "welfare state" in such fields as police and fire protection, water supply and sanitation.

REP. FRANKLIN D. Roosevelt Jr. and Paul E. Fitzpatrick, New York State Democratic chairman, addressed the meeting. Both have been mentioned as possible Democratic nominees for Governor.

Roosevelt praised the political unity which he said, "made possible the recent election victories of U. S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman and N. Y. Mayor William O'Dwyer."

Roosevelt received a rising ovation when he called for the replacement of the present Dewey administration by one devoted to the general welfare.

Hollander indicated that the invitation extended to Roosevelt and Fitzpatrick to speak at the meeting did not constitute an indorsement of either for Governor.

Pure Oil Co. Is Warned Of Anti-Union Attitude

APPARENTLY 22 strikes in 10 years against the Pure Oil Co. by the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union have failed to teach that company the error of its ways.

The Pure Oil Nation Wide Council of OWIU-CIO in a recent session at St. Louis, Mo., charged a renewal of unfair labor attitudes and actions by this company—just two years after company officials had promised—at the end of a 10-month-long strike—to quit trying to bust the union.

For many years Pure was known as the "sore thumb" of the oil industry. Every time OWIU attempted to organize Pure employes or negotiate a Pure contract, the company countered with discharges, intimidation and refusal to bargain.

AS A RESULT, various OWIU locals staged a total of 22 strikes against Pure between 1938 and early 1948.

Climax of these strikes was a 10-month shutdown of the big Pure refinery in Toledo, Ohio. During this strike, not a single scab entered the plant, not a barrel of oil was refined. At its conclusion, the union settled for a better deal than it originally struck for and company officials said, in effect:

"We've had enough. From now on we're going to grant that the union is here to stay and we'll do nothing to hinder it."

But in recent organizing efforts among Pure employes in the production fields of Southern Illinois, OWIU has encountered a renewal of the old Pure unfair attitude.

And the Pure Oil Nation Wide Council of OWIU, representing a heavy majority of Pure employes throughout the nation, has warned the Pure management that if the company wants another fight, they'll get it.

Health Insurance Poster Available

A big four-color poster showing how national health insurance would help the whole family is now available at CIO headquarters in Washington.

This striking picture strip telling at a glance the story of what such legislation would mean to Joe Worker, his wife and children, should be pinned on union halls all over the country.

The words "Don't let the $3,000,000 AMA Lobby cheat you out of a healthy life," jump out at you on the poster.

Copies may be ordered from the CIO Dept. of Research & Education, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; price, 25c each, 10 for $1, 100 for $8.

ACW Wins Court Action On Picketing

THE APPELLATE Division of the New York Supreme Court on Jan. 10 upheld the right of the CIO Clothing Workers to picket the stores of the Sa-Ray Clothing Co., Inc., for selling clothing made by a non-union manufacturer.

The appellate court rejected an appeal by the company from the decision of a lower New York court which refused to issue an injunction to stop picketing of two of the firm's stores, one in Manhattan and the other in Brooklyn.

On Nov. 29, the National Labor Relations Board similarly rejected an appeal by Sa-Ray in which the firm sought to invoke Taft-Hartley to prevent picketing of its stores.

Prisoners Of War May File Claims

Former American prisoners of war and civilian internees of World War II may now file claims for compensation. Daniel F. Cleary, chairman of the War Claims Commission, announced. Forms may be secured from state veterans' departments or other designated state agencies, from the regional Veterans' Administration offices or from the Commission's offices in Washington.

Oleo Tax Repealer Near Vote In Senate

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

CONGRESS last week digested three important economic messages from the President and got down to talking about the federal tax on oleomargarine.

The tax is 10c a pound on yellow-colored oleo. Few people want to pay out the extra dime; instead they exercise their fingers by laboriously equeezing dabs of color through the uncolored product.

The tax doesn't bring much revenue to Uncle Sam. It was adopted years ago—together with a one-half-cent tax on white oleo and expensive license fees for manufacturers and distributors—as a means of discouraging margarine-eating in place of butter-eating.

The tax repeal bill passed the House last year, and is now nearing a vote in the Senate. The CIO, appearing at 1949 hearings, strongly supported repeal of the tax as an aid and convenience to consumers.

But the Senate debate has been largely a fight between two groups of agricultural producers—the dairy interests, which favor butter, and the cotton interests, whose oil products go into oleomargarine. The dairy groups want to keep the tax.

Don Montgomery, legislative representative of the CIO Auto Workers, pointed out last year, with some convincing economic material, that no real harm would be done to the dairy interests by repeal of the tax.

Montgomery—a former Dept. of Agriculture consumer expert—showed that increasing demands for dairy products assure a market for milk producers. Removal of the tax on margarine, both colored and white, would make the product more readily available to low-income consumers, Montgomery said, while dairy farmers would continue to get income from their milk products.

It appears that the oleo tax issue will soon be voted upon. But Sen. Langer (R., N. D.), representing a state with a heavy cow population, threw three civil rights amendments onto the oleo tax repeal bill, in the obvious hope of working up opposition from southern Senators.

Sen. Lucas (D. Ill.), majority leader in the Senate, voiced hope, however, that the three amendments would be tabled—and that the unfettered oleo tax repeal bill would pass.

MORE SOLID action on civil rights is due in the House. Rep. Adolph Sabath (D., Ill.), 83-year-old head of the House Rules Committee, said that powerful group would start immediate hearings on the FEPC anti-discrimination bill. Sabath, a veteran liberal, predicted House passage of the measure.

"Both parties have said they are for it, so they are pledged to support the bill," Sabath declared. He added that Republicans "have told the country they are for the FEPC, and now I'm going to put them on record."

The FEPC bill has been referred, without recommendation, to the Rules Committee by the House Labor Committee. It probably stands an easier chance of passage in the House than in the Senate.

The upper body last year adopted rules proposed by the Republican leadership—acting in close cooperation with the Dixiecrat bloc—that make ending of filibusters more difficult than ever before. And FEPC is almost certain to produce a filibuster in the Senate.

SOCIAL SECURITY improvements, already passed by the House, are coming up for study in the Senate Finance Committee. That group scheduled hearings, with government security experts among the first witnesses. Both CIO and AFL unions will testify during coming weeks.

The House bill increased coverage by several millions, and provided for raises up to about 70% in the amount of old age social security benefits.

CIO hailed passage of the House bill last year as an important step forward. But because Congress has delayed so many years in modernizing social security, CIO officials pointed out that even greater improvements in coverage and benefits are needed now.

LEGISLATION to liberalize the 1948 Displaced Persons Act is another early arising issue in the Senate—but there were signs that Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), who stalled on action all last year, may be resuming his stalling opposition to the bill.

McCarran heads the Senate Judiciary Committee, and he kept that group sitting on the House-passed bill most of last session. The bill would increase the number of displaced persons allowed into the country, and would remove eligibility provisions that have been attacked as biased.

The Senate—late in the session, when many members had gone home—referred the bill back to the committee with directives that it be reconsidered and reported back by Jan. 25.

McCarran professed to reporters that he didn't know of any "deadline"; and, still acting the deadpan role, complained that it's often "hard to get the boys together" on the Judiciary Committee for action.

Reporters didn't take the Nevada Senator's comments too seriously—except to judge that more delay on DP's is probably in the cards.

Meanwhile, Ugo Carusi, a member of the government's Displaced Persons Commission, bitterly criticized a "report" made public by Sen. McCarran which purported to show that large numbers of subversives are entering the country under the present law.

Carusi described testimony taken in Europe last summer by McCarran as "a hodge-podge of untruths, half-truths and simple lies."

McCarran made a short trans-Atlantic visit in 1949, paid his respects to Spanish dictator Franco, and came home with a set of "facts" about displaced persons which have been refuted as completely in error.

THE CIO NEWS 1949 VOTING RECORD

This special 8-page supplement is being printed as a separate CIO publication, for distribution among union members throughout the country.

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Steel Industry Rapped For Price Increase By Truman's Council Of Economic Advisers

BUSINESS generally was given a pat on the back by President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, in its annual report to the President, but the steel industry was singled out for sharp rebuke for its recent $4 per ton price increase on basic steel.

The Council reported inflation is no longer a threat, but price increases were serious because they tended to spiral and to retard consumption, which must be expanded if full recovery from last year's recession is to be achieved.

"If there is any room for price change in some vital industrial areas," the Council said, "it is downward and not in an upward direction. Earnings are generally rewarding, though not so high as a year ago, and they can best be protected and advanced by those policies which will maintain and expand volume.

"Steel prices are a case in point. Some reduction in steel prices would favorably influence the whole economic situation. Some of these other products, whose prices are affected by steel prices are also priced at a level where sustained and growing output seems uncertain at current prices.

"THE STATEMENTS of the steel industry accompanying the recent price increases did not in our judgment impair the shortly prior findings of the Steel Industry Board. These findings were to the effect that the situation in the industry, allowing for pensions, did not justify price increases and in fact left room for price decreases in view of no wage-rate increases."

Continuing, the Economic Council warned business executives not to wait for tax cuts. "Changes in tax rates can, at most, be only small under present circumstances," the Council said. "The possibilities for increase in consumption are large.

"We shall not be completely out of the woods after our recent difficulties," the Council added, "until private adjustments and public policies are successful in raising the level of consumption, which is not now sufficiently high for sustained maximum production and employment or for the full prosperity of our business system."

This discussion of prices came in one of the most interesting chapters of the report—entitled "The Significance of 1949 and the Economic Outlook." The significance of 1949, the Council said, was the proof that we have learned to master a recession without going into a depression.

CREDIT, Council added, should go to business, labor, and government. The economic measures enacted under the New Deal to provide cushions for the economy were government's contribution to the handling of the 1949 crisis, the report said, concluding that "we are learning how to use our intelligence to accomplish all that our resources permit."

In another chapter, the Council stressed the importance of wage increases to keep the economy in balance. It said the only way to translate a growing potential for national output into actuality "is to distribute more goods. If the price level is reasonably stable, then the increasing purchasing power necessary for expanding markets must come mainly in the form of money incomes rising in accord with improved productivity.

"And since wages constitute the bulk of personal income, the soundest general formula, once wages, prices, and profits are in a workable relationship, is for money wages to increase with productivity trends in the whole economy."

This call for higher wages marked a sharp break with the policies of the Economic Council under Edwin Nourse, former chairman. Nourse felt increased productivity should be reflected in lower prices, rather than wage increases—a position which labor contended was unworkable because prices rarely go down except in bad times. (LPA).

Steel Price Probe Hearings Jan. 24

Hearings on the recent steel price boost will open Jan. 24 before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) has announced.

The Wyoming Senator denounced the steel price increase as a "tax upon the whole economy of the U.S." at a time when the steel companies "are enjoying extraordinary profits exceeding even those of the record year of 1948."

'Czar' Title Is Shunned By Denham

ROBERT N. DENHAM, general counsel of the Nat'l Labor Relations Board, doesn't really want to be a Czar. He said so openly at the January meeting of the Bar Ass'n of the District of Columbia.

It's Denham's responsibility under the Taft-Hartley act to pass on charges of unfair labor practice, whether the complaint is filed by a union or by a company. If he says "yes," his opinion is subject to review by the NLRB and federal courts. But if he says "no," there's an end to the matter. That's one reason he's tagged Czar.

However, in response to a direct question, he confessed his "no" decisions should be subject to review. "You'd be in court all the time," snapped Thomas L. Harris, assistant general counsel of the CIO. Herbert Thatcher, AFL general counsel, smiled in agreement with Harris.

Denham, in an informal debate, was defending the positive side of the question: "Has the Taft-Hartley act operated to benefit American labor?" His partner was John Gall, general counsel for the Southern Coal Producers. For the negative side, and taking it strongly, were Thatcher and Harris.

Gall was the attorney who filed the first of the recent briefs charging that John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers were committing an unfair labor practice by working a three-day week. Denham had not yet ruled on these charges, and many observers including a UMW spokesman questioned the propriety of his sitting as partner in public debate with an attorney for one party in a highly controversial case still to be decided, even though he managed to avoid saying anything about coal.

The debate, which was chaired by Theodore Granik of the American Forum of the Air, was recorded for broadcasting Jan. 15. (LPA.)

'Fact' Board Named In N. Y. City Dispute

Mayor O'Dwyer staved off a labor crisis on New York's sprawling subway system by naming a four-man board of factfinders to survey the demands of the 40,000 employes and make recommendations. Most of the subway employes belong to the CIO Transport Workers Union. Balance belong to a variety of AFL and independent unions.

Factfinder chairman will be David L. Cole, who served last year on the board that recommended company-paid pensions in steel. Wages, hours and grievance procedures are at issue.

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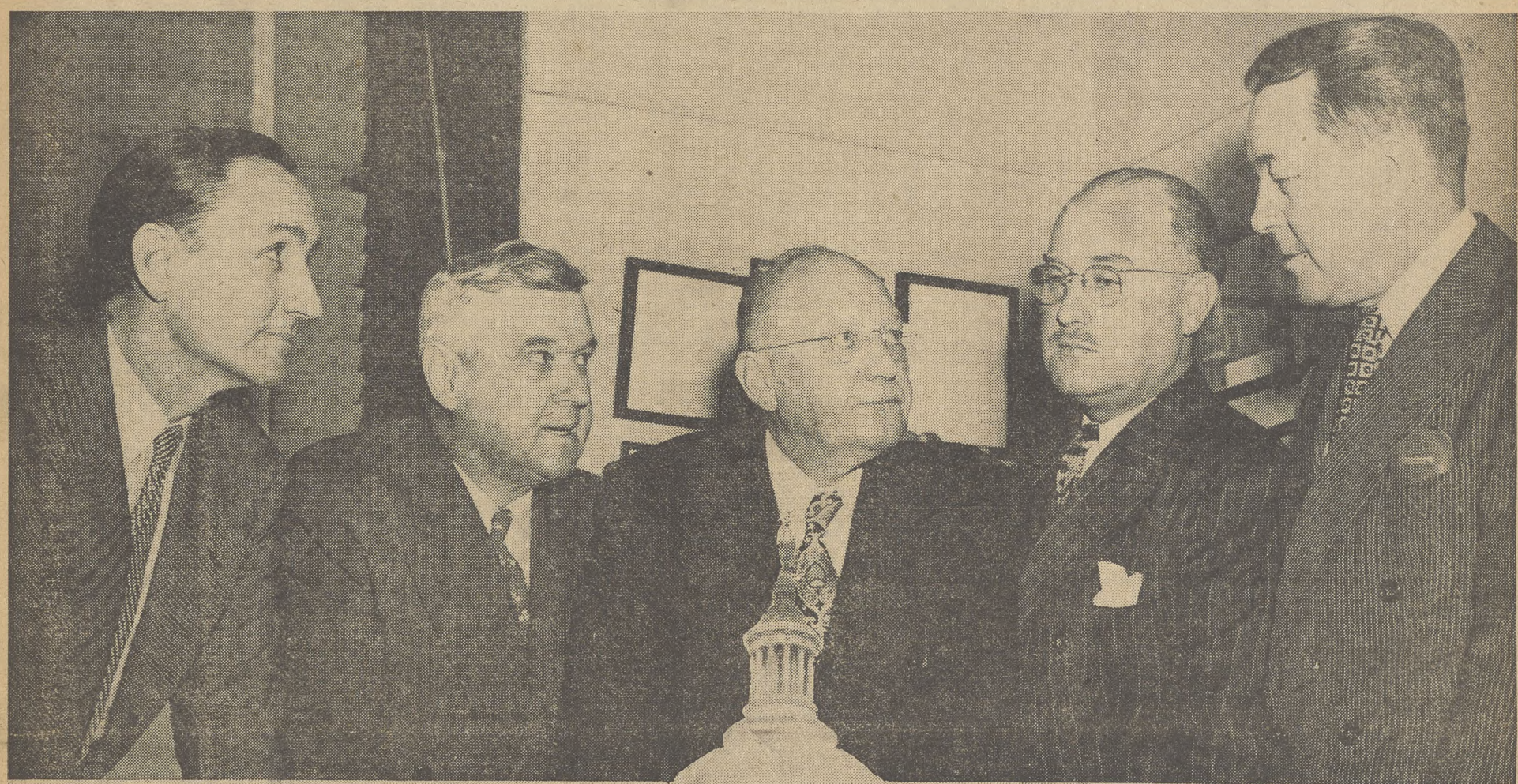


THE CIVIL RIGHTS issue erupted when the House Rules Committee staged a power-grab to prevent action on FEPC and other Fair Deal legislation, just as more than 4000 delegates to the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization came to town. Top: Reps. Mansfield (D., Mont.), Granger (D., Utah), Eberharter (D., Pa.), Holifield (D., Cal.) and Carroll (D., Colo.) confer on how to beat the Rules Committee. Bottom: Civil Rights Mobilizers from Michigan's 13th district head for the Capitol. (See story on p. 7).

Walter Reuther:

Lobby Favors 'Profitable' Co-op Housing

PRES. WALTER P. Reuther, of the Auto Workers, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, ripped into the real estate lobby on Jan. 18 as the Senate Banking and Currency Committee prepared to vote on the Maybank amendment to the "middle-income" housing bill.

The amendment would establish a government corporation empowered to sell debentures on the investment market and, with the proceeds, make long-term, low-interest loans to genuine housing cooperatives and non-profit trusts.

Reuther told a sub-committee headed by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) that the real estate interests, now screaming "socialism" at this proposal, had favored the principle of co-operative housing over many years. He quoted previous testimony by landlords' lobbyists to support his contention.

"They don't realy object to the cooperative principle," Reuther said, "as long as the government makes it possible for speculators to help themselves. What they object to is legislation such as this, which makes it possible for home owners to help themselves."

REUTHER revealed that on Feb. 2, 1949, he had received a letter from Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, soliciting the CIO's help in promoting co-operative housing for middle-income families.

The letter was followed by a joint meeting, he continued, after which Nelson sent the CIO Committee a memorandum stating in part that the idea of government loans to co-operatives was "worthy of legislative action."

Sparkman interjected that the NAREB, which is on record as opposing the pending amendment, was at the same time promoting a proposal which would have the government take up second mortgages on cooperatives, through the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

"The NAREB is favoring this scheme, which would cost the government more money than the Maybank amendment, at the same time as it is opposing the Maybank proposal," Sparkman said.

(The NAREB proposal does not contain the all-important safeguard found in the Maybank bill, which provides that the administrator of the program, to be appointed by the President, must satisfy himself that the applicant is a genuine co-operative and not a phony organization.)

REUTHER THEN gave the committee another example of what he politely called "inconsistency" on the part of the real estate lobby.

On Jan. 13, he said, Horace Russell, general counsel of the U. S. Savings & Loan League, called the Maybank amendment "pure socialism" and said it was "designed and intended to mislead the American people."

But on April 29, 1949, he had gone on record in support of HR 4488, a bill which asked $5 billion for direct, long-term loans to veterans' cooperatives at an even lower interest rate than is now under consideration, Reuther said.

Again, the difference was that the $5 billion proposal contained no safeguards, requiring applicants to certify that they are not building homes for profit, the UAW head continued.

"He favored that huge program," Reuther said, "but now he opposes lending less money on the same basis because it would actually give people the right to build their own homes and not permit the speculators to milk the American people."

(Russell also told the House Veterans Committee last spring that one reason he favored the $5 billion loan program was that "if it is adopted then Congress won't pass the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill," which provided government-financed low-cost housing.)

"IF THERE was any misrepresentation going on," Reuther declared, "Russell was doing it, not the writers of this bill."

NAREB's spoken objections to the Maybank proposal, according to the committee record, have been on a lofty plane. "It will benefit only one-thirtieth of the middle-income group and discriminate against the rest," said John C. Thompson of NAREB, implying that if the government could not extend these benefits at once to the approximately 8 million families in the middle-income group, it was unfair to make a start.

Reuther told the committee that the great bulk of CIO members "are disqualified from taking part in the low-income housing program because their incomes are too high, and unable to buy available homes because their savings are too low."

"Anyone who calls co-operative housing socialistic is either insane or just downright dishonest," Reuther continued. "The basic unit of Democracy is the family. This bill encourages home ownership, thus promotes the family."

U. S. Survey Shows:

Rents Raised 16 to 41% in Six Decontrolled Cities

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A BULL market in crow for eating purposes, with landlords and real estate lobbyists supplying the demand, loomed last week when Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods showed what happened when rents were decontrolled in six large cities.

The landlords and real estate lobbyists have been proclaiming that rents would rise only moderately if controls were ended. Woods' disclosure, based on a survey made for him by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed just how wrong they were and confirmed CIO forecasts of unreasonable and in some cases fantastic jumps.

The survey showed:

- Percentagewise, increase in the six cities averaged from 16.2 to 41.3% monthly.
- In dollars, the average boost ranged from $6.61 to $13.66 monthly.
- In five of the six cities the heaviest increases were imposed on units renting for $30 or less a month, with those in the $30 to $49.99 classification getting the second heaviest tap.
- The longer decontrol is in effect, the greater the number of increases.

Cities surveyed for Wood by the BLS were Dallas and Houston, Tex.; Topeka, Kan.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Salt Lake City, Utah, and Jacksonville, Fla. The survey was made last November and covered only dwellings on which rents could be boosted after decontrol. Thus houses and apartments under continuous leases and units decontrolled previously were excluded.

DALLAS, FIRST of the cities to decontrol itself, showed the greatest number of increases and the highest dollar increases. Between June 23, 1949, and the time of the survey, landlords put the bite on 67% of the tenants not protected by leases. The average increase for all types of units was 35.4% or $13.66 a month.

But in the lowest cost range, up to $30 monthly, 75% of the tenants whose rents could be boosted found themselves paying an average of 55.8% more, or $10.95 additional every month. And the landlords who crack the whip on units in the $30 to $49.99 category hit 59% of their tenants to the tune of 36.2% more a month for an average $14.09 hike. Even middle- and upper-bracket tenants did not escape. In this range 66% of the units were increased by an average 26.2%, or $17.14 monthly.

"It appears significant that the longer a city has been decontrolled the more general the rent rise," Woods commented.

"The range among the six cities surveyed is from 67% in Dallas to 31% in Houston. While both cities are in the same state, Dallas had been decontrolled five months, Houston only one month when the survey was made. This would seem to belie the contention of opponents of rent control that when a city is decontrolled prematurely, rents will rise at first, then level off and even drop.

"At least one explanation why the full effect of rent decontrol is not felt during the first few months of decontrol is the fact that a favorite device used in persuading a city governing body to pass a decontrol resolution is to present a pledge from landlords not to increase rents unreasonably when the lid is off."

Meantime, the fight to continue controls where they still exist is shaping up. Next month Woods will ask Congress for a deficiency appropriation of $4 million to carry on his office's activities until the present act expires June 30. President Truman has notified Congressional leaders that an extension of the act is a "must," and the chances are a bill will be introduced in April. The real estate lobby can be counted upon to oppose both measures, hoping by starving the Office of the Housing Expediter through lack of funds for enforcement to end decontrols ahead of time.

Omaha Rents Up As Much As 166%

The dear hearts and gentle people who rent houses and apartments in Omaha, Nebr., have gouged their tenants so thoroughly since rent controls were ended that Mayor Glenn Cunningham is crying for help.

Citing increases up to 166% since decontrol became effective Nov. 2, Cunningham asked Gov. Val Peterson to call a special session of the Legislature to slap controls back on. The decontrol law was passed over the governor's veto.

Peterson, claiming a "genuine state of emergency exists in Omaha," charged landlords with breaking their pledge not to raise rents more than 10 or 15% even before controls actually ended. As an example he cited one two-room apartment on which the rent was jumped from $26.50 to $60 a month.

Tenants' Friends Aided By CIO

Three Oakland, Calif, City Council members whose scalps are sought by landlord and real estate groups because they voted for low-rent public housing will have the full support of the East Bay CIO.

The three last fall voted to approve a $450,000 Federal loan for surveys preliminary to construction of 3000 public housing units. In retaliation the real estate people forced them into a recall election which has been scheduled for Feb. 28.

The Alameda County Committee for National CIO already is deep in the fight to save jobs of the three councilmen—former Mayor Joseph E. Smith, Raymond E. Pease and Scott Weakley. In a recent plant leaflet distribution CIO members were warned that the attack on public housing in Oakland is "part of a pattern" of national attacks on housing, rent controls and other social legislation. Chairman Arnold F. Campo said the Committee is planning to impress upon every CIO member the need for voting against the recall.

What Survey Showed

Here's what happens when rents are decontrolled, according to the six-city survey made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods:

Name of City	Decontrol Date (1949)	Monthly Rent Range	Percent of Eligible Units Increased	Average Dollar Increase Monthly	Average Percent Increase Monthly
Dallas	6-23	All ranges	67	$13.66	35.4
		Under $30	75	10.95	55.8
		$30-$49.99	59	14.09	36.2
		$50 and over	66	17.14	26.2
Houston	10-19	All ranges	31	12.65	41.3
		Under $30	44	10.46	46.4
		$30-$49.99	28	15.20	40.5
		$50 and over	11	13.84	25.8
Topeka	9-14	All ranges	40	9.05	30.3
		Under $30	50	7.09	37.7
		$30-$49.99	42	11.38	29.4
		$50 and over	13	8.12	13.8
Knoxville	6-14	All ranges	61	6.88	26.8
		Under $30	63	5.21	36.1
		$30-$49.99	61	9.78	24.5
		$50 and over	45	6.11	11.1
Salt Lake City	8-5	All ranges	46	6.48	16.2
		Under $30	48	5.96	26.3
		$30-$49.99	49	6.76	17.0
		$50 and over	37	6.37	10.3
Jacksonville	8-5	All ranges (Breakdown not yet available)	56	6.61	26.2

Things Are Tough All Over Except In United States

The following is from a recent discussion among CBS overseas correspondents about economic conditions throughout the world:

MR. MURROW: Perhaps one of the best ways of measuring our good fortune at this half-century is to examine what people in foreign lands regard as luxuries.

MR. SMITH: Well, in Britain, darn near everything British-made is a luxury. Hats, textiles and, alas, Scotch whiskey are all for export only.

MR. DOWNS: Well, in Germany, it's doorknobs with houses on the other end.

MR. SCHOENBRUN: And in France, hot tap water or a cake of fat soap.

MR. BURDETT: In Italy, an orange or a clean, unfrayed shirt. In the countryside, a luxury is an electric light, a telephone, a paved road.

MR. COSTELLO: Don't think this is exaggeration—but for one billion people in Asia—that's half the world's population—anything more than a pound of rice a day borders on luxury.

Big Business 'Take' — 20% After Taxes

By DONALD WOODS
Labor Press Association

ONE OF the most revealing profit reports ever published has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission.

It discloses that since the war Big Business has been making around 20% profit on its invested capital, compared with about half that before the war. And that 20% is after taxes.

The figures give the direct lie to the shrieks of Big Business that the New Deal and the Fair Deal have ruined them and have cut so heavily into profits that there is no incentive to expand. They also show the profit rate is highest for the biggest companies in each field, and that the more concentrated the control of an industry, the higher the profit rate.

The FTC report shows the motor vehicle industry led the entire procession in 1948, with a profit of 25%, after taxes, whereas the return in 1940 was 17.3%. And 1949 was the greatest year for the auto industry in production, sales, and profits.

The FTC study covered 528 identical corporations in 25 selected industries, and showed rates of return (after taxes) on stockholders' investment in 1940, 1947 and 1948 "adjusted to exclude reported accelerated depreciation on postwar facilities."

The Commission reported that in both 1947 and 1948 there was "a clustering of rates of return around the figure of 20% for about half of the industries studied."

Analysis of the figures showed that in 1940 only two out of the 25 industries were in the 25% class, and 16 of them were "clustered" around 10%. Highest was around 17%.

THE REPORT shows clearly that most of Big Business, which was satisfied to make about 10% profit on its invested capital before the war, is now demanding 20% profit on its war-inflated capital structure.

The Commission reported the industries showing the greatest increase in their profit rates between 1940 and 1948 were:

Rayon—up from 8.6 to 20.3%.

Petroleum refining—from 6.7 to 19.4%.

Bread—up from 7.6 to 19.8%.

Office and store machines and devices—up from 13.2 to 23.9%.

Paper and allied products—up from 9.6 to 18.2%.

Wool carpets and rugs—up from 8.9 to 17.3%.

Biscuits and crackers—up from 8.8 to 17%.

Linoleum and felt base—up from 7.5 to 15.4%.

Motor vehicles—up from 17.3 to 23%.

Altogether the Commission found that in 1948, of the 25 big industries studied, 12 showed profits around 20% while two others—motor vehicles and office equipment—were in excess of 23%. Of the remaining big industries, three had profits between 15 and 17%; six had 10-15%, and only two had less than 10%.

The only industries showing lower returns in 1948 than in 1940 were cigars and cigarettes, both of which have found it difficult to raise their prices.

An Important Speech

Issues involved in the demands of the CIO Communications Workers of America for wage increases from the Bell telephone system will be explained to the general public in an important network speech next week.

CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne will speak on Wednesday night, January 25.

The speech will be broadcast over some 130 stations of the ABC network. It will be heard at 9:30 P.M., eastern time; 8:30 P.M., central time; 8:30 P.M., mountain time; 9:00 P.M., Pacific time.

Check the radio columns of your local ABC station to find out what time the speech will be heard in your community.

Be sure to listen to this important speech about an issue that affects every worker—and every city and town—in the U. S. A.

Ever Earn $68,493 An Hour? GM Did

General Motors Chairman Alfred P. Sloan has disclosed that his company earned more profits last year (over $600 million) than any other company ever made in a similar period. He termed the accomplishment "satisfactory."

Sloan, in a New York City "Forward from Fifty" luncheon attended by 500 industrial and financial leaders, asked for a rewarding pat-on-the-back from the country's politicians, whom he said "should be inclined to encourage a performance of this magnitude."

He stated that last years' profits "are likely to move up to over $600 million."

The GM board chairman's speech had a disparagement for company stockholders, who earned $1100 million during the period. He inferred that the record-breaking 1949 profits were less impressive when viewed in the light of return on capital employed.

"If we compare 1949 with 1936," he said, "we find that the return on capital employed rose only three percentage points. And to accomplish this we had to increase our sales in terms of 1949 dollars from $2500 million for 1936 to $5500 million in 1949." He indicated that the process hadn't been easy.

(Ed. Note: A profit of $600 million-a-year amounts to $68,493 an hour.)

In view of GM's record breaking profit year, CIO Auto Worker officials were wondering what the attitude of the company would be, come negotiation time. The present agreement expires May 29.

UE Stalls W'House, GE Elections

HEARINGS on petitions for Labor Board elections at General Electric and Westinghouse are moving slowly as a result of backing-and-filing tactics by counsel for the United Electrical Workers.

The UE was expelled from the CIO in November on grounds of Communist domination. The new CIO-chartered IUE has won to its ranks close to a quarter of a million former UE members and is pressing for early elections in the big corporations of the industry.

The "old UE" has made public statements also indicating a desire for voting as soon as possible, but its legal tactics show interest in delay rather than speed, according to IUE officials.

AT GENERAL Electric, the company, the "old UE" and the CIO-IUE have agreed on definitions of collective bargaining units in 85 out of 100 cases. But in 15 others, the company is trying to break down the old units into new, smaller ones.

In addition, the independent Intl. Association of Machinists and four AFL unions are seeking to carve out craft units out of the big industrial bargaining groups in various GE plants.

The UE contract with GE expires April 1. The expelled union has played both sides of the street, arguing at various times that (1) elections should be held in February, and (2) that the present contract bars the holding of NLRB elections until April.

The CIO-IUE is seeking the election as soon as possible.

700 Attend N. C. Political Rally

Seven hundred persons attended a dinner rally of the United Labor Political Committee in Durham, N.C., last week.

Members of CIO, AFL and unaffiliated unions and the railroad brotherhoods attended. Speakers included Dir. Jack Kroll of CIO-PAC; Joseph Keenan, chairman of the AFL Labor's League for Political Education, and Gov. W. Kerr Scott, of North Carolina.

Board Is Named For Broun Award Contest

The winner of the 1949 Heywood Broun Award will be chosen by Alan Barth, Washington Post editorial writer; John Hersey, noted author and newspaper writer, Quentin Reynolds, magazine writer, and Roland E. Wolseley, professor of journalism at Syracuse University.

The award is given by the CIO Newspaper Guild for the most outstanding newspaper job of the year in the spirit of Heywood Broun. The award is $500 and a Guild Citation. Entries should be sent to the ANG, 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y. Deadline is Feb. 1.

The annual award, started in 1941, is in memory of Heywood Broun, crusading liberal columnist who founded the Guild. He died in 1939.

Bucks For PAC Are Knockout Drops To Lick Labor-Hating Dixiegops

Senate Passes Oleo Tax Repeal Bill

THE FEDERAL tax on oleomargarine last week headed for the legislative ashcan, after having been on the statute book for decades.

By a 56-16 vote, the Senate passed and sent to a joint conference committee a bill to repeal taxes and license fees imposed to make it a less hardy competitor of butter products.

A similar bill had been passed last year in the House. Like the Senate bill, it was vigorously opposed by spokesmen from many dairy-farming districts.

The present law provides a 10c a pound tax on colored margarine, plus a series of sizeable license fees on producers, wholesalers and retailers who handle the product.

THE SENATE bill differs from the House version principally through a provision that colored margarine be sold in triangular packages—so that it will be clearly distinguishable from butter.

The bill ran a gauntlet of hampering amendments designed to make it unattractive to Senators from the polltax states of the south. Offered as amendments were proposals to set up an FEPC, to repeal the polltax, to make lynching a federal crime, and to repeal all wartime excise taxes on consumer goods.

The civil rights amendments were offered by Sen. Langer (R., N. D.), a violent foe of the oleo tax repeal bill. Administration supporters charged the North Dakota Senator with using the civil rights matter simply to provide a stumbling block for the oleo bill.

The Langer amendments were voted down on that basis, by margins of 60-20 and 59-17. Stalwart supporters of civil rights voted with the majority, in order to pass the oleo bill.

Also rejected, by a smaller margin, was a proposal by Sen. Butler (R. Neb.), to tack on a repeal of all excise taxes. That one was licked, 43-32.

The final 56-16 vote cut through party lines. Voting against the bill were 12 Republicans—most of them from midwest dairy states—and four liberal Democrats, also from butter producing areas.

Other Congressional developments:

BASING POINTS: The CIO, in wires to 25 Senators, called for votes against the joint Senate-House conference report on the basing point bill, (S. 1008) which deals with pricing practices of big corporations.

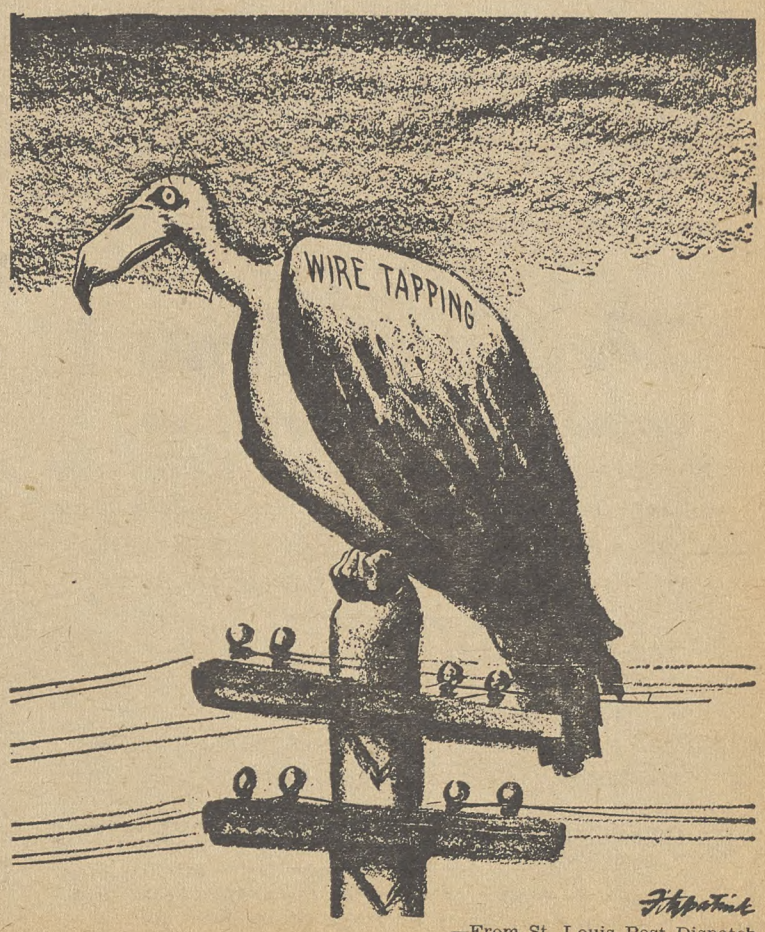
Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, said that "whatever its original purpose, the present bill would weaken anti-trust laws and place obstacles to its enforcement against price fixing and predatory monopoly practices. Amendments of its confusing language will only create more confusion. It should be killed."

LABOR EXTENSION SERVICE: The Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee held a series of closed discussions on H.R. 1380, designed to set up workers education projects in collaboration with labor unions, schools and colleges. The bill, strongly endorsed by CIO and AFL, has also been under consideration in the House Labor Committee.

SOCIAL SECURITY: The Committee has opened hearings on H. R. 6000, the House-passed measure to improve social security. CIO will appear during coming weeks, with proposals along the lines suggested by CIO Social Security Committee.

Use Of Electricity On Farms Doubled

Use of electric power on farms has almost doubled in two years, according to the annual report of the Rural Electrification Administration. Kilowatt hours billed to consumers for fiscal year 1947 totalled 2,900 million in 1949, the figure was 5,500 million.



—From St. Louis Post Dispatch

Totalitarian Bird Roosting in America

Lefties Charge Conspiracy And Seek Injunctions

Use Old Employer Union-Busting Weapons In Effort To Avoid Expulsion From CIO By Executive Board

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE PARTY-LINE lads certainly took a leaf out of the employers' union-busting book when they went into court recently in an effort to halt hearings on Communist - domination charges against 10 CIO unions.

In the first place, they entered court under the Taft-Hartley Act, which they profess to hate more than anybody else does.

They used the old employers' trick of charging conspiracy.

And they sought to obtain injunctions which would prevent the CIO Executive Board from carrying out a mandate of the last CIO convention.

PERHAPS USING a Taft-Hartley provision to get their case before federal courts was more or less of a technicality.

But there was nothing "purely technical" about their charge of conspiracy and their request for injunctions.

They attempted to use the legal weapons which unionists learned years ago to abhor.

Furthermore, their entire action was directly contrary to the old trade union "rule" that you try to settle inter-family quarrels out of court.

The party-liners certainly knew these things and how unionists generally feel about them, but they took legal action anyhow.

THE "GREAT conspiracy" in which CIO leaders are engaged is about as conspiratorial as a drink of plain water.

They took their case before the CIO convention last year. They discussed it openly from the speakers' platform.

Philip Murray and his colleagues said bluntly that the CIO should rid itself of Communist influences.

Constitutional changes which would permit the CIO to deal with the Communist problem were presented to the delegates—and a majority of delegates approved the changes.

Then the convention instructed the Executive Board to deal with Red charges which had been openly filed against 10 unions.

Conspiracy? Nuts!

THE PARTY-LINERS are attempting to make a strong case against the hearing committees appointed by Murray.

These, they say, serve as "prosecutor, judge and jury." And when they say it they're either lying deliberately or they don't know what they're talking about.

The committees have no power other than to told hearings and make recommendations. They have been receiving testimony from both the accused and the accusers.

The CIO Executive Board is the group which will determine whether the unions are to be expelled—and the accused will have an opportunity to argue their case before the Board.

ONE OF THE most amusing accusations made by the lefties is that the CIO "has set everything up so it can kick out 10 unions."

The manner in which they make the "charge" indicates they're talking about some great secret.

Every person who attended the last CIO convention knew the CIO intended to kick out 10 unions if they were found guilty as charged.

The CIO established a procedure to bring this about. This was done openly and with much publicity.

Imagine how ridiculous it would have been had the CIO announced it would act against the Commies without setting up machinery which could make such action effective.

THERE ARE VERY few union groups which are provided three hearings regardless of the nature of charges brought against them.

In this respect the Commies get a break.

They had an opportunity at the last convention to argue their case. The hearing committees offer the second opportunity—and the Executive Board offers the third.

And those who were present knew that the convention delegates were in a mood to kick the party-liners out on their ears then and there!

It's a significant thing that only one of the 10 accused unions—the Furniture Workers—has made any move since the convention to set its house in order.

The others haven't even been pleading innocent. What they're seeking to prove is that it's OK for them to follow the party line—regardless of a convention mandate.

That Man Denham!

It looks as if Robert N. Denham is doing his darndest to take away from Senator Taft the unenviable title of "The Man Labor Likes Least."

Denham, the NLRB's general counsel, really cut a fancy di-do recently at an employers' meeting at New York City.

Denham, in effect, told the group:

"If the NLRB should rule against you in any controversy you should fight the matter out in court."

Such advice coming from a NAM lawyer wouldn't have been out of place—but Denham is the man who is charged by law with the duty of defending the NLRB and its decisions in court!

Denham's action would be paralleled if the prosecuting attorney in a criminal case told the defendant:

"If this stupid jury should find you guilty you should immediately appeal to a higher court."

Following the New York speech, CIO Pres. Philip Murray asked—again—that Denham be booted out of office. His first request was made last November during the CIO convention.

Murray said Denham's invitation to employers to go into court "is sufficient proof (if any additional proof is needed) that Denham is incapable of administering the important post of general counsel of the Board with the fairness and impartiality that office requires."

And at this point about the only good thing we can say about Denham is that he doesn't make any pretense of being fair and impartial.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

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A. & P. Challenges Free Enterprise — Nathan

MANY BUSINESS men who preach competition in public practice monopoly in private, Robert R. Nathan, noted economist, said in his CIO-sponsored broadcast over the ABC network last week.

Nathan's observation was promoted by resumption of the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co's. advertising campaign to discredit the anti-trust division of the U. S. Dept. of Justice.

The company was found guilty of charges of conspiracy to restrain and monopolize trade, and paid a fine. The anti-trust division is now sueing to alter the firm's structure so as to stop the illegal practices.

"What does this A&P case really mean to all of us?" asked Nathan in his broadcast.

"Simply, if we are to have a free competitive system, it must be free and it must be competitive. It must operate in accordance with the rules laid down by the people and their duly elected representatives. Our anti-trust and fair trade laws were enacted by a democratically elected Congress. They have been on the books for a long time and have served a valuable purpose. They should be supported and enforced.

"IN ALL MY years in Washington, I can't recall any busines spokesman ever publicly praising the anti-trust division for its work. And surely it works on behalf of a free competitive economy. Every anti-trust prosecution is called a persecution.

"Even where companies or industries have admitted violating the law and have agreed to reform, the anti-trust division is still criticized. The A&P case is a challenge. If we are going to preserve our free enterprise system, let us protect it from attack on all sides."

Nathan said that the U. S. District Court in which the conspiracy charge was tried found the evidence showed that the company was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. A U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, he added, unanimously upheld the conviction in an opinion which described in detail some of the harmful acts by which A&P illegally killed competition.

"Here is how A&P competitors were put on an unfair disadvantage," said Nathan, citing the court records. "With its great buying power and ruthless force, it compelled producers and wholesalers to sell to A&P at much lower prices than to other retailers. In fact, other retailers had to pay higher than normal prices to make up for the special favors to A&P. This was spelled out by the court when it said 'the supplier had to make his profit out of his other customers at higher prices.'

"A&P COMPELLED its suppliers to discontinue normal business practices which might in any way be of value to other retail stores. A&P's buying policies hurt free competition and free enterprise. Its tactics resulted in the raising of prices to its competitors.

"The court found that the company varied its retail prices from one area to another to gain competitive advantages. Where competition was tough, A&P would arbitrarily lower prices and take planned losses. Here, customers benefited temporarily until A&P weakened its competitors and strengthened its own position. Its customers elsewhere subsidized these losses by paying higher prices.

"A&P's ads would have you believe the company was simply accused of having regularly undersold its competitors. This just is not the case."

Nathan broadcasts regularly for the CIO each Tuesday at 10:45 p.m., EST, over the ABC network.

Only 324,000 Are Jobless In Britain

Total working population of Britain now exceeds 22,250,000.

No less than 12,500,000 of the employed workpeople are concentrated in such basic industries as coalmining and quarrying, power industries, transport and agriculture, together with a great group of manufacturing industries which included chemical and allied trades, the metals, engineering and vehicle building trades, the textile clothing, food, drink, tobacco trades and so on. In November the total number of workpeople registered as unemployed was less than 324,000.

"Go to hell, Sir!"

Fire Commissioner Called Off His 'Dogs'

IT ALL began when some men in uniform attended a CIO Council meeting as guests one night during the war.

After the session, one of the soldiers said to a Council officer, "What we need in this town is a labor-operated canteen—a place where the boys can have some fun and talk shop."

At the next meeting the Council voted to establish a canteen and named a committee to handle arrangements.

After several weeks the group located and then rented suitable quarters, and committee members were most enthusiastic.

Then the trouble began.

IN THIS particular city the CIO Council was on one side of the political fence and the city administration was on the other. And the city administration frowned hard on the idea of a CIO canteen.

This first became evident when a fire inspector said the building which had been rented was unsafe for crowds of the size expected.

The next evidence came when the Council's effort to obtain sugar to serve with coffee was blocked by persons connected with the political machine which dominated the city.

Then the Council was turned down when it sought to purchase a big exhaust fan to cool the canteen.

THE SUGAR problem was solved when unionists throughout town pledged to donate small amounts from their own limited supplies.

Then a Council delegate turned up one day with a small exhaust fan—an old one—and several other fans.

But the fire inspector was a determined man who was going to do his duty as his political bosses saw it.

He showed up at the canteen a few hours before time for the grand opening and "discovered" for the first time—although he had been around before—that the floor supports were too weak to hold up the anticipated crowd.

As a result, only a limited number was admitted.

THE FLOOR supports were reinforced a few days later and the inspector was called in to look the job over.

They were OK, he said, but the Council would have to provide an exit through the basement, although the crowd wasn't admitted below the ground floor.

An exit was provided—through the basement of an adjoining restaurant and then through its kitchen.

The inspector then "discovered" that the wiring wasn't safe. CIO electricians said he didn't know what he was talking about but they made the changes he requested.

The canteen operated without interruption for a week, and then another fire inspector showed up.

INSPECTOR No. 2 went over the place carefully, called Council officers into a huddle and said sadly:

"You fellows will have to close down unless you cut an exit through that brick wall. You've just got to have another one."

The next day the Council president called on the fire commissioner and told him bluntly, "You've got to call off your dogs down at the canteen."

"Are you asking me or telling me?" asked the commissioner.

"I'm telling you. We've got a dozen soldiers and sailors circulating petitions of protest against the city at all the camps in the area. The newspapers—and the city administration—won't be able to ignore what those fellows say about you. They'll paint you as an unpatriotic heel."

The commissioner thought the matter over, then said, "Maybe I can afford to be a heel but not an unpatriotic one. The dogs are called off."

After that the fire inspectors dropped in occasionally—just for a cup of coffee.

A.L.S.

SERVICE WITH A SMIRK

ECA Aide: British Production In 2 Years Near 5-Year Goal

By WILLIAM C. GAUSSMAN
Labor Information Officer,
Special ECA Mission to the United Kingdom

IT IS TIME THAT everyone recognized what a good job our workers and managements are, on the whole, doing and nobody should make the ridiculous suggestion that our people are not working, declared Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, summing up Britain's accomplishments during the second year of the Marshall plan.

British production is now 30% above pre-war levels, the Labor government's spokesman revealed.

Productivity—output per man hour—has risen by 5% above 1948 levels—and that year's record was 5% above the previous year. This increase in industrial efficiency has been the major factor contributing to Britain's 20% increase in total production during the first two years of the Marshall Plan. The long-term program submitted by the British when the Marshall Plan was under discussion called for an increase of 25% in five years.

The achievement of British coal miners and steel workers have been outstanding, and they have made possible the increased output in other industries. Each miner is digging more coal per shift than pre-war. No other European country has yet hit pre-war averages. The steel industry is producing more than the "target" anticipated.

CRIPPS' FIGURES demonstrate too that Britain has been playing her part in accomplishing another Marshall Plan objective—the integration of the European economy. During the past year Britain's exports to other Marshall Plan countries have increased, and her imports from them have advanced at even greater speed.

Progress has also been made towards meeting the "dollar gap." Imports from the U. S. amount to only 22% of the goods coming into the British Isles today, as compared with 34% two years ago. The sterling value of British exports to the U. S. has risen, during the same period, although since devaluation their dollar value has declined.

Sir Stafford is convinced that devaluation creates the opportunities for further increasing British-area exports to the U. S. that will overcome that loss. As he disclosed in an earlier statement, Britain's dollar reserves and gold reserves have both improved in recent months.

ALL THIS HAS been accomplished without sacrificing the social goals of the labor movement, Cripps emphasized. "Domestically we have aimed to maintain and strengthen our democratic way of life, stressing the need for social justice in order to preserve and extend our essential liberties," he said.

"We have maintained the principles and practices of fair shares. We have insisted upon full employment, while protecting the economy against the consequent fears of inflation. We have sought to increase slowly but surely the standards of the less well paid section of the population by stepping up production and productivity and by some measure of redistribution of wealth through taxation and the social services."

The government's statement also pointed out that while wage rates have not quite kept up with recent fractional advances in living costs, increases in the workers' net earnings have. Earnings in Britain exceed wage rates by a greater per cent than is the case in the U. S. because of a wider use of piece rates and bonuses.

TREACHEROUS CURRENTS

Intolerance is a poison administered by intolerant majorities to minorities. It is a deadly poison to the minorities. The only antidote the minorities can use for their poison is, in turn, equally poison to the majority groups.

Suppose tomorrow we should start sneering, patronizing, and persecuting the Baptists. Day after tomorrow the Baptists would organize for their own protection. They'd have to. The result would be that the measures they took for their own protection would, in the minds of the dominant majority, call for greater restrictive measures, which in turn would bring forth more determined efforts at resistance.

And so it goes in a vicious circle.

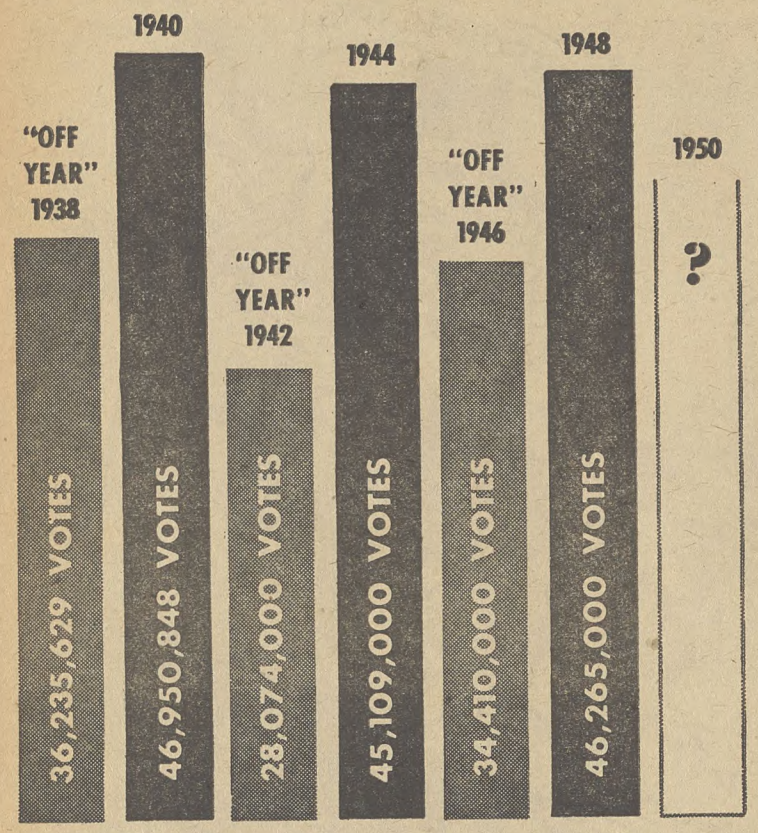
Suppose four men were in a boat a mile or so above Niagara Falls. Four men, a Jew, a Protestant, a Catholic, and a Negro. They have four oars. If they want to use those oars for rowing, they take the boat to either bank they choose. If they use the oars as clubs by which they can push each other around they can drift with the current to a point where no amount of rowing will possibly save them. They'll all be swept to destruction.

We're all in the same boat today and we're drifting with the current.

Who wants to start rowing?

—Erle Stanley Gardner

CIO, AFL Form United Political Front In N. Y. C.



THIS CHART from the PAC pamphlet "The Case of the Missing Ballots" tells the sad story of low votes in off-election years. Seventy-one liberal Congressmen were defeated in 1946, and 51 liberal Congressmen lost in 1942. The 80th ("Worst") Congress, elected in 1946, was the one that passed T-H.

CIO AND AFL unions in New York City representing more than a million members have formed a permanent organization for a united political front.

They set up a United Labor Committee which will carry forward, on a year-round basis, political activities aimed at making labor's strength effectively felt in elections and in relations with City Hall. The movement is an outgrowth of the close cooperation between the two groups last fall which was reflected in the election of U. S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman and the re-election of Mayor William O'Dwyer.

Joint heads of the committee are Michael J. Quill, president of the New York CIO Council and of the Transport Workers Union, and Martin T. Lacey, president of the AFL Central Labor Trades. Permanent secretaries are Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the CIO council, and James C. Quinn, who holds a similar office in the Central Trades. Permanent offices will be established soon.

IN A STATEMENT issued through Iushewitz it was emphasized that both groups are equally anxious for the success of the venture. Both also saw in the political alliance a means of adjusting jurisdictional disputes, many of which have been settled amicably in the last few months as a result of the election campaign cooperation, and of aiding each other in organization.

It was made clear that politically, the committee will act independently, though last fall it supported Democratic candidates only. The four officers, acting jointly, will serve as a political steering committee.

The committee represents nearly all of the larger unions in New York. However, left wing CIO unions are boycotting it, while some AFL unions will continue to act politically through the Liberal Party or their own internationals.

New York leaders expressed the hope their coalition would speed political union between CIO and AFL in the rest of the country.

$100 FOR PAC: Miss Theresa Courey, secretary-treasurer of Local 12, Communications Workers of America-CIO, Washington, D. C., presents a check for $100 to PAC Comptroller George Rettinger. The local voted the money to the PAC education fund and promised to do a bang-up job in the collection of voluntary contributions for PAC, needed now more than ever.

Ohio CIO Withholds Nod in Senate Race

By AL ZACK

"HE JUST doesn't measure up."

That was the unanimous, unofficial reaction of the 1200 delegates to the 11th Constitutional Convention of the Ohio CIO Council, which Jan. 15, wound up its sessions at Cincinnati.

They were speaking, of course, of Sen. Robert A. Taft, candidate for reelection.

During the four days of deliberations, the delegates had hammered out a liberal program of far-reaching importance to guide the council during the year.

Refusing to be stampeded by newspaper predictions into making any indorsements at this early date, the convention had decided instead to fashion itself a yardstick to measure candidates.

That yardstick is the legislative program of the Ohio CIO Council—a program which considers the problems of the worker, the farmer, the white-collar employe and the small businessman.

As the convention drew to a close and the yardstick was completed, every delegate used it to measure Taft's record. The result was unanimous.

Taft just didn't measure up.

JACK KROLL, president of the Ohio CIO Council and director of national CIO-PAC, summed up the case against Taft as he spoke on the resolution on political action.

"The only thing we have against him (Taft) is his record—his whole record," said Kroll.

"It's a record of double-talk, inconsistency and simon-pure reaction."

Kroll read the record on Taft, citing his speeches on one side of an issue and his votes on the other side of the same issue.

"If ever there was a man who talks out of both sides of his mouth it is the senior senator from Ohio," Kroll charged.

Lashing out at Taft's alleged interest in "liberty and freedom from government interference," Kroll pointed to the record and charged, "the only kind of liberty Bob Taft cares about is the liberty of big business to make more profit and the liberty of the plain people to 'eat less.'

"He doesn't give a damn about the economic liberties of the people from the wrong side of the tracks. He's only interested in liberty for the 'fat cats.'"

BUT IT WAS issues, problems, policies and program that interested the delegates to the Ohio CIO Convention most.

These interests were many and varied. The delegates discussed matters ranging from political action to volunteer fire fighters in the plants .

On political action, the convention dedicated itself to "the mightiest and most dynamic registration and get-out-the-vote drive in Ohio's history." The delegates showed they meant business by starting with themselves. They changed the council's constitution to insist a delegate must be a registered voter to be seated at future conventions.

Recognizing the hardships imposed on voters by restrictive Ohio laws, the convention demanded Gov. Frank J. Lausche call the Legislature into special session to revise registration and election laws.

In other major actions the convention:

REELECTED unanimously Jack Kroll to his ninth term as president, and Secy.-Treas. Jacob Clayman to his second term, elected by acclamation a slate of 17 vice-presidents who comprise the executive board.

APPLAUDED Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin for his warm words of support for President Truman's State of the Union speech, and adopted a resolution hailing the President's message as a "declaration of independence with security."

SHOWED it wasn't fooling when it talked farmer-labor unity by giving a resounding welcome to Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Insurance Companies and the biggest name in the farm cooperative movement. Lincoln, deploring the real estate lobby's fight against cooperative housing, obtained CIO support for the proposal.

HEARD Jack Livingston, Auto Workers vice president, predict that there would be a union shop in General Motors following the coming elections.

APPLAUDED predictions by Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers of success for the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

CHEERED Natl. CIO Vice Pres. Allan Haywood's two-fisted attack on Communists and fellow travelers in the labor movement.

HEARD John Brophy, CIO Councils director, detail the need for full use of America's natural resources to better the living standards of its workers.

PLEDGED support to the Communications Workers of America, CIO's newest but husky baby, after hearing CWA Pres. Joseph A. Bierne label the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. a "sheltered monopoly."

Conn. Labor Unites For 1950 Election

By HERMAN WOLF

ORGANIZED labor in Connecticut has united politically to wage joint warfare for its friends and against its foes in the 1950 election.

That was the big news from the Nutmeg State as the Connecticut CIO brought its twelfth annual convention to a close at New Haven. At a political action session, state leaders of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, AFL, Intl. Association of Machinists, United Mine Workers and Railroad Brotherhoods joined with CIO officials in pledging to build a United Labor Committee with an eye to next November.

It was made clear that the 1950 objective will be to return Democratic Sens. McMahon and Benton and Democratic Reps. Woodhouse, Ribicoff and McGuire to Washington—and, if possible, to replace the state's three Republican congressmen with new blood.

Equally important will be the re-election of Gov. Chester Bowles to the first four-year gubernatorial term in the state's history.

Sen. Benton, newly appointed by Bowles, pledged his energies to the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"My attitude toward the Act is simply stated. Congress should repeal it," he said. "The best men in labor and industry should sit down with Congress to work out a new law consistent with the basic freedoms both of labor and management."

Benton, who is a former Assistant Secretary of State, also paid tribute to organized labor for "showing great realism and great responsibility in combatting communist tactics."

Representing the five labor groups at the political action session were Secy.-Treas. Joseph M. Rourke of Connecticut AFL; Pres. James N. Mulreed, of the state council, IAM; Natl. Rep. Peter Landino, District 50, UMWA; George Snow and John Murphy, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, respectively; Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff and Secy.-Treas. John Driscoll of the state CIO.

"Real coordination of labor's efforts for candidates who are friends of labor is essential for maximum results in registration of voters, use of available campaign funds and getting out the vote election day," said the joint resolution. "It is the sense of this conference that a United Labor Committee be created at once, and we call upon all participating unions to take the necessary steps."

The CIO convention empowered its officers to join in establishing the United Labor Committee, and the four other labor groups are expected to follow with similar action.

Sviridoff and Driscoll were reelected as officers of the state CIO without opposition.

Following a speech by CIO Councils Dir. John Brophy, the convention passed a resolution recommending federal regional planning such as TVA to conserve national resources and provide electricity.

Other speakers at the convention included Roy Reuther, CIO Auto Workers PAC coordinator, Al Barkan, PAC Textile Workers Director, and Tilford Dudley, assistant national CIO-PAC Director.

Ted Silvey, special labor advisor in ECA, reported on unions in the Marshall plan countries.

Opponents Square Off For Civil Rights Showdown

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

A SHOWDOWN on civil rights loomed on the Congressional horizon as the election-year session of the 81st Congress went into its fourth week.

Brought into full limelight by the three-day meeting in Washington of 4037 delegates to the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization, and given a personal send-off by President Truman, the issue was hot enough to give off smoke by the end of last week, and all indications were that it would stay that way right through the 1950 campaigns.

In the House, the Dixiegop coalition on the Rules Committee sought to keep the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill from coming to a vote by making an unashamed power-grab which, if successful, would bottle up FEPC and most of the Fair Deal along with it.

In the Senate, cynics began trying to use the civil rights issue to thwart Fair Deal legislation, through the hoary device of tacking FEPC on as a "rider," thereby assuring—they hoped—defeat of the main legislation by filibuster. This happened on the oleo bill but the attempt was defeated when the FEPC amendment was tabled.

President Truman jumped right into the middle of the situation by telling a group of Mobilization delegates that he hoped the Rules Committee move would be defeated, and that Senate administration leaders would meet the issue head-on and try to break the inevitable filibuster on FEPC "if it takes all summer."

All this took place as the delegates to the union-backed, non-Communist Mobilization, in large-business-like groups, buttonholed every Congressman and Senator who was in town and put them over the jumps on specific issues.

"CEASE STALLING" on FEPC, Congress was told by a joint Conference of three CIO unions and the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination. Here are some of the conference leaders: Arthur Riordan, IUE-CIO representative at the conference; Thomas W. Shane, chairman of the CIO Steelworkers representatives; Joseph Germano, director, steel union's Dist. 31 and president of the Illinois CIO Council; William Oliver, co-director of the Auto Workers Fair Practices Dept.; CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, chairman of the CIO Committee and of the IUE-CIO Administrative Committee; Willard Townsend, president of the Transport Service Employes and secretary of the CIO Committee; Albin Hartnett, IUE representative and assistant to Chairman Carey of the IUE Administration Committee; Mrs. Lillian Hatcher, intl. representative of the UAW Fair Practices dept.; George L-P Weaver, CIO Committee director. The three Unions also decided to sponsor local civil rights rallies.

Delegates from 58 organizations in 33 states swarmed over Capitol Hill and then gathered in the Interdepartmental Auditorium to hear reports.

THE Mobilization was frankly a pressure group, working against other pressure groups whose purposes were not so honestly stated, and whose operations were not so above-board.

It was the climax to a series of regional meetings. The attendance was over twice what Mobilization Chairman Roy Wilkins, acting executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had guessed it would be, in spite of the fact that nearly 800 would-be delegates were turned down by the credentials committee.

(The bouncing came about because Mobilization leaders had decided as a policy matter that no Communists or Communist-front organizations would be invited or accepted. This led, according to Willard Townsend, president of the CIO Transport Service Union and credentials committee chairman, to the submission of a number of phony credentials from persons claiming to represent NAACP. "We may have screened out some innocents," he commented, "but not many; it is my firm belief that the Communists deliberately attempted to sabotage this conference.")

Both the Senate flurry and the Rules Committee grab occurred while the Mobilization was in town. More than one Southern delegate, shocked by these maneuvers, told the intensely serious audience at the Auditorium that Dixie Negroes would redouble their efforts for repeal of the polltax and, in the meantime, would work to qualify Southern liberals of every race to vote.

Cheers greeted one Mississippi delegate who said: "We knew it would be a waste of time to talk to our Congressmen, but I tell you this: you folks give us the ballot and we'll be the ones who'll get you the votes for FEPC."

About one-third of the delegates were from CIO and AFL unions. CIO officials playing an active part included UAW-CIO Political Action Coordinator Roy Reuther; Regional Director Joseph Germano of the Steelworkers; Albin Hartnett of IUE-CIO; and George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

On Jan. 14, before the Mobilization, the Committee met at CIO headquarters. It called on Congress to "cease stalling and take steps to make American democracy work." The three big unions also pledged to hold a series of regional rallies for civil rights.

The Rules Committee power-grab, which dramatized the difficulties and pressures surrounding passage of civil rights legislation as nothing else could have done, began while the Mobilization was still in Washington and had not been resolved as the CIO News went to press.

THE RULES committee serves as a "traffic cop" in the House; it decides when bills reported by other committees will reach the floor, how long they will be debated, and whether they may be opened for amendments. Until last year it also could refuse indefinitely to bring a bill to the floor.

At present, the Rules Committee can block consideration of a measure approved by another committee for only three legislative weeks, after which the chairman of the committee which approved the measure may call it up for consideration on "Calendar Day" if recognized by the Speaker.

The legislative 21 days on FEPC expire today (Jan. 23). Chairman John Lesinski (D., Mich.) of the House Labor Committee early in the session notified all and sundry that he would call the measure up for House consideration Jan. 23.

IT COULD scarcely have been a coincidence that the Rules Committee majority, led by Rep. Eugene Cox (D., Ga.) and backed by all four Republican members and three out of the five committee "Democrats," on Jan. 16 voted seven to two to ask the House to give it back its old, virtually absolute, power of sitting on legislation indefinitely.

It had this power until last year, when the House by a vote of 275 to 142, instituted the 21-day limit.

If the power is restored, the only way that any portion of the Fair Deal program can get past the Dixiegops on the Rules Committee will be for 218 members of the House to sign a petition discharging the Rules Committee of further consideration of the bill in question. This is an exact numerical majority of the House, but is many more like-minded Representatives than can usually be found in Washington at one time.

Effect of such a switch on Lesinski's efforts to get FEPC to the floor could easily be imagined. The Capitol is full of legislators who find themselves on the hottest political spot they have occupied in years, including many on both sides of the aisle who have mouthed easy phrases about favoring civil rights and now find themselves threatened with a record vote on the subject.

Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D., Ill.), venerable Rules Committee chairman, and Rep. Ray Madden (D., Ind.), were the only two Rules Committee members to vote against the power-grab.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray on Jan. 19 addressed a letter to Sabath, House Speaker Sam Rayburn, and Majority Leader John MacCormack (D., Mass.), asking them to work vigorously against the proposed rules change. "It would empower the Rules Committee to make a mockery of the manifest will of the people and in many cases the express will of a large majority of Congress," Murray said.

MEANWHILE, House and Senate Judiciary Committees started hearings on anti-poll-tax and anti-lynching legislation, and it became evident that, whether or not FEPC got before the House or Senate at this session, there would be a show-down on some civil rights measure, no matter how hard the politicians might squirm.

The House is in the habit of passing the anti-lynching bill, least controversial of the civil rights measures; but the very threat of floor consideration in the Senate has been enough to start a filibuter.

The Senate last year amended its rules, ostensibly setting up an effective method of closing debate and thus eliminating filibusters, but actually, in the opinion of Congressional experts, making it even more difficult than before to invoke cloture (close debate). The change was put over by Senate Dixiegops in preference to an administration sponsored proposal which actually would have limited debate. Senate majority leader Scott Lucas has promised to try to get cloture on a civil rights measure at this session even if it means holding up all other legislation.

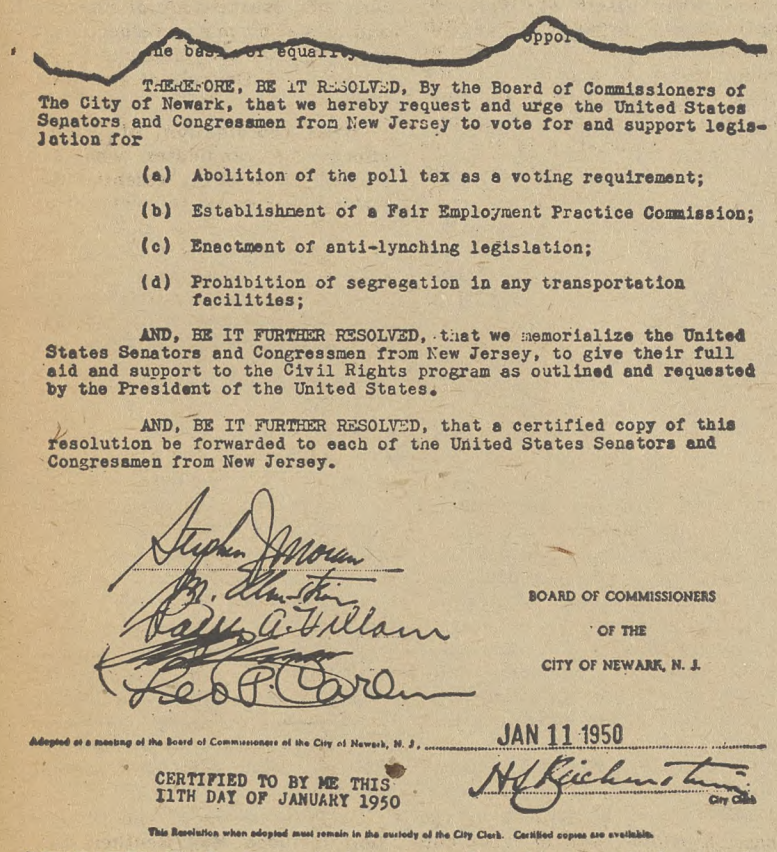
Bulletin

The Rules Committee power-grab was defeated, 236-183, on Jan. 20. This meant the House probably would consider FEPC on Jan. 23.

The turn-down followed defeat of a GOP-sponsored motion to adjourn the House, which went down by 255-160.

Sen. Hoey Sets D. C. Paper 'Right'

Sen. Clyde Hoey (D., N. C.) was reported recently by a Washington, D. C., newspaper as being in favor of FEPC legislation. The paper printed a correction the following day. Sen. Hoey said he had consistently opposed "all such" civil rights legislation.



THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the Board of Commissioners of The City of Newark, that we hereby request and urge the United States Senators and Congressmen from New Jersey to vote for and support legislation for

(a) Abolition of the poll tax as a voting requirement;

(b) Establishment of a Fair Employment Practice Commission;

(c) Enactment of anti-lynching legislation;

(d) Prohibition of segregation in any transportation facilities;

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we memorialize the United States Senators and Congressmen from New Jersey, to give their full aid and support to the Civil Rights program as outlined and requested by the President of the United States.

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of the United States Senators and Congressmen from New Jersey.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF NEWARK, N. J.

Adopted at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Newark, N. J., JAN 11 1950

CERTIFIED TO BY ME THIS 11TH DAY OF JANUARY 1950

City Clerk

This Resolution when adopted must remain in the custody of the City Clerk. Certified copies are available.

NEWARK, N. J., Commissioners on Jan. 11 passed the resolution (above) which urged the state's congressional delegation to vote for civil rights bills. At the suggestion of Arthur Chapin, N. J. CIO Council's civil rights director, Commissioner Stephen J. Moran—who is also the Council's executive secretary—introduced the resolution. Other cities please copy.

CIO's Stand:

More Security Asked For More Americans

SHARP increases in benefit payments for the aged were called for by the CIO Committee on Social Security last week in a series of recommendations for sweeping improvements in the social security law.

Top committees urged "universal coverage" under the old age, survivors and disability programs "for all Americans . . . so that benefits are received as a matter of right."

It proposed new methods of computing benefit rates so as to give "adequate payments—enough for aged workers to live on at an American standard." As the first and minimum move in that direction, it recommended that benefits be based on the average monthly wage in the income-earner's best five consecutive years, with a ceiling for social security tax payments of $4800 a year.

"Benefits should equal 50% of the first $100 of this average monthly wage," said the committee through Chairman Emil Rieve, "plus 20% of the balance up to the total of $400 a month, with an additional 1% increment for each year of coverage." Rieve is president of the Textile Workers.

AN AGED couple which received $300 a month income during their best five consecutive years would, under the CIO program, receive a pension of $162 a month after 20 years of social security coverage, the committee said. The least a retired worker could receive under the CIO program would be $50 a month. The most would be 80% of the average monthly wage.

The Social Security Committee also proposed:

3 Million Over 65 Incomeless

The case for increased old age pensions and broader social security coverage—

One-third of all Americans more than 65 years old, or 3½ million of the 11 million people in that age group and not in institutions, have no cash income whatsoever.

Half of the remaining 7,500,000 people in 1948 had cash incomes of $806 or less.

The figures were made public by the Census Bureau "in response to interest stimulated by the beginning of hearings on legislation to extend social security benefits."

1 Liberalization of qualifying requirements, and a limit to reductions in benefits because of periods of non-coverage.

2 Permitting women to retire at 60 instead of 65.

3 Payments for dependents of persons receiving total disability benefits.

4 Rehabilitation provisions for disabled persons, including medical aid and vocational training.

5 A program of temporary disability insurance, along the lines suggested by the Truman Administration.

6 A relief system which will permit people "not merely to subsist, but to live," including Federal grants to the states sufficient to give "decent amounts" to all cases.

The Committee also urged "broader federal standards to provide meeting of relief needs and to bring about removal of unnecessary residence requirements and liens on property" for recipients.

The recommendations were made on the eve of the opening of hearings by the conservative Senate Finance Committee on the broader social security bill passed by the House at the last session. The Senate is due to act this session.

THE FIRST witness before the Senate committee was Arthur J. Altmeyer, Commissioner of Social Security, who among other things recommended a program of broader coverage that comes very close to earlier CIO proposals. Altmeyer suggested extending coverage to 5½ million farm operators and farm workers and to many domestic workers, as the CIO has done. He made no mention of certain professional workers now excluded but whom the CIO feels should be covered.

He also proposed to liberalize eligibility requirements for those now past middle age so they would be paid pensions instead of relief grants; collection of social security taxes on the first $4800 of annual earnings, as the CIO proposed, instead of the present $3000 or the $3600 provided in the House-approved bill. He recommended retention of the 1% increase in the monthly benefit for each year a worker is insured, as the CIO suggested, instead of the one-half of 1% in the House bill.

Altmeyer urged higher benefits under a formula which, for instance, would give a worker earning an average of $200 a month and continuously employed since 1937 a monthly benefit of $111 if his wife had also reached retirement age, and $74 if single.

Some of the increased cost of the expanded coverage and increased benefits would be written off, Altmeyer explained, by a reduction in grants to the states for relief. He estimated that the cost would be 6% of payrolls if wages increase in the next 50 years at the rate they increased in the past 50 years, or 7.2% of payroll if they remain static. The House bill in its present form was estimated to cost 6.2% figured on a static wage level.

Comparison Of Proposed Benefits After 20 Years Of Coverage (Single Person)

Average Mo. Wage	CIO Proposal	Present Law	House Bill
$100	$60	$30	$55
150	72	36	60.50
200	84	42	66
250	96	48	71.50
300	108	48	77
400	132	48	77

NMU Vote Bars CPers As Members

THE RANK and file of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union in a referendum completed last week finished up the job of polishing off the Communists which was started at the international convention last fall.

They overwhelmingly approved 35 amendments to the union constitution and two propositions aimed at denying union membership to those belonging to Nazi, Fascist and Communist organizations. They thus gave strong support to NMU Pres. Joseph Curran in his campaign to rid the union of elements which he charged had misused it for years.

The changes were ratified by margins of about five to one, with 22,630 votes cast.

The first proposition reaffirmed the faith of American seamen in the United States and what it stands for, "and makes it clear that we will defend our country against any enemy, including the Soviet Union." The proposition was the subject of considerable debate at the convention but was approved by a better than eight to one majority with 53 delegates abstaining.

The second proposition provides that "members of Nazi, Fascist, or Communist organizations shall not be admitted to membership in the union."

IT WAS opposition to these two proposals that led to disturbances at NMU headquarters in New York in November, according to Neal Hanley, NMU national secretary, and M. Hadley Stone, treasurer.

"The issue has been real trade union democracy," they said, "against a subversive, non-democratic, totalitarian group working under the leadership of a leader who refused to work according to our constitution."

ARA's Steinberg Old Hand At Fighting Commies In CIO

WHEN PRES. William Steinberg of the American Radio Association filed formal charges that 10 CIO unions and nine union presidents had consistently followed the Communist Party line instead of CIO policy, he knew he was exposing himself to prolonged and vicious attacks by the party-liners.

This knowledge came from battles he had had with Communists in the past.

Steinberg, 37, a native of New York City, knows what can happen to a union when its policies are dictated by the Communists. He is one of the many union leaders who have quietly licked Communist opposition without deserting the principles of militant trade unionism.

Because there has been nothing in his trade union career which could be attacked as "strikebreaking" or as "company unionism," the Commies' main theme song against him is simply: "Who is he, anyway? A nobody — a Philip Murray stooge."

THE ARA formerly was the marine department of the American Communications Association, which is one of the 10 unions now facing charges. The marine radio operators have a long history of militant trade unionism. Before the CIO existed, the radio operators on East and West coasts formed two separate independent unions.

These merged, and the resulting union was among the first to apply for a CIO charter. This was granted, and the charter increased the union jurisdiction to include many new fields. At the height of its power, ACA claimed approximately 25,000 members. The marine department carried the brunt of the organizing effort, and from 1942 on, Steinberg held a succession of offices in the department.

"From the very beginning," Steinberg says, "there was one internal fight after another over the Communist issue. The majority in the marine department remained anti-Communist but by 1946 the international was consistently following the party line."

"We were reluctant to split the union," he continues, "but the point came when we felt we could no longer be represented by such leadership." The marine radio operators, Steinberg explains, have "sensitive" jobs and those who work in merchant marine vessels are under the direct jurisdiction of the Coast Guard. In addition, "we felt that the leadership was all too willing to sacrifice contract gains for political hay-making."

AFTER A long preliminary skirmish within the international, the marine department, led by Steinberg, conducted a referendum on whether to disaffiliate entirely. The referendum carried, and ACA Pres. Joseph Selly, for reasons of his own, chose not to contest the results. In May, 1948, ARA received its CIO charter.

WILLIAM STEINBERG

Pres. Harry Bridges of the CIO Longshoremen then started on "a campaign of hate and vilification against ARA," Steinberg continues. He flatly accuses Bridges of "inciting a secession movement" on the West Coast. "The AFL Electrical Workers was chosen as the instrument for the raid," he says. The attempt failed.

The ARA now has 70% of its jurisdiction organized and under contract, Steinberg says, and runs seven hiring halls. "We have about everybody except a group of 800 or so who revolted against the partyliners around 1940 and went AFL." Total ARA membership now runs around 2500.

WHILE THE AFL raid was going on, ARA was standing shoulder to shoulder with ILWU in support of the 1948 maritime strike and was attempting to negotiate its own contracts with the shipowners. Before its negotiations were concluded, Bridges offered to make "a nice package deal for the ARA," consisting of a simple renewal with no gains, Steinberg says. ARA held out over Bridges' objections and signed an agreement "which was the finest in the maritime industry."

"The ACA," Steinberg says, "has fallen off to about 5000 members and is coming apart at the seams, and the same thing is happening in all the other Communist-dominated unions."

Steinberg emphatically does not believe in red-baiting for its own sake, nor in "the imposition of political uniformity. Honest judgments as to what is proper trade union policy can differ . . . My charge is not that these unions have differed from CIO policy. This they had a right to do, if they honestly believed that the policies they advocated were the proper ones . . . Nor is my charge that the policies and activities of these unions were always wrong or that the policies of the CIO were always right," he says.

"MY CHARGE, rather, is that the leadership . . . have no loyalty to the CIO or to genuine trade unionism, that they use trade unionism and the CIO to achieve the purposes of the Communist Party, and in accordance with that objective, they adopt policies and take actions solely on the basis that those policies and actions will serve the interests of the Communist Party."

As for the Commie cry that he is just a "Murray stooge," picked out of thin air to do the "hatchet job," Steinberg comments drily:

"I volunteered to file these charges, I was proud to do it, and the only time I ever met Phil Murray in my life was when I went up on the convention platform to shake his hand after he announced the steel settlement."

Murray To Acheson:

UN Recognition Is Asked For ICFTU

A **REQUEST** to help win official status at the United Nations for the new democratic world labor organization has been sent by CIO Pres. Murray to Sec. of State Dean Acheson.

Application for "consultative status" has already been made by the new Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations. It was sent from London by J. H. Oldenbroek, who holds a similar position with the ICFTU.

The world labor group seeks to win official status as a consulting organization to the UN's Economic & Social Council. That UN agency acts on numerous issues of general interest to labor organizations. The Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions has enjoyed official status for the past several years.

Murray, in his letter to Acheson, voiced hope that the U. S. delegation to the United Nations would support the ICFTU request. He said that the ICFTU, "as a body accepting principles of freedom and democracy, has a basic interest in the activities of the Economic & Social Council."

Meanwhile, the ICFTU is moving ahead with plans for establishment of its headquarters at Brussels, Belgium. Search for an adequate headquarters has already started in the Belgian capital, and a meeting of an ICFTU executive board subcommittee dealing with staff and financial problems was held there last week.

Representing the CIO at the meeting of the six-man subcommittee was Elmer Cope, CIO's European representative.

ICFTU Sec. Gen. Oldenbroek expects that the organization will be operating in full stride by July 1, with headquarters established and major staff appointments completed.

Equal Job Insurance In States Asked

"**UNEMPLOYMENT** insurance in the U. S., accepted as a sound principle and a help to our private enterprise economy, should be made equally effective, with minimum standards set by Congress in all the 48 states of the Union," Labor Secy. Tobin declared in a radio debate with Sen. Bricker (R., Ohio).

"This will eliminate the possibility of individual states leaving their laws unchanged at lower levels prevalent in some states, without taking recognition of the increased cost of living that has occurred since this law was originally written in 1935," Tobin continued.

"The objective that was set in 1935 was to give an unemployed worker approximately 50% of his earning wage. In order to do this today, the President's program proposed to pay about 50%, up to $30 a week. In other words, if a worker earns over $60 a week he will not receive more than $30 a week insurance.

"There is one state which still has the $15-a-week maximum payment authorized in 1936 when the state passed its first unemployment law. That maximum has remained unchanged for 14 years. That gives the average worker in that state a maximum which is equal to only $8.22 a week in purchasing power based on 1939 costs.

"After 14 years of experience and 14 years of opportunity for the states to approach good standards, it is sound for the Federal Government to establish minimum standards for the protection of the economy and for the protection of individual workers."

CIO Aide On Point Four:

'Offer Straight Goods With Clean Hands'

AT THIS hour in the world's history, the House Foreign Affairs Committee was told Jan. 13 by Donald Montgomery for the CIO, "we must offer straight goods with clean hands." The CIO, he said, supports President Truman's Point Four Program to aid under-privileged nations to grow and prosper. Montgomery is a Washington representative for the CIO Auto Workers.

"The fact is," Montgomery said, "that we in the U. S. with all our wealth and advantages shall not preserve our luxuries, shall not preserve our political freedom, indeed may not preserve our lives, unless we link our resources, our capabilities and our destiny with all free peoples and with all people who want to be free."

He urged that the President's program "not be set afoot hobbled with all the hobbles which the slack-visioned masters of high finance and big business urge upon you.

"Basically, the Congress is compelled to decide whether Point Four is an old way of making money under a new guise, or is a new way of making common cause with all the world's people."

The CIO opposes the proposals of Rep. Christian Herter (R., Mass.) that the program by-pass the United Nations, that U. S. corporations should receive special favors in the nations aided, and that the program be limited to countries struggling against "communism and other forms of statism." That last word, Montgomery observed, has been used by Republicans to describe President Truman's Fair Deal program, as well as the democratic socialist program of the British government.

Montgomery called for strengthening the Administration's Point Four bill to encourage systems of cooperative credit, and to allow aided nations to undertake programs of self-improvement independent of U. S. corporations.

Labor, both in the U. S. and in the aided nations, should have a voice in the program and steps should be taken to insure fair labor standards through encouragement of unions and collective bargaining in the aided countries, the CIO urged.

Resolutions adopted by the Intl. Confederation of free Trade Unions at its founding meeting in London last November, as well as the resolutions voted by the CIO's national convention, were cited as grounds for the CIO's position.

Passaic, N. J., Chest Drops Labor Division To Save Money

THE MANAGEMENT representatives who dominate the board of directors of the Passaic, N. J., Community Chest were able to figure out only one way to slash administrative costs when last fall's campaign for funds ended up 25% short of the $228,000 goal, according to Pres. Joseph A. Smith of the Passaic County CIO Council.

"Curiously, the board majority can find no possible way to cut down expenses except to eliminate the labor representative," Smith said.

The Council is spearheading a drive to maintain efficient operations even with a depleted budget. It is fearful that if management regains complete control of Chest operations, the importance of the central fund raising body will be minimized until it becomes extinct and services not only for workers but for all citizens will be back on the old hit-or-miss basis.

"We can appreciate the chaos that will result from a multitude of fund-raising drives," said Smith. "If the Labor Division is eliminated, at the very least it will make our efforts to assist in raising money a lot tougher. It's tough enough now with one of our largest employers, Botany Mills, refusing to permit plant solicitation."

Organized labor in Passaic, Garfield, Wallington and Clifton, where the Chest operates, has always supported it vigorously, but has had representation on the board only for the last four years. The present board includes five labor spokesmen, three of them represent the CIO. The Labor Division was established about two years ago under the direction of Al Wagner, of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers, and has chalked up a record of steadily increasing service to working people. Wagner has resigned, effective next month, to move out of the city.

UAW Fights Detroit Rise In Transit Fares

Secy-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers has protested Detroit Mayor Cobo's plan to increase transit fares, and proposed a citizens' committee to study the problem. He assailed the plan as a burden on those least able to afford it, while not touching the merchants, factory owners and other employers "who are the greatest beneficiaries of our public transportation system, even though they personally do not patronize it."

Everett To Run For Congress, Price Will Seek Re-election

ROLLIN H. EVERETT, executive secretary of the Cincinnati Newspaper Guild and a former member of the Cincinnati City Council, has agreed to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congressman in the 1st Ohio District.

Everett, who made his decision after being urged to run by Democratic, CIO and AFL leaders, apparently faces no primary opposition. The incumbent, Rep. Charles Elston (R.), possessor of one of the worst voting records in Congress, from Labor's standpoint, is expected to run again. Everett, long a civic leader in Cincinnati, served two terms in City Council and was defeated for re-election last fall largely because of overconfidence by his backers.

Rep. Melvin Price (D.), has announced that he will be a candidate for re-election in the 25th Illinois district. Price, a World War II veteran from East St. Louis, is completing his third term in Congress. He has always shown an active interest in legislation supported by organized labor and, according to the CIO News voting guide, cast his ballot "right" during the first session of the 81st Congress in all measures listed.

Arbitration Tradition Viewed Dangerous

Dangers to the arbitration process from the increasing importance being given to precedents were cited by Dr. William H. McPherson, of the University of Illinois Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, in an article in the Arbitration Journal.

If the trend toward follow-the-leader is maintained, he warned, arbitration will become more legalistic, more costly and less likely to result in equitable rulings. Each arbitration case should be settled on its own merits and within the framework of the particular situations, he urged.

Water 'Production' Means To Be Sought

An inquiry into the ways science has found to produce—from sea waters and from the clouds above the earth—usable water for home, irrigation and industrial use will take place shortly, Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) announced Jan. 5.

In view of the acute water shortage in the New York metropolitan area and the chronic shortage in the western section of country, O'Mahoney indicated that he is pressing for an enlarged version of his bill to authorize Interior Dept. to spend up to $50 million to develop practical means of producing usable water from the ocean. Hearings will be before the Senate Interior & Insular Affairs Committee, of which O'Mahoney is chairman.

On the initiative of Sen. Sheridan Downey (D., Calif.) the measure will now authorize the Interior Dept. to check the claims of scientists that "seeding" rainclouds with minute particles of silver iodide will double, triple or even quadruple the rainfall.

REP. FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT is shown here talking in his office with a group of CIO Textile Workers from Virginia and Alabama. The CIO members are part of a delegation of 35 who came to Washington last week to attend a legislative institute run by their union. Ben Segal of the TWUA education department was in charge of the group. The delegation sat in on House and Senate hearings, attended sessions of Congress, and visited various Senators and Congressmen. Similar groups from other parts of the country will come to the Capital to attend institutes scheduled this month and in February.

Reporter Gets Award

Jack Pickering, Detroit Times reporter who was tipped off to the dynamite Christmas package found at headquarters of the CIO Auto Workers in Detroit, has been given the Distinguished Service Medal of the American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS), their highest award. Pickering, a member of the Detroit Newspaper Guild, was honored for outstanding service to the nation and to veterans, particularly for his work in behalf of paraplegics.

Secy. Tobin Estimates:

22 Million Covered By 75c Minimum Law

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

BIG POSTERS announcing that the hourly minimum wage has been increased from 40c to 75c, effective Jan. 25, are now on display—or should be—in factories, shops and plants all over the country.

The new posters were sent this month to 600,000 employers by the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Division, which administer the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage-Hour law) as amended by Congress last October. Employers with workers subject to the law's provisions are required to display the notices "in conspicuous places where such workers can readily see them."

An estimated 1½ million workers will be benefited in a varying degree by the new 75c minimum. Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin has stated that by far the great number of those who will receive direct pay increases are already earning at least 65c an hour.

Together with the other new amendments to the Wage-Hour law, which include provisions to strengthen the child labor and homework provisions, Tobin estimates that some 22 million workers engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, will be affected.

FEW CIO members will be benefited by the new minimum, as the union contracts under which they work mostly call for wage rates well above $1. The CIO, however, was a strong supporter of the amendment passed, while at the same time pointing out that it should be higher—at $1, the amount called for in the CIO's legislative program.

The 1½ million workers whose pay will be brought up to 75c an hour starting Jan. 25, are in fact but a small proportion of the workers throughout the country who are getting substandard wages.

The Federal law covers only those who work for concerns engaged in interstate commerce, or who make goods for interstate commerce. Millions of other low-paid workers still have no minimum wage protection, or only such minor protection as is offered by various state laws. And these laws for the most part cover only women and minors in specified occupations.

Only five states include men in their minimum wage coverage. Connecticut, in 1939, was the first state to take this action. Four other states followed suit in the next few years—New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

ALTHOUGH some states have improved their traditionally low minimum wage rates for women in specified occupations, such as restaurants, retail stores, laundries and dry cleaning firms, most of them are still much below the new 75c federal law minimum.

No state has a general minimum wage that high, although the District of Columbia has a weekly minimum of $30, and $30.60 for women and minors in manufacturing and beauty culture.

A report released last week by the U. S. Women's Bureau, based on a study made of state minimum wage laws and orders from July 1, 1942, to Jan. 1, 1949, shows that the majority of the hourly minimum wage orders were in the 50-59c class in laundries, mercantile or retail trade, dry cleaning and dyeing establishments.

New York has the highest rate for laundries—$23 a week for work up to 40 hours a week—and this was laregly due to the pressure of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers' laundry division, which has been working hard to improve the conditions of laundry workers.

Washington, D. C., has the highest weekly rate for retail store employes—$25 for a week of 36 to 44 hours.

Office workers are now covered by the minimum rates in 12 jurisdictions, the Women's Bureau states. California has the highest hourly minimum for office workers, 65c, followed by Massachusetts with 60c. Nevada and Kentucky each have a 50c rate.

WISCONSIN is the only state which has given special attention to a notoriously sweated group—domestic service workers. An order effective in February 1947 set a minimum of $12 a week for women who receive board but not room in cities of 3500 and over; $10.75 for those in towns of 1000 to 3500 population; and $10.25 elsewhere. If furnished with both board and lodging, the minimum is from $7 to $8 a week, depending on the population of the locality.

Another large, poorly-paid group, agricultural workers, who are excluded from Federal Wage-Hour coverage, are given little or no attention by state laws: Wisconsin, Nevada, Alaska and Hawaii have low minimums for women agricultural workers only. In Wisconsin the rate is 38c an hour.

Puerto Rico covers both men and women agricultural workers in sugar cane with a daily minimum ranging from $1.40 to $1.50 for an eight-hour day.

HIGHEST MINIMUMS for women are found in the manufacturing category, with the District of Columbia leading with a $30 weekly minimum for a workweek of 32 to 40 hours. The part-time hourly rate for work of less than 32 hours a week is 85c, and the overtime rate is $1.12½. The next highest is 65c, in effect in California and Oregon.

But in Arkansas, the minimum rate for women in manufacturing and other categories is actually only $1.25 a day for an eight-hour day, six days a week for experienced workers, and $1 a day for inexperienced!

Although the analysis of present state minimum laws shows some progress since the first such law was passed by Massachusetts in 1912, much legislative work remains to be done to bring minimums up even to the 75c provided by the federal law.

Wage-Hour Law's Main Points

Main points of the amended Federal Wage-Hour Law are:

Wage-Hour Coverage: The amended law, as formerly, applies to workers engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce. Since there was much confusion in the past as to whether certain workers should be included, the amended act seeks to clarify this. It makes the test of coverage for workers not actually "engaged in the production of goods" on the basis of whether they are engaged in "any closely related process or occupation directly essential to the production thereof."

Minimum Wage: Besides increasing the hourly rate from 40c to 75c, the amended act has a definition of the regular rate of pay not in the original law. It includes all remuneration for employment except overtime premiums and other specified payments, such as gifts not dependent on hours workers, production or efficiency (Christmas presents, for example).

Each covered employe must be paid at the rate of not less than 75c an hour, whether he is paid by the hour, week, month or other basis. William McComb, administrator of the law, stated last week, that a wage of, or equivalent to $30 a week for a 40-hour week, or a monthly salary of $130 for work weeks of not less than 40 hours, would be in accordance with the law.

Employes engaged in canning fish and employes of carriers by air formerly exempt from both the minimum wage and overtime provision, are now covered by the minimum pay requirement only. A new minimum wage and overtime exemption is extended to employes of certain laundries and cleaning and repairing concerns.

The former provision that subminimum rates may be paid to messengers, learners, apprentices and handicapped workers, after certification, is continued with a minor change in respect to messengers.

Overtime Pay: The Wage-Hour law still provides for at least time and a half pay for work beyond 40 a week, but the amendments attempt to clear up what payments are to be included—such as premiums for Saturday, Sunday and holiday work, and bonuses—which are to be excluded in determining a worker's "regular rate" of pay for purposes of computing work after 40 hours.

Child Labor: The amendments broaden the child-labor provisions (which set a minimum age of 16 for general employment and 18 for hazardous job) by directly prohibiting employment of boys and girls below the minimum age in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce—including any closely related occupation or process directly essential to such production.

Retained is the former provision which prohibits the shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate commerce of any goods produced in violation of the child labor restrictions, but only if within 30 days prior to removal of goods.

Exemptions: A number of specific exemptions are provided, some retained from the old law, some of them new and some changed. Part of them give exemption from both the minimum wage and overtime terms, others give complete, or partial exemption from overtime only.

The list of exemptions is long. Those barred from both minimum wage and overtime include salesmen, retail and service concerns, agricultural workers, certain canning, packing and processing employes, taxi, streetcar and bus operators, certain switchboard operators; newspaper delivery boys, seamen and others.

Exempt from overtime only are employes of certain railroads, pipelines; certain dairy employes, all fish canners, cotton and cottonseed processing, and many more. Packers, canners, and others engaged in work on perishable fruits and vegetables are exempt from the overtime provision up to no more than 14 work-weeks in any one calendar year. Certain seasonal workers are partially exempt from overtime pay for up to 12 hours in a day or 56 hours in a work-week.

"Only 15c! Now you know how he stands on the Wage-Hour Law."

Information, Please!

The other day the office of U. S. Senator Sheridan Downey (D., Cal.) called CIO-PAC and the following conversation ensued:

"The California CIO-PAC has asked us to supply Senator Downey's voting record for the first session of the 81st Congress. We don't have the information. Could you supply it?"

"Certainly, we'd be glad to send you the complete record."

You wonder why we print this? Because it was Downey's office which didn't have his voting record, and PAC which said it would be glad to fill the request.

Clothing Workers Declare War On Chiseling Bosses

CHISELERS IN a lot of small, non-union shops are getting ready to resist the new 75c minimum wage law when it goes into effect Jan. 25, warns the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Evidence is mounting, particularly in the South, reports Advance, the union's official paper, that some bosses have given their workers to understand that they have no intention of meeting the requirements of the new law.

One case cited involves a shop in Alabama where the employer held a mass meeting and bluntly told the workers that he would not increase their wages to meet the new minimum. Here's how he plans to do it:

INSTEAD OF shipping the finished product to a jobber in another state as formerly, he will ship to an office opened by the same jobber in Alabama in the hope of avoiding the interstate commerce provision of the federal wage-hour law. What he failed to mention or did not know, Advance points out, is that the Supreme Court declared this dodge illegal in a decision under the old 40c minimum wage law.

A second typical case involves the employes of a plant in Virginia, who after learning about the 75c minimum from an ACW pamphlet, went to the boss about it. He told them to mind their own business and furthermore said that he had no intention of paying the 75c an hour.

THE UNION paper reports that the Amalgamated is checking every report of chiseling and will turn the information over to the U. S. Dept. of Labor for investigation. "The ACWA intends to see that everyone that refuses to pay its employes the legal wage will be brought to court and prosecuted," Advance says.

The speed-up is another device some of these smaller, non-union shops are imposing on their already overworked, underpaid employes.

Advance quotes from a statement put on the plant bulletin board by a Georgia employer warning employes: "You are going to have to attain 100% production to keep your jobs, and you are going to have to diligently work practically every minute of the 460 minutes given you to attaing 100% production."

To help workers fight these chiselers, the Amalgamated says it is distributing 100,000 pamphlets to carry the story of the 75c minimum wage to workers in unorganized plants.

Glass Workers Win Pension Plan For 18,500

A COMPANY-PAID pension plan covering 18,500 employes of the two largest concerns in the flat glass industry has just been negotiated by the CIO Glass Workers.

The agreement, reached between the Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libby-Owen-Ford companies after 10 days' intensive negotiations at Atlantic City, N. J., provides pensions at age 65 ranging from $60 for 15 years' service to $125 for 50 years. Workers with 25 years continuous service will receive $100.

Union officials said that some 1300 workers employed in six PPG and four LOF plants are now eligible for pensions under the plan.

BENEFITS INCLUDE the amount due the worker under Federal social security, but payments for his dependent wife and children are not deductible. The union points out that in this respect the glass workers' plan is an improvement over similar company-paid pension systems under which additional amounts due for dependents under social security are also deductible from the amounts paid by the company.

Other main points in the agreement include:

NEGOTIATING PENSIONS: Representatives of the CIO Glass Workers waiting for the final pension proposal of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libby-Owens-Ford companies. Seated at right center (l. to r.) are Union Counsel Sam Rothbard (smoking cigarette), Intl. Union Pres. Joseph Froesch and Secy.-Treas. Lewis McCracken. Negotiations took 10 days. Payments are $60-$125. (The picture was taken by Vice-Pres. Leland Beard.)

- Eligibility for old age retirement benefits is retroactive to May 1, 1949.
- Payments at age 65 are made on the basis of $4 a month for each year of continuous service up to 25 years. Workers with more than 25 years' service are entitled to $1 a month for each additional year beyond 25, up to 50 years.
- An outstanding point in the agreement to which the union points with pride is the definition of "continuous service." Under this a worker may be absent from the plant by leave or layoff up to five years without a break in his continous service record.
- Elected union officials on leave get full credit indefinitely while on official duties.
- Benefits for non-occupational health and accident insurance are increased from the former allowance of $15 a week for 13 weeks, to $26 for 26 weeks. Hospital and surgical provisions, to apply to varied local plans, are increased from $2 to $3 a month for a married employe, and from $1 to $1.50 for a single worker.
- A worker who becomes totally disabled after 15 years service, before he is 65, will be entitled to three-fourths of his pension, with benefits readjusted when he reaches 70.
- No worker is forced to retire at 65. The company may request his retirement only after he reaches 70.

THE AGREEMENT becomes effective in May 1950, after final approval by the stockholders at their May meeting. The union has already accepted through the 60-man committee which negotiated the agreement. The committee, composed of international union officers and committeemen from the 10 locals involved, has power under the union's constitution to approve the agreement.

Joseph Froesch, international president, called the committee together to negotiate with the PPG and LOF officials.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. plants involved are at Creighton and Ford City, Pa., Crystal City, Mo., Henryetta, Okla., Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Clarksburg, W. Va.

Libby-Owen-Ford plants are at Toledo and Rossford, Ohio, Ottawa, Ill., Charleston, W. Va., and Shreveport, La.

UAW Spurns Chrysler's 5-Year Pact

THE CIO Auto Workers announced last week that 89,000 members employed by Chrysler Corp. would strike Jan. 25 unless a satisfactory pension plan was offered by the company.

UAW Chrysler Dir. Norman Matthews said a plan submitted by the company was entirely unacceptable.

The company had offered, in exchange for a five-year contract covering non-economic issues, to grant a pension plan under which it would make up the difference between social security benefits and $100 a month for workers at the age of 65 who had 25 years service.

Matthews said the company's request for a five-year contract was "ridiculous." He asserted the workers were unwilling to extend the present contract for "five minutes, let alone for five years."

He called the pension proposal itself, "unsound and inadequate," and said the workers demand an arrangement "which is financially sound and guaranteed." This referred to the company proposal that it have complete control over the plan with no immediate funding provisions.

"The increase in life insurance and disability benefits," Matthews continued, "amounts to a cost of less than one cent per hour to the company and the offer to cooperate 'as in the past' in the medical-hospital program constitutes no offer on this type of coverage since the Chrysler workers would continue to pay the whole cost as they do at the present time."

Bucks For PAC Are Knockout Drops To Lick Labor-Hating Dixiegops

2 Radio Firms Face Charges

The Federal Trade Commission has accused a radio tube-making firm and a radio set-making firm of discriminatory practices in the price of tubes. The two are Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., described as "one of the largest manufacturers of tubes in the United States," and the Philco, Corp. of Philadelphia, said to be the largest manufacturer of radio receiving sets in the United States.

The FTC charged Sylvania granted discriminatory prices to Philco and accuses Philco of "knowingly inducing and receiving discriminatory prices." The FTC charged Sylvania sells tubes to some customers, including its own authorized distributors, "at substantially higher prices than it sells such products of like grade and quality to respondent Philco." The effect, the FTC charges "may be substantially to lessen competition" or to "tend to create a monopoly."

Laid-Off Workers Win Vacation Pay

Firestone Textiles, Inc., which closed its plant at New Bedford, Mass., recently had to dig down for $75,000 in vacation pay for 900 workers.

The CIO Textile Workers said the award was made without recourse to arbitration because the company had pulled the same stunt last year at another of its plants and lost an arbitrators' decision at that time.

105 Areas Have 7% Or More Jobless

THE U. S. BUREAU of Employment Security has announced that the number of areas having 7% or more of their working force unemployed rose to 105 in December. This compared with 99 in November.

The survey shows 33 areas have 12% or more workers unemployed. Such areas are classed as "E" areas because of their high percentage of labor surplus.

Four new areas were on the bureau's "E" list for December. They are San Diego, Cal., Clinton, Ind., Washington County, Me., and Silver City, N. M.

Three areas classed as "E" in November were dropped from the December list. These were Ansonia and Waterbury, Conn., and Vincennes, Ind.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer addressed the Ohio CIO Council Convention in Cincinnati on Saturday, January 14.

While at the convention the writer had the opportunity to meet with all directors and organizers of CIO affiliated unions to lay out a program for supporting IUE-CIO in its campaign in Ohio. These representatives all welcomed the opportunity to assist in this campaign. In regard to IUE activities, CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson was placed in charge of the Dayton area, Reg. Dir. George DeNucci was placed in charge of the section south of Cleveland outside of Dayton. All activity north of Cleveland is being handled by CIO Reg. Dir. Sam Sponsellor.

The convention was a great success. This council is doing a wonderful job, and the officers are entitled to a great deal of credit for the good work being done.

NLRB's General Counsel Robert Denham is again acting in a manner consistent with his past performances in seeking an injunction against the United Mine Workers, although he is doing nothing about the coal operators' refusal to live up to their agreement concerning the UMW pension fund. Denham's attack is not only against the UMW but against the whole labor movement.

Assistant Organizational Director R. J. Thomas and Reg. Dir. Anthony Federoff have been assigned to assist in the organizing drive of IUE-CIO. Brother Thomas will be assigned to the GE Plant in Schenectady, N. Y., to coordinate and direct the activities there. He is to work closely with the IUE representatives in the area. Federoff will be assigned to the Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh, with the same set-up there. All CIO unions are called upon to render every support to the IUE-CIO to help them establish free American trade unionism.

Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton reports that in a representation election held at the Red Wing Pottery, **Red Wing, Minn.**, the workers voted as follows: 208 for **CIO Chemical Workers**; 201 for the AFL; 3 neither; 8 challenged. Fulton also reports that in a representation election held at the E. B. Sewall Manufacturing Co., **St. Paul, Minn.**, the vote was as follows: 69 eligible; 47 **USA-CIO**; 17 IAM; 1 no union; 3 challenged.

Reg. Dir. James J. Leary reports that the **CIO Textile Workers** were victorious in an election at the H. & H. Bag Co., **Kansas City, Mo.** The employes voted unanimously for representation by **TWUA-CIO**, which also won a union security election at the Central Bag Co., **Kansas City, Mo.**, by a vote of 98 to 34. In both above elections the organizational work was handled by Howard Bergs, Business Agent for the Textile Workers Joint Board, Kansas City, Mo.

Sub-Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo reports that in a representation election at the Hoffman Packing Co., Syracuse, N. Y., the Packinghouse Workers were victorious over the AFL and an independent union. The campaign was conducted by Intl. Rep. Lemuel Ward of the UPWA-CIO.

Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh reports in a Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board election, building service employes at the Medical Arts Building, **Scranton, Pa.**, voted 16 to 2 for Local 497, Building Service Union, RWSDU-CIO. Although they have been on strike nine weeks, employes of the Penn-Hadley mills, **Scranton**, who are members of the **CIO Textile Workers**, voted 109 to 6 for a union shop. TWUA-Rep. Sam Fiore and Elwood Taub directed the campaign.

Discriminatory Bequest Rejected

A bequest of $140,000 for scholarships for "American-born" students, "Jews and Catholics excepted," has been turned down by Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. The money was offered by Federick F. T. Dumont, former U. S. diplomatic official.

The action of the college's board of trustees was taken Jan. 4 after an original announcement by Dr. Ralph C. Hutchinson, president of Lafayette, that the first payment of the bequest, $13,506, would be accepted despite the discrimintory bars.

After the board's decision, Dr. Hutchinson issued a statement saying that "the legacy contains an inoperative clause discriminating against Jews and Catholics. The Board has taken action declining the legacy as containing intimations of discrimination which are contrary to the history, practice and ideals of Lafayette College."

CIO Asks Denham Ouster, Offers Aid To UMW

TWICE within a week NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham, the big injunction and lawsuit man, edged a little farther along the limb he has been climbing.

Twice the CIO whipped out its trusty saw and cut another notch behind him.

Last week Denham went into the U. S. District Court in Washington and under Taft-Hartley asked for an injunction restraining the United Mine Workers from enforcing the three-day week UMW members have been working in their part-time strike.

A few days earlier he undercut the NLRB itself by openly inviting employers who don't like board decisions to take them to the courts.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray promptly teed off on both occasions. And even Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio), co-sponsor of T-H, joined in the punching when Denham asked the court to send the miners back to work full time.

Denham's court action was based on the mine operators' charges that the UMW has violated T-H by refusing to bargain in good faith and with using the three-day work week as a "club" to force an "illegal" contract on the industry.

On the same day NLRB's Baltimore region office issued a complaint charging the UMW with violating T-H by a series of unfair labor practices.

Specificaly, Denham asked the court, until the complaint is settled, for an order stopping the UMW from seeking an allegedly illegal union shop provision, a clause allowing members to work only when "able and willing," and a welfare fund paying benefits only to UMW members. He also asked that the UMW be barred from ordering or even allowing members to participate in any "strike, work stoppage and/or concerted refusal to perform services" for the coal operators in support of alleged illegal demands.

"THE CIO vigorously protests the action of General Counsel Denham in instituting a complaint and in filing injunction proceedings against the UMW," said Murray. "By this action, Denham is again demonstrating his anti-labor bias and prejudice.

"In the proceedings against the UMW, Denham is seeking to enjoin a work stoppage which is entirely lawful under the express provisions of the last collective bargaining agreement negotiated between the coal operators and the mine workers union.

"There is no legal support for Denham's assertion that it is unlawful for the miners' union to again request in collective bargaining the renewal of such provisions. Employers have traditionally retained the legal right to shut down their properties for economic reasons. A union certainly may equally assert its economic rights without being subject to injunction proceedings.

ROBERT N. DENHAM
Lambasted by Murray

"In this attack upon the United Mine Workers of America through the instrumentality of the evil Taft-Hartley Law, Denham is challenging the legitimate rights and interests of all of organized labor. I have instructed the General Counsel of the CIO to lend all possible assistance to the legal staff of the United Mine Workers in support of the basic labor principles involved and in opposition to the proceedings instituted by Denham."

TAFT MOVED into his attack on Denham with deceptive mildness, describing the injunction move as "unfortunate."

"I don't think," he said, "that the Taft-Hartley Law intended to give the board the right to seek a temporary injunction against a strike when there is no contract and when a legitimate difference of opinion exists on wages and welfare fund payments, even if there are other demands which are illegal.

"We didn't intend to give any one the right to send people back to work—except when there's a national emergency — when no contract exists."

The T-H act gives this right only to the President, Taft pointed out. The law might possibly be "stretched" to cover Denham's action, he conceded, but added that "I can't see that it would be an effective means of restoring the full production of coal."

THE DISTRICT Court set Jan. 26 for a hearing. Taft predicted Denham will come out of it without his injunction. But even if it should be granted, the miners could still strike as they wished for objectives that are not allegedly "illegal," such as higher wages.

Denham's advice to employers to clutter up the courts with their appeals if they don't like NLRB decisions was given in a speech in New York during a bitter attack on board members.

Murray charged Denham's statement "again demonstrated his anti-labor bias and his unfitness for office."

"This invitation, coming from the man who by law is charged with the duty of defending the Labor Board and its decisions in the courts," he continued, "is sufficient proof (if any additional proof is needed) that Denham is incapable of administering the important post of General Counsel of the Board with the fairness and impartiality that office requires.

"Denham's unseemly attack on the Board arises from the fact that the Board in a few cases has manifested some degree of independence and has disagreed with Denham's biased and prejudiced interpretations of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"During the CIO Convention, I issued a statement calling upon President Truman to remove Denham as General Counsel of the NLRB. The President possesses ample power to take this action. This latest intemperate statement by the Board's General Counsel demonstrates that his removal is long overdue."

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, of the Communications Workers, also rapped Denham and urged the President to remove him from office.

"Employers need no such encouragement from Denham," he said.

He recalled instances where Denham's pro - management actions had caused serious delays in CWA cases before the NLRB.

"CWA called on President Truman to remove Denham from his job because of his inability to remain impartial and an obvious leaning toward management in his decisions," said Beirne.

"We renew this request for his removal now that he has finally brought his pro-management bias out into the open. A man who openly espouses the cause of management in labor disputes does not belong in a position like Denham's."

FTC Finds Radio Kits 'Deceptive'

An individual would have to be very smart indeed, according to the Federal Trade Commission, to put together a radio set that actually works from one of the kits sold by Radio Kits, Inc., a New York concern.

In fact, FTC says, in an order prohibiting further manufacture of the kits, if the purchaser follows the diagrams and instructions included he will be very fortunate to wind up with a contraption which even slightly resembles a radio.

The Commission found that "there are many persons who cannot, without assistance from trained radio technicians, build complete radio sets from these kits."

The advertising claims of the company were characterized as "deceptive" by FTC.

Organizer Unhurt As His Auto Burns

Emil Luter, CIO Woodworkers staff representative in the Southern States, has a reputation as a red hot organizer who is used to burning up the road as he speeds from one assignment to another.

Now he has burned up his car and his belongings, as well.

He and Mrs. Luter were nearing Nashville, Tenn., after a recent trip from Louisville, Ky., when their car suddenly burst into flames. They were barely able to get out safely and had no chance to save their baggage before the car and its contents were destroyed. Gasoline from a hole knocked in the tank by some metal object had caught fire.

UOPWA Request For Stay Rejected

AN OFFICE & Professional Workers demand for a temporary restraining order against the CIO's investigation of charges of Communist domination in that union, was flatly turned down last week in U. S. District Court.

Judge Burnita Matthews, hearing the case in Washington, refused the request during the course of a two-and-a-half-hour hearing.

The woman jurist, appointed to the court during recent months, took under consideration a motion by Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, to dismiss another UOPWA plea for an injunction against the CIO. He voiced sharp opposition to the demands for both the short-run restraining order and the injunction.

Hearings on charges against the UOPWA were held last month by a three-man CIO committee. The committee is scheduled to report its findings to the next meeting of the CIO's 50-member executive board.

The next CIO Board meeting is scheduled for Feb. 14.

No court order has yet been granted to hold up CIO's proceedings against four out of 10 unions accused of following Communist policies rather than those of the CIO. UOPWA has filed an injunction petition in New York, as well as in Washington. Another plea for a sweeping injunction against CIO has also been filed in New York by the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers.

Court hearings on both these petitions have already been held, with decisions expected perhaps before Feb. 1.

Meanwhile the fourth in the CIO's hearings on charges of Communist domination was held in the case of the Intl. Union of Mine-Mill & Smelter Workers.

IN THE HEARING—held in the Board Room at CIO headquarters—were three of the union's top officers and some 25 or 30 Mine-Mill members. Pres. John Clark, Sec.-Treas. Maurice Travis and Vice-Pres. Reid Robinson led the Mine Mill delegation.

Pres. William Steinberg of the American Radio Association—who filed the original charges against Mine-Mill and nine other left-wing unions — said he had presented a statement accusing the union's leadership of close and constant adherence to Communist policies.

Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO research director, filed in the record a batch of photostats of various issues of the union's papers, and charged that they reflected various twists and turns in Communist policy. Ken Eckert and Homer Wilson, both former officials of the union, were said to have offered a mass of evidence to show how Communist party officials, within and without the union, had directed its policies and activities.

The Mine-Mill hearing opened on Wednesday, Jan. 18, and lasted until noon on Jan. 19. It then recessed until Monday, Feb. 6.

The hearing committee consisted of Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, chairman; Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union; and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the United Auto Workers.

Furniture Workers Set Up Pro-CIO Unit

A RANK and file committee to support Pres. Morris Pizer in his fight to line up the United Furniture Workers in support of the National CIO was organized by leaders who are reported to represent 70% of the union's voting strength. The committee was set up at a recent meeting in Chicago.

Expressed sentiment from other locals indicates that about 90% of the membership is behind Pizer and the general executive board minority in their battle against anti-CIO forces within the international led by Secy.-Treas. Max Perlow and Organization Director Ernest Marsh, according to William Gilbert. Before being ousted by Marsh, Gilbert was the union's midwest director.

Most of those attending the caucus came from the Middle West, but leaders of locals in other parts of the country also attended, Gilbert said.

They unanimously approved a resolution calling for full support of Pizer "for his fight to keep our union in CIO and for supporting National CIO" Gilbert reported. They demanded a "democratic union," indicated they were "determined to fight" against domination "by any clique or political party in our union," and pledged themselves "to win our fight by such an overwhelming majority that we will come out of our next international convention in June as a united union and as a strong part of the CIO."

Thomas Binnall, Gardner, Mass., was elected chairman of a broad "UFWA Rank and File Committee for CIO." Jack Hochstadt, New York, was named secretary and Sam Sloan, Chicago, treasurer.

Following the caucus meeting, officers of the union's Illinois-Wisconsin District elected Gilbert district representative and organizer, and gave him authority to assist all other districts in the midwest region.

At the December meeting of the UFW general executive board in New York, the left-wing majority rejected by a 14 to 10 vote a resolution supporting National CIO policy, despite a fight led by Pizer. The UFW president said the majority ousted one pro-CIO member on a technicality and refused to seat another.

The UFW is one of the international unions cited to appear before a CIO hearing committee on charges of having consistently followed the Communist Party line.

Hartley, Goldberg To Debate T-H

What should be a lively debate on Taft-Hartley takes place on the CBS network's People's Platform show, Sunday, Jan. 29, at 12:30 P.M., eastern time.

The subject: Should Taft-Hartley Be Repealed?

The speakers: (1) Ex-Rep. Fred Hartley, a co-sponsor of T-H; (2) Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

Dwight Cooke, outstanding discussion moderator, will preside over the show.

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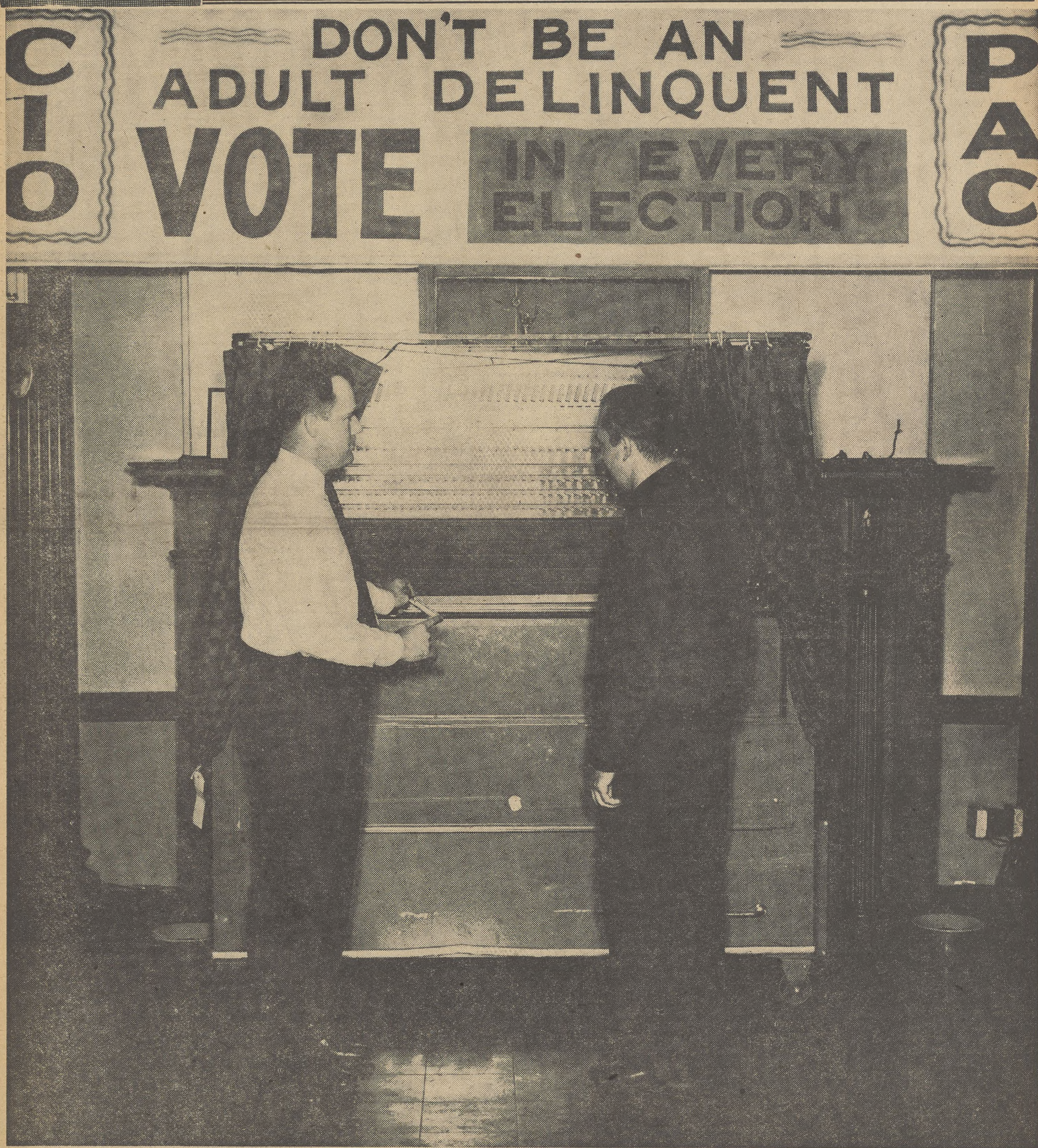


CIO OIL WORKERS in Hammond, Ind. borrowed a voting machine from the county clerk and brought it to their Labor Day picnic, to demonstrate its operation. It proved so popular that they kept it at Oil Workers Hall till Jan. 24. A sign above the "voting booth" read: "Believe it or not, this simple machine, properly used, can settle many of the specific problems of labor." Officers of several other CIO locals held classes in voting-machine operation, too. (See PAC story, pages 6 and 7.)

Murray Revokes California Council Charter

THE CERTIFICATE of affiliation of the Communist-dominated California State Industrial Union Council was revoked last week by CIO Pres. Phil Murray.

Pres. Murray acted on the unanimous recommendation of a three-man committee which held a hearing on Dec. 19, 1949, and found the Council guilty of charges, filed last October, that it followed the Communist Party line and actively opposed national CIO policy.

The charter revocation was the first since the CIO Executive Board adopted rules last November permitting the president to revoke certificates of affiliation of state or local councils, subject to appeal to the Executive Board.

Previously he could only take custody of funds or property after the filing of charges, with the decision on revocation left to the Executive Board.

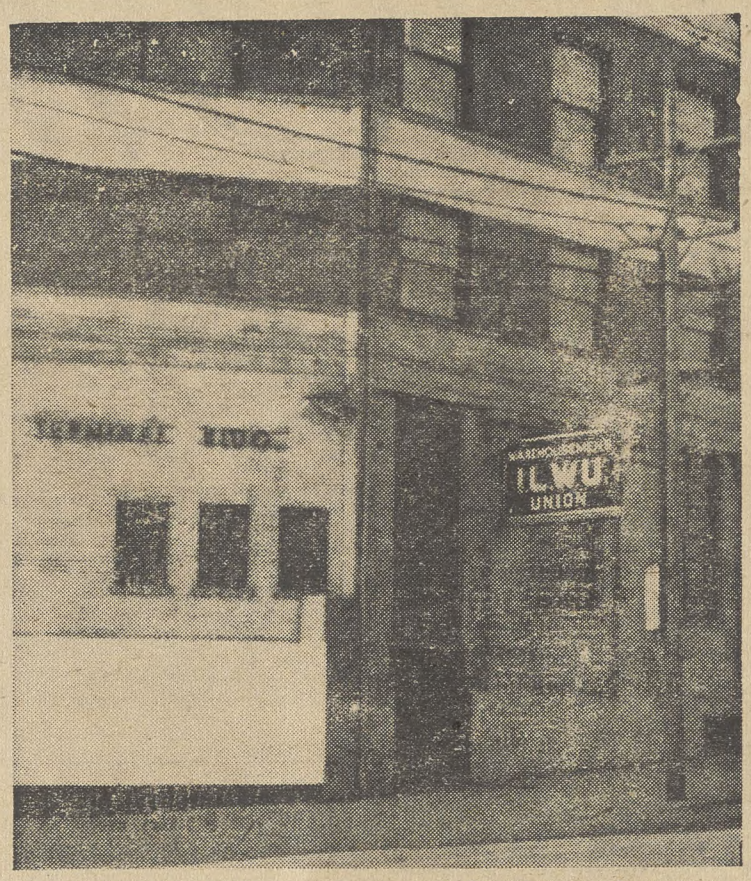
Under this procedure, the charter of the old Greater New York CIO Council was revoked on charges of failing to follow national CIO policy. A charter was issued to a right-wing group of unions.

The three-man committee which heard the charges against the California Council found that it:

"1. Wilfully and repeatedly defied and opposed CIO policy.

"2. Publicly allied itself with the political program of the Communist Party.

"3. Recklessly interfered, through its officers and employees, in the affairs of CIO affiliated local and international unions.



THE LETTERS "CIO" once dominated this sign, at the entrance of the offices of Local 17 of the Longshoremen and Warehousemen's union at Sacramento, Cal. The sign now carries no reference to CIO. (The International Union of which the local is a part has been charged with Communist domination and faces possible expulsion from the CIO).

"4. Utilized its official organ, the Labor Herald, to villify CIO representatives, oppose CIO policy and to create disunity, division and disruption within the CIO throughout the state, all to the disrepute and injury of the CIO."

The CIO president's action was made known in a letter addressed to James L. Daugherty and Bjorne Halling, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the California Council.

He advised the Council that under CIO rules, it may appeal his action to the next meeting of the CIO Executive Board, scheduled to be held in Washington on Feb. 14-15.

THE COMMITTEE which heard the charges consisted of Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization; John Brophy, CIO director of industrial union councils; and John J. Moran, vice-president and director of organization, CIO Communications Workers.

At the same time, Murray designated Richard Leonard, a CIO national representative, to take over the property and funds of the Council in accordance with CIO rules. Leonard is a former vice-president of the Auto Workers.

He also called upon Leonard to contact a new advisory committee of 19 CIO union leaders in California for the purpose of establishing a new State Council "which will work in the interests of California CIO members and in conformity with the policies and principles of CIO."

The CIO hearing committee was set up in response to charges filed by more than a dozen CIO union officials in California who asked revocation of the Council's charter and establishment in a new statewide CIO agency.

No officers or representatives of the Council appeared at the committee's hearing in Washington, although invited, but a number of the complainants testified and offered documentary evidence in support of their charges.

The committee in its report declared:

"We are compelled to agree that the California State Council, as charged, is guilty of promoting disunity and discord within our ranks by its disruptive and irresponsible actions, and by its divisive tactics has given aid and comfort to the enemies of labor who perpetually seek our destruction.

"The California Council and its officers, on the basis of the record, have repeatedly violated the rules established by the CIO Executive Board and the CIO constitutional conventions, and which were in effect during 1948 and 1949, during the time covered by the complaint."

The committee said that the Council had "repeatedly publicly defied CIO policy." It held that this was in violation of rules providing that state and local industrial union cocuncils "shall confine their activities and statements to issues of local or state concern, and to matters of general policy that have been passed upon by the national CIO. Councils shall take no action or issue statements in conflict with CIO policy."

The committee likewise charged the California group with failure to consult with and be guided by the advice of the CIO national office in cases of doubt as to CIO policy, or on problems of procedure and structure.

The committee commented that "the record shows that the California Council not only did not consult and be guided by the national CIO, but ignored and defied advice given them by the national CIO, and made public attack upon the national CIO and its officers."

The complaint listed 10 charges: that Council officers "on numerous occasions" interfered in the internal affairs of local unions and attempted to turn them against their parent national unions; that Council officers attacked officers of the Oil Workers Intl. Union during a 1948 statewide oil strike; that a Council official sought to persuade locals of the Steelworkers to ignore that union's national policies

Also, that the Council and its paper openly encouraged workers to leave the CIO Utility Workers and join the AFL union; that the Council "was closely allied" with the Communist Party in attempting to defeat liberal candidates in the 1948 election through the instrumentality of the Wallace third party; that Council officers have endorsed and urged subscriptions to the Communist People's World, described as a "union-busting, strike-breaking rag"; that the Council encouraged opposition to the European Recovery Program, in defiance of national CIO policy.

Also, that the Council has distributed literature attacking CIO policies and slandering CIO officials; that Council officers have refused to account for funds collected and spent for political action; and that through these actions the Council has repeatedly violated the CIO Constitution and its rules governing local and state councils.

Named by Pres. Murray to constitute an Advisory Committee to make plans, in conjunction with Leonard, for establishment of a new Council were:

Timothy Flynn, CIO regional director, northern California; Irwin deShetler, CIO regional director, southern California; Charles Armin, Oil Workers; Arthur Morrison, Packinghouse Workers; Marie A. DeMartini, Communications Workers; Morris Zusman, director, California Natl. CIO-Political Action Committee; Jerome Posner, Clothing Workers.

Also John Despol, secretary-treasurer, California Natl. CIO-PAC; C. V. O'Halloran, Auto Workers; Floyd Gartrell, Rubber Workers; Robert Greenock, Newspaper Guild; Harold Shapiro, Shipbuilding Workers; Philip O'Rourke, American Radio Association; Joe Clark, Woodworkers; Charles Smith, Steelworkers; Charles Abar, Natl. Maritime Union; Harry Stillman, Textile Workers; Clement J. Lewis, Utility Workers; and Albert Lunceford, Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

CIO Aid Is Pledged CWA In Dispute With Bell

A QUARTER million CIO Communications Workers are preparing for a possible strike against the Bell System, the world's largest single corporation and largest private employer.

In reply to a letter from CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne, CIO Pres. Philip Murray pledged "every possible assistance" to the telephone workers in their dispute with the Bell companies.

Murray said the "decision as to whether there will be peaceful labor management relations in the telephone industry is clearly one that rests with the management of the Bell system.

"I am sure that I speak not only for the membership of the CIO but for the public at large when I call upon this corporation to measure up to its public responsibilities, and, through the processes of collective bargaining, conclude a settlement with the Communications Workers of America."

(A CWA booklet which was issued last week explained: "The Bell System consists of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 21 subsidiary operating companies, the Western Electric Co., the manufacturing branch of the business, and the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

("AT&T has a two-fold function. It is a holding company, financing the activities of its subsidiary companies and its own activities, and it is an operating unit for handling long distance communications.")

BEIRNE said in his letter that the Bell System has turned a deaf ear to CWA proposals for a wage increase, shortening of apprentice periods, narrowing of geographical wage differentials, pension reforms and a shorter work-week.

He stated that the weekly wages of telephone workers had fallen from seventh place in 1939 among the major groups of American wage earners to 25th in 1949.

CWA is dealing with an employer whose conception of labor relations belongs back in the days of slavery," Beirne said.

Beirne urged CIO members and the general public "to use the telephone as much as possible" if the strike is called "so that unattended equipment will develop mechanical trouble more speedily than when we are there to maintain it."

Beirne, in Cincinnati for a meeting with local presidents from over the nation, said he spent an hour on Jan. 25 discussing the situation by telephone with William Margolis, in Washington. Margolis is an aide to Cyrus Ching, head of the mediation service.

AT&T indicated it would attempt to continue operations through its telephone-operating subsidiaries throughout the country if the strike is called.

Murray To Back Phone Workers In Radio Speech

CIO Pres. Murray will deliver a nationwide radio speech Wednesday night, Feb. 1, in support of the CIO Communications Workers' demands for higher wages, improved pensions and better working conditions throughout the Bell Telephone System.

Murray will be heard on Wednesday night over some 130 stations of the American Broadcasting Co. (ABC) network.

His speech will be carried at 9:30 P.M., Eastern time, 8:30 P.M., central time; 8:30 P.M., mountain time; and 9:00 P.M., Pacific time.

Be sure to tune in on your local ABC station for this important speech by Pres. Murray.

$108,000 Asked For Labor Relations Probe

The Senate Labor Committee has voted unanimously to ask the Senate for a $108,000 fund to carry on an investigation of labor-management relations, in preparation of a report due in December, 1950. Meeting Jan. 20, the Senators okayed the proposal, brought in by the subcommittee headed by Sen. James Murray (D., Mont.).

Unscramble Egg Dispute; Do You Find Middleman?

Everybody, or practically everybody, was complaining about the price of eggs last week.

The farmers said it was too low. Housewives and the Senate Agriculture Committee said it was too high. The middlemen haven't been heard from.

The Senate committee was told retail prices were still too high even though they are 20 to 30c a dozen lower than last fall's top. Rep. James I. Dolliver (R., Ia.) said Midwest farmers are receiving 20c and even less per dozen. Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.), a committee member, reported New England farmers were being paid 23c for eggs that sell around 65c at retail. It costs the farmers more to produce the eggs than they get for them, he said.

UAW Strikes After Chrysler Spurns Three Proposals

EIGHTY-NINE thousand members of the CIO Auto Workers employed by Chrysler Corp. went on strike Jan. 27, halting the assembly lines of the nation's third largest automobile manufacturer in a dispute over pensions.

Six months of negotiations failed to bring agreement in a dispute between the union and the company.

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther blamed the strike on "the arrogant and stubborn attitude of the Chrysler Corp.," and accused the company of "refusing to accept its responsibilities to its workers and the people of the community."

He declared the UAW had been prepared to call off the strike if the company had met the established pattern of 10c an hour—either in the form of:

Six cents for pensions and 4c for a hospital-medical program,

Or in some other combination which would provide Chrysler workers with a guaranteed, adequate pension plan and a hospital-medical program,

Or a flat wage increase of 10c an hour.

Reuther said the union had offered to arbitrate any technical problems unresolved after 30 days of additional negotiations but that the company had turned down the proposal outright.

The UAW president listed nine major points which he said made the company proposal unacceptable to the union:

1. Despite the highest profits in its history, Chrysler Corp. refused to meet the 10c-an-hour economic pattern which has been accepted by a large portion of American industry.
2. The company-proposed pension plan would cost less than 3c an hour.
3. No provision is made for a trust fund under the plan. Also no provision is made for setting aside earmarked funds to guarantee payment of pension benefits.
4. The company can cancel the plan after five years and the worker who reaches age 65 even one day after date of cancellation receives no benefits.
5. Eligibility rules are rigged with numerous "jokers" which would deprive thousands of workers with long years of service of any pension benefits.
6. The corporation's proposal denies the workers any voice in the administration of the plan.
7. The company insists on forced retirement regardless of the individual's wishes.
8. The company proposal makes no provision for company payment of hospital and medical benefits for workers and their families and provides only minor improvements on life and disability insurance at a cost of less than 1c an hour.
9. The company offers its inadequate and unsound proposal conditioned upon the union's extending the present collective bargaining agreement for a period of five years.

On Jan. 17 the company made public its initial offer. It was a plan providing that workers could retire on $100 monthly, including social security, at age 65, after 25 years of service. The company demanded complete control of the plan.

Later the union solidified its demands into a 10c package and made a surprise offer to take a wage raise instead of the pensions.

UAW had insisted that a definite figure for hourly payments be included in the contract. The company termed this impossible.

As the strike got under way in Chrysler's 14 Detroit plants, soup kitchens were rolled out for the pickets, and lines of marching workers carried placards proclaiming, "We want pensions, not Weckler's love letters."

(Weckler is Herman L. Weckler, Chrysler Corp. Vice President and General Manager.)

In addition to employes of 14 Detroit plants, Chrysler workers were out at Atlanta, Ga.; Newark, Del.; Kansas City, Kan.; Evansville, Kokomo and New Castle, Ind.; Helena, Ark.; Marysville, Mich., and two plants at San Leandro, Calif.

WOMEN MEMBERS of the CIO Auto Workers (above) sing as they picket the Dodge plant, Detroit, on the first day of the nation-wide Chrysler strike. The sign being carried by the young woman in the foreground refers to Herman L. Weckler, Chrysler vice president and general manager.

'Texas Bill' Goes On Air For CIO In Dixie

"Texas Bill" Strength is working for the CIO down in Dixie now.

He's featured weekly on his popular program of folk songs, broadcast by the CIO Organizing Committee over radio stations in seven states.

His debut as CIO entertainer was on Sunday, Jan. 22.

The program, originating at Station WGST in Atlanta, is carried on a network in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. It also is heard in many parts of Texas.

George Baldanzi, Organizing Committee director and executive vice president of the Textile Workers union, appears briefly on each of the programs, discussing the problems of Southern workers.

"Strength already was a popular entertainer in the places he had been heard—and reports from his first broadcast for us indicate he went over big," Baldanzi said.

Shipbuilding Aid Is Urged

AMERICAN shipbuilding and ship repair facilities today are declining at a rate which, within five years, will make them incapable of meeting an international emergency comparable to World War II without five to seven years of rebuilding and manpower training, President Truman was advised last week by Pres. John Green of CIO Shipbuilding Workers.

"The shipbuilding industry in this country today does not have one half the skilled mechanics necessary to train other shipbuilding mechanics if an emergency should arise," Green said.

"Shipbuilding and ship repair, in private yards, faces a virtual black-out. . . . Permitting the industry to die in this manner is deliberately killing the skills and equipment necessary to this nation for competitive, commercial shipping and for emergency defense situations."

In view of President Truman's budget recommendations, virtually ending shipbuilding and ship repair allowances, Green urged the President to convene a tripartite maritime conference of government, industry and labor to study the nation's shipbuilding facilities.

Perlow's UFW Local Votes To Back CIO

INTL. Secy.-Treas. Max Perlow, who for months has been leading the left-wing fight against National CIO within the United Furniture Workers, was set back on his heels last week by his own Local 76-B, in New York.

More than 3000 members of the local, largest in the union, at a special meeting heard Perlow urge continued defiance of the CIO. Then, by a landslide vote, they enthusiastically approved the plea of Intl. Pres. Morris Pizer for militant support of the National CIO. Pizer has been heading the fight inside the international to keep the UFW within the CIO and to adhere to CIO policies.

Perlow was manager of the local before taking the international post. His efforts to swing it behind the Communist faction dominating the international were so obviously doomed that his followers, sensing defeat, attempted to stave off a vote by having discussion continued until a meeting in March.

"No filibustering! . . . Vote, Vote! . . . Quit the stalling!" and similar cries rang through the meeting hall.

AFTER KILLING the motion to stall, the members voted overwhelmingly to support the pro-CIO position taken by Pizer and an embattled minority of the General Executive Board.

Pizer was frequently interrupted by applause as he pleaded the cause of the National CIO and progressive trade unionism. Manager Michael DiCicco announced that he emphatically disagreed with the policies Perlow advocated, charging that the union's money and energy were being wasted because organizers had to "chase around the country" trying to keep locals within the union.

Earlier Pizer had turned back against Perlow charges the latter had levelled against him in the bitter CIO-Communist fight in the union. Perlow had accused the international president in a letter to all locals of attempting to instigate one-man rule, attempting to disregard Executive Board decisions, and trying to use union finds for his "personal gain."

"These accusations are entirely unfounded," declared Pizer. "They are motivated by the fact that I dare to express a point of view that I think is in the best interest of our entire membership.

"I believe that our international union should cease attacking National CIO. I believe that we have to stay in the CIO. I am against any action that will lead to our expulsion from the CIO and thereby head our union toward destruction.

"Ever since I privately and publicly expressed these thoughts, I am being subjected to personal and malicious attacks by Perlow and his cohorts."

THE UFW is one of the unions directed to appear before a National CIO hearing board on charges of consistently following the Communist Party line.

Pizer answered Perlow's accusations in order.

"It is Perlow who has always attempted, and more so now, to become the dictator of our international union," said Pizer in replying to the "one-man rule" charge.

"He is trying to be the president, secretary-treasurer, organization director, editor of the Furniture Workers Press, office manager, director of the insurance and comptroller of the mimeograph machine.

"He has pretty good control over the mimeograph machine and part of the office, but fortunately, not over the members."

SO FAR AS disregarding GEB decisions is concerned, Pizer said that the board, a majority of which is aligned with Perlow, at its last meeting referred the question of National CIO policy and affiliation to the next UFW convention. This, he said, opened the question for discussion by the membership—in the columns of the Furniture Workers Press as well as at local meetings.

"On the nod of Perlow," he continued, "the majority of the editorial board prohibited me from printing an article presenting the point of view for National CIO policy and affiliation. But in the December issue they ran a long editorial, presenting one side of the picture and attacking the CIO.

"Not only was my article prohibited, but even my editor's note (disassociating myself from the editorial and the slanderous attacks on the CIO, which appeared in the previous issue) was kept out. Thereby an attempt was made to create the impression in the minds of the membership that their president and editor approved of everything that appeared."

He urged all members to express their views, pro and con, and promised to do what he could to get both points of view printed.

PERLOW'S CHARGE that Pizer was attempting to use union funds for his personal gain was based on the president's effort to use the union mailing list to acquaint the members with his viewpoint.

"The minute I attempted to send out this letter," said Pizer, "Perlow created a scene in the office, shouting that **HE** was the custodian of the mimeograph machine and all supplies. Through his ties with the office workers union (UPOWA) he impressed the office staff that they must take orders from **HIM** and not the president."

Perlow, he said, denied him access to the mailing list. Through CIO counsel he is taking this matter to the courts.

"Yes, Perlow is for economy," he continued. "Perlow will save a penny if that will muzzle people who don't agree with him, and will recklessly spend thousands of dollars if that will promote his one-sided, personal point of view.

A UFWA Rank and File Committee for CIO was organized at a meeting in Chicago early this month by delegates claiming to represent 70% of the international's membership.

House Unit Votes Tax Loophole Plug

The House Ways and Means Committee has voted to impose $90 million taxes on the nation's life insurance companies for 1947-48-49, to partially plug a loophole in existing tax laws.

This compromise settlement amounts to a very small levy, since the companies earned 4½ billion over the three-year period. Some of the insurance companies are reported planning a court challenge, charging retroactive taxation, but most of them have agreed to the settlement, probably on ground that if they don't Congress can hit them harder from now on.

. . . All Men Are Created Equal, But---

Men Who Abide by 'Master Race' Theory Seek To Prevent Enactment of Laws To Provide Equal Opportunities

By ALLAN L. SWIM

ONE HUNDRED and 74 years ago a group of men prepared a document—the Declaration of Independence—which said:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal . . ."

Today men in high places—in Congress and out—are doing everything they can to make a mockery of that simple statement of principle.

Some 25 years ago a fellow named Adolph Hitler began peddling a "master race" doctrine which eventually led the world into its most devastating war.

And recently we've been witnessing another attempt by men in high places to keep the "master race" idea alive in the U. S.

They're the men who fight the Truman civil rights program.

SO IT WON'T be charged that I'm one of those "damnyankees who doesn't understand the problems of the South" let me point out that I lived for 30 years in Arkansas, Tennessee and Georgia.

I have been in every Southern state many times. I grew up in a segregated community. As a reporter I "covered" several lynchings. I know about the poll tax from personal experience.

And I helped bring a measure of economic freedom—through unionism—to hundreds of Southerners who are treated as second-class citizens because they're not white.

My experiences, which have been rather varied, long ago convinced me that the people of the South generally are far ahead of their political leaders in civil rights matters.

It's true that many of them cling to "the old Southern traditions", but doing so frequently gives them guilty consciences.

LET'S NOT WASTE a lot of time arguing about whether there ever could be such a thing as complete social and economic equality.

Our concern should be with equality of opportunity. It's the thing we should fight for.

Men and women should be permitted to climb as high as their ability permits them. They shouldn't be held down merely because of their race, color or creed.

And, above all, no person should be denied the right to make a decent living merely because he or she belongs to one of the minority groups.

FEPC legislation was designed to provide equality of job opportunities.

Those who fight FEPC seem to operate on the theory that you can judge ability by the color of the skin.

THERE IS MUCH more involved in the civil rights struggle than the immediate domestic welfare of our own people.

The U. S. has assumed a position of world leadership in recent years. It's carrying the ball for democracy all over the globe. It's the chief opponent of communism.

Imagine how false our story of democracy must sound to the colored peoples of the Orient who know that Negroes are required by law to ride in the back of street cars in many of our cities.

The disfranchisement of Negroes in parts of our country simply doesn't make sense to the dark-skinned men and women in other countries.

Imagine our attempting to sell our segregation practices to the people of China and India.

And imagine the weapons our inequality of opportunity provides the peddlers of communism.

IT'S IMPOSSIBLE right now to know how much—or how little—Congress will do about civil rights legislation at its present session.

It's certain that the "master race boys"—those who deny that all men are created equal—will fight with all their strength to prevent enactment of the Truman program.

They can be beaten—if those who profess to believe in civil rights will make a real fight. Mere lip service won't get the job done.

It will take hard work and a lot of it. It will take pressure from the folks back home. It will take courage.

It's a job that must be done eventually if we're to retain our leadership and our national self respect.

The sooner we do it the better.

Union Talks Back

It's been the fashion, in post-war years, for industry to try to shift the blame for some of its most unsavory practices. Unions have been blamed for price increases which labor didn't cause and didn't want.

Now the United Steelworkers of America has talked back—sharply.

"We're tired of being a whipping boy for this (steel) industry," the union said, "especially when we are charged with responsibility for things which we have not done."

What the union did was to get a long-needed $100-a-month pension and a social insurance plan for its hundreds of thousands of members.

What the steel industry did was to jack up prices by more than $4 a ton—and to claim, falsely, that the union's welfare-pension program was solely the cause.

Now the union has demonstrated, with facts and figures, that the industry spokesmen are talking through their tall silk hats.

The union showed, for instance, that the steel industry's cost of raw materials is down something like $400 million a year: that the pension-welfare plan, whatever it cost, could have easily been paid out of super-high profits, without a price increase; that the new prices will bring the industry about an extra $264 million a year from John Q. Consumer.

That $264 million is a lot more than the pensions and welfare plans will cost the industry.

There's food for thought by our Congressmen in those figures.

And they give the lie to those newspaper columnists who blame labor for each price increase. The blame clearly lies in corporate selfishness.

Hillman Grants To Total $42,500

THE Sidney Hillman Foundation has alocated $42,500 for scholarships, grants-in-aid, merit awards and other prizes for 1950, the trustees announced last week.

The foundation honors the memory of the late Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and seeks to perpetuate his conception of labor-management relations and his other interests in the broad field of social welfare.

The foundation for the first time set up a series of eight prize awards of $500 each, to be given annually, in general, periodical and labor journalism; radio, and television, fiction, drama and motion pictures. In the field of general journalism there will be separate awards for articles or series of articles, and editorials.

"Submissions in these respective fields," said the foundation announcement, "may deal with the general subject of trade-union development, race relations, and world peace, including related problems. Especially relevant will be those submissions 'dealing with a labor or social theme, honestly representing the labor struggle or the struggle for human betterment.'"

JACOB S. POTOFSKY, Hillman's successor as ACW president, is also president of the foundation. He said that the trustees of the fund set aside $1000 for the annual Hillman Award for Meritorious Achievement, last year presented to Sen. Frank P. Graham (D., N.C.), former president of the Univ. of North Carolina.

The foundation voted $10,000 to the Univ. of Chicago social science department, covering a two-year period, to analyze school and college textbooks for the purpose of rooting out prejudice and discrimination.

Scholarships were awarded as follows: Brandeis Univ., Waltham, Mass,. $2000; Howard Univ., Washington, $2000; New School for Social Research, New York City, $2000; New York State School of Industrial Labor Relations, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y., $2000; Roosevelt College, Chicago, $5000; and the Chaim Weizmann Institute, Rehovoth, Israel, $5000.

The Sidney Hillman Tool Fund, which assists rehabilitation of refugees in Israel and trains them as artisans, received $5000. A similar amount was set aside for the annual Hillman lecture series.

Mrs. FDR Wins Geist Award

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has been awarded the Irving Geist Foundation's first prize for the most distinguished contribution to interfaith and interracial understanding appearing in a New York newspaper in 1949.

The award, which is administered by the Newspaper Guild of New York, was based on her column, My Day, in the New York World-Telegram.

Second prize of $400 went jointly to Ted Poston and Oliver Pilat, both of the New York Post, for outstanding reporting on group frictions. The award to Poston was based on a series on anti-Negro rioting at Groveland, Fla., and the framing of three young Negroes on rape charges. Pilat was honored for a series on the background of the Peekskill, N. Y., riots of last summer.

Seymour Marks, of the Long Island Press, received third award of $100 for a series on the "Redfern Rookery," a Negro slum area in Rockaway, which assisted in getting a new low-cost housing project for the area,

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Keyserling Urges Keeping Prices Down

Business and industry must adjust prices so the consumer can buy their products and a high level of employment can be maintained, Leon H. Keyserling, acting chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, told the Scrap Iron & Steel Institute in Washington last week.

"You can have all the demand in the world but if the price is not right you won't have the sales," said Keyserling, reflecting a position the CIO took a long time ago.

In order to retain "reasonably" full employment, the economist said, the production level five years from now must be $50 to $60 billions above 1948 and 1949. With a constantly expanding population and labor force, he warned, the U. S., by either standing still or failing to expand its production "actually is going backward."

"Nurse! What do these two want here?"

Lights Went Out And So Mayor Won

THIS IS A STORY about a mayor who "won" re-election to office because the lights went out while the ballots were being counted.

His opponents charged the "power failure" was a fraud, but he served another term, anyhow.

Then the CIO came to town.

This resulted in a series of events—including a curious "torchlight" parade—which brought an end to the mayor's career as head of the city government.

THE MAYOR was "a quite disreputable old man," according to a veteran CIO representative who related the story.

He served many terms before the "more respectable" elements of the town decided to put up an opposition candidate.

This candidate bucked a well-oiled local political machine and knew the odds were against him, but he agreed to make the race.

The campaign ended, the voters went to the polls—and then election officials gathered at City Hall to count the ballots.

As the tally was being made the lights went out suddenly. After they finally came back on, anti-administration watchers charged the ballot boxes had been switched.

Despite the protest, the incumbent was declared elected.

SOME MONTHS later CIO organizers moved into town and undertook the task of signing up several hundred women at a garment factory, the town's only industry.

The mayor worked hand-in-glove with the plant owners in an effort to defeat the unionization drive.

"He used every trick in the bag in an effort to drive the organizers out of town," said the veteran who related the story.

"He even encouraged mob attacks, with the police standing by and doing nothing to prevent violence."

And many of the town's people approved of the mayor's opposition to the union although they disliked his methods.

AS THE NEXT city election approached a curious situation developed—as a direct result of the CIO.

Many of the citizens were anxious to get rid of the mayor but didn't want to give support to the CIO.

Some of them considered that defeat of "His Honor" would be construed as indorsement of the union drive.

Eventually a second candidate entered the race and a heated campaign followed.

It was one of those political battles which stir a small town to its very foundation.

Shortly before election day it appeared—on the surface at least—that the anti-administration man could win if he got an honest ballot count.

His supporters, including CIO members, recalled that the lights had gone out at the crucial moment two years earlier.

THE VOTERS went to the polls, marked their ballots and returned to their jobs or homes to wonder what the outcome would be.

Shortly before the counting of ballots was to start, the husbands of CIO members started a "torchlight" parade through town and toward City Hall.

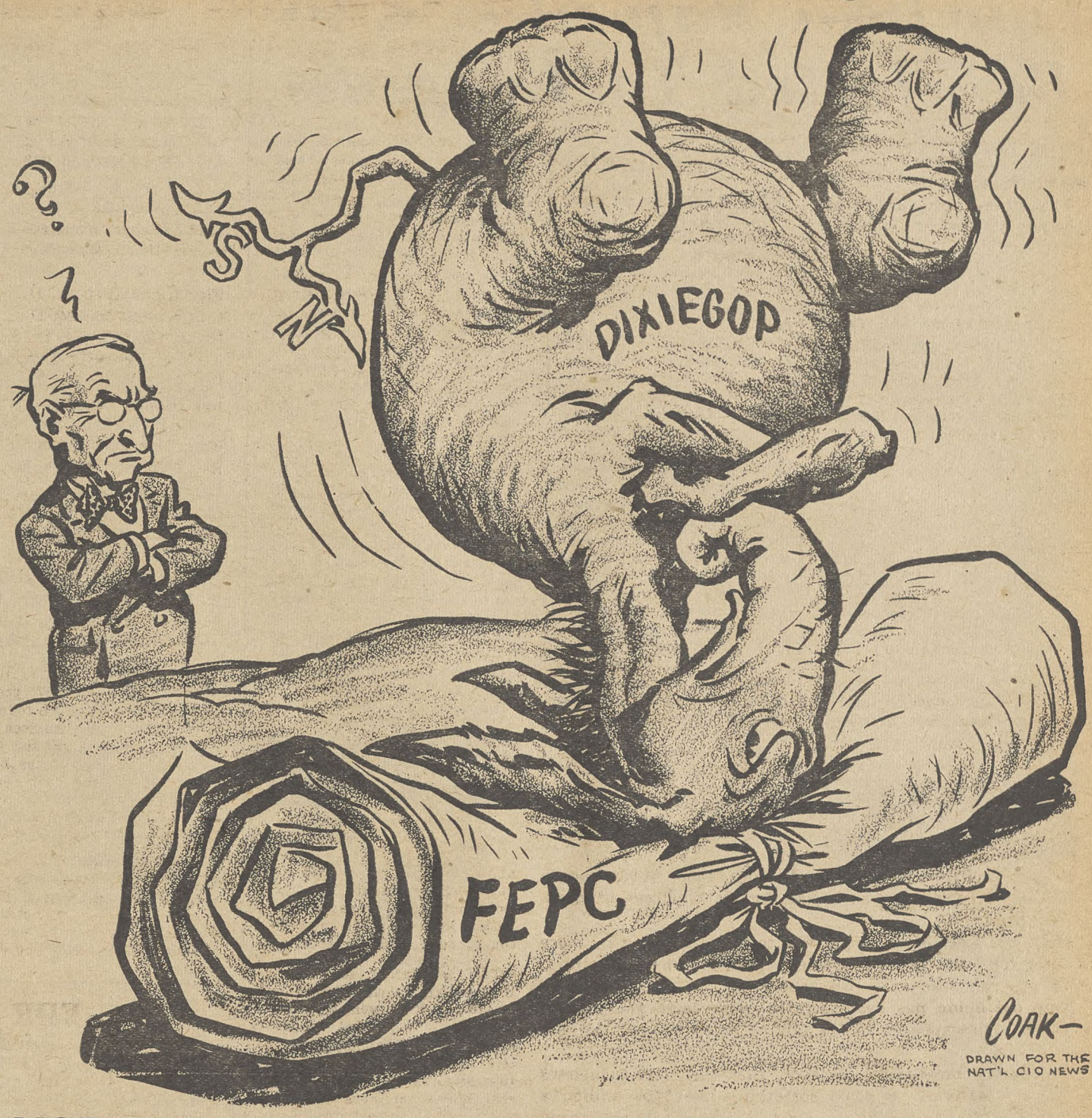
The "torches" were flashlights, which they waved and blinked as they paraded along Main Street.

They marched into City Hall, with their flashlights very much in evidence.

The crowd cheered and laughed. The people knew another "power failure" wouldn't help the mayor.

And when the ballots were counted the town had a new chief executive.

Our Position Remains Unchanged



HST Ties In Excise Tax Cut With Boosting Revenue

PRESIDENT TRUMAN asked Congress Jan. 23 not to cut federal excise taxes without at the same time raising revenue by plugging loop-holes and increasing corporate taxes—but Congress seems cool to any change in the tax laws except cuts.

The President warned Congress that he would not approve legislation cutting the excise taxes unless it made up the revenue somewhere else. This plain threat of a veto was designed to head-off a move in Congress to rush through a bill cutting the taxes on a long line of commodities from toilet preparations to luggage.

THE PRESIDENT'S message hit hard at some of the long existing loop-holes in the tax laws which he said "undermine public confidence in the tax system." He aimed first at the depletion allowances for oil and mining companies, which for many years have permitted these companies to escape hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes.

The present laws on taxation of oil companies, the President said, "are allowing individuals to build up vast fortunes with little more than token contributions to tax revenues."

"For example," he added, "during the five years, 1943 to 1947, during which it was necessary to collect income tax from people earning less than $20 a week, one oil operator was able, because of these loopholes, to develop properties yielding nearly $5 million in a single year without payment of any income tax.

"In addition to escaping the payment of tax on his large income from oil operations, he was also able through the use of his oil tax exemptions to escape payment of tax on most of his income from other sources. For the five years, his income taxes totalled less than $100,000 although his income from non-oil sources alone averaged almost $1 million each year.

"This is a shocking example of how present tax loopholes permit a few to gain enormous wealth without paying their fair share of taxes."

THE PRESIDENT also asked Congress to plug loopholes which permit educational and charitable organizations to engage in business and industry without paying taxes that such activities would pay if privately owned. He also asked for taxes on life insurance companies and on the income of movie stars now using a device to escape much of their taxes.

Plugging these loopholes, the President said, "would be a substantial step toward increasing the fairness of our tax system, and should add several hundred million dollars to its yield—sufficient revenue to permit substantial excise tax reduction where it is most urgently needed."

The only specific figure used by the President in outlining the scope of his proposals was a request for "one billion dollars in additional revenue by revising and improving the estate and gift tax and the corporation tax laws."

Excessive exemptions and unduly low rates on estates, the chief executive told Congress, are permitting large fortunes to be transmitted from one generation to another free of taxes.

As a means of fostering small business, the President asked Congress to confine the increase in corporate taxation to those companies making more than $50,000 a year. This would confine the increase to one-tenth of all corporations—but would apply to all the big ones. (LPA).

Vacation Pay Won For 3600 Members

Some 3600 members of the Textile Workers Union won $265,000 in vacation pay in 16 arbitration cases in 1949, a recent compilation showed.

The decisions served to bolster TWUA's contention that vacation pay is an earned right, not a management handout, because in almost every case the workers involved had been laid off and in some cases had been employed by firms no longer in existence at the time of the arbitration hearings. Without the union to take up their claims, the workers would have lost virtually all the money, and without the arbitration clauses in their contracts they would have lost at least part of it, the TWUA pointed out.

FTC Looks At Shoes As Well As Skates

Just because the roller skating outfit Junior got for Christmas has "Made in America" stamped on the bottom of the skates themselves is no assurance that the shoes to which they are attached haven't been "Made in Mexico."

So says the Federal Trade Commission in a complaint issued against Sport Shoes Inc. of Chicago, Ill. FTC charges that the legend "Made in Mexico" on the sole of the shoes was effectivly covered up when the skates were attached.

Sport Shoes Inc. has been given 20 days to answer the complaint.

Fair Deal Majorities CAN Be Elected To Congress

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THIRTY-SIX out of the 96 seats in the U. S. Senate become vacant in January, 1951.

A switch of three votes in the Senate in the first session of the 81st Congress would have passed most of the Fair Deal.

All 435 seats in the House become vacant in January, too.

A switch of 20 votes in the House in the first session of the 81st would have passed most of the Fair Deal.

This is why the 1950 Congressional elections are important to labor.

At present, the 36 Senate seats are held by 23 Democrats and 13 Republicans.

The 435 House seats are held by 263 Democrats, 171 Republicans, and one ALP member.

The elections this fall may change the balance.

There'll be a chance to change governors in 34 states, and legislatures in 46 states, too.

In short, except for the offices of President and Vice President and a little less than two-thirds of the Senate, almost the whole political fabric of the nation undergoes the scrutiny of the voters this November.

THEY CALL it an off-year election. Off-year for whom?

1946 was an off-year for labor unions and liberals all over the country. Only 34,410,000 people bothered to vote—far less than half the eligibles. The 80th Congress, elected by those few voters, was one that labor and liberals will long remember—with distaste.

In 1948, 48,883,000 people voted. Harry Truman was re-elected, to "everybody's" surprise — everybody who had enough to eat, a decent house to live in, a good school for his children, and enough security on his job, that is.

The same 48,883,000 people who voted in the Presidential elections also put into office a fairly liberal House and Senate. They swept the 80th "Worst" Congress out. Yet only 52% of the eligibles voted.

WHAT will happen in 1950, the off-year?

If CIO-PAC has anything to do with it, a Fair Deal majority will be returned to both houses of Congress.

In the House, a minimum of 157 districts in 37 states will need close attention. In about half of these districts, there is an opportunity to replace the reactionary incumbent: in the other half, the PAC-supported incumbent must be re-elected.

In the Northeast and Midwest the job is to hold liberal gains. Many of these districts have long histories of going liberal in Presidential years and reactionary in off-years. A total of 107 districts in these regions are classed as marginal, which means that a slight shift either way from the 1948 record would probably change the results.

In the Western states, labor and liberals have the greatest chance of actually picking up new seats in the House. There are 22 crucial districts out of the 35 in the eight Western states; there is an opportunity to defeat 15 reactionary Congressmen and, on the other hand, seven liberals face tough opposition.

POLITICAL yeast is at work in the South. In the last election, 39 Southern reactionaries were elected without opposition.

But this year labor and liberal groups are making strenuous efforts to get effective opposition for all Southern reactionaries. Registration figures, though still low in most Southern states because of bad laws, are on the upgrade.

The situation on candidates is still fluid, and local PAC's have made very few endorsements as yet, but everywhere there is activity.

A SIGNIFICANT development is the increasing cooperation between CIO and the AFL League for Political Education. In Connecticut, New York, Ohio, and Utah there are excellent, functioning United Labor Committees working state-wide.

In other states, such as Oregon, California, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, similar groups are operating informally. Thousands of such committees have been set up on a city or county basis.

Because of their state-wide field and national importance, the Senate races attract the most attention, though the outcome of all 1950 races is vital.

The Southern Senate races are mentioned in a separate story.

Elsewhere in the nation, interest centers primarily on:

The June 6 Democratic primaries in **California**, where Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas will seek the Senatorial nomination against incumbent Sheridan Downey.

The **Illinois** situation, where Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas will face strong opposition from former Rep. Everett Dirksen (R).

Utah, where incumbent Elbert Thomas (D), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, will run in the Democratic primaries against former Governor Maw, and the victor will probably face Wallace Bennett (R), former president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Pennsylvania, where Senate Majority Whip Francis J. Myers will have a tough fight against strong Republican opposition. Gov. Duff (R) and Rep. John C. Kunkel have announced they will seek the Republican nomination against Myers.

Wisconsin, where there will be opposition to Senator Alexander Wiley (R).

Connecticut, where two Democratic senators, Brian McMahon and William Benton, both are up for re-election and will be strenuously opposed.

Ohio, where Robert A. Taft (R), leader of the Dixiegop coalition, will face the winner of the Democratic primaries on May 2.

All Senate contests will be dramatic as the candidates emerge.

PAC Candidates Do Quite Well

The first 1950 political returns from the South came in on Jan. 24 and showed just what a determined fight by labor and liberal groups can do.

Mayor Delesseps S. Morrison of New Orleans, foe of reactionary Gov. Earl Long, was assured of re-election when he won the Democratic nomination by a two-to-one majority over four opponents.

In the same race, PAC-supported candidates won 24 out of 29 contests for city positons, including a majority of the city council, and two more were so close as to call for runoffs.

The total votes cast, 185,165, represented nearly 90% of registered voters. Of these, about 26,000 were Negroes, the largest number to go to the polls since Reconstruction days.

All of this bodes ill for reactionary Congressman Edward F. Hebert, since New Orleans is in his district.

THIS BIRD IS ALWAYS WORRIED ABOUT THINGS — BUT WHEN IT'S TIME TO REGISTER AND VOTE, HE ALWAYS GETS LOST. DON'T BE A LOST-RICH!

Give a BUCK to PAC
REGISTER! VOTE!

A SKIP-MUNK IS A GUY WHO'S NEVER THERE WHEN YOU WANT HIM TO REGISTER SO HE CAN VOTE.

DON'T BE A SKIP-MUNK!

Give a BUCK to PAC
REGISTER! VOTE!

How Many Wil

Your Senator Up For Re-election in 1950 is:	*In 1944 The Total Vote Was:*	Your Sen. Won by:
Ala., Lister Hill, D	*247,749*	160,621
Ariz,. Carl Hayden, D	*130,226*	50,444
Ark., J. W. Fulbright, D	*214,441*	150,557
Calif., Sheridan Downey, D	*3,305,234*	151,602
Colo., Eugene Milliken, R	*494,888*	63,075
Conn., Brien McMahon, D	*828,497*	38,968
William Benton, D	*	
Fla., Claude Pepper, D	*470,943*	200,537
Ga., Walter George, D	*272,569*	unopposed
Idaho, Glen Taylor, D	*209,469*	4,723
Henry C. Dworshak, R	*	
Ill., Scott W. Lucas, D	*3,913,926*	217,230
Ind., Homer Capehart, R	*1,651,385*	21,723
Iowa, B. Hickenlooper, R	*1,021,687*	29,734
Kan., Harry M. Darby, R	*	
Ky., Garrett Withers, D	*	
La., Russell Long, D	*	
Md., Millard Tydings, D	*558,430*	131,020
Mo., Forrest Donnell, R	*1,559,103*	1,988
Nev., Pat McCarran, D	*52,411*	8,779
N. H., Charles Tobey, R	*217,057*	4,041
N. Y., Herbert Lehman, D	*	
N. C., Clyde R. Hoey, D	*759,850*	307,776
Frank P. Graham, D	*	
N. D., Milton Young, R	*210,422*	25,572
Ohio, Robert A. Taft, R	*2,983,219*	17,999
Okla., Elmer Thomas, D	*702,394*	81,629
Ore., Wayne Morse, R	*443,235*	94,955
Pa., Francis Myers, D	*3,730,277*	23,724
R. I., Edward L. Leahy, D	*	
S. C., Olin Johnston, D	*101,736*	91,322
S. D., Chan Gurney, R	*227,447*	63,049
Utah, Elbert Thomas, D	*248,280*	49,216
Vt., George Aiken, R	*123,248*	38,958
Wash., W. G. Magnuson, D	*819,879*	87,657
Wis., Alexander Wiley, R	*1,256,480*	97,369

* This Senator appointed or elected since 1944.

Eighteen States Will Al

THIS YEAR, in critically important races, 34 governors will be up for election, and all or part of 46 state legislatures will be changed by the voters.

The state contests are of more than usual importance in 1950, because upon these legislatures and governors will fall the task of carving up the states in line with the finding of the 1950 census. They may, if they choose, set up all new Congressional districts.

The way it looks now, 18 states will show enough of a population difference to warrant re-districting. Depending on what the voters do this year, this may take the form of an honest reapportionment of Congressional districts or it may lead to some of the sorriest gerrymandering ever seen.

(Funk and Wagnall's Collegiate Dictionary: "Gerrymander (N). An unnatural or arbitrary redistricting of a state or county.")

Eleven of these states will lose a total of 14 Congressmen and seven will pick up an equal number, according to a survey based on the 1948 estimated census and compiled by the staff director of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

The 11 which stand to lose are Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

The five southern states and Illinois, Missouri and Oklahoma each will lose one Congressman apiece, it appears. Pennsylvania will lose two and New York will drop three.

The population shift which has brought this about has been westward. *California stands to gain the amazing total of eight new Representatives. Oregon and Washington pick up one each, as do Florida, Indiana and Michigan.*

THE ONLY two states not electing a portion of their legislatures this year are New Jersey and Virginia, which, according to this tain the same gressmen.

The govern be hard-foug with 18 Dem publicans inv

Gov. Thoma of New York, tial candidate is running ag cratic candi may be Rep velt Jr.

And Gov. D ning mate, (R.) of Cali ably will seek the Democrati Roosevelt, sq

PAC-indorse (D.), former be opposed b non (R.) in C

Gov. "Hu (D), son of may tangle Ellis Arnall since the sta

Here Is The CIO-

CIO-PAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS (l. to r.): Frank Rosenblum, ACW Secretary-Treasurer; Jacob Potofsky, ACW President; Emil Mazey, UAW Secretary-Treasurer; Walter Reuther, UAW Pesident; James B. Carey, CIO Secretary-Treasurer, and administative committee chairman, IUE; Philip Murray, CIO President, Steelworkers Jack Kroll, PAC director; David J. urer and also Secretary-Treasurer C. W. Werkau, CWA Secretary-Treasu

Vote This Year?

Or a margin of:	But only this many eligibles voted:	*In 1950 this many can vote:*	How many will vote?
64.8%	15%	*1,564,000*	?
38.7%	32%	*404,000*	
70.2%	20%	*1,100,000*	
4.6%	50%	*7,385,000*	
12.7%	68%	*721,000*	
4.7%	65%	*1,445,000*	
42.6%	28%	*1,538,000*	
—	13%	*1,917,000*	
2.3%	67%	*318,000*	
5.6%	76%	*6,014,000*	?
1.3%	70%	*2,659,000*	
2.9%	66%	*1,735,000*	
		1,333,000	
		1,618,000	
		1,525,000	
23.5%	37%	*1,418,000*	
.1%	62%	*2,649,000*	
16.8%	44%	*95,000*	
1.9%	68%	*376,000*	
		10,236,000	?
40.5%	14%	*2,090,000*	
12.2%	68%	*332,000*	
.6%	63%	*5,345,000*	
11.6%	53%	*1,452,000*	
21.4%	50%	*1,242,000*	
.6%	60%	*7,324,000*	
		513,000	
89.8%	20%	*1,039,000*	
27.7%	62%	*387,000*	
19.8%	61%	*386,000*	?
31.6%	61%	*240,000*	
10.7%	54%	*1,814,000*	
7.7%	62%	*2,190,000*	

Liberals Face Dixiecrats In Early South Fights

THE FIRST decisions in 1950's Congressional and state elections will be made in the Southern states, since the South has early primaries, as a rule, and the primaries, for all practical purposes, determine the outcome of the elections.

The primary fights this year will be intense, because the South's traditional "one-party" political operation is charging, through the activity of liberal groups, into a "two-party" primary race in state after state.

It all takes place on the "Democratic" ticket, but the shadings of Southern "Democratic" opinion go all the way from J. Strom Thurmond, governor of South Carolina, who ran for President on the States' Rights (Dixiecrat) ticket, to Frank Graham, newly appointed Senator from North Carolina, a staunch Fair Dealer and a former public member of the War Labor Board.

THE PARADE starts off May 2, when Alabama and Florida have their primaries.

In **Alabama,** there are nine Congressional districts, of which five currently are held by active members of the Dixiegop coalition. Sen. Lister Hill, who was supported by labor in 1944, faces a tough fight. PAC-indorsed Gov. James E. Folsom cannot, by state law, succeed himself, which leaves the field wide open.

Liberal groups working to find and elect candidates in Alabama are up against a poll tax which not only requires payment of $1.50 a year but says that any and all delinquent poll taxes, up to a total of $36.00, must be paid.

All poll taxes are due a full three months before the primary. Would-be voters also must register, and to register they must be accompanied by two qualified voters. Under this system, only 14% of Alabama's potential 1,564,000 voters cast their ballots in 1948, a Presidential year.

In **Florida,** PAC-supported Sen. Claude Pepper faces heavy opposition from conservative Rep. George Smathers. The six-man Florida delegation to the House probably will be increased to seven by the 1950 census. Florida has no poll tax; registration for the primary runs to April 1. There is no gubernatorial election this year. In 1948, 39% of eligibles voted.

North Carolina's primaries come on May 27.

The two North Carolina Senators, of opposite opinions on almost every issue, are both up for re-election this year. One is Frank Graham, mentioned above; the other, reactionary Clyde R. Hoey. Graham was appointed to fill an unexpired term. Hoey was elected in 1944 by a wide margin, but with only 14% of eligibles voting.

All 12 North Carolina representatives are seeking re-elec tion.

There is no poll tax in North Carolina, but the state's registration laws are tough. The law permits counties to call for new registration at intervals, and this year approximately three out of every four counties have done so. North Carolina citizens may register only on three days of the year—the three Saturdays within the two-week period April 29-May 13.

ARKANSAS' primaries are on July 25, but in order to vote on that day, the registrant must have paid his poll tax by Oct. 1, **1949,** nearly a year earlier. Sen. J. W. Fulbright is up for re-election. He has a fairly spotty record. All seven Arkansas Representatives are candidates for re-election. Only 22% of the state's potential 1,100,000 voters cast a ballot in 1948; only 20% in 1944.

On July 11 come the **South Carolina** primaries.

Sen. Olin Johnston, of South Carolina, who was supported by labor in 1944, will be opposed by Dixiecrat Gov. Thurmond, while former Secy. of State James F. Byrnes tries to replace Thurmond as governor. Of the six-man South Carolina House delegation, only one has a liberal record.

In South Carolina, the only primary registration is "enrollment on the party books," and the poll tax of $1 is payable only for voting in the general election, but whatever the apparent ease of becoming a voter, only about one in every three eligibles was "enrolled" in 1948.

Th wide-open **Texas** primaries are on July 22.

Gov. Allan Shivers and the 21-man Texas House delegation are up, including House Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Texas has no registration at all. The poll tax must be paid by Jan. 31, or six months before the primaries, however. In 1948, nearly 40% of Texas' millions paid their poll taxes. A referendum to repeal the tax was defeated last fall, by a narrow margin, in a light vote.

TENNESSEE'S primaries are Aug. 3.

Gov. Gordon Browning, anti-Crump and PAC-supported, will face opposition. Tennessee's 10-man House delegation will be in a free-for-all. Three of the Representatives have consistently bad labor records, but the caliber of the delegation has improved measurably. For instance, Tennessee was the only Southern state where a majority of the Congressmen voted against the proposed power grab by the Dixiegop Rules Committee.

There is a poll tax of $1 to $2 in Tennessee, for the general election only; women and veterans were exempted under a law passed by the last (anti-Crump) session of the legislature. The state elections are particularly important this year. The new legislature will redistrict, since Tennessee stands to lose one Congressman after the 1950 census; it will also be called on to approve the first revisions to the outmoded State constitution since it was written in the 1870's.

On Aug. 8 come the primaries in **Mississippi** and **Virginia.** Five of Mississippi's six Congressmen are up for re-election. Included is the infamous John F. Rankin.

A poll tax of $2 must be paid in Mississippi for two consecutive years before the would-be voter may cast his ballot, and these payments must be made on the due date each year and cannot be combined. The due date this year is Feb. 1. Under this set-up, Rankin was elected by 16,800 votes, with no opposition, in 1948, although there were 2,183,796 people in the state in 1940 and nearly 312,000 in Rankin's district.

Virginia's nine-man House delegation, including only one liberal, is up for re-election.

A VIRGINIA voter has to pay a poll tax of $1.50 a year, before May 1, and delinquent taxes up to $4.99 also must be paid. In addition, the would-be voter must go before the registrar and write correctly the answers to a list of questions set forth in the state constitution. Until two years ago the voter could at least take the list of questions with him; now, the Attorney General has ruled that the voter must remember the questions as well as the answers.

In 1949, only 35.3% of potential Virginia voters were able to register.

Louisiana's primaries are Aug. 29.

Sen. Russell Long and the eight Louisiana Representatives will provide a political slug-fest unmatched in recent years. (See story elsewhere on this page.)

Louisiana has no poll tax, but registration must be renewed every eight years, and this is the year. Hours of registration, except in the 30 days prior to July 30, the final date, are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and there is no provisions for mobile registrars. In 1948, only 35.3% of the state's potential voters registered and only 28% voted.

(As a result of the intensive efforts being put on by labor-liberal groups, however, registration in New Orleans Parish in less than one year has come within 2000 of the 209,000 registered in the entire eight years previous.)

Finally, **Georgia's** primary is Sept. 13, although registration in Fulton Co. (Atlanta) must be completed by May 6.

Sen. Walter F. George, anti-Fair Deal chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is up for re-election, as are nine out of the 10 Representatives, most of whom are reactionary. Gov. "Hummon" Talmadge's term also expires this year.

Georgia has no poll tax, and the effective date of its strangling new registration law has been postponed for two years, so the outlook for voter registration is good. In 1948, 67% of the potential voters were registered, though only 22% voted.

er Congressional Districts

stimate, will re- umber of Con-

ship races will and colorful, ats and 16 Re- ed.

E. Dewey (R.) feated Presiden- 1944 and 1948, and the Demo- against him nklin D. Roose-

ey's former run- Earl Warren nia, very prob- election against andidate, James f FDR.

Chester Bowles A director, will rmer Gov Shan- necticut.

on" Talmadge d-Gallus Gene," h former Gov. D.) in Georgia, ttorney general has declared them both eligible to run.

Gov. William S. Beardsley (R.) of **Iowa,** who was elected with PAC support, is running again; his opposition is not settled.

Gov. Paul A. Dever (D.) of **Massachusetts,** also elected with PAC support, will face tough Republican opposition, as yet unnamed.

PAC-indorsed G. Mennen Williams (D.) of **Michigan** also faces a fight; his opposition is still smarting from his "surprise" election.

The **Ohio** voters, who will decide whether to retire Sen. Robert A. Taft (R.), will also decide whether to keep Gov. Frank Lausche (D.).

In **Oregon,** State Senator Richard Neuberger (D.), well-known liberal author, may run against Gov. Douglas McKay (R.).

The **Pennsylvania** situation is wide open. At least a half-dozen candidates have announced they will be in the Republican race for governor. On the Democratic slate two have announced. Gov. James H. Duff and Rep. John C. Kunkel are seeking the Republican nomination for Senate. Senate Majority Whip Francis J. Myers has announced his candidacy for re-election.

Gov. John O. Pastore of **Rhode Island,** the first state governor publicly to go on record against the Taft-Hartley law, is up for re-election.

Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of **South Carolina,** Dixiecrat candidate for President in 1948, will run against Sen. Olin Johnston (D.); former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes has announced his candidacy for the governorship on an anti-Fair Deal platform.

PAC-indorsed Gordon Browning (D.) of **Tennessee** faces a fight from the remains of the Crump machine.

These are only a few of the governorship contests of importance.

AC Executive Board

resident and chairman of PAC Board; Donald, Steelworkers Secretary-Treas- RAC; Joseph Beirne, CWA President; ; Emil Rieve, TWUA Pesident; William S. Pollock, TWUA Secretary-Treasurer; and L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers President. Not shown: Desmond Walker, Rubber Workers Secretary-Treasurer. (No picture available.) The PAC Board will have a dinner meeting on Feb. 14, same day as the CIO Executive Board convenes.

'Chamber Of Horrors' Warns Of Miracle Cures

By WILLIAM WEISS

A NUMBER of unethical businessmen and self-styled inventors have operated successfully for years on Barnum's theory that "there's a sucker born every minute."

They have offered—and sold—"miracle" cures for rheumatism, cancer, arthritis and fallen arches.

They have marketed fantastic mechanical contrivances "guaranteed" to eliminate nearly every human ailment.

They not only have cheated the public out of money but have also impaired the health and even caused the death of gullible customers.

High on their "sucker list" are the working men and women of the nation. Persons with annual incomes of $3000 and less are regarded by many of the gyps as the best prospects for many of their worthless gadgets.

Nobody knows just how much Americans spend annually on phony "health improving" mechanical and electrical contraptions but the figure must run into the millions of dollars.

Some of the gadgets are simple and inexpensive. Others resemble Rube Goldberg creations and are costly.

THERE'S A governmental agency which cracks down whenever possible on the handlers of the "cure-alls." It's the Food and Drug Administration, which maintains a fantastic "Chamber of Horrors" in Washington.

I went over to the "Chamber" recently to find out what the "sucker list boys" try to palm off on the public.

One of the most amazing fakes shown me was the "spectro-chrome," a worthless machine which enjoyed wide popularity until FDA inspectors caught up with the "inventor," "Doctor" Dinshah Ghadiali of Bombay, India.

His mysterious outfit consisted of a metal box mounted on an adjustable stand. Inside the box were a 1000-watt lamp and a fan to keep it cool. Light from the lamp shows through an aperture into which various colored panes of glass are inserted.

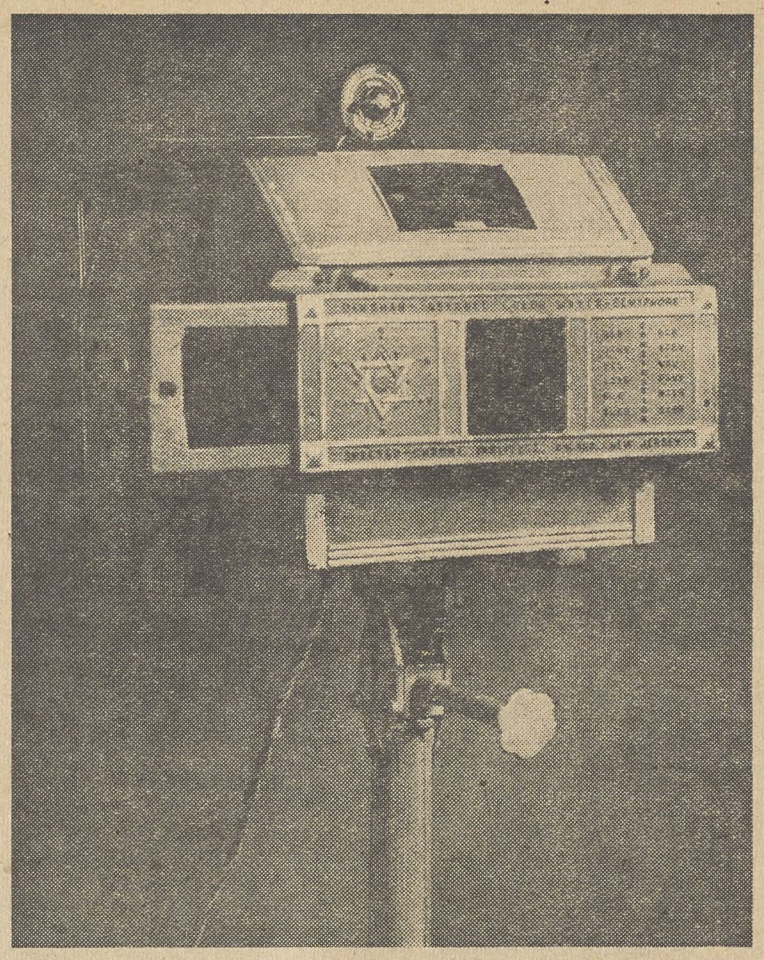
Poor Ad!

When the "inventor" of a "high frequency" machine to cure arthritis was summoned to court to answer FDA charges of fraud, he himself was so crippled with arthritis that he had to testify from a wheel chair. He was unable even to raise his arm to take the oath!

Suppose a prospective "patient" had diabetes. The "Doctor" would instruct him to expose his body to alternate yellow and magenta rays at certain specific times of day or night. An elaborate chart furnished with each machine points out the time at which the rays are "most effective." For example, if the time table called for a yellow ray at 4 p.m. and the user jumped the gun and used it at 3 p.m. he could expect little or no benefit, the chart said.

In addition the diabetic was advised by "Dr." Ghadiali to give up insulin if it had been prescribed by an authentic physician and to eat foods with a heavy starch content.

Purple light was supposed to decrease sexual activity, white light to increase it. Venereal diseases could be cured in early stages by green light but advanced cases required a series of yellow light flashes, the "Doctor" claimed.



THE "SPECTRO-CHROME" (above) is on exhibit at the Food and Drug Administration's "Chamber of Horrors" in Washington, D. C. The maker claimed it cured any disease by shining colored lights on the patient. Over 9000 of these worthless machines were leased to ailing individuals for $90 a year before the "inventor" was finally convicted, fined $20,000 and sentenced to three years in jail.

THE "MECHANICAL HEART" for which this FDA employe is an attractive backdrop was supposed to cure toothache, nervousness, burns, fallen arches, broken noses, but it did none of these things. It consisted of a dry cell battery, a small buzzer coil and attachments to apply electrical currents to various parts of the body. Hundreds of these gadgets were sold at about $300 each.

"DR." Ghadiali, possessor of self-bestowed M.E., D. C., and ph. D. degrees in addition to his M.D., claimed his machine would cure any human ailment, including cancer and tuberculosis. "You don't need a diagnosis," he told his victims, "just tell me where you hurt. The machine will do the rest."

As fantastic as it may seem, more than 9000 of these contraptions were leased to individuals at $90 a year before FDA secured a conviction. The "doctor" was fined $20,000 and sentenced to three years in jail.

According to FDA "Chamber of Horror" attendants, an incident occurred during the spectro-chrome trial which indicates how honest but gullible persons are sometimes willing to testify how they have been benefitted by use of such phony gadgets.

A former "patient" took the stand and solemnly stated, "I had fits all my life until Dr. Ghadiali cured me. His spectro-chrome stopped my fits. I feel fine."

Whereupon the witness stiffened, collapsed on the floor and began frothing at the mouth!

"CHAMBER" attendants pointed out another "miraculous" gadget which, according to the attached label, "would absolutely cure bronchial troubles, sinus conditions, burns, injuries and illnesses in general."

It was a small glass tube containing barium chloride in a metal container about the size of a 5 cent lead pencil. While an ordinary pencil would have just as much curative powers, this little item was more expensive. It cost $300!

No need even to point this device at any part of the anatomy to benefit from its claimed healing powers. It was designed to be hung around the neck and, in some cases, likely remained there until the patient was dead!

Over in one corner of the "Chamber" was what appeared at first glance to be a poor man's Turkish bath. This, I was told, came complete with plumbing connections, a portable generator and cabinet in which the person seeking to be cured of arthritis, diabetes, lung abscess or jaw decay, seated himself.

Fumes from drugs heated on the generator circulated through the cabinet and were positively guaranteed "to cure all or any of the above ailments."

It was designed, the accompanying booklet stated, "especially for hopeless cases" or for "whatever is wrong." The inventor said it was worth much more than the "modest price," $2200.

VICTIMS OF colds, bronchitis, asthma, neuritis and kidney disorders who preferred to be shaken and jolted back to health had their choice of various elaborate "chamber" exhibits.

One of these, a large box-like affair costing $6500 featured a mattress with concealed heavy springs. When the springs released the occupant would be tossed up toward the roof of the box. Corrugated vibrating rubber side pads massaged him on the way down.

Another exerciser "guaranteed" success and cure by the use of "dancing atoms." A third, a combination oscillator and roller, sold for $1840.

In the event a "quick cure" applicant showed a preference for electrical devices, he had a choice of several contraptions, all equally worthless. One of these, which cost $1500, consisted of an inverted induction coil installed in a second-hand cabinet. The coil produced an electric shock to the patient by means of terminal pads and was particularly effective, according to the circular, in treatment of cancer.

ONE OF THE most primitive of the exhibits is a round "patty-cake" like ordinary concrete disk, termed by its modest inventor, "Farmer Brown's Master Cell."

Immersed in drinking water for 72 hours, it was supposed to impart the secret of life. Cows which drank this water would become calves on the spot, and old chickens, after two or three gargles, became pullets again, the inventor said.

'Faith!'

FDA enforcement agents frequently come in contact with pathetic cases when they attempt to seize fraudulent devices from people who believe they have benefited from their use. One woman, protesting a seizure said, "You must not take it away. It helped me. It helped my husband. It helped my mother. She just died last week."

Crops such as corn, sprinkled with the water would have a phenomenal yield, "Farmer Brown" claimed. It was leased, not sold, for $10 a year.

Although even the most gullible individual might have been expected to gag on this one, strangely enough interstate distribution soon followed newspaper publicity concerning the "cell" and the elixir of youth it was claimed to produce.

A Federal Court Judge was unconvinced however, and issued an injunction forbidding Brown to ship the "cell" in interstate commerce.

MANY OTHER exhibits of fake devices are on display at Food and Drug Administration headquarters, most of them designed to victimize innocent people searching frantically for a "short cut" cure for bodily ills.

The number and scope of the unscrupulous men who prey on the gullibility of these unfortunates would be greatly increased were it not for the constant vigilance of the Food and Drug Administration, which is part of the Federal Security Agency.

Almost 43 years ago, the first comprehensive national food and drug law was enacted by Congress. The law, and its successor, the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938 have been of inestimable value in protecting American consumers and conscientious manufacturers. In addition, the laws have contributed immeasurably to the improvement of the quality and honest labeling of the nation's food, drug and cosmetics.

Americans owe a debt of gratitude to FDA law enforcement officers. These men are highly trained specialists, experts in detecting cases of attempted fraud—whether it be in the misbranding of a product, the tracing of a disguised shipment of contaminated food or the investigation of a suspicious appearing mechanical "cure all" contraption.

Vets Warned Of Gyps

As the first of the $2800 million insurance dividend money goes out to 16 million World War veterans, they have been warned by the Better Business Bureaus of all major cities to look out for gyps. The warning is designed to protect the veterans from buying, particularly, dubious oil and mining stocks, unseen real estate, partnerships in nebulous businesses, agencies for merchandise that won't sell, wildcat insurance, and courses in "gyp" schools.

FEPC Foes In House Act Like Reds In Unions

By GERVASE N. LOVE

CONGRESSIONAL backing and filing over the Fair-Employment Practices Commission bill last week was for all the world like a union meeting or convention with the Communists on the losing side.

With the Dixiegops replacing the lefties, foes of FEPC forced a broad battle of technicalities that set House parliamentarians to working overtime, in quest of tactics to keep alive a vicious circle. The foes wanted to stall and the friends wanted action, and the parliamentarians, being impartial, served both sides to the point of desperation.

The only accomplishments during the week—and they were both minor and clouded—were the appearance of discharge petitions and a tentatively scheduled showdown vote in the House Rules Committee for Jan. 31.

The Rules Committee provided a major share of the frustration during the week. On Tuesday it refused by a five to five tie vote to bring up the FEPC legislation for House action, the Dixiegop majority scoring a victory. Then Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R., O.) moved for reconsideration on Jan. 26 because two GOP committee members, Rep. James W. Wadsworth (N. Y.) and Rep. Leo E. Allen (Ill.), were not present.

Came Jan. 26 and Wadsworth was still out sick. But he hoped to be back by Jan. 31, so the committee delayed final action and tentatively set a vote for that date. Neither Wadsworth nor Allen has said how he will vote on FEPC, but polls have listed them in opposition to the bill. Many observers believe that when the vote is finally taken, it may end in another tie, this time six to six instead of five to five.

THE APPEARANCE of the petitions, under which the Rules Committee may be forced to discharge a pending bill for House action if 218 signatures are obtained, touched off a tussle between Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D.-L., N. Y.) and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D., N. Y.).

Roosevelt filed his discharge petition Jan. 23. Two days later Powell, author of the bill, filed a second petition, a rarety in House history.

The same day Powell took the floor and in effect accused Roosevelt of filing his petition to further his chances of becoming Governor of New York. Republicans favoring FEPC were refusing to sign the Roosevelt petition, he asserted. Roosevelt's action, he said, was "ill-timed."

The late President's son vigorously denied that either personal or political motives prompted him to file the petition. He offered to withdraw it if Powell would give him a list of Republicans who would not sign the Roosevelt petition, but would sign the Powell petition in sufficient numbers to make it operative. Powell, he observed, seemed "to have a closer connection with the American Labor Party and the Republican Party than I."

"If that does not prove to you, Mr. Powell," he said, "that I have no personal motives in this but to bring FEPC to the floor, then I do not know whatever will prove it to you. Now let's see who really wants FEPC."

Powell said that 64 Republicans joined with Democrats the previous week to block a change in House rules under which the Rules Committee could bottle up legislation at will. Only two of them, he explained, had signed the Roosevelt petition.

WHEN THE rules change was blocked, one of the preliminary parliamentary moves was a motion by Minority Leader Joseph Martin (Mass.) to adjourn. Powell was one of four non-Republicans who voted for the motion, which was defeated. Had it passed, a showdown on the change would have been delayed, and as a result action of FEPC would have been delayed and possibly stalled off until Congress adjourns.

Last Wednesday was "Calendar Wednesday" in the House for the first time in five months. On "Calendar Wednesday" the chairman of any committee can bring to the floor a bill which his group has approved, regardless of its status in the Rules Committee, if it's on the calendar. FEPC adherents forced its revival in their quest for a showdown vote.

So what happened? The committees are called alphabetically. First up was the Armed Services Committee, of which Rep. Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) is chairman. He brought out a bill giving World War II veterans another chance to apply for terminal leave pay, and pushed it through after appropriate debate. Chairman John Lesinski (D., Mich.) of the Labor Committee, was all set, but was still waiting at adjournment. As things stand now he'll probably wait until the middle of March, if not later, before the alphabet gets down to the letter "L."

THE SECOND and fourth Mondays of each month are "discharge days," on which the chairman of a committee can call for House action on a bill his committee has approved, after the Rules Committee has hung on to it for 21 days. Monday of last week was the fourth Monday of January, and FEPC forces were hopeful.

But Speaker Sam Rayburn, a Texan, had nine such bills up. So he ruled in favor of measures giving statehood to Alaska and Hawaii. They held the floor while quorums were called for five times. On each occasion half an hour was devoted to hunting up all the Representatives in the Capitol and getting them on deck. Another half-hour was devoted to a formal roll call. On top of that there was a teller vote, in which members are tallied as they pass between counters. More than three of the five hours the House was in session was spent on the roll calls. Nobody did much talking about Alaska or Hawaii and they'll be taken up again in the future. Seven hours of "discharge day" remained when adjournment was forced over objections of the FEPC forces.

On Jan. 26 another delay was created when the House voted unanimously to bypass the next discharge day, Feb. 13. The Republicans asked for it because so many of them will be out of town in connection with Lincoln's birthday.

Senate Alters, Passes 'Equality' Amendment

THE SENATE last week adopted the Equal Rights amendment to the U. S. Constitution, but a couple of days later friends and foes were still trying to figure out who won.

The amendment, which purports to give equal rights to women, has long been opposed by the CIO because it would mean, in the words of Pres. Philip Murray, "abandoning the great body of laws that protect women workers from exploitation." These include legislation limiting women's working hours, regulating health and other working conditions, securing minimum wages, and social legislation that applies only to women such as maternity aid, widow's pensions and air for dependent children.

But the Senate tacked on a clause that appears to safeguard special legislation protecting women and assuring them of fair treatment. This appeared in effect to nullify the amendment and turn it into an equal status bill—which the Senate rejected shortly before acting on the amendment.

THE AMENDMENT itself, sponsored by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D., Ia.) and 32 other Senators, has been sought by its proponents for 27 years. It reads:

"Equality under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex. Congress and the several states shall have power, within their respective jurisdictions, to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The rider, presented by Sen. Carl Hayden (D. Ariz.), added:

"The provisions of this article shall not be construed to impair any rights, benefits, or exemptions, now or here after conferred by law upon persons of the female sex."

The vote on the amendment was 63 to 19, or eight votes more than the required two-thirds majority. The vote on Hayden's rider was 51 to 31. The measure now goes to the House, where it must win by another two-thirds majority. If approved there it must be ratified by three-fourths of the states within seven years before it becomes part of the Constitution.

Earlier the Senate defeated an equal status bill introduced by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.) which had the support of CIO. This measure would have established a 15-member commission, to be appointed by the President, to review legal discriminations against women and recommend legislation to correct them.

In discussing his bill on the floor, Kefauver maintained that the Equal Rights amendment would eliminate not only such things as minimum wage and maximum hour laws protecting women, but even laws against rape and white slavery. His proposal was defeated by a vote of 18 to 65.

GM, W'house First Rounds To IUE-CIO

THE CIO International Union of Electrical Workers scored smashing victories in its first election fights with the Communist - dominated United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in plants of the industry's largest manufacturers.

In the Newark, O., plant of the Westinghouse Corp., which began operations only recently, the IUE-CIO won collective bargaining rights by a 10 to 1 margin in balloting conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The UE was unable to drum up enough signed membership cards to demonstrate an "interest" and couldn't even get on the ballot. The votes not captured by the IUE-CIO all went for no union.

IUE-CIO then drew first blood in General Electric Co. contests with UE by notching an impressive 3 to 1 victory at the company's Cobourg, Ont., Canada, plant. The election was conducted under Canadian government auspices and represented a clear-cut victory for the CIO affiliate.

"This just shows," said James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and chairman of the IUE-CIO Administrative Committee, "that the workers in General Electric and Westinghouse are sick and disgusted with the UE and are flocking to the IUE-CIO in increasingly large numbers."

In another Canadian election, also conducted by the government, the IUE-CIO won bargaining rights from the UE at the Leland Electric Co., Guelph, Ont., by a substantial 4 to 1 margin.

Steel Union Gets MMSW Canadian Jurisdiction

THE EXECUTIVE Council of the Canadian Congress of Labour at its January meeting in Ottawa granted the jurisdiction in Canada formerly held by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers to the United Steelworkers of America, CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher announced.

The Mine-Mill union was expelled by CCL last October. The CCL temporarily retained jurisdiction for itself pending the recent Executive Council determination. The council decision is subject to confirmation by the membership of the locals affected.

At Washington, D. C., the Mine-Mill union has received a hearing before a committee named by CIO Pres. Murray on charges of following the Communist Party line and failing to follow CIO policy. The committee will report to the CIO Executive Board at a meeting in Washington Feb. 14-15.

"As part of the USA, the workers will continue to have the full support of the CCL as well as the support of the 950,000 members of the USA in Canada and the United States," said Mosher.

"The CCL is confident that the USA, as one of Canada's foremost unions, will provide strong and efficient service to the men in the mines, smelters and plants which were at one time under the jurisdiction of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers."

MOSHER SAID the decision was particularly important to gold miners in the Timmins area, who formerly enjoyed collective bargaining agreements since lost under the old jurisdiction. The CCL reorganized them and is now negotiating for contracts, a task the Steelworkers will take over.

C. H. Millard, Steelworkers national director for Canada, welcomed the new members on behalf of the 50,000 USA members in Canada.

"Our union has already organized completely the iron ore mines in Canada and the United States," he said. "The full resources of our international union will be placed behind the campaign to organize the base metal and gold miners.

"Arrangements will be made to set up a Mine and Smelter Workers division to handle the affairs of the new jurisdiction we have asked to accept. A staff will be recruited from among the miners and smelter workers themselves to organize this relatively unorganized field. Their objective will be to establish union standards in the industry."

THE EXECUTIVE Council also took recognition of increasing unemployment in Canada by voting to establish an organization of the jobless, having direct affiliation with the trade union movement. The step is said by the CCL to be the first of its kind by an established labor organization in any country.

A committee to set up the new group consists of Sam Baron, Montreal, Canadian director of the Textile Workers Union, chairman; Alex McAuslane, Vancouver, Oil Workers; Murray Cotterill, Steelworkers; Joseph Mackenzie, Ontario Federation of Labour, and Donald MacDonald, CCL. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labour and "any other legitimate agency sincerely interested in the welfare of the unemployed" will be asked to cooperate, the council said.

More than 300,000 Canadian workers are now jobless and the number is increasing.

Carey Asks U. S. Approval Of Genocide Convention

CIO SECY.-TREAS. James B. Carey, in a statement read to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, urged American ratification of the United Nations Genocide Convention, which would outlaw the systematic elimination of races and peoples by ruthless governments.

Carey charged that more than 11 million prisoners are contained in Soviet Russia slave labor camps at the present time.

"Both Hitler and Stalin organized the greatest machinery for literally squeezing the blood out of human beings for two purposes," Carey said. "First, to get human energy without pay, and secondly to kill, through overwork, the undesirable people."

"The population of slave labor camps in Germany reached almost 11 million," he continued. "The number of inmates, including those from the Baltic nations in the Siberian slave labor camps, including the salt mines, is certainly higher," he stated.

The Senate Committee is holding hearings on the UN proposal to outlaw genocide, which UN has defined as "a denial of the right of existence to entire human groups and which is the same as the denial of the right to live of individual human beings."

The Carey statement was read by Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO Education and Research Director.

Court Rule Aids 150,000 Unemployed

IN A FAR-REACHING decision, the Ohio Supreme Court has sustained the contention of the Ohio CIO Council in an important unemployment compensation case.

The court, in refusing to grant a writ of prohibition sought by employers' groups, batted down a Big Business attack on jobless workers which the Ohio CIO had labeled as "morally reprehensible and legally unsound."

George D. Geyer of Osborn, Ohio, a restaurant owner and vice president of the Ohio Restaurant Association, had asked the court for a writ of prohibition, which would have compelled the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation to refuse payment of benefits, at the new rate, to those who were unemployed prior to last Aug. 22.

That was the effective date of the new unemployment compensation act, passed by the Legislature, which increased benefits $4 a week and extended the benefit period for an additional four weeks.

Geyer's attorneys, who represent the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and the Ohio Association of Manufacturers, took the position that the increases should only go to those who filed claims after Aug. 22.

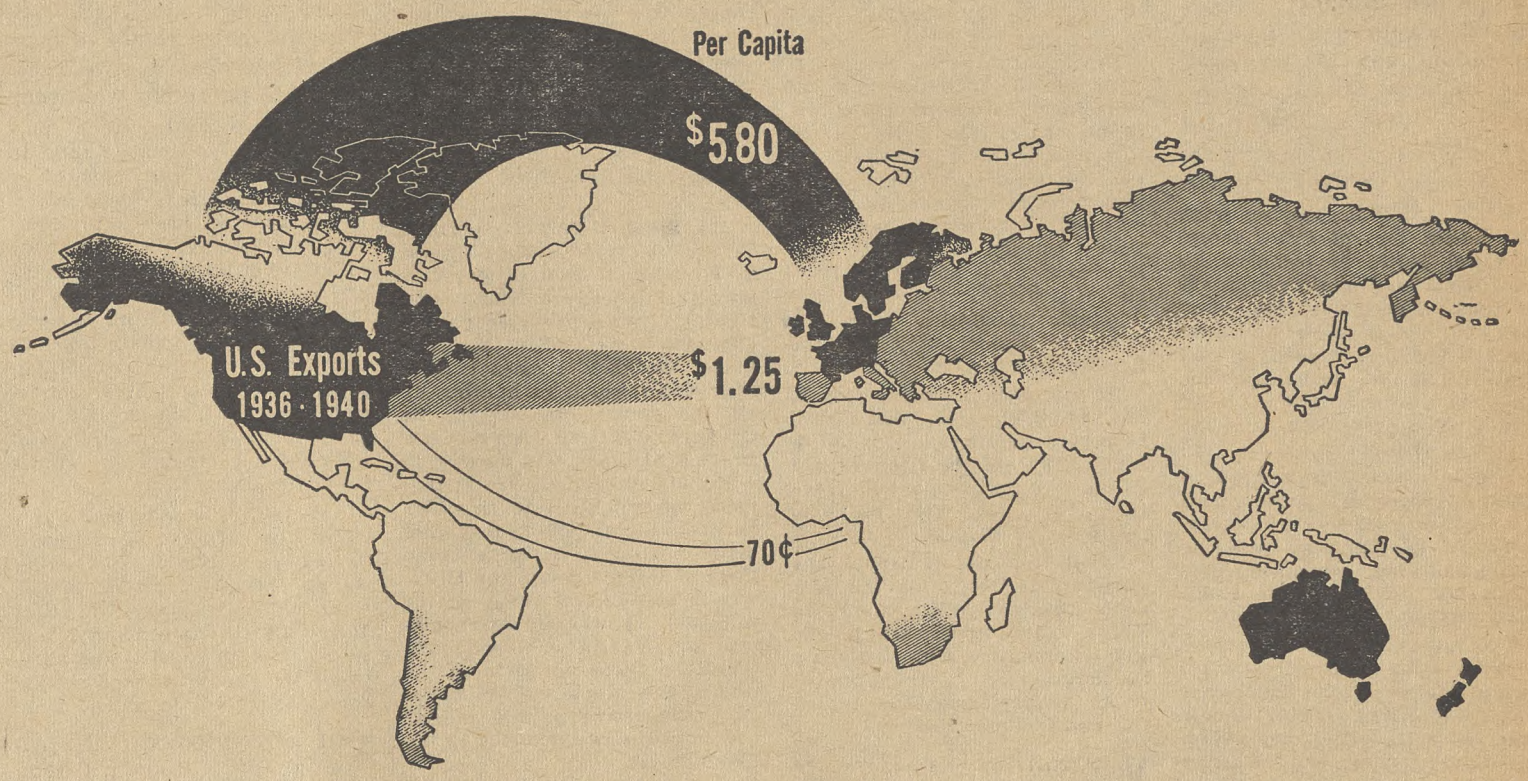
Such a position, the Ohio CIO Council said in a friend-of-the-court brief, "would not only discriminate against a class of working men, but it would discriminate against and penalize those working people who most sorely need the additional benefits. It needs no demonstration to establish that by and large the longer an employe is out of remunerative work, the more he needs additional benefits."

Atty-Gen. Herbert S. Duffy, who carried the brunt of the battle, estimated that 150,000 workers would be affected. These 150,000 had been forced to go without additional compensation, granted them by the Legislature, for the several months the employers' case had been before the courts. Now barring appeals of individual cases, they will receive the increased benefits.

Bucks For PAC Are Knockout Drops To Lick Labor-Hating Dixiegops

State Dept. Pamphlet Shows:

Point Four Will Not Only Help Two-Thirds Of Humanity But Will Provide Jobs in U.S.



AMERICAN exports average $5.80 per person a year to developed nations such as Canada, the British Isles, Western Europe, the Scandanavian countries, Australia and New Zealand.

To nations in the intermediate stage of development, like Spain, Italy, Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, South Africa and some of our South American neighbors, they average $1.25.

But to the underdeveloped areas that make up the rest of the world—most of Central and South America, Africa and Asia—they average but 70c.

Thus the State Dept. dramatizes, with charts and sketches, the cold profit potentialities for this country in making effective Point Four of President Truman's inaugural address in a new pamphlet, "The Point Four Program."

IT WAS NOT dollars and jobs alone or even primarily that led the President to plan on helping economically backward nations to help themselves. The humanitarian motive, the simple hope that the people who live in such countries might have some of the comforts and conveniences that are commonplace to the American worker, was at least an equally important factor—as it was in the thinking of delegates to the 1949 CIO National Convention who indorsed Point Four.

"Only by helping the least fortunate of its members to help themselves," said the President in summarizing Point Four, "can the human family achieve the decent, satisfying life that is the right of all people."

The convention resolution asserted that the mechanical modernization of industry in the undeveloped countries must be matched by the modernization of workers' rights. The techniques and "know-hows" that we must export, it added, have to include the minimum wage, collective bargaining and the joint settlement of grievances, for without them "the program will not achieve the human as well as material gains which are its objective."

CONGRESS was asked in June, 1949, to breath life into Point Four by legislation "to authorize an expanded program of technical assistance for such areas, and an experimental program for encouraging the outflow of private investment beneficial to their economic development."

The original Administration bill was unacceptable to Republicans on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and a compromise drafted by Chairman John Kee (D., W. Va.) has been given bipartisan approval. It was introduced earlier this month.

"The aid needed falls roughly into two categories," says the pamphlet. "Technical, to improve food production, health, education and productive skills; and financial, to develop transportation, communications, water control and productive industries.

"Millions of people in Africa, the Near and Far East, Central and South America, and the islands of the Caribbean and South Pacific have in recent years awakened to the possibility of a better life, and are looking to the United States and other democratic nations, both directly and through the United Nations, to help them start on the upward climb.

"The President's leadership assures them that they are not looking in vain. The first year of Point Four will prepare the foundation and set in motion a vast human enterprise extending far into the future."

THE STATE Dept. brochure shows how the two-thirds of the human race occupying underdeveloped areas actually live—"ill-clothed, ill-housed, and enfeebled by disease and hunger," and illiterate.

"With modern technical instruction and capital investment working hand-in-hand, the transition from a primitive agricultural economy can be made gradually to a more productive economy," the State Dept. pointed out on the basis of experience.

"The necessary steps are the training of a labor force and the modernization of farming, followed by the establishment of industries that can use small factories economically, such as cement plants, textile factories and hand tool factories.

"Accompanying the gradual process, it may be necessary to undertake the development of roads, railroads and waterways, power plants, irrigation projects, extractive plants to assure a flow of raw materials, and establishment of channels of distribution. Only then will a country be ready to undertake industrialization, a goal which must be reckoned in terms of many preparatory years."

The U.S. and UN technical cooperation programs will cost about $35,000,000 the first year. The U.S. hopes to promote a heavy flow of private investment funds abroad.

(Ed. Note: If the underdeveloped areas could be developed only to half the point already reached by the United States, the demand for American goods produced by American workers would be limited only by this country's productive facilities—and jobs should be plentiful for an indefinite period.)

FCC's Denial Of Radio Licenses To 2 Papers Upheld

THE U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals last week upheld the right of the Federal Communications Commission to deny radio licenses to newspaper companies it found indulged in monopolistic practices.

The appeals were taken by the Mansfield (O.) Journal Co. and the Lorain (O.) Journal Co., which are owned and controlled by the same stockholders. Both applied for the right to operate radio stations.

The FCC refused a radio station license to the owners because it found that the Mansfield Journal, only paper in its community, "coerced" advertisers by forcing them to accept exclusive advertising contracts with it and not to advertise through the city's only radio station, WMAN. In addition, the FCC found, the newspaper refused to publish WMAN's programs and made no comment about the station unless it was unfavorable.

The conclusion the FCC drew from its findings was that this conduct was aimed at suppressing competition and monopolizing mass advertising and news dissemination. Such practices, the FFC held, were "likely to continue and be reinforced" by operation of a radio station and would be against the public interest.

The newspapers in their appeals maintained the FCC infringed upon the freedom of the press, went beyond its powers by studying their competitive activities, and in effect found them guilty of a crime without trial.

In an opinion by Judge George T. Washington, however, the appellate court held that the FCC acted fully within its jurisdiction.

"I know it's silly of me to ask but didn't I see you two men in the cab of the engine of this train when we left Grand Central?"

Potofsky, Rieve Hail 75c Minimum

THE 75c minimum wage which became effective Jan. 25 is a token of "economic liberation and advancement for millions of Americans," Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Minimum Wage Committee, said in welcoming the increase from 40 cents an hour.

While the new rate is "a severe blow against any renewal of sweatshop practices," the CIO will continue to work for eventual advance to $1.00 an hour with universal coverage under the law, he added.

"We in the CIO express our gratitude," said Potofsky, who is president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, "to President Truman, to Labor Secy. Maurice Tobin and to that large group of forward-looking Senators and Representatives who fought a valiant legislative campaign in behalf of the improved wage law.

"The Administration, through this action, has clearly shown its adherence to the platform of the 1948 campaign; that great liberal document attracted the support of millions of wage-earners throughout the nation.

"It is, in fact, a tribute to the effectiveness of American unionism that only 1½ million workers in interstate commerce will have their wages increased through the application of the new minimum wage. Through the collective bargaining process, unions have won basic wages far in advance of 75 cents an hour for the great majority of American workers.

"Were it not for the effectiveness of the collective bargaining process, our wage level today would be far lower and the degree of exploitation in American industry far more serious.

"In behalf of the CIO, with its millions of members, I pledge continuing activity to constantly achieve a better balance between the wages of American workers and increasing productive efficiency of our great industrial machinery.

"I also pledge to the millions of workers in the lowest income brackets that we in the CIO will work unceasingly for further improvement and extension of the coverage of the Federal Wage Hour Law. We will not give up the struggle until poverty is banished from the American scene."

Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union described the legislation as "the greatest single safeguard against depression erected since the end of the war" but like Potofsky claimed the minimum should be set at $1.

President Truman hailed the law as "a measure dictated by justice . . . founded on the belief that full human dignity requires at least a minimum level of economic sufficiency and security."

Probe Of Segregation

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (Rep.-L. N. Y.) has introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of segregation and discrimination in the armed services as the basis of race, creed, color or national origin. Javits asked for a special committee of 19, to report by June 1. In support of his request, Javits said "nothing could be more useful as propaganda material to the Communists than the persistent charges of segregation and discrimination."

Story of Store's Labor Dispute Costs Paper Heavy Ad Loss

THE PORTLAND Oregonian, one of the Northwest's largest newspapers, is learning the hard way that not everybody agrees a newspaper's job is to print the news as it comes.

It printed a detailed account of the intermediate report of Thomas Wilson, NLRB examiner, finding the Meier & Frank Co., a large department store and the newspaper's heaviest advertising space purchaser, guilty of unfair labor practices in a dispute involving an AFL clerk's union.

The store promptly pulled out the bulk of its advertising, including about 7½ pages already in type.

The Portland Journal, which printed a less detailed account of Wilson's findings, just as promptly found its columns bulging with Meier & Frank ads it had previously sought in vain.

Labor and liberal organizations promptly leaped to the Oregonian's defense and accused the store of an attack on the free press.

THE CIO Portland Newspaper Guild, representing editorial employes of both papers and also Journal circulation workers, hit at the "use of economic pressure" by Meier & Frank and warned that "news suppressed or warped to please an advertiser is not news."

"A threat of economic power by an advertiser against a newspaper," said the Guild in a resolution, "is a danger not only to the newspaper directly affected but also to all others in the area beyond."

The store has long resisted the clerks' union efforts to organize its employes. Following the loss of an NLRB election the union filed charges of unfair labor practices, including intimidation of employes.

Wilson in his intermediate report found the firm has acted unfairly by questioning employes in regard to their union membership or sentiment and in forbidding solicitation of membership in a discriminatory fashion.

The trial examiner recommended that the store be required to cease interfering with efforts of the employes to organize, that interrogation be prohibited and that the ban on solicitation be ended until a reasonable and nondiscriminatory regulation, aimed at preventing interference with store operation, be set up.

The first stories carried were in effect a preview of Wilson's findings. The Journal printed a brief summary, the Oregonian a more detailed account which included the background and statements by the principals. The next day Meier & Frank cancelled several Oregonian advertisements already in type.

A COUPLE of days later the text of the trial examiner's report was made public and the Oregonian published an account. More ads were cancelled the same day. The Journal bypassed the story in its city edition and then ran a follow-up on its original story to the effect that some charges would be dropped. This was based on Wilson's finding that Aaron M. Frank, president of the company, was within his rights in making a speech opposing the union.

The Oregonian published a Page 1 statement briefly outlining the situation in which it stated that Meier & Frank had not informed the newspaper of the reason for "this sudden and drastic curtailment of space."

"As a matter of traditional policy," the statement said, "the Oregonian strives to report the news completely, impartially and without fear or favor. The Oregonian will continue to do so. We invite the patronage of those who approve this policy."

FRANK FLOUNDERED badly in his attempts to justify his position. At first he told the United Press that the space cut was due to snow. The next day, when reminded that the store's Journal advertising had jumped remarkably, he withdrew that statement and replaced it with one saying that the placing of ads had nothing to do with the publication of news.

He also spoke vaguely about experiments with "new techniques" in advertising, then relapsed into silence when asked to reconcile his statement with the cancellation of many columns of advertising already in type.

Editor & Publisher, weekly publication of the newspaper industry, rose to the situation nobly and with enviable finesse. It succeeded in staunchly defending the Oregonian and at the same time raising not the faintest shadow of condemnation against the Journal.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The California State CIO Council charter has been revoked. The committee designated to hear charges made its report to Pres. Murray, citing flagrant abuses of authority and violation of CIO policy by the officers of the Council.

Pres. Murray ordered the revocation of the California State CIO Council charter on Jan. 25, 1950. Richard Leonard was appointed coordinator of the affairs of the Council in the interest of the CIO membership in California and in conformity with CIO policy. Brother Leonard will have the assistance of an advisory committee of 20 leaders and members of CIO affiliates within the State.

The ex-officers of the Council resorted to various means of subterfuge in an attempt to delay the hearings, but these attempts did not work. In the findings of the committee, the Council's own record, taken from the letters, statements and publications, was the basis of conviction. These ex-officers had used the Council to achieve their own ends, they supported the third party, and went so far as to support the communist paper, "Peoples' World." They defied CIO policy consistently, following the Communist Party line, this being consistent with the actions of all slaves of the Soviet Union. These ex-officers have been given the opportunity to comply with the decision handed down or to appeal to the CIO Executive Board. True to form they have resorted to their usual tactics to prevent CIO members from taking over the Council and institutions by creating a phony set-up to take possession of the "Labor Herald." The National CIO will endeavor to restore to the workers that which properly belongs to them.

By the time this is published, the writer will be in Puerto Rico, attending a big meeting of the workers there, at which time he will present a charter from the CIO to the workers of Puerto Rico. The CIO will extend every assistance possible to establish a strong trade-union movement in Puerto Rico, one that will be of great benefit to all the workers. This charter is being granted at the request of Pres. Thomas Mendes, of the General Confederation of Labor, Inc. The writer will report later the happenings there and his observations.

The Communications Workers of America-CIO (telephone workers) are preparing for strike action. True to form, the AT&T and its subsidiaries are resisting proper collective bargaining for the workers in this industry. Pres. Beirne, CWA-CIO, spoke over the radio on the ABC network explaining the just and reasonable demands of the telephone workers. Pres. Murray will deliver an important radio broadcast on Wednesday, Feb. 1, over the ABC network. His speech will be heard at 9:30 p.m., Eastern time; 8:30 p.m., Central time; 8:30 p.m., Mountain time, and 9 p.m., Pacific time. Pres. Murray's speech will be well worth hearing and should prove of very considerable assistance to the CIO telephone workers. I suggest that you tune in. To Pres. Beirne and associates everywhere, the CIO will be with you and will render every possible assistance to bring about the realization of your just demands.

The United Automobile Workers-CIO were forced to call a strike at the Chrysler Corporation, because the company failed to meet the union's proper demands and objectives. The UAW-CIO has the full and complete support of the National CIO in this action to realize their just demands.

CIO reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that the UAW-CIO was victorious in a representation election at the Lattner Manufacturing Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., by a vote of 25 to 2.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo reports that in a representation election at the Railway Bearing Co., Syracuse, N. Y., the UAW-CIO was victorious by a vote of 115 to 83. Francis X. O'Mealia, UAW Sub-Regional Director, conducted the drive.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a union security election held at the North American Aviation plant, Los Angeles, Calif., the workers voted in favor of the UAW-CIO by 6800 yes, 1508 no.

CIO State Dir. William Smith reports that the United Transport Service Employes won a 3 to 1 victory in a NLRB election at the Piedmont Leaf Tobacco Co., Winston Salem, N. C.

Eight Jailed For Strike Action In '48

THE WHEELS of Georgia justice sometimes take peculiar turns.

Last week they went off on a tangent. As a result of a ruling by the Georgia Supreme Court, eight CIO Textile Worker members were jailed for an offense they did not commit and for which they had never been tried, TWUA attorneys said.

To support their contention, the lawyers quote U. S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, who said the eight were "denied due process of law."

Black commented on the case when the union sought unsuccessfully Jan. 19 to have the Supreme Court consider an appeal from the action of the Georgia Supreme Court.

The case arose from a 1948 dispute between TWUA and the Celanese Corp. of America, makers of synthetic yarn. That year the union negotiated a 15-cent hourly increase for the industry. Celanese agreed to the raise at its Cumberland, Md., plant and said that when the Rome, Ga., contract expired later in the year, it would put the raise into effect there.

When the contract expired, however, the company offered 10 cents and refused to submit the issue to arbitration, union attorneys said.

The workers struck and stayed out until December, 1948, when the company agreed to pay the 15 cents.

During the strike, the company got an injunction limiting pickets to two and forbidding "intimidation and coercion." The workers ignored the order and scores were arrested. When the strike was settled, the eight men now in jail had been found guilty, fined and given sentences of from 10 to 20 days.

As is customary, the terms of the strike settlement included an agreement by the company to drop court action and to reinstate all workers without prejudice.

Since the charge was "civil contempt," the action became meaningless when the injunction was removed, the union claimed. The judge, however, refused to modify the penalties he had imposed.

TWUA attorneys believed the case looked like an easy one to win on appeal because the men had been found "guilty of civil contempt." The Georgia Supreme Court ruled, however, that the men were guilty of "criminal contempt." The men had never been accused or tried for criminal contempt.

Although the jail sentences are brief, the company says it won't take the men back when they are released.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve, in a letter to all members of Congress, reviewed the case and pointed out that the Celanese instance is by no means unique, especially in the South.

He said the only remedy is to remove from state courts the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes affecting interstate commerce.

Bucks For PAC Are Knockout Drops To Lick Labor-Hating Dixiegops

Union To Congressional Committee:

Steel Must Bear Responsibility For Price Rise

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE NATION'S big steel industry showed a "public be hanged" attitude when it jacked up prices by more than $4 a ton last December.

• Those steel price increases were "unwarranted," "indefensible" and "far in excess of any demonstrable cost increases" from pensions or anything else.

• The CIO United Steelworkers of America is getting mighty "tired of being a public whipping boy for this industry — especially when we are charged with responsibility for things which we have not done."

These were some of the points heard by the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report last week from Otis Brubaker, USA-CIO research director, who represented Pres. Philip Murray at a Washington investigation of the steel price hike.

The pension-and-welfare program won by the United Steelworkers, Brubaker pointed out—with facts and figures—was not responsible for the industry's latest jab at steel consumers.

"The cost of pensions and social insurance will not approach the additional revenues which will be derived from the price increases and from demonstrable cost savings," Brubaker flatly charged.

Some facts offered to the committee about the business of making and selling steel:

1. The latest $4-plus price increase will bring the industry an additional $264 million.

2. A drop in the price of scrap steel—a big factor in the making of steel—saves the industry about $400 million a year. Drops in the prices of non-ferrous metals and fuel oil save the steelmakers an additional $80 million — these more than offset slight rises in transportation and other minor costs.

3. Higher productivity and other savings — together with the savings on scrap, etc. — would permit the industry easily to absorb the cost of pensions and welfare, while lowering the price of steel.

BRUBAKER appeared before the joint group of Senators and Representatives in a crowded hearing room at the House Office Building in Washington. He was followed to the stand by Don Montgomery, Washington representative of the CIO Auto Workers, who also criticized the steel price increase.

The CIO union witnesses offered sharp and effective rebuttal to Ben Fairless of U. S. Steel and a string of other industry executives. The corporation men tried, without too much success, to blame the union's pension-welfare program for the rise in steel prices.

Big Steel's Fairless estimated that the pension-welfare program would cost the corporation some $64 million a year—though it was not altogether clear how that figure had been arrived at.

Flanked by some 20 corporation top-level executives, Fairless tried to give the impression that poor old U. S. Steel was getting by on a shoe string.

UNDER SOME sharp questioning by Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), Fairless said that "in my opinion U. S. Steel has not made a fair return on its sales or investment at any time during the last 20 years."

This picture of the giant corporation struggling to make both ends meet was challenged in figures presented by the USA-CIO.

Brubaker said that the company's accounting practices tend to hide about $30 million in profits each year. Even so, the company reported $129 million after taxes in 1948, and its return on investment has averaged about a solid 7% during the post-war years.

He recalled that the Fact-Finding Board appointed last summer by Pres. Truman had found that steel industry could meet the union's demands without price increases, while still maintaining a high level of profits.

"The steel companies must bear the sole responsibility for their price actions," the union official said, for the union made no deal "covertly beneath the bargaining table" concerning price problems.

Now, he said, the company "has tried again to blame the Steelworkers for this latest unwarranted increase in its prices."

A LOOK at the record during the past several years, Brubaker went on, will show that the union's wage increases and other gains were merely a handy excuse for the company to raise prices.

Since December 1944, the steel industry has jacked up the price of steel between 58.3% and 60.1% —in seven "clearly defined" actions.

"Usually," he pointed out, "the pattern has been two price increases for each wage increase—one price increase before the wage increase and one after."

And the biggest wage increase was followed by the smallest price increase.

A curious thing about prices in the steel industry, Brubaker remarked, is the way everybody follows the lead of U. S. Steel — a "policy which leaves the American people at the mercy of U. S. Steel Corp. so far as steel prices go.

"This may well not be monopoly as defined in our anti-trust laws, but it certainly produces the same offspring.

"We are convinced that the price system now used is not the product of competition, and that it does not produce prices which bear any necessary relation to costs. This is not a healthy situation for our economy."

IF THE VARIOUS steel companies wanted real competition, the union economist added, there have been many opportunities for them to start competing — but they haven't.

"If Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and other companies in this industry, were directly interested in price competition, here was a beautiful opportunity to take business away from 'competitors' by refusing to raise prices—or by raising them by a lower amount.

"As you know, however, those companies weren't interested.

"They literally fell all over themselves trying to get their prices increased to the identical prices quoted by U. S. Steel, without a moment's delay."

(As a matter of fact, some steel makers want even higher prices. Ben Morreel of Jones & Laughlin told reporters he'd like to to raise prices again as soon as "the competitive situation" permits it. Usually, competition means lower prices.)

THE CIO steelworkers have fought a "mainly defensive" battle against inflation since the war, Brubaker added.

"It has been an effort to keep industry from throwing us into a depression by siphoning off more profit than the system would bear. We want, and we must have, lower prices.

"We sincerely regret the action taken by this industry. It may well mean higher prices for many steel products and may endanger economic stability.

"We challenge the industry to lay the full facts on the table before you and the American people. We urge you to continue this investigation until you find an answer.

"But you, and we, must find an answer — or resign ourselves to 'boom and bust' and the eventual physical and moral bankruptcy of our system of free enterprise."

CIO Council Is Set Up For D.C.

John Brophy, CIO Councils Director, has announced that his office is setting up a separate District of Columbia Council. Previously the Maryland and D. C. Councils had been combined.

Brophy said the change was made because of the dissimilarity of political and legislative problems in the District and Maryland.

The new body will be known as the District of Columbia Industrial Union Council and will fight for the vote in D. C.

Board Meets Feb. 14-15

The CIO Executive Board, comprising 50 members, will meet in Washington on Feb. 14-15.

The Board meeting will be preceded by a session of the CIO vice-presidents on Feb. 13.

Newsprint Probe Soon

THE STEEL and newsprint industries will undergo the scrutiny of Rep. Emanuel Celler's monopoly investigating subcommittee later this month, and meanwhile Celler's group will consider three specific bills to strengthen federal anti-monopoly measures.

As a result of earlier hearings on the nature of concentration in U. S. industry, the subcommittee will meet and act on proposals:

To increase criminal penalties under the anti-trust laws from $5,000 to $50,000 and lengthen possible imprisonment penalties.

To require the Justice Dept. to report to Congress periodically on what is happening to consent decrees entered into to settle anti-trust cases, which Celler said may be "of highest importance to our economy."

And to put teeth into the Webb-Pomerene act so that it can't be used by combinations of exporters to make trade agreements effective here as well as abroad.

The monopoly subcommittee has asked the House for $75,000 to carry on its studies, and Celler expressed hope that it would get "some" of the money.

Celler, disclosing his plans Jan. 24, said that the newsprint situation is serious. ANG-CIO asked for the investigation.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Fair Employment Practices Commission S. 1728 HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry based on race, creed or color; provides penalties for job bias.	Senate bill on calendar, may come up next month. House supporters seeking to get bill on floor for debate.	Write, wire Senators, Congressmen to support and seek earliest possible vote.
Middle-Income Housing Bill S. 2246 HR 6618	Provides for long-term, low-interest U. S. loans to co-ops for building moderate-cost housing projects, etc.	Senate Banking Committee has completed hearings; House hearings started Jan. 30.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to give bill full support.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors benefits, etc., under social security. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Senate Finance Comm. now holding hearings. CIO to ask further improvements in House bill.	Ask Senators to try to strengthen HR 6000 over present provisions.
Federal Aid To Education S. 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. Has been stuck in House Labor Comm. for months.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to ok Senate bill.
Labor Extension Service Bill S. 110 HR 1380	Provides workers' education program in cooperation with schools, unions, Labor Dept.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. House Labor Comm. is still studying bill.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to seek early passage.
Mundt-Ferguson Bill S. 2311	Bill endangers civil liberties, union rights — under guise of fighting subversive activities.	CIO opposed bill at hearings last year. Senate Judiciary Comm. may bring out revised bill.	Ask Senators to oppose bill as dangerous to civil rights.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Greetings To Histadrut

Fraternal greetings were sent last week by the CIO to Histadrut, the General Federation of Jewish Labor in Palestine, on the 29th anniversary of its organization.

"These 29 years have shown tremendous progress not only for labor in Israel but for your entire nation," said the message signed by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO-Israel-American Committee and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. "Today, with more than a quarter-million members who with their families represent more than half the population of Israel, you represent a positive force for democracy not only in Israel but throughout the entire Middle East.

"The CIO, which has always looked with brotherly pride on your accomplishments, hopes that in your 30th year, Histadrut will continue its magnificent accomplishment on behalf of the economic and social welfare of your membership."

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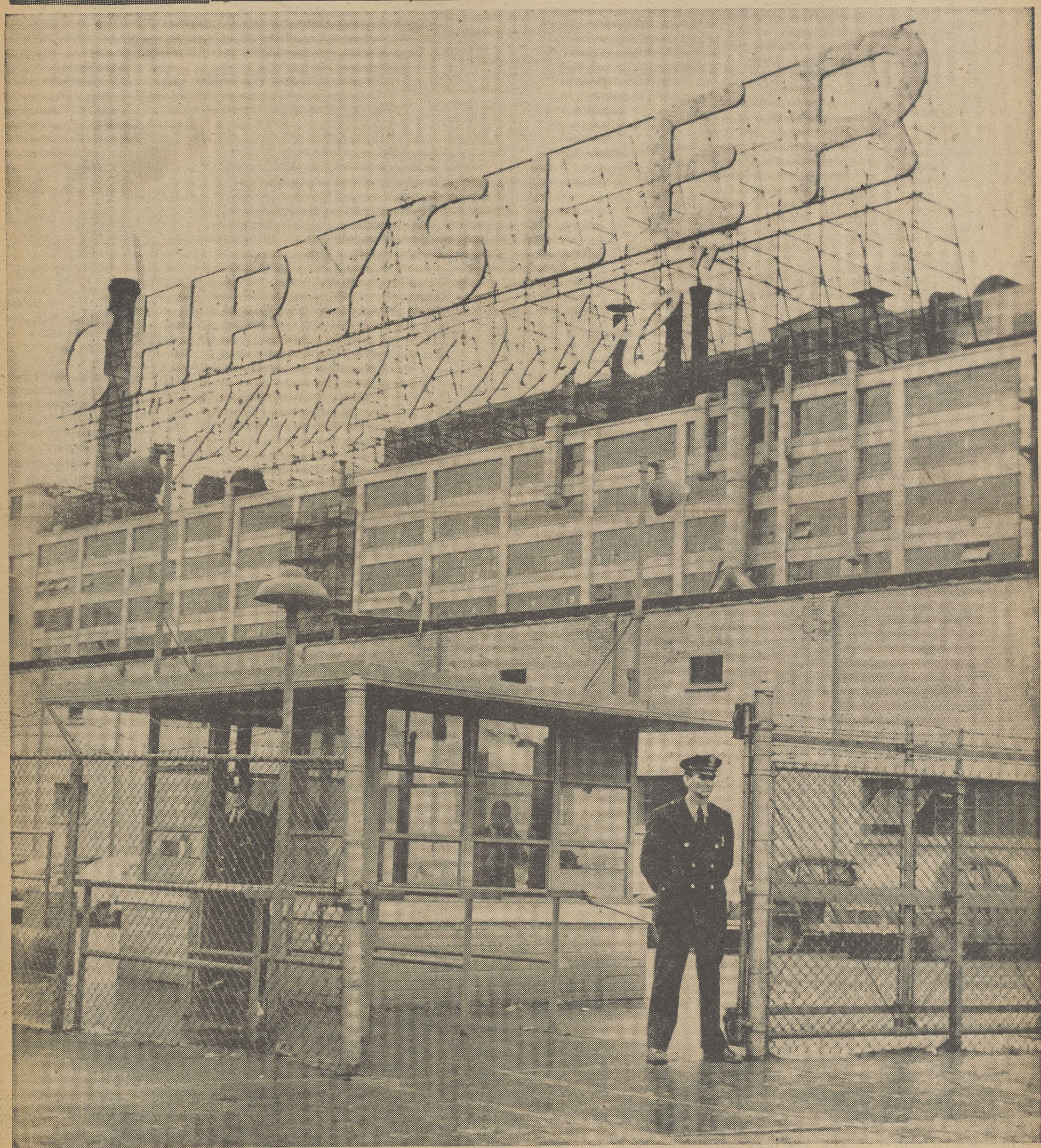

PICKETLESS STRIKE: Two policemen maintain a lonely vigil outside a gate of the Chrysler plant in Detroit. CIO Auto Worker pickets were conspicuous by their absence as the union adopted a new walkout technique — "picketless striking." A few locals in other parts of the country maintained token pickets. Eighty-nine thousand UAW members walked out Jan. 27 when the company refused union pension demands. (For story and another picture please turn to page 3.)

Steelworkers Launch FEPC Drive

A **NATION-WIDE** campaign in behalf of fair employment practices in industry was launched in Pittsburgh Jan. 29 in the first of a series of meetings by the Civil Rights Committee of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO.

Highlighted by an address by CIO and USA Pres. Philip Murray, the meeting was attended by 490 delegates from local unions in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and eastern New York.

Petitions were circulated with the object of securing a half-million signatures demanding immediate enactment by Congress of a Fair Employment Practice Law. Similar petitions will be given delegates attending meetings in Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Birmingham.

"In this great era of progress in the arts and sciences, it doesn't make sense that we are pleading with Congress for fair play, for equality of treatment for all men," Murray said.

STEELWORKERS (above) at Pittsburgh launch a campaign to arouse sentiment for the FEPC Bill. (Right) some of the speakers at the meeting: l. to r., Rep. Eberharter, Judge Hower S. Brown, and Reps. Davenport and Buchanan. The three Congressmen are Pennsylvania Democrats.

"**ONE OF THE** great obstacles our country faces today is the solution of this problem. It has been partially solved in most of the organized industries through the labor movement and particularly by CIO. It is the duty and obligation of our organization, the United Steelworkers, and all other right-thinking people to promote a constructive campaign that has for its ultimate goal the elimination of all evils of discrimination.

"Out of this meeting we hope to generate a greater interest so that necessary Congressional action will be taken."

He cautioned the delegates that it is not sufficient to attend meetings and then go home and forget it.

"Sometimes we express sympathy to these Godly objectives but do little or nothing about them," Murray continued. "There are many enemies to be met. Witness the debacle in Congress where a diabolical attempt is made to prevent the subject even being discussed on the floor, by a coalition of evil forces.

"The proposed legislation hits at the evils of discrimination in industry, but there is even a larger issue and that is civil rights—the God-given right of every man to enjoy equality of treatment. The most crucial struggle ahead of us is this matter of a man not being afforded equality of treatment because his skin is dark.

"Every man, woman and child is a child of God and no matter what a man's creed he should join forces to eliminate these evils.

"We cannot let the 81st Congress adjourn without a declaration against discrimination. The people of the United States are all right but there is a great deal of ignorance about this question. This organization can do more to educate the people in the next few months than all the lobbying through the ages."

MURRAY SAID the Steelworkers might go on the radio Feb. 12 in connection with the campaign. He noted that day was Lincoln's birthday and remarked:

"Do you think that Abraham Lincoln, a Republican, would team up with the Dixiecrats if he were here today?"

He praised President Truman for his courageous fight and declared the President will keep up the battle "until the day when we no longer have this problem."

Other speakers at the one-day conference were Judge Homer S. Brown, Reps. H. J. Davenport, Frank Buchanan and Herman P. Eberharter. In the morning session James G. Thimmes, USA vice-president, and James J. Thomas, Homestead district director of the union, and Roy Wilkins, secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, addressed the delegates.

Thomas Shane, union director in Detroit, is chairman of the Civil Rights Committee of the United Steelworkers.

Paul Styles Is Named To NLRB

PAUL STYLES of Atlanta, Ga., was named last week to serve a five-year term as a member of the five-man National Labor Relations Board.

A one-time AFL local official, Styles was appointed by Pres. Truman to succeed J. Copeland Gray, who had completed a two-year membership on the NLRB. Gray had been under heavy attack from unions for his consistently anti-labor decisions.

Styles had served as Atlanta regional director of the Board for the past four years. He first went to work with the agency in 1937, and served for two years with the War Labor Board.

The new appointee is 42 years old. He has had a variety of jobs as a printer, cotton mill worker, newspaperman and union official.

A **MEMBER** of the typographical union, he is a former president of the AFL Trades & Labor Council in Huntsville, Ala., his home town. He was also a co-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Industrial Commission in that city.

At other times he worked in the cotton mills and as reporter-editor-and-typesetter of a weekly paper.

Washington observers believe that Styles' appointment may bring about a more liberal tone in NLRB decisions. Gray frequently voted with two other conservative members of the Board to produce a long string of 3-2 decisions against labor.

Steel Union, Aided By CIO News, Gets Action In Safety Campaign

By AL ZACK

MILITANT ACTION by the Steelworkers and exposure by the CIO News of shocking disregard for human life on the part of Wheeling Steel Co. officials led to almost instant action by the company.

The CIO News, on Jan. 2, 1950, detailed an almost incredible story of management's refusal to heed repeated warnings by Steelworkers Local 1190 at the Mingo Junction (Ohio) plant of the company.

As a result of the disregarded warnings, one man was killed and another seriously injured when 160 square feet of steel roofing, weighted down by 14 inches of flue dust, collapsed.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIALS, with the cooperation of Steelworker District Dir. Paul Rusen, demanded instant action and concrete assurance that such a disaster would never recur.

When top management met with union officials, Local 1190 officers pulled out a copy of the CIO News containing the Mingo Junction story.

As red-faced management representatives squirmed in their chairs, the union spokesmen read the CIO News story, word for word.

Hard on the heels of this meeting came top management action—too late to save the life of John Stoddard or the suffering of Ralph DeBacco.

Jess Sivard, safety director for the Mingo Junction and Steubenville plants of the company for the last 39 years, was fired.

John Tapman, general superintendent of the South Division—the plant where the disaster occured—also was fired. He had been superintendent for the last half dozen years.

The new safety director, promising a program of complete cooperation with the union's safety committee, instituted mass meetings where union officials spoke, bluntly detailing the safety needs demanded by the workers.

MEANWHILE the Ohio CIO Council, in a radio script used widely throughout the state, laid part of the blame for accidents of this nature on the shoulders of the State of Ohio.

Pointing out that adequate inspections by state factory and building inspectors could have averted the tragedy, the State CIO charged that there were only 30 men on the state's payroll to handle such inspections

Of these 30, three inspect nothing but scaffolding and two inspect nothing but pressure piping.

The other 25 are charged with inspecting all the factories in the state, as well as the public buildings, schools, hospitals, etc.

Dixie Demos 'Walkaround' FEPC Bill

FEBRUARY 1 was Calendar Wednesday in the House.

Calendar Wednesday is a day on which the chairman of any House committee can call for action on a bill approved by his group, providing it is on the House calendar, regardless of whether the powerful Rules Committee has acted on it.

It is likewise one of the avenues down which backers of legislation for a Fair Employment Practices Commission hope to drive their bill to a showdown vote. Last Wednesday, as on the previous Wednesday, they got caught in a traffic jam caused by Southern Congressmen bent on giving the FEPC the walkaround.

(The walkaround is a dignified slow motion version of the runaround. The Southern Congressmen who oppose FEPC leave their seats, walk slowly off the floor and stand in the door counting noses. When the noses are few enough, one of their number left behind demands a quorum call. That takes up half an hour. Enough quorum calls and the first thing you know Calendar Wednesday has become just a plain, old Thursday, with a different set of rules.)

The House committees are called alphabetically, so that each chairman can call for any bill on the calendar. There wasn't much possibility of getting down to the Labor Committee on Feb. 1, but Chairman Lesinski (D. Mich.)—whose committee has reported the FEPC bill to the Rules committee — wasn't taking any chances. He was there bright and early.

THE ANTI-FEPC block likewise wasn't taking any chances. It went into its pedestrian filibuster right off the bat. First Rep. Davis (D., of Ga.) took a look around and forced a roll call. The required 218 members eventually answered up, and half an hour was gone. Rep. Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.) demanded action on Calendar Wednesday and insisted nothing else was in order. Rep. Williams (D., Miss.) thereupon hit the jackpot.

First he moved to disregard Calendar Wednesday. He lost by a voice vote. Then he called for a standing, or counted, vote. He lost again, 138 to 28, but the tally revealed lack of a quorum. A quorum became automatic under House rules. More than enough Congressmen showed up to answer, and Williams' motion lost again, 271 to 104. But a lot of time had lurched on.

The House got off to a fresh start. Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) of the Banking and Currency Committee, first on the list, called up a minor amendment to the housing laws. He asked for unanimous consent to dispense with reading it, a normal procedure usually adopted to save time. But not on Calendar Wednesday. Davis objected and it was read. Another 20 minutes gone.

Spence began to discuss the bill. The Southern members, one by one, in pairs and in groups, walked off the floor until Rep. Rivers (D., S. C.) was practically the only one left from below the Mason-Dixon Line. While they peeked in from the cloakrooms, Rivers—

You guessed right. He said there wasn't a quorum on the floor.

And so it went, right up until adjournment.

Only Ghosts of Past Picket in Chrysler Strike

OLD-TIME CIO Auto workers, veterans of rough and tumble organizing drives in the auto industry, must rub their eyes and take a second look when they wander around strike-bound Chrysler plants these days.

The plants are still there, the fences remain, clerical help comes and goes, but one factor always associated with strikes is missing. There are no pickets!

Instead of picketing, UAW members are spending their time helping their wives with house cleaning, doing needed repair jobs around the house, and in general following a course of watchful waiting.

So far there has been no break in the strike picture. Federal Conciliators are in Detroit but there has been no demand for their services.

LOCAL 844 in San Leandro, Calif., reports that on the first day of the strike there was "one character who had an idea that he was going to work. He changed his mind when a company foreman ordered him to scram!"

One day before the strike was called UAW officials offered the company a final four-point proposal.

1 That the Chrysler Corp. agree to the 1949 pattern of 10 cents an hour established in the auto industry at the Ford Motor Co. and recommended to the President's Steel Fact-Finding Board.

2 That this 10 cents an hour be paid in one of the following ways:

A. Six cents an hour for a pension program and 4 cents for a hospital-medical program; or

B. Some other combination upon which the corporation and the union could agree that would provide an adequate pension program and an acceptable hospital-medical program for Chrysler workers and their families; or

C. A flat 10-cent an hour increase.

3 That upon the corporation's acceptance of this proposal, the strike would be called off and negotiations would continue on the technical details of the pension and hospital-medical program for which the 10 cents an hour would be allocated.

4 That if the corporation and the union were unable to agree within 30 days on the technical details of the allocation of the 10 cents any unresolved questions would be submitted to arbitration for a final decision which would be binding on the parties.

$1 Assessment Voted For Strike

The CIO Auto Workers' Executive Board has voted to levy an emergency strike assessment of $1 a week for up to 12 weeks on all employed members of the union.

The assessment will become effective if the strike in progress at the Chrysler Corp. plants continues for more than two weeks.

The strike support vote by the board was made possible by action of the UAW-CIO convention last July. At that time, the convention by a near-unanimous vote gave authority to the International Board to levy such assessments when 50,000 or more workers are on strike or are affected by a strike.

CHESTER KWIATKOWSKI, striking UAW Chrysler worker, helps his two sons with a toy construction job on his living room floor. Kwiatkowski spends his time helping his wife around their Detroit home. UAW members reporting for picket duty on the second day of the strike were sent home by strike committeemen. Strike began Jan. 27, involves 24 plants.

CWA Is All Set To Strike Bell Phone System This Week

THE CIO Communications Workers were scheduled to strike the giant Bell Telephone System on a nation-wide front Wednesday, Feb. 8, barring a last-minute agreement by the company to arbitrate the issues involved.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the first strike call would affect about 100,000 workers in eight union divisions. He added that 220,000 other CWA members who would not be called upon to walk out until March 1 would likely refuse to go through the picket lines set up by the strikers.

Declaring that the union had offered to arbitrate all its demands but that the Bell System companies had refused, Beirne said the walkout would take place "unless some change comes into the situation" before the hour set for the walkout.

BEIRNE accused the Bell Telephone monopoly of "exploiting half a million workers by causing a decline in real wages for telephone workers, resulting in a falling standard of living for these workers and their families."

He called wage negotiations with the telephone industry "a sham."

"We've been bargaining with the telephone monopoly for several months; in one instance, as far back as last May," Beirne said. "Absolutely no progress has been made. Despite the deplorable wages and working conditions in the industry, not one company has made a single proposal which would up wages one penny. On the contrary, they have made proposals which would decimate the contracts."

BEIRNE SAID the union has proposed arbitration with individual companies or for all groups involved. "In every instance," he declared, "we have received a flat 'no' from the company."

He cited the case of Southwestern Div. 20 when the governors of six states proposed arbitration as a solution. "The union promptly accepted the offer but the company rejected it."

"What is to be done with a company which adopts such an arbitrary attitude," Beirne asked, "trying to break or weaken the union, refusing to bargain across the table and refusing to let impartial arbitrators decide the issues? What else can CWA do except strike the industry?"

Beirne stated that the union was in a much better position to win a strike than it was in 1947 when telephone workers failed to achieve their objectives in a six-week strike which upset communications on a national scale.

The telephone workers are asking for an unspecified increase in the basic wage rates, a reduction of the work week from 40 to 35 hours, shorter apprenticeship periods, narrowing of geographical wage differentials, improved pensions, better vacations and a stipulation that workers be paid for time lost while they vote in elections.

The union has appealed to other CIO unions and the general public to help it "jam" the switchboards and the dial systems by making repeated calls in the event the strike is called.

Ohio Goes CWA

The CIO Communications Workers added another sizeable group of telephone workers to its ranks when the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers voted for CWA in an NLRB election. The final tally showed: CWA-CIO, 7535; IBEW-AFL, 4064; no union, 1128.

CWA has been assured the support of the CIO by Pres. Philip Murray. In a nation-wide radio address last week Murray said the Communications Workers "have deep grievances—grievances which they have sought for years to remedy. The time is fast approaching when these grievances of the people who staff your telephone system must be settled. If a strike must occur, it will be the last resort of a patient and responsible CIO union."

The CIO president said the public may hold the mistaken idea that the Bell System is an "ideal place to work. It has that false impression because the Bell System has spent millions of dollars to give just that idea."

But "behind that bright front window which the Bell company displays to the public" lie the facts that the great majority of Bell employes are "disgracefully underpaid"; that they have "little real security"; that thousands of them face technological unemployment in the next few years; and that older employes can look forward only to "meager pensions in their old age."

"Telephone workers are underpaid and they are getting more underpaid every year," Murray asserted. "There is no economic basis for this cold-blooded wage policy adopted by the big telephone monopoly. But the telephone workers see no reason why they should be the sacrificial goat in the Bell System's drive for exorbitant profits."

CWA bases its wage demands on the fact that wage levels in the telephone industry—both in relation to prices and in relation to wages of other workers—have grown progressively worse for the past ten years. Phone workers today are almost at the bottom of the industrial wage scale, the union says.

IN 1939 only petroleum refining, electric light and power, construction, coal mining, steel, autos and printing trades received higher average weekly earnings than telephone workers. All these industries have maintained generally their top position in weekly earnings while telephone wages have dropped far behind.

In 1939, for example, auto workers earned 10c an hour more than telephone workers. Today they earn 37c an hour more. In 1939 construction workers made 11c an hour more on the average than telephone workers. Today they earn 59c an hour more. Rubber workers in 1939 earned 7c an hour less than telephone workers. Today they earn 17c an hour more.

Workers in electrical manufacturing in 1939 earned 10c an hour less than telephone workers. Today they earn 14c more. Steelworkers in 1939 earned 2c an hour more than telephone workers. Today they earn 30c an hour more.

Commenting on the wage situation in the telephone industry, Beirne said:

"President Truman's Steel Fact-Finding Committee found that telephone workers received the lowest wage increase treatment of all workers between 1939 and 1949. The National Association of Manufacturers has even commented on the decline in telephone worker wage levels."

History, $9 AT&T Dividend March On!

1923—French and Belgian troops began occupation of the Ruhr . . . 76 burned to death in Camden, S. C., school fire. . . . Hitler wounded in Bavarian revolution. . . . Yankees beat Giants in World Series. . . .

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. declared $9 dividend.

And AT&T did the same thing in 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

1928—Trotsky and four others exiled from Russia. . . . Los Angeles dam collapsed, 450 lives lost. . . . First all-talking picture shown in New York City. . . . New smaller sized paper money first printed. . . . Raleigh Count won Kentucky Derby. . . . Arnold Rothstein shot to death in N. Y. . . .

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. declared $9 dividend.

And AT&T did the same thing in 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931.

1932—168,000 telephone workers were laid off by Bell Telephone. . . . Lindbergh baby kidnapped, later found dead. . . . Bruno Hauptmann arrested, tried, convicted, electrocuted for crime. . . . Swedish "Match King" Kreuger committed suicide in Paris. . . . Sino-Japanese war began, Japanese marines land in China. . . .

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. declared $9 dividend.

And AT&T did the same thing in 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936.

1937—Italy withdrew from League of Nations. . . . Gas explosion in Texas school killed 294. . . . Dirigible Hindenburg exploded and burned at Lakehurst. . . . Paris Exposition opened. . . .

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. declared $9 dividend.

And AT&T did the same thing in 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941.

1942—Coral Sea naval battle fought. . . . U. S. Air Force made first attack on Italy. . . . 491 kiled in Cocoanut Grove night club fire in Boston. . . . WPA liquidated by Roosevelt.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. declared $9 dividend.

And AT&T did the same thing in 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946.

1947—300,000 Bell Telephone workers walked off the job on strike. . . . Selective Service Act expired. . . . Atomic Energy Commission formed. . . . Al Capone died. . . . So did Mississippi's Senator Bilbo. . . .

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. declared $9 dividend.

And AT&T did the same thing in 1948, 1949 and 1950—and will keep on doing the same thing as long as possible.

Rate Rise Asked!

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia has been trying to get the State Corporation Commission to allow it to increase its rates.

During a recent hearing, the telephone company's attorney pointed out that the cost of everything else has gone up since the war and he said telephone rates can be expected to follow suit.

(Should someone have asked him about telephone workers' wages?)

Hate Peddlers Are Busy Again

Exploit Race and Religious Prejudice, Fight Unions and Get Finances From Business and Suckers

By ALLAN L. SWIM

SOME OF the characters who go around beating their chests and shouting "down with the Communists" are as bad as the Commies themselves.

They—the extremists of the right—peddle a brand of totalitarianism no less vicious than the type which prevails in Russia.

They do their darndest to undermine the theory that all U. S. citizens should enjoy equal rights and equal opportunities regardless of race, color or creed.

Some of their "front" organizations are as crumby as anything in that line ever dreamed up by the Reds.

The more rabid of these characters would send all Negroes to Africa, all Jews to Israel, all Catholics to Italy or all Orientals to the Far East.

And in one manner or another they'd get rid of or subjugate other racial and religious groups of which they disapprove.

IT CAN BE argued successfully, of course, that the U. S. has no close-knit, over-all fascist organization.

Because this is so, some persons contend that we can afford to ignore the fascist-minded groups and concentrate all our efforts on the Communists.

This is poor reasoning.

We can't afford to ignore any organization which seeks to undermine democracy, regardless of its size or power.

It would be a mistake to assume that groups which are weak today will not become strong in the future.

And it would be folly to go on the assumption that the poisonous seeds these outfits are sowing today won't produce some bitter fruit tomorrow.

MOST PERSONS are familiar with the Ku Klux Klan and recall that the Columbians "made" the headline not so long ago.

But there are few who know that literally millions of "hate" leaflets and pamphlets are printed and distributed each year by organizations which seldom get into the news spotlight.

One of the leading hate peddlers is Joseph Kamp, leader of the Constitutional Educational League. Another is Gerald L. K. Smith, who is much better known than Kamp.

In nearly every section of the country there are one or more "crackpot" outfits which exist solely to exploit race and religious prejudice.

And almost without exception these groups seek to undermine the trade union movement.

OVER A PERIOD of years I investigated and wrote newspaper stories about the hate mongers.

Among the organizations into which I poked my nose were the Klan, Christian American, Fight for Free Enterprise, Commander Party, Independent Order of Minute Men and the Gerald Smith outfit.

During the latter years of the war most of these organizations put on a patriotic front, and continued to be low immediately after the end of the conflict.

Then they began stirring again—and in recent months new outfits of the same type have been popping up here and there.

Almost all of them sing the same theme song—"Americanism." And to put their brand of "Americanism" into operation they would destroy some of our racial or religious groups and do away with the unions.

THE HATE peddlers, for the most part, are smooth operators who obtain their funds from two groups—corporations which fight unions and "suckers" who fall for their drivel about Americanism.

Among the leading "peddlers" are a couple of men who once faced sedition charges, a man who formerly worked as a race track tout and some crackpots who have lived comfortably for years by selling the idea that the U. S. is likely to fall victim at any minute to the "great Jewish conspiracy" or the "great Catholic plot."

Unions should investigate and expose these groups whenever possible—not only for the benefit of their own members but for the public at large.

And Congress could perform a valuable service if it would have a committee or two look into this situation.

An Adamant 'No'

It's getting monotonous!

It wasn't so long ago that the giants of the steel industry were saying "no, no, no, no" to the CIO Steelworkers. A strike followed.

Then the biggest of all business operations—AT&T—took up the same refrain with the CIO Communications Workers.

It said "no" to the union's bargaining demands and then "no" to its request for arbitration.

Finally CWA announced it intended to go on strike Feb. 8 unless AT&T changed its position.

At this point AT&T feigned shocked and horrified surprise that the union was fed up with its behavior and intended to hit the bricks.

If AT&T had taken an honest look at its own books and at a few other statistics it would have known that it had pushed 'phone workers to the limit of their patience.

Back in 1939 'phone workers were reasonably well paid. They aren't any more.

Eleven years ago auto workers earned 10c an hour more, on an average, than 'phone workers. Today they earn 37c an hour more. In 1939 rubber workers earned 7c less. Now they earn 17c more. Steel wages have increased 28c an hour more than 'phone workers' have in 11 years.

That's only part of the story. Technical developments have been making heavy inroads on 'phone workers' jobs.

And the Bell System sought to withdraw recognition from the union because it voted to affiliate with the CIO.

Nobody wants a telephone strike. But AT&T's position has been such that workers in the industry considered a strike offered the only method of adjusting its grievances.

And the CIO has pledged its full support to CWA.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
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Anti-Unionism Equals 'Frustration'

By BOB SENSER
For Labor Press Association

THE ANTI-UNION guy with a chip on his shoulder is that way because he's frustrated. Usually he's a boss coming up against a union for the first time.

He's bad enough, but a more dangerous type of anti-unionist is the "neutral" who has no connection with management, and is thus "impartial." He's frustrated, too, and has to do something about it, so he lets it out on the unions.

That's what many psychologists believe, and one of them explained it all to 72 labor editors and union education directors who attended a public relations conference at Chicago sponsored by the Univ. of Illinois. He is Ross Stagner, professor of psychology in Labor and Industrial Relations at Illinois U.

"The person who is aggressively opposed to unions is someone who is frustrated, someone who is angry and who builds up a lot of tension inside him," said Stagner. "There's the businessman who wants to boss his establishment and wants to run everything his own way.

"A union comes along and says he can't do everything the way he wants to, that he has to follow certain rules on wages, hours and working conditions. For some employers this means an extreme case of frustration.

"Another specimen of the frustrated anti-unionist is the one who has no outward connection with management and thus is often regarded as 'neutral and impartial.' This type, too, has a certain amount of aggressiveness built up in him which he needs to let out. The fighting spirit may come from any of a number of reasons. Maybe his wife henpecks him and he can't talk back to her.

"Anyway, because of some experience of his, he builds up steam, and is looking for some outlet for it. He hears somebody talking about 'nasty, feather-bedding unionists.' So he relaxes his frustrations by hating unions. In many cases this belligerent anti-unionism is caused by such inner tensions which the person himself doesn't understand."

For most anti-union people, Stagner pointed out, it is not a case of being aggressively, but rather one of being coolly "against." He said that this latter fault was caused by "stereotyped" mental pictures of unions and union leaders.

"I know," he added, "because I come from Texas, and it was a long time before I stopped picturing union organizers as persons with horns and tails."

Stagner urged that unions pay particular attention to schools, "because that's where the first impressions, the first pictures are built up in the minds of people."

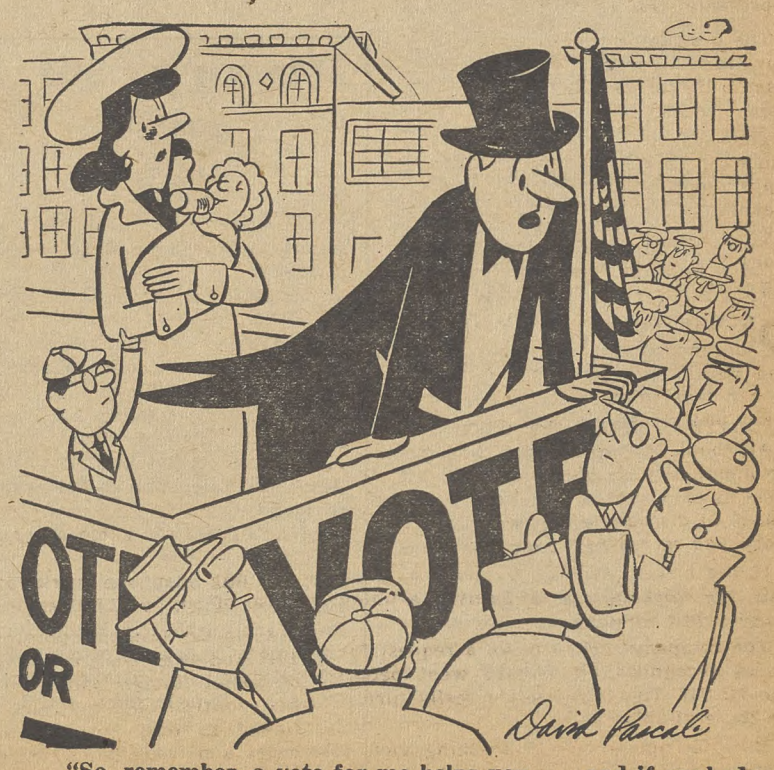
Stagner's remarks came as a part of an all-day conference to discuss union public relations—or, in Stagner's terms, ways of building better "pictures" of unions in the minds of the general public.

Maybe AMA Journal Doesn't Tell It All

Not more than 10% of U. S. doctors know what President Truman proposes in his national health program and less than that know what's in the British program, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing told the National Press Club in Washington.

Ewing just returned from a six-weeks study of health and education in Europe. The national health programs of Great Britain and Sweden, he explained, "are part of a plan in both countries to nationalize everything that they can nationalize." The only object in the President's plan, he said, is to improve the national health.

He also predicted that the U. S. will be forced soon to follow Great Britain's example and provide aid to higher education before "some universities" become bankrupt.



"So, remember, a vote for me helps you . . . and if anybody knows of an empty apartment, please let me know."

Boss Made Mistake When He Fired Sally Ann

VETERAN organizers know that it frequently takes months—and sometimes years—to establish unions in anti-union towns.

When they get together to swap stories about their experiences they usually talk about the tough ones.

"I practically became an old settler before I wound that one up" is a phrase they frequently use.

But occasionally somebody spins a yarn like the story of Sally Ann, the factory worker who got fired.

SALLY ANN (which isn't her real name) and her co-workers suddenly found they couldn't meet a production schedule which provided them with 40c an hour.

The material on which they were working was extremely difficult to handle—and the girls soon became desperate under the prodding and criticism of their foreladies.

Sally Ann began circulating a petition—one of those "Please, Mr. Boss" things which humbly requested an increase in piece rates.

A short time later Sally Ann was called into the office. "Go home and we'll call you back when we need you," she was told.

That was the company's usual firing procedure and Sally Ann knew it. She went home.

A SECOND PETITION, about which the company had no knowledge, made the rounds during the afternoon and by quitting time every employe of the department had signed it.

The next morning it was sent to the office—and early in the afternoon every worker in the department was fired!

Soon Sally Ann's home was filled with excited workers. They talked for hours about what they should do.

Somebody said there was an organization called the CIO which helped out workers who were in trouble. It was a union "or something," the worker said.

Sally Ann and a friend were asked to go to the "big city" some 60 miles away and learn what they could about the CIO. They went by bus the next day.

NEITHER SALLY ANN nor her friend had the slightest idea where to locate representatives, so they asked a policeman.

He directed them to a tall building in the center of town and they headed in that direction.

The building directory contained several hundred names—mostly of lawyers, realtors, finance companies and manufacturers' representatives.

The first union they found listed was the Furniture Workers. They decided that wasn't the proper one. They reached the same decision regarding the Steelworkers.

Then came Textile Workers Union of America. This, they figured, might be the right union, inasmuch as they were shirtmakers.

They visited the TWUA office, told their story and were soon on the telephone talking with the union's regional director.

ON THE FOLLOWING evening several organizers arrived in Sally Ann's town and within two days 90% of the workers in her department and another unit of the plant had signed union membership cards.

At about the same time the company's president flew in from a distant city, told local management it had made a bad error, asked all discharged employes to return to work and increased wages 5c an hour.

If the mere threat of a union could do this, the workers told themselves, a union might work wonders.

The company turned down a request for union recognition. The case went before the NLRB. The townspeople really turned on the anti-union pressure.

But the union won a smashing victory when the votes were cast—largely because of Sally Ann.

A. L. S.

A BAD CONNECTION!

Reds Plot To Block Arms Aid, Through Bridges Group

By ELMER COPE
CIO European Representative

HAVING FAILED in their efforts to wreck the European Recovery Program, supporters and stooges of the Cominform in some European trade unions have just launched an intensive campaign to sabotage implementation of the Atlantic Pact and the Military Aid Program.

Basic objective of the campaign is to persuade European longshoremen not to unload arms shipments made under MAP agreements. In some areas, the campaign is being accompanied by calling strikes in domestic industries. In French ports, the object is also to prevent loading and sailing of vessels carrying arms and troops to Indo-China.

The great danger of the campaign lies in its threat to the whole free trade union movement and to the realization of the legitimate demands of the workers, particularly in crucial countries like France and Italy. For, as governmental authorities and the public react to Communist threats, the inevitable effect will be to distract attention away from pressing social and economic problems.

Even worse, repressive measures aimed at Communist sabotage might very well catch in their net the free trade unions pursuing their legitimate activities in defense of the workers' interests.

As in the Communist-inspired strikes of 1947 and 1948, designed to serve the ends of Soviet foreign policy, current Communist political objectives are being cleverly linked to fully justified workers' grievances and trade union demands. The general failure of governmental authorities in France and Italy to recognize the validity of these demands has thus played into the hands of the Communists.

THE CURRENT campaign has apparently been extended to all key ports of Western Europe. So far, the greatest successes have been achieved in Italy. In France, the Communist impact appears to be strongest in the ports of Le Havre, Bordeaux and St. Nazaire——less in Marseilles where the Communist CGT, though in the majority, is confronted by an active, militant Force Ouvriere local.

In Cherbourg, longshoremen members of CGT have voted overwhelmingly in secret ballot to reject the party line, and the secretary of the CGT local has resigned in protest against CGT policy. Top figures of both the CGT and the Communist Party have been sent to all key ports to direct operations.

With the President of the French Republic, Vincent Auriol, intervening personnally in the situation—an unusual step under French constitutional procedure—the French Cabinet has determined to take strong measures against what it describes as "sabotage" and "attacks on the national sovereignty." Communist reaction to threatened governmental action has been defiant.

Although the actual call to action was only issued in November at the WFTU—i.e., Cominform—Asiatic Conference in Peiping, China, the first step in the present campaign was the formation last July of the WFTU-directed International Union of Seamen and Dockers.

THE INTL. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union was represented at the founding congress in Marseilles. Although ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges was refused permission to leave the U.S. to attend the congress, he was elected president of the organization.

Real head of the present campaign, however, is probably Bill Gebert, a Polish citizen who is the assistant general-secretary of the WFTU in charge of Trade Departments. After the first World War, Gebert spent over 20 years in the U.S., where he was a member of the Central Committee of the U.S. Communist Party and for a time directed Communist work among Slavic-Americans in U.S. industrial areas.

There is no doubt but that this intensified Communist action in European ports, along with WFTU-Cominform activities in Asia, constitute the most serious immediate problems confronting the newly formed International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Action Is Asked On D. C. Home Rule

The CIO last week appealed for House action on a bill to give home rule to the District of Columbia.

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, asked all members of the House to sign Discharge Petition 19 which would permit a Senate-passed bill to by-pass pigeonholing in the House District Committee.

The bill—S. 1527—passed the Senate last year by a heavy majority, but has been kept under wraps in the House committee ever since that time.

"There is no valid reason why residents of the District should be relegated to the status of second class citizens," Cowan wrote. ". . . We believe the present system is fair neither to the nation nor to the District itself."

Steel Welfare Benefits Negotiated

MAJOR welfare benefits—a direct product of last fall's victorious steel strike—have been worked out for nearly 250,000 steel workers.

Other workers will win similar coverage and protection as detailed agreements are completed between the CIO Steelworkers and the rest of the steel industry.

The benefits, to be financed by basic 2½-cent an hour contributions from both employers and workers, take the form of tremendous improvements for every steel working family.

Philip Murray, USA-CIO president, hailed the agreements already worked out at Bethlehem smaller companies, in these words:

"The over-all protection for the worker and his family in life insurance, hospitalization and sickness benefits is a history-making advance in labor-management relations in American industry."

DETAILS OF the five agreements already worked out were contained in the February issue of Steel Labor, the USA-CIO's official paper. It described the computation of benefit plans as an "enormous mathematical task" which had consumed "countless hours of negotiations" by representatives of the union, the companies and their staffs of insurance experts.

Here is a picture of what workers at Bethlehem and U. S. Steel will get (the benefits vary slightly between the two companies because of adjustments for plans already in effect, special conditions, financial problems, etc.):

1. LIFE INSURANCE. The worker is protected with life insurance while he is on the job—and after he retires. Face value of the worker's on-the-job policy will range from $2000 to $4000, depending on his wage rates. After he retires, he will have a policy worth $1250.

2. ACCIDENTS AND SICKNESS. Each worker is guaranteed $26 a week for 26 weeks in cases of accidents or sickness not covered by workmen's compensation laws.

3. HOSPITAL SERVICE. Hospital service will be provided up to 70 days for each period of hospital confinement. This coverage goes not only to the worker but to his wife and dependents, and unmarried children until they are 19 years old.

The hosiptal service gives to each person covered the benefits of bed, board and general nursing service; use of operating and delivery rooms; anesthesia and dressings; drugs, laboratory exams and special tests.

4. MATERNITY SERVICE. Women steelworkers and wives of steel workers get 10 days of hospital care for themselves and their infants.

5. EMERGENCY SERVICE Emergency out-patient service is provided in case of accidental injury. The worker is protected if he requires emergency hospital treatment, and also if he requires medical care at home.

(The hospitalization service at both U. S. Steel and Bethlehem are being handled through national agreements with the Blue Cross agency.)

STEEL LABOR reported that "because of the extra benefits which accrue to those with dependents and because of the graduated life insurance policy, a scale of contributions has been worked out. These begin at a basic $2.90 a month for those with no dependents and a basic $4.15 a month for those with dependents.

"The scale increases 30 cents a month to a maximum $4.40 for those with no dependents and there is a similar 30-cent increase in employe contributions up to $5.65 for those employes of Bethlehem with dependents."

Complete arrangements have been worked out with Allegheny-Ludlum, Great Lakes Steel and Superior Steel, the union paper reported.

Detailed agreements with the rest of the industry are expected to be speeded up because of the spade work completed with the two biggest companies, U. S. Steel and Bethlehem. Contributions to the insurance fund have been made since the first of the year.

Murray Latimer, who heads the union's special staff of insurance experts, estimates that $800,000 has already been paid into the fund under this arrangement.

The Great Lakes and Superior plans went into effect Jan. 1 Bethlehem's took effect Feb. 1; Allegheny-Ludlum's starts Feb. 15, and both the union and U. S. Steel are aiming for a March 1 inauguration date at U. S. Steel.

NLRB Orders GM Electrical Division Election

THE CIO's new International Union of Electrical, Radio and Mechanical Workers, CIO, last week scored on two major fronts.

The fronts:

1. The Natl. Labor Relations Board ordered an election among employes of General Motors' electrical division.

2. U. S. District Judge Irving Kaufman granted a temporary restraining order which bars General Electric from handing any checkoff money over to the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, expelled from CIO for Communist leadership. Argument for a permanent injunction will be heard this week.

In other fields, IUE-CIO was driving ahead. It was getting full cooperation from CIO in organizing drives in the big GM, General Electric and Westinghouse chains and also in the independents.

MORE THAN 27,000 employes of GM's five electrical divisions will be given an opportunity this month to repudiate the Communist-controlled UE. The NLRB election petitions were filed by the IUE, while the UE, as the NLRB noted, "urged dismissal of the CIO petitions."

UE's argument that "the current contract of the employer barred further proceedings" was denied by the government agency which ruled unanimously that "the contract does not bar a present determination of representatives."

Specific time of the five different elections will be fixed by John A. Penello, NLRB regional director in Baltimore. The divisions will be: Frigidaire Dayton, Ohio; Delco Appliance, Rochester, N. Y.; Delco Products, Dayton, Ohio; Delco-Remy, New Brunswick, N. J.; Packard Electric, Warren, Ohio.

The Board said it had studied "1—the actions at the November, 1949, convention of the CIO in Cleveland, in which the UE delegates walked out and the CIO voted to expel the UE; 2—the special local membership meetings which voted to disaffiliate from the UE and to affiliate with IUE; and 3—the chartering of locals by the IUE."

The NLRB announced that in each of the company's five divisions the IUE locals will have their designated local numbers on the ballot.

"The UE had contended," the Board remarked, "that the use of the local numbers violated the UE's property rights.' On this point the Board opinion stated: "We do not purport to pass upon the property rights of the parties in any respect. We find merely that the IUE-CIO's name in conjunction with the names of its locals will not confuse the voters in the elections."

The overwhelming preference for IUE was officially noted in the Board's decision when it related:

"The vote at Delco Appliance Division and Delco-Remy Division was unanimous. At Delco Products Division the vote was 999 to 1 against the UE and in favor of the IUE-CIO. The meeting at Packard Electric Division was held in two sections. In one section, where the attendance was between 800 and 1000, the vote was unanimous. In the second section the vote was 58 to 3 against the UE and in favor of the IUE-CIO. At the Frigidaire Division. of approximately 2000 members present, three or four voted in favor of UE and the remainder in favor of the IUE-CIO."

In Cornwall, Ont.

Commie Attempt To Raid TWUA Is Talk Of Town

By GERVASE N. LOVE

CORNWALL, Ont., is an enterprising and attractive city of more than 15,000 population on the north bank of the mighty St. Lawrence River. It lies 70 miles southwest of Montreal and just across an international bridge from the United States.

Through it runs the Cornwall Canal, also known as the Soulanges Canal nearer Montreal. Surplus water from it has proved a bonanza for industrial development, and the city has become a large-scale textile producer.

The largest plants are Courtaulds, on the bank of the canal at the eastern edge of the city, and Canadian Cottons. In them are employed some 4000 workers whose militancy is a byword in the Canadian labor movement. Back in 1946 they took a vote among themselves and overwhelmingly rejected the AFL United Textile Workers in favor of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America.

THE WORKERS have been paid off for that vote in cold cash, improved working conditions and other benefits, but the UTW and the Communists who dominate it north of the border have kept on trying. They haven't got very far, but 4000 militant union members in one small city would add considerably to the waning prestige of the Canadian Communists.

So they have kept at it, crawling farther and farther out on a limb until it broke, and they landed right where the Cornwall Textile Joint Board and the three locals could (and did) take a smashing wallop at them.

The limb cracked when R Kent Rowley, UTW international vice president and Canadian director, who was interned early in the war by the Canadian Government and kept out of circulation until Soviet Russia joined the conflict, issued a challenge.

"Textile workers everywhere," he bleated, "should study the record carefully."

The Joint Board and the three locals did just that.

The result was an open letter that showed the TWUA record in Cornwall to be one of supreme accomplishment for its members when stacked up against the sorry local history the UTW and the Commies who dominate it have written in the last three years.

For instance:

Since 1946 Courtauld employes, represented by TWUA, have received wage increases averaging 50½c an hour.

Since 1946 Canadian Cottons employes, represented by TWUA, have received 36½ cents in direct wage increases and another 10c where there has been reorganization.

Since 1946 employes of Dominion Textiles, kingpin of the Canadian cotton industry, represented by UTM, have received but 20c an hour.

Conroy Approves

"The TWUA-CIO has done one of the best trade union jobs in Canada and has done a most effective job for the textile workers of Cornwall," said Secy.-Treas. Pat Conroy of the Canadian Congress of Labour in a note accompanying the open letter of the Cornwall, Ont., Joint Board and three locals of the CIO Textile Workers.

"The Communists' attempts to raid the established and effective locals of Cornwall is of major importance to all Canadian workers," Conroy continued.

THAT ISN'T all. Here is what the open letter has to say:

"Since 1946 the workers of Courtaulds have received increases averaging 50½c per hour; reduction of the work week by six hours; liberal life, sick and accident, hospital, medical and surgical insurance paid entirely by the company, together with greatly improved vacation pay.

"In Canadian Cottons the workers have received 36½c per hour in direct wage increases plus another 10c an hour where reorganization has been applied; plus two weeks' vacation with pay for all with one or more years' service, with two weeks' vacation with pay based on 4% of earnings for those with less than one year; life, sick and accident, hospital and surgical insurance for all employes and hospital insurance for dependents of employes paid by the company, and a pension plan without equal in Canada, paying up to $100 per month."

The letter was signed by Archie LeBrun, Joint Board president; Thomas Duffy, president of Local 779; Andre Derouin, president of Local 805, and Thomas Webster, president of Local 806.

Rowley took it very hard that there was no strike to enforce demands at Canadian Cottons last year. The four TWUA leaders rather unkindly pointed out to him that "after a lot of fanfare, strike votes and bombastic newspaper statements, you set the wage pattern in cotton for all of Canada when you capitulated to Dominion Textiles, the largest cotton producers in Canada, and signed an agreement providing for no wage increases and no bonus, no 45-hour week, no union or closed shop—this despite the fact that Dominion Textiles earned in 1948 the highest figure in their history ($5,382,475), which was 90% greater than their profits of 1947, and despite the fact that negotiations were concluded before devaluation (of the Canadian dollar in relation to the U. S. dollar), and before negotiations were started in Canadian Cottons.

"The demogoguery of yourself and your associates is best displayed by the demands on Dominion Textiles of 13c an hour (reduction of hours with no reduction of take-home pay) 45-hour work week, the closed shop, etc., etc., etc., and then all you could report as a result of negotiations was a minimum insurance plan the like of which was negotiated with Canadian Cottons several years ago and since substantially improved, and an improved vacation plan that affects only a handful of the workers involved!"

The letter went on in the same vein for six legal-size pages, all comparing what the TWUA and the UTW have done for the Canadian textile worker. The record shows conclusively that in addition to all other contract improvements, workers under TWUA agreements enjoys a far higher degree of job security than those under UTW agreements.

The Commies' attempt to take over TWUA members under UTW has caused more excitement among Cornwall textile workers than anything since the town became a city in 1944 (it was founded as New Johnstown in 1784 by United Empire Loyalists who fled from the then brand new United States.) The workers in Howard Smith's pulp mill, along the canal an the opposite side of the city from Courtaulds, in the nearby sawmills, on the railroads and along the riverfront are watching it with interest.

Labor To Dixie Demos: 'We're For Fair Deal'

CIO, AFL Support HST's Program

AMERICAN unions are solidly behind the Fair Deal, three leaders of labor's political arms told 200 Democrats from 14 southern states who met at Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 27 to renew their party faith at a regional conference.

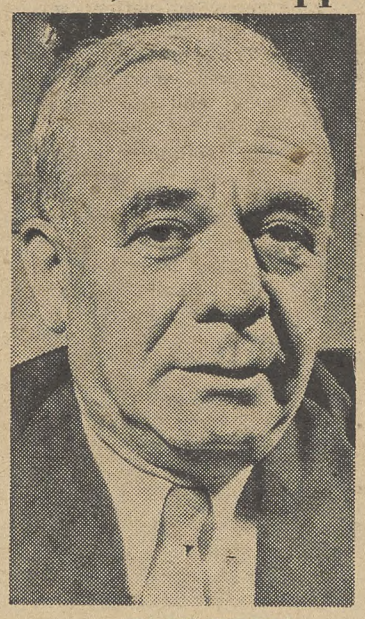
"We are for the Fair Deal program and for the spirit of progressive and liberal government that it expresses," said CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll.

Kroll was joined in his indorsement of the Truman program by Joseph Keenan, director of AFL Labor's League for Political Education, and C. T. Anderson, secretary of Railway Labor Political League.

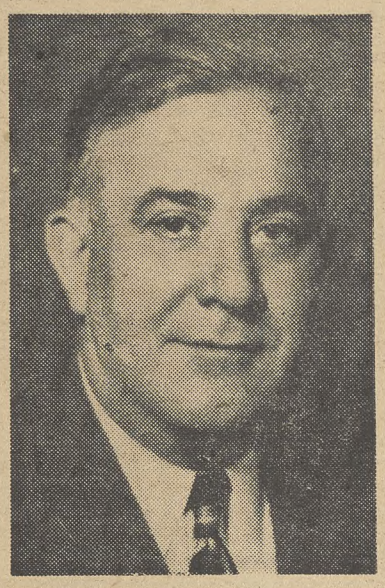
KROLL put particular emphasis on the necessity of enactment of the Brannan farm plan.

"The South's rapid economic progress should be a matter of pride to the entire nation," he said. "We feel this progress has been largely brought about by the minimum wage law and by the organization of Southern workers. The adoption of these factors have given Southern workers increased purchasing power, made them better customers and better producers,"

He said the CIO is much concerned with the decline in farm prices during the past year. "We are actively aware that in the past, depressions have started on the farms of the nation," he declared. "For this reason, the CIO, at its last convention wholly endorsed the conception of the Brannan plan."



JACK KROLL



JOSEPH KEENAN

Both Kroll, who is CIO-PAC Director, and Keenan, who heads the AFL's League for Political Education, told the Democrats' Southern Regional Conference that President Truman's program has organized labors' unqualified support, spoke out against sectionalism.

A pledge of 100% support for the Truman program also came from Keenan. Warning against sectionalism, he said "We must live as a nation. That's labor's principle. That's what we've fought for."

Said C. T. Anderson, secretary of the Railway Labor Political League: "You may not like everything the Democratic party stands for, but you at least know what it stands for and what the price is. The Republican party since 1932 hasn't yet told the people what it stands for. In my experience, they've been for nothing since the Panama Canal. The people know what you stand for and what you are proposing."

No hint of civil rights discord arose during the all-day conference, which was closely shepherded by North Carolina's Democratic National Committeeman, Jonathan Daniels, who had charge of arrangements.

VICE PRES. Alben Barkley was the featured speaker at the North Carolina Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, which came at the close of the regional conference. The dinner, most successful in the State's history, raised more than $32,000 for the party's war chest, Barkley said.

"I express the hope that the organization of Democratic forces in the nation will not fall apart merely because a victory has been won in a single election. The battle for democracy is like the battle for liberty in that it requires eternal vigilance.

"The Democratic party, through its long and glorious history, has achieved enough for the welfare of the American people to justify continuous and coordinated labor on behalf of all Democrats, in and out of office, to keep the light forever burning which points the way to progress and to solid achievement in behalf of America and everything for which she stands."

Barkley pictured the Republican party as "on its death bed." "It looks to me," he said, "like the Republican party may be on the way out from now on."

OTHER SPEAKERS at the conference included Treasury Secy. John Snyder, Agriculture Secy. Charles F. Brannan, National Democratic Chairman William Boyle, Army Secy. Gordon Gray, Undersecretary of State James Webb, Budget Director Frank Pace, and Leon Keyserling, acting chairman of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburgh, secretary of the Democratic National Committee.

Govs. Kerr Scott of North Carolina, Sidney McMath of Arkansas and James E. Folsom of Alabama took turns presiding.

Dixiecrat Leader McCorvey:

'We'll Let Others Share Glory Of Electing President'

By Robert Christofferson

"IF WE THINK we can elect a better government than the people can, we can do it and they can't do anything about it."

The statement was said humorously, but many viewed it seriously, for it came from the man who engineered the political maneuver that took Alabama's 11 electoral votes away from Harry S. Truman in 1948 and gave them to Dixiecrat candidates Thurmond and Wright.

McCorvey

The speaker was portly Democratic Party Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey of Mobile. The occasion was the Jan. 21 meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee at Montgomery, called to set qualifications for the Democratic primary on May 2. McCorvey's blunt remark referred to the power the committee has in controlling Democratic Party affairs in Alabama.

But that was not the only eye-opener in the hour-long, 21-page speech delivered by the party chairman.

In the 1948 Presidential election McCorvey stood forth as a shining knight in the armor of states' rights to defend the South against President Truman's civil rights program ("civil strife," in Mr. McCorvey's book).

In his speech before the party executive committee, he revealed himself for what he is: A Dixiegop of the first order, fighting not only civil rights but the entire Fair Deal program.

To many the revelation was nothing new. Liberals and labor have been saying for a long time that the Democratic Party chairman was a Democrat in name, a Dixiecrat in practice and a Republican in belief—the recipe for a Dixiegop.

McCORVEY ATTACKED "excessive taxation," deficit spending, "socialistic government," the swelling "federal payroll," "welfare state" (the state of disintegration in McCorvey's book), the "federal (government's) tidelands (oil) grab."

An impassioned defense of state control of tidelands and oil deposits thereunder took up more than a page of the speech. "This money (from oil leases) rightfully belongs to the states, but the federal government is trying to grab it," he cried. McCorvey, a corporation lawyer who represents two of the largest oil companies, Standard and Gulf, denied that the fight over the tidelands "is a fight between the federal government and the big oil companies." The fight, he declared, "is a fight between the federal government and the several states."

McCorvey gave his listeners a history of the Democratic Party, the reasons why the "Solid South" remained "solid" for so long, some jokes and poetry, the history of the States Rights movement and a "vindication" of the 1948 campaign of the Dixiecrats (a name he objects to because it is "too much localized").

McCorvey suggests the possibility that in 1952 the Dixiecrats might "share" with the Republicans "in the glory of electing a President."

"In 1952 the southern states should nominate their Presidential electors prior to the national conventions of the major parties," McCorvey suggested.

"Let these Presidential electors get together and pick out some outstanding American who stands for states rights, such as we did in 1948, announce that we will support him for President, and then, if one of the major political party comes along later and nominates the same man we have nominated that will be perfectly all right, and we will let them share with us in the glory of electing a President."

McCORVEY suggested that the "States Rights" Democrats of the South could easily start the ball rolling by electing as their choice a man of the type of General Eisenhower. . . . "Every utterance that I have seen from General Eisenhower . . . has indicated that he believes in the principle of States Rights. . . ."

(Ed. note: Of late, General Eisenhower has been talking more and more like an Old Guard Republican.)

In one astoundingly frank paragraph in his speech, McCorvey let it be known what he thought of most Americans:

"We of the South are in fact the back-bone of the country . . . the people of our section are really the true Americans. We have in the South the purest Anglo-Saxon blood in the Western Hemisphere. In Alabama and other Southeastern states the percentage of foreign-born population and native-born population with foreign-born parents is less than 2%, while in the state of New York, taken as a whole, the percentage of foreign-born population and native-born population with foreign-born parents (like Mayor LaGuardia, for example) is 43%, while in the city of New York the percentage of foreign-born population and native-born population with foreign-born parents is the astounding figure of 69%.

"Just think of people from that section of the country comparing themselves to Alabamans when it comes to considering who are the real Americans."

LABOR WAS WELL REPRESENTED when the State Democratic Executive Committee met to set qualifications for the Alabama Democratic primary on May 2. Pictured clockwise around the table in a Montgomery hotel room are Robert A. Kilpatrick, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Eugene M. Wells of the CIO; Hugh Brown of the AFL and William Mitch of the Mine Workers. Ben Blankenship of the Communications Workers is shown standing. J. P. Knight of the Railway Brotherhood also attended the meeting, but does not appear in this picture.

Dixiecrat Loyalty Oath Proposal Proves Dud

The issue of party loyalty did not come to an open showdown at the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee meeting. A pre-dawn caucus of the Dixiecrat members reportedly resulted in rejection of a proposal to bar candidates who did not support nominees of the Democratic Party of Alabama.' "

This would have meant those who were opposed to giving Alabama's electoral votes to Thurmond and Wright, since the Democratic electors were nominees of the 1948 Democratic primary.

The meeting was called to set qualifications for the Democratic primary on May 2.

Gessner T. McCorvey, Executive Committee Chairman, urged the committee to "declare that the official name of our party is 'the Democratic Party of Alabama.' "

He also recommended that the party emblem on the ballot be revised to identify it with the so-called states' rights movement.

The chairman's proposals went absolutely without response. Instead, the committee adopted a party loyalty resolution that simply required that candidates must have supported the nominees of the "Democratic Party." The loyalty oath authorized is the same that has been in effect for more than 25 years.

One important change is evident, however, in party rules. Previous rules had opened the primary only to "white" Democrats. The adjective "white" is omitted in this year's rules.

Rubber Union Wins Pensions At Goodyear

THE GOODYEAR Tire & Rubber Co. has agreed to the pension demands of the CIO Rubber Workers for its 24,000 workers, employed in 10 plants throughout the country.

The company will pay pensions of at least $100 a month to workers who have reached the age of 65 and who have 25 years' service.

The new plan differs from existing programs in that if 1% of a retiring employe's total earnings exceeds $1200, the 1% will be paid him annually for life.

Thus, if an employe has worked 25 years and his total earnings amount to $125,000, 1% of this figure would be $1250, which would be the amount of pension received.

As in the basic steel formula, the company will pay the entire cost of the pension except for the amount paid by social security payments. However, if social security benefits are increased as expected, the company will add half of that increase and tack it on to the workers' monthly pension.

This means that if the federal benefits should be increased $20, $10 would be added to whatever the retiring employe would have received before the social security increase.

The new pact also includes a new arrangement whereby the company will pay the entire cost of the present group insurance plan, which up until the present has been partly financed by employes.

WORKERS WITH less than 25 years' service at age 65 who have more than 15 years' service will receive proportionately smaller pensions. Employes permanently and totally disabled after 15 years' work will receive a minimum pension of $50 a month.

Goodyear is the second of the "Big Four" in the rubber industry to agree to a pension plan.

The plan is subject to approval by the URW Executive Board and Goodyear stockholders, to become effective April 1, 1950.

Goodyear has 14,000 employes at Akron, Ohio. Other plants are located at Los Angeles, Calif.; Gadsden, Ala.; New Bedford, Mass.; Muncie, Ind.; Jackson, Mich.; St. Mary's, Ohio; Topeka, Kan.; Windsor, Vt., and Lincoln, Neb.

'There Is No Such Thing As Good Monopoly,'--Bergson

ATTY. GEN. McGrath and Asst. Atty. Gen. Bergson told the New York State Bar Association that bigness in business is a threat to the anti-trust laws because big business can impose illegal restraints on competition "more easily than could a small one."

Spelling out what they are attempting to do, the two top prosecutors of monopoly emphasized they are not attacking bigness as such, but bigness as a vehicle for monoply. Their speeches, largely ignored or distorted by the daily press, offer the clearest picture of the government's campaign against monopoly yet provided.

The monopoly problem is "next to unemployment the most pressing domestic economic problem of our time," McGrath said.

"WE RECOGNIZE, of course," he said, "that bigness as such is not a crime. We also must recognize, as has the Supreme Court, that 'size carries with it an opportunity for abuse' and that therefore we must be constantly on the alert for these abuses."

Tracing the history of the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, McGrath told how the Supreme Court in 1920 crippled enforcement by ruling in the U. S. Steel Corp. case that steel's "power to monopolize the steel industry did not constitute a violation of the Sherman Act, in the absence of a showing that the corporation was exercizing that power."

Then, in one of the most potent sentences that has come from an Attorney General in years, McGrath added: "To my way of thinking, that is but another way of saying that the Sherman Act only outlaws bad monopolies. The plain language of the Act is to the contrary."

Bergson, who is directly in charge of anti-trust enforcement, declared, "Our experience has shown that there is no such thing as a good monopoly. Whenever we have found a monopoly we have also found that it was used selfishly for private benefit rather than for public good."

"Size in itself is not an anti-trust crime," Bergson said. "Neither is the possession of a hunting rifle a crime. But just as a rifle may be used to perpetrate a crime, so may size be an instrument for violating the anti-trust laws. In either situation that which was otherwise lawful becomes tainted with the illegal effects it caused and becomes an appropriate object for judicial action."

"I BELIEVE that most of us would agree that while many anti-trust violations may be committed regardless of size, bigness may facilitate the attainment of illegal ends. A big company which would do so, may impose illegal conditions on an industry more readily than could a small one.

"In such a situation, size is not the offense. The offense is the monopoly power or the restraint of trade, the achievement of which was aided by the defendant's size. To neutralize the means by which the offense was perpetrated, to us seems not only to be logical but also to be required by long-established principles of the anti-trust laws."

Bergson gave examples of how the anti-trust division's cases against big companies have broken up monopolistic practices. "Some proponents of the 'good monopoly' theory take the position," he said, "that efficiency is of paramount importance and that if the enforcement of the anti-trust laws might interfere with efficiency, violations of those laws should be condoned.

"The Germans made this mistake. Through their system of cartelization and their much-vaunted efficiency they were able to ride for a time the crest of economic power. Their worship of these concepts, however, warped their entire philosophy and eventually led their country to chaos and destruction."

Bethlehem Ship To Pay Pensions

The "Bethlehem pension formula" of $100-minimum pensions has been put into operation for the company's 12,000 shipyard employes.

Eight months of negotiations between Bethlehem Shipyard officials and the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers union were climaxed by a 5 a.m. agreement on the pension issue.

The new pact doubles the shipyard's present $50-a-month pensions, paid for entirely by the corporation. To qualify for that amount, workers must have reached the age of 65 afer 25 years' service with the corporation.

In addition, the new pact brings improvements in the present life insurance plan and the inclusion of hospitalization benefits. Workers and the company will each pay 2½ cents an hour for the welfare coverage.

Previously the workers had paid 3 cents for the insurance alone.

The new agreement was arranged to coincide with the similar pact held by the CIO Steelworkers with the rest of the Bethlehem Steel set-up. The old agreement would have expired June 23, but the new one ends on Dec. 31, 1951—the same date as the steel union's current pact.

Like the steelworkers' agreement, it provides a wage reopening period at the end of 1950.

Union Spikes Wilson Plan

CIO PACKINGHOUSE Workers recently turned an attempted sales promotion scheme by Wilson & Co. into another boost for UPWA's "Don't Buy Wilson" campaign.

The company had planned a special sales stunt to push its products at a large super-market on the outskirts of Denver, Colo. The Union has sought unsuccessfully for many months to obtain a contract with Wilson & Co.

While the inside of the market displayed elaborate banners and special mark-down prices for Wilson meats, outside UPWA representatives and members quietly passed out handbills which told approaching customers of the company's attempts to smash the union.

Prospective buyers stayed away from the Wilson display in large groups and some protested to the management for even carrying the goods, UPWA officials said.

At the end of the day, the shelves remained stocked with Wilson meats and the attempted promotion had ended as a dismal flop for the company and a spectacular gain for UPWA.

Oil Workers To Set Goals For 1950

The National Policy Committee of the CIO Oil Workers Union will meet at the union's headquarters in Denver on Feb. 27 to establish collective bargaining goals for the coming year, it was announced by OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight.

He said the committee would consider pensions, a shorter work week, wages and all other phases of contractual relations in the industry.

Laundry Workers Win Sweeping Pact Gains

SOME 25,000 New York laundry workers have won pensions, a form of guaranteed annual wages, and the benefits of wage-hour minimum rates.

The improvements were contained in a contract sign by the Laundry Workers Joint Board of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers with four major employer associations in the New York metropolitan area.

ACW Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, who announced the new two-year agreements, said they provide for wage reopening at any time upon 60 days' notice.

NOTING THAT less than a dozen years ago the New York laundry industry was widely regarded as a sweatshop, Rosenblum hailed the employers' concessions and "the steady improvement in wage and working condition, job security, the social welfare benefits, and now the introduction of pension benefits."

Under the new pact, employers will pay 1% of their weekly payrolls into the pension fund, and a study will be made to determine how the pension funds can be increased.

The 75c minimum wage was also written into the pact, though the new wage-hour law exempts the laundry industry from paying the rate automatically. Weekly minimum rates in two divisions of the industry were lifted $1.25 and $2.20, while male employes are guaranteed 40 hours of work a week.

Rosenblum said this provision is "tantamount" to a guaranteed annual wage.

All workers will receive seven holidays with pay, a week's paid vacation, and two week's paid vacation after four years on the job. A series of health provisions provide sickness, accident, maternity, hospital and surgery benfits.

Oklahoma Council Convention Votes Strike Support to CWA

THE OKLAHOMA CIO Industrial Union Council passed a number of important resolutions at its recent convention in Oklahoma City.

Twenty CIO Communications Workers delegates were given a standing vote of support in their coming struggle with the AT&T.

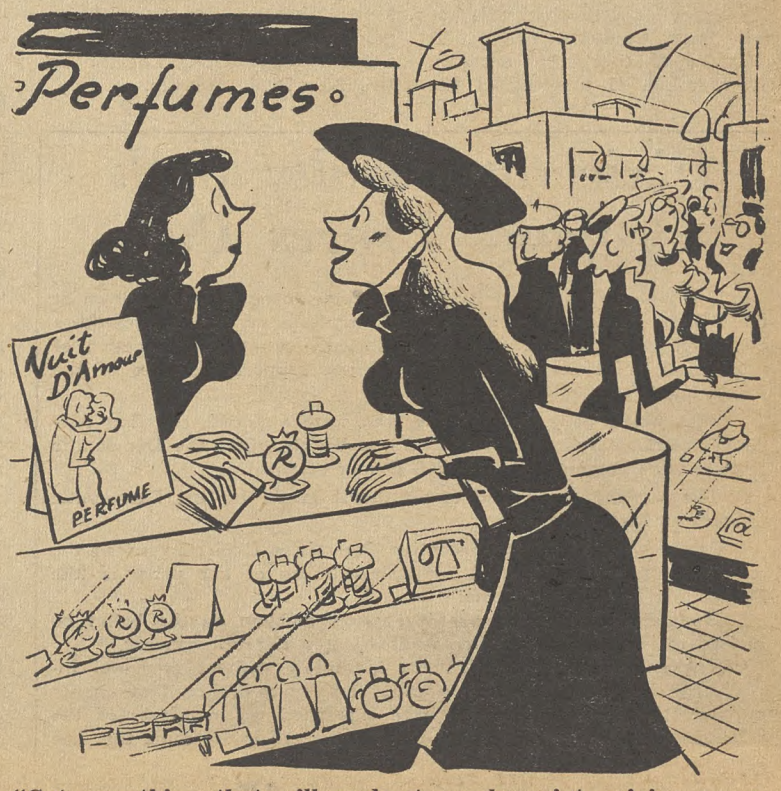
CIO Reg. Dir. Robert McVay addressed his opening remarks to these new members of the Council and told them he was proud to welcome them into the CIO.

The main speaker, Ass't. Sec. of Labor John Gibson, told the delegates that "after more than two years of operations the record is clear. The emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley law are a complete failure. It makes no contribution toward the adjustment of national emergency disputes."

Resolutions adopted dealt with political action, community services, opposition to legislation prohibiting sale of intoxicating beverages, promotion of union labels, improving farmer-labor unity, support of CIO policy, support of American Veterans Committee, investigation of the State Industrial Commission, support of CWA-CIO demands and condemnation of AT&T.

Anthony W. Smith, assistant to IUC Dir. John Brophy, pointed out the responsibilities of the state council to carry out the program of National CIO and said: "The responsibility for what goes on in the state of Oklahoma is yours and yours alone. It will be effective exactly to the extent that you give your officers and representatives in this state and the CIO Regional Office support in the things they are doing here."

Newly elected officers are: Albert W. Mitchell, Oil Workers, president; Paul Copeland, CWA, vice president, and John W. Jacobsen, Brewery Workers, secretary-treasurer.



"Got something that will enchant my boss into giving me a $10 raise?"

Poverty and Poorhouse, or Pensions for Workers

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THE MEN in the picture below are "retired" members of the CIO Steelworkers, "preserving their dignity and independence" in the Lake County, Ind., poorhouse.

Presumably, 1% of their paychecks was deducted for Social Security from Jan. 1, 1937, when the law went into effect, until the day they "retired."

But they're still in the poorhouse.

That's what's wrong with the present Social Security law.

It is supposed to provide a decent-sized government-paid pension for every worker who stays on a "covered" job long enough to get "fully insured." It is supposed to take care of his widow, if he dies, and of his dependent children whether he dies or retires.

The law operates as it was intended to; it is honestly administered. *But no worker can retire on his Social Security income today and have enough money to live. No widow can support herself or her family on it.*

THIS IS part of the reason for CIO's big drive to negotiate pensions in industry. And CIO's drive, in turn, spurred Congress to action, to bring the Social Security law up to date. The result was that HR 6000 passed the House late last Spring and is now under consideration by the Conservative Senate Finance Committee.

HR 6000 made many improvements but did not, in CIO's opinion, go far enough. Starting Feb. 16, CIO witnesses will present two full days of testimony backing up the findings of the CIO Committee on Social Security, headed by TWVA Pres. Emil Rieve.

It is tragic that a law so well-meant should come so perilously close to failure because it has not been revised to keep pace with changing economic conditions, and because it was not well drawn in the first place.

Here are some flaws in the present law and in HR 6000:

1. Benefits. *The average benefit paid out now, after 12 years of accumulation of funds, is only $24 a month,* which would have been inadequate in 1939. It is so far out of sight now that *state payments for direct relief of the absolutely destitute average almost twice as much.* Yet Social Security is supposed to keep people off the relief rolls!

2. Coverage. The law now covers only 35 million people—54.8% of the labor force. The rest must get along without even this earned pittance to look forward to.

(HR 6000 would raise benefits an average of 70%; the CIO more than that. For example: a man of 65 with a wife of 60 and no other dependents, whose "average wage" while he worked was $300 a month and who had contributed to Social Security steadily for 20 years, would get $48 a month under the present law, $71.50 a month under HR 6000, and $144 a month under the CIO proposal. HR 6000 extends coverage to 71.6% of the labor force, the CIO proposal to almost 100%.)

3. Wage base. At present, employer and employe each contribute 1½% a year on the first $3000 of the worker's income. The theory was that most workers were at the $3000 level or lower, and that therefore, payments financed in this manner would accurately reflect wage losses. Now, however, 96% of all covered workers are at or below the $4800 level. Wages up to $4800 should therefore be taxed, CIO feels. HR 6000 ups the level to only $3600.

4. Method of calculation. The law was so drawn that *benefits are not paid on the basis of average wages actually received.* Instead, the "average" is pulled down by prolonged illness, unemployment, or work in an "uncovered" job. A 55-year-old man whose wages had averaged $500 a month for 10 years would find his "average" down to $250 a month by the time he became eligible for his first payment, if he had been unable to work after 55. Hence his benefits would drop.

HR 6000 remedies this somewhat; it retains the same basic formula, but says that periods of total disability will not drag the average down. CIO says the benefits should simply be calculated on the basis of the average income received by the worker during his "best five years." Both HR 6000 and the CIO would provide for payments to the worker during periods of total disability; HR 6000, however, would pay the worker only, providing nothing for dependents, whereas CIO would add dependents' benefits as well.

5. "Extra work." The present law, as many oldsters have found to their sorrow, provides that if the retired worker tries to make ends meet by going back to work, he cannot earn *more than $14.99 a month in "covered" employment, without losing his entire benefit for that month.* This has been softened somewhat by HR 6000; it allows *extra* earnings of up to $50 a month and makes only a pro-rata deduction for earnings beyond that figure.

NO OTHER feature of the present law so clearly reveals the "them as has, gits" philosophy which crept into it, unnoticed. *What it amounts to is that only the near-destitute are penalized.*

If a worker has an insurance annuity to piece out with, if he has a savings bond or two maturing every month, if he has some stocks and bonds, he keeps his Social Security benefits, too, and no questions asked.

But if he is without extra funds, he has two choices; go on relief, which in many states means surrendering title to whatever property he does own; or go back to work, if he can, in which case he risks losing his benefits, or at best is held to a total extra income of $50 a month.

CIO's pension program, which gave rise to the sudden Congressional interest in revising Social Security, in no way competes with the law. It is regarded as a completely necessary supplement to it. It is true that most pension contracts set a total payable pension sum and then state that the company may subtract from this total the amount the retired worker receives in Social Security benefits; but at least the total the worker receives comes somewhere near what he needs to maintain himself in decency.

INDUSTRY witnesses before the Senate Committee are putting up very little resistance to the proposed improvements because they hope they foresee a steady reduction in the amount they will have to put into employer-financed pension plans.

The CIO will continue the fight on both fronts.

* * *

Meanwhile, in Camden, N. J., a 71-year-old man named Albert E. Lobley is still trying to keep himself and his wife alive on $48.81 a month.

Lobley, a former CIO member, appeared last April 12 before the House Ways and Means Committee to testify in favor of HR 6000.

At that time, nearly a year ago, he had used up all his savings, had exactly $1 in the bank, and was "merely existing." The $48.81 a month went entirely for food, and at that the Lobleys ate meat only once a week. His married son was paying the heavy doctor's bills for Lobley's crippled wife. Mrs. Lobley left the house only to go to the doctor's office. Neither of them had seen a movie in three years. They had no new clothes and no prospect of any.

"Fortunately," Lobley told the Committee, "I owned my own home. But immediately after retiring I was swamped with the expense of paying medical bills. I therefore had to take out a $1000 mortgage on my home . . . This borrowed money has long ago been spent . . . It is being repaid by my son."

The CIO News checked up on the Lobleys to see what might have happened to them while Congress stalled. They are just two of the 2,500,000 people now receiving Social Security benefits.

"No change," Lobley reported. "We managed to take in a boarder . . . My son's expenses are increasing, and next spring I guess I'll just have to find a job."

As we said before, he's 71 years old.

There are now 12,000 unemployed in Camden.

Franco Is Accused Of Deception Attempt

DICTATOR FRANCO is "attempting to deceive the outside world when he claims there is no opposition to his regime within Spain," Pres. Trifon Gomez of the Spanish Confederation of Labor told a press conference at Washington.

Gomez declared that information "gathered in all circles from extreme right to extreme left" indicated that Spaniards could resolve their internal problems peacefully and without fear that Franco's Fascism would be replaced by Communism, provided the world's democratic nations maintain the policy embodied in the United Nations resolution of 1946 under which UN members withdrew their ambassadors from Madrid.

Gomez said he thought slowdowns by Spanish workers forced a breakdown recently in Spain's economic relations with Dictator Peron of Argentina. The workers made it impossible for Franco to carry out Spain's end of the agreement, Gomez said.

The exiled labor leader pointed out that an amalgamation of Confederation leaders with monarchist groups after a 1948 conference in France put him in touch with at least 80% of anti-totalitarian labor inside Spain through a well organized liaison system. This pooling of resources has greatly strengthened and stimulated anti-Franco activities, he reported.

Gomez pointed out that he attended the London conference at which the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was established, bearing credentials actually signed inside Spain despite Franco's police methods.

"Because benefits are related to average earnings and hence reflect the standard of living which an individual has achieved, ambition and effort are rewarded . . . Because benefits are paid as a matter of right, following cessation of substantial covered employment, the worker's dignity and independence are preserved."
—Report of the House Ways and Means Committee on HR 6000.

TWU Wins Pact Gains In Philadelphia

THE FACT-FINDING commission technique was used successfully in Philadelphia to win substantial contract gains for the CIO Transport Workers and to avert a threatened strike that would have tied up public transportation in the nation's third largest city.

The board's recommendations, which will give members of TWU Local 234 additional benefits estimated at $1.5 millions a year, were accepted by the local executive board and the shop stewards, and were approved at a general membership meeting last week. A referendum vote was being taken as this edition of the CIO News went to press, but there was no opposition in sight.

The employes will receive most of the benefits in non-wage items, but the transportation department received a 2-cent per hour increase, raising the rate to $1.47 an hours for operators, and the maintenance department got 5 cents an hour to wipe out part of a long-standing inequity.

PENSIONS were increased by $10 a month to a minimum of $100, with most pensioners receiving above the minimum. Many operators work split shifts during the morning and evening peak traffic periods. The intervening time, known as "spread" time, or "dead" time, has never been paid for, although it may run to six hours. Under the commission's recommendation it will now be paid for at straight time after three hours.

Sick leave pay was boosted by $5 weekly and made effective at the beginning of an illness. In the past no benefits were paid for the first seven days.

Job protection was strengthened by a guaranteed work week and by freezing one-man operation at the present level. If the company wants to increase one-man operation, it must give the union 60 days' notice and then work out a joint agreement. The union secured approximately 30 of its 38 demands.

IN VOTING reluctant acceptance of the recommendations, Philadelphia Transportation Co. directors instructed Pres. Charles M. Ebert to make the necessary preliminary moves to win a fare increase. During the commission hearings repeated attempts were made to line up union spokesmen and witnesses in favor of a boost, but with no success.

"We're not financial wizards," TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill bluntly told the commission. "It's the bankers' job to get up the money and it's our job to take it away from them."

John O'Donnell, TWU general cousel, who presented the bulk of the union case and testified for seven hours on the first day of hearings, tartly suggested that a rise might be avoided, or at least reduced, if the city were to cut down the rental it receives for properties leased to PTC.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO Vice President and director of organization, was one of the witnesses for the union. He told the board that 100,000 CIO members live in the Philadelphia area and that there was no desire to inconvenience either them or other citizens by a strike, but that if one were necessary the union would have solid CIO backing both locally and nationally.

ALBERT M. GREENFIELD (l.), chairman of the fact-finding board in the Philadelphia transit wage dispute, and CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood shake hands at a hearing before the board. Pres. Michael Quill (r.) of the CIO Transport Workers, which represents the Philadelphia workers, is a smiling observer. Acceptance of findings averted a strike.

Electoral College Revamp Amendment Passes Senate

A PROPOSED constitutional amendment revamping the system by which Americans have elected their Presidents over the last 145 years was approved last week by the U. S. Senate by a 64 to 27 vote.

The measure was sponsored jointly by Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R., Mass.), and Rep. Gossett (D., Tex). Some supporters claimed it scrapped the old electoral college system. While abolishing the college as such, however, it retained the basis of the system.

It does not provide for direct election of the President by the people, which was urged by the last CIO Convention. An amendment to this effect, support of which was sought by CIO Legislative Director Nathan E. Cowan in telegrams to Senators, was offered by Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.) but was defeated.

The new plan provides for computation of electoral votes as at present—one for each member of Congress.

The high candidate in any state, however, would not receive all its electoral votes as at present. Instead they would be divided among all candidates in proportion to the number of votes cast. The vote in each state would be forwarded to a joint session of Congress, which would add up the totals. Should there be only two candidates, the one with the higher total would, of course, win. If the top man among three or more candidates polled at least 40% of the electoral vote, he likewise would be declared elected.

HOWEVER, IF no one received at least 40% of the electoral vote in a contest with three or more candidates, Congress would pick the winner from the two highest at a joint session. Each member of the Senate and the House would have one vote, and a majority of the total membership would be necessary to elect.

The amendment now goes to the House, where it must win by the same two-thirds majority it chalked up in the Senate. If approved there, it must be ratified by two-thirds of the states—36—before it becomes part of the Constitution.

Help Me Fight NLRB, Denham Asks Again

GENERAL Counsel Robert N. Denham of the NLRB was around yelling for help again last week.

Help, that is, in his fight with the NLRB members, who sometimes have the nerve to disagree with him.

This plantive little wail was sounded before a meeting of the American Trucking Association, Inc., in Washington. He hinted very broadly that members of that organization should haul before the courts any NLRB decisions against them they don't happen to like. Under Taft-Hartley, Denham has to defend these decisions when they do get into court. Just what kind of a defense they'd get is a little hard to figure.

Two weeks earlier Denham made the same type of plea before an employers' group in New York. The reaction from union men and liberals was terrific. CIO Pres. Philip Murray demanded that Pres. Truman oust him.

Denham's speech before the truckers' association was largely devoted to the secondary boycott. He found time, in addition to everything else, for a gratuitous attack on the AFL Teamsters' Union.

A SECONDARY boycott charge against a union is a pretty tough one to sustain, Denham said. Principally, he indicated, because the board members don't agree with his conceptions and partly, he hinted, because they keep changing their minds.

"As I have said on other occasions," he said, "the decisions of the board are not self-enforcing."

"If the board issues an order and wants to enforce it, it must go to the Circuit Court of Appeals and petition that court for an order of enfocement, at which time the entire proceedings are reviewable for conformity to the law, but not as to the facts, if the record as a whole discloses substantial evidence to support the board's findings.

"By the same token, if the board should dismiss a case, or refuse some desired relief to a charging party, and that charging party wants a review of the board's action, it can only obtain such review in the Circuit Court of Appeals."

DENHAM REFERRED to a case in which the NLRB rejected a secondary boycott charge as "one of a goodly number that seem like secondary boycotts until they get under the scrutiny of the board where we have found that our appraisal of the secondary boycott feature of the law has been too broad."

"All things that look like secondary boycotts to us of the General Counsel's office and to the courts that are called on for injunctions," he pouted a few paragraphs farther on, "don't necessarily take on that aspect when they get up to the close scrutiny of the board . . .

"Until there have been some coordinating decisions of the courts clarifying these varying points of view, it is our theory in the office of the General Counsel that we must proceed on a case to case basis, and only appraise any given case after a thorough investigation of all the facts that has been completed.

"To what extent the courts will have an opportunity to finally determine these questions will, of course, depend upon the extent to which the board goes to the court with its petition for enforcement, and the extent to which dissatisfied charging parties may go to the courts with their petitions for review."

Picket Maritime Commission In Transfer of Six U. S. Ships

FOR TWO hours last week 100 merchant ship officers and crew members picketed the office of the Maritime Commission in New York in protest against that body's continued approval of the transfer of American ships to foreign registries.

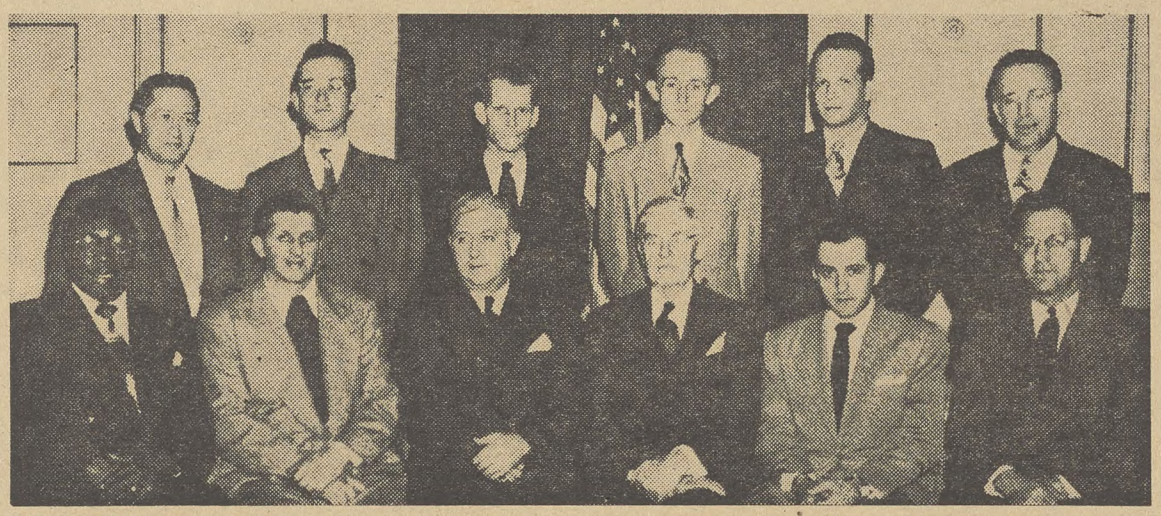
The protest, which will be repeated this week, was sponsored by the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association through the Committee to Combat Ship Transfers.

It was touched off by Maritime Commission approval for the transfer of six T-2 type oil tankers, built during the war, to Panamanian registry. The vessels are owned by the National Bulk Carriers Corp.

The approval was conditioned upon the company's replacing them with tankers of equal capacity registered under the American flag.

Shifting registry of American flag ships to foreign countries has become a favorite practice of ship owners seeking to avoid the wages and working conditions built up by American maritime unions.

Panama, Honduras and Liberia are the favorite "runaway" spots. They have no laws under which seamen can sue operators for compensation for injuries received aboard ship, and in addition have wage and tax rates substantially lower than in this country. Meantime, American maritime workers are without jobs because the vessels on which they once worked now fly the flags of other nations.



FOR THE FIRST TIME in 34 years, Ashtabula, Ohio, City Council is controlled by the Democrats. This occurred when three CIO-PAC backed candidates were elected to the City Council. They in turn elected a manager. Pictured are CIO and PAC officials together with the newly-elected city officers. L. to R., front row, John Thornton, Steelworkers Dist. 26 PAC Director; Gerald Severino and Ed Walsh, councilmen; Dennis Dunlevy, city manager; Anthony Turano, councilman; and Fred Saverice, Steelworkers staff member. Back row, L. to R., Dist. 26 radio commentator Eddie Weygandt; CIO Council Pres. Nelson Humphries; PAC financial-secy. Ed Wrisley; CIO Council Vice Chairman Don Freeborn; CIO Council Chairman Walter Ashley and Dist. 26 Rep. James McPhillips. Laverne Halsey, chairman of Ashtabula County PAC, was not present when this was taken.

It's Snowing Requests For 75c Exemptions

ALL IS NOT yet clear sailing under the amended Federal wage-hour law increasing the minimum wage to 75c, which went into effect Jan. 25.

Changes in the law have thrown out of kilter many of the regulations built up since the law was passed in 1938.

This means that stacks of revised regulations and orders gearing the 75c minimum and other changes into administration of the law have to be issued.

The law authorizes the wage-hour administrator to make special regulations interpreting and clarifying provisions concerning rates for apprentices or learners, handicapped workers and others barred from the 75c minimum by special certification.

Employers seeking to avoid payment of the 75c minimum have been quick to use all possible loopholes of the law, and have snowed the Wage-Hour agency under with applications for exemptions.

The administrator has met the situation so far by completely withdrawing all previous rates set for for learners in some industries, and issuing temporary regulations in others.

Regulations involving learners have been withdrawn in the millinery, woolen, artificial flower, the main part of the apparel, and the textile industries. Temporary regulations have been granted for the hosiery, glove, knitwear, and cigar industries, and the cotton garment segment of the apparel industry.

In general, the temporary rates for learners bring the former rates of 30c and 35c up to 60c and 65c.

Learners rates in the various industries will be established permanently in some cases after public hearings are held, and in other cases upon application from individual companies or employers.

Hearings on learners rates in the shoe industry have already started but were adjourned to permit further study. Meanwhile some individual shoe employers have applied for and received certification to pay subminimum rates for learners. The general pattern for the applications acted upon has been 65c for the first six weeks, and 70c for the rest of the 12-week training period.

The CIO United Shoe Workers has protested the granting of certification to shoe employers to pay subminimum rates to learners, pointing out that the industry previously had never been granted exemptions for learners on an industry-wide basis.

"Miss Reed, your union contract says you must give thirty days notice before you strike."

Ohio CIO Leaves Safety Code Parley

Representatives of management have given conclusive proof that they do not honestly want factory safety codes that adequately protect workers, according to the Ohio CIO Council.

The Council said management representatives flatly refused a request by labor representatives for competent technical advice on new codes.

As a result, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council reported, CIO members on the safety code committee have presently broken off negotiations with management.

Third of U. S. Spends More Than It Earns

A THIRD of all family and individual spending units spent more than they earned in 1948. That dramatic evidence of the need for better distribution of income to provide the purchasing power needed to avoid a depression has been revealed by a Federal Reserve survey.

Those who spent more than they earned came to 31%; another 6% used up all their spending power, but did not go into debt because in most cases they had no credit. Yet it is among the middle and lower income brackets that mass purchasing power must originate if we are to consume the goods and services our mass production industries turn out.

These figures strongly back up the demand of labor and government economists for expanded purchasing power in the lower and middle income groups. Ever since the postwar inflation started the President's Council of Economic Advisers has been warning of the need for such expansion if purchasing power is to be sufficient to buy the goods produced by American industry without widespread unemployment.

The Federal Reserve survey showed that while corporations were making record-breaking profits of more than $20 billion in 1948, low and middle income families were having a harder and harder time making ends meet.

Thirty-eight per cent of the families and individual spending units under $1000 a year spent more than they took in, while another 27% just managed to break even. Only a third were able to save anything. This was far worse than the year before, when only 26% spent more than they made.

IN THE INCOME group between $1000 and $2000, 34% of the spending units spent more than they took in, and another 9% just broke even. Spending beyond income was not confined to the lower income groups, however, but went well up the income scale throughout the middle income brackets.

The Federal Reserve researchers reported that the number of families spending more than they took in had jumped steadily since the end of the war, and most sharply since 1946, when the inflation began to get out of hand. It was most severe among families in which incomes had been rapidly changing, rather than those where incomes had been stable.

Most of the families which spent more than they took in during 1948 were not going into debt, but using up past savings. This indicates strongly that spending among these groups will drop unless there is a better distribution of income in the future. Many of these families in 1948 were still using up savings accumulated during the war, when the distribution of savings was more balanced.

The number of spending units which spent more than they earned in 1948 was 15,500,000. Altogether, they spent about $12 billion more than they earned, indicating the rapidity with which they are using up past earnings. The rest of the spending units saved a total of $24 billion, but most of it was in the top 5% income units. (LPA). **See Nathan Robertson's story, page 12.**

UAW, IAM In Peace Pact

THE CIO AUTO Workers and the International Association of Machinists, independent, have signed an agreement to refrain from raiding each other's memberships, according to Labor Secy. Tobin.

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther and A. J. Hayes of IAM have agreed to avoid jurisdiction rivalries which in the past have caused some serious strikes in organized plants.

Each union, however, retains freedom of action to compete in the organization of non-union projects.

Congratulating both organizations, Tobin said, "This pact between two great unions has been negotiated without intervention or pressure by the government in any form. I believe this move can be a major contribution toward industrial peace through the removal of unnecessary jurisdictional disputes. Certainly it is evidence that organized labor can work out its own internal problems voluntarily and without Government intervention."

ILWU Leaders Say Sign T-H

Officers of the CIO Longshoremen's Union have recommended to the executive board and locals compliance with the Taft-Hartley act. The union, headed by Harry Bridges, has been bitterly opposed to the T-H act, and its officers have refused to sign non-Communist affidavits. Bridges is now on trial, accused of perjury in swearing he had never been a Communist when he applied for citizenship in 1945.

Louis Goldblatt, ILWU secretary-treasurer, said the decision to reverse the union's position was made "to meet any raiding attack from AFL or other CIO unions."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

(As Mr. Haywood is in Puerto Rico this week, his column is comprised of field reports.)

The Communications Workers of America-CIO has recorded another notable gain in its march toward complete CIO organizing of all telephone workers as a result of an election among the 13,000 workers affiliated with the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers. The vote was as follows: Votes cast, 12,727; CWA-CIO, 7535; IBEW-AFL, 4064; void, 48; challenged, 257; no union, 1128. The victory was especially notable since every type of attack, particularly the "fear technique," was utilized in opposition to CWA-CIO.

The Company and IBEW propaganda laid particular stress on the strike vote taken by CWA, attempting to frighten the Ohio workers out of affiliating with CWA-CIO. Pres. Thomas Ryan of the Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers was a stalwart leader in the campaign for CWA-CIO, participating actively in conveying to the workers the advantages of affiliation with a great national union that can stand up and fight even the gigantic AT&T. CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne also actively participated in the election.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in an NLRB election at the Grossman Co., Columbus, the Playthings & Jewelry Workers-CIO were victorious by a vote of 45 to 19. Rep. Edward Rosenhahn was in charge of the election.

CIO Reg. Dir. James J. Leary reports that Dir. D. R. Stewart of District 5, Oil Workers International Union, says the following elections were won by his union: Union shop election at the Bay Petroleum, McPherson, Kans., by a vote of 50 for, 4 against; representation election at the National Cooperative Railway Assn., McPherson, Kans., 133 for, 28 against. Both elections were directed for OWIU-CIO by Rep. Loyd Haskins.

CIO Reg. Dir. Sylvester Graham reports a union shop election at the Fruehauf Trailer Co., of Billings, Mont., on behalf of United Steelworkers of America, Local 3169. Result was 100% in favor of the union shop.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports the Auto Workers won a union shop election at Eason Grinding Co., Los Angeles, Calif., by a vote of 92% in favor of UAW. UAW Intl. Rep. Richard Cartwright was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. John B. Easton reports the United Steelworkers of America won a consent election for clerical and office employees at the Houdaille-Hershey plant, Huntington, W. Va., by a vote of 38 to 17. Staff Rep. Frank Cornwell conducted the organizing campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who have had a plant under contract for the last nine years in Portland, Ind., had their representation challenged by the UAW-AFL. An NLRB election was held and the Clothing Workers won, 2 to 1. The company is the Jay Garment Co. The campaign was conducted by Reps. Harold Wilson and Nelson Joseph.

CIO Reg. Dir. W. B. Taylor reports that in a representation election held at the Mengel Company, Louisville, Ky., IWA-CIO won by a vote of 875 to 185.

CIO Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst reports the following victories: Federal Paper Co., St. Louis, Mo., representation election 62 for CIO Textile Workers, 11 against; Royal Bedding Co., St. Louis, union shop election, CIO Textile Workers 48, 11 against. TWUA Rep. William A. Doyle was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig reports the following election victories: Union shop election at the Aldan Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 74 for the United Rubber Workers, 2 against; Eugene Tormey, URC-LPWA Representative, was in charge; United Paperworkers of America won an election at National Waterproof Papers, Inc., Philadelphia, 59 to 6; Spence Condiff was in charge; Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers won at the Hanassin Products, Inc., Philadelphia, by a vote of 14 to 0; Textile Workers won an election at Stafford & Company, Philadelphia, by a vote of 103 to 31; James Coyle and Walter Ellis were in charge; Textile Workers also won an election at the Wilson Yarn Mills, Philadelphia, by 24 to 19.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bonacci reports that the United Packinghouse Workers-CIO won a representation election at the Poultry Plant, Provo, Utah, and secured a bargaining agency for 11 workers. The plant is a branch of the Utah Poultry Cooperative Association. UPWA-CIO Rep. Ora Owen was in charge.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. John J. Muarillo reports that in a representation election at the Sylvania Electric Corp., Seneca Falls, N. Y., the USA-CIO defeated the IBEW-AFL by 253 to 204.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports a union shop election victory for Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local 55D at Clinton Clothes Co.'s seven stores in the Los Angeles area by a vote of 33 yes, 6 no.

3 States Try To Bar ABC

ATTY. GEN. FAIRCHILD of Wisconsin is the latest state law enforcement official to ask for an injunction to bar the American Bowling Congress on charges that it discriminates against Negroes and other colored persons. The complaint charged that ABC and its practices "constitute a public nuisance."

Atty. Gen. Nathaniel L. Goldstein of New York State in Jan. has asked an injunction against the "whites only" American Bowling Congress, to bar it from sponsoring tournaments and carrying out other activities in the state.

Goldstein asked the New York Supreme Court to enjoin the organization because its constitution, limiting membership to "white males," is against the public policy of the state.

"I know that the American people do not tolerate bias in sports," Goldstein said. "Racial standards must never be set up as a test of athletic ability."

Last October, the Illinois Attorney general took similar action against the Congress there, after the national CIO had announced in Washington that it was seeking revocation of the group's charter.

Fat Profits Foe of Jobs For All

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

For Labor Press Association

AMERICA'S goal of maximum production and employment on a sustained basis is seriously threatened by the demand of big business for higher profits than industry has ever before enjoyed.

This has been made clear within the last couple of weeks by:

1. The Federal Trade Commission report showing that most big business today is making profits of about 20%—or even more—on invested capital, after payment of all taxes, compared with half that before the war.

2. Testimony before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee by sopkesmen for the steel industry that it must have higher profits than ever before. Few of the spokesmen were willing to make a figure—but those who did, suggested 18 to 24% after taxes—indicating that steel's idea of a fair profit is about the same as industry's in general.

These two developments show clearly that big business, which in many cases is powerful enough to fix its own profit figures without worrying about competition, is demanding a bigger slice of national income than it has enjoyed in the past and bigger than most economists believe it can receive without throwing our economic machinery out of kilter.

If we are to reach our goal, fixed in the employment act of 1946 as maximum production and employment, and designed under President Truman's program to triple our standard of living within the next 50 years, we must face the fact of this demand from industry for higher profits. There is no question about the power of much of industry to realize that demand. The issue is —what do we do about it?

EITHER we must revise our eco-economic plans or we must convince industry through education or legislation that such profits are dangerous. We cannot get the kind of economy we have planned if industry is allowed to continue to take such profits. It does not leave enough money in the hands of consumers to buy the products that industry produces. Sooner or later it will head us into a depression—a depression that is likely to be far more serious than the one that almost wrecked our economy from 1929-33.

The reason is this. Even conservative economists have agreed that our problem is to maintain purchasing power to buy the things we know how to make in such quantities. That purchasing power comes mainly from consumers who want goods and from business which wants new and better plants for production.

The problem is to maintain the balance between these two kinds of demand. If too much goes into business expansion we soon are turning out more goods than consumers can buy. If too little goes into business expansion we stop growing and become static—our goal of a higher living standard is gone.

Most economists believe — on the basis of past experiences — that we tend in good times such as now to put too much purchasing power in the hands of business through big profits, so that business expands too rapidly. They think we must find a way to maintain steady, but more moderate expansion, and put the rest of the purchasing power into the hands of consumers so they can buy the expanding production. They do not believe this can be done if industry demands a profit of 20% on invested capital after the payment of all taxes.

Government economists — including those advising the President — have felt throughout the post-war era that more purchasing power than was healthy was going into the hands of business, and too little into the hands of the consumers. That is why the President's Council of Economic Advisers has repeatedly pushed for high wages and lower prices, to lower the profit margin for business so that consumer buying power could keep pace with our productive power. **See story on Third of Nation, Page 11.**

Fewer Mich. Strikes

Man-hours lost in Michigan through strikes dropped 25% in 1949, compared to 1948, state statistics show, and there were fewer strikes. The state's biggest strikes in 1949 were the Ford and steel walkouts which accounted for more than two-thirds of the man-hours lost. Both resulted in union victories.

McDonald Chosen

Secy.-Treas David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers has been appointed to the board of directors of the USO Campaign Committee of Pennsylvania, according to H. Ward Zimmer, USO state chairman.

U. S. Steel Pays Extra Dividend Despite Plea of Low Profits

U. S. STEEL—which had just finished complaining that its profits were miserably low—last week did a somersault.

The complaint had been made to a Congressional Committee investigating recent steel prices.

The somersault came in the form of a special extra dividend to company stockholders. At the same time the company announced its profits had reached a 30-year high of nearly $166 million after taxes.

Profits in 1949 were about $37 million higher than in the previous year. Irving Olds, U. S. Steel board chairman, complained that the six-weeks strike of CIO Steelworkers had chopped an estimated $37 million from the company's profit level.

The strike occurred when the company refused union demands for welfare and pension programs, which a Presidential Fact Finding Board last summer said could have been paid out of profits without an increase in price.

The Big Steel profit bulletin confirmed that 1949 had been a pretty good year indeed for the industry. Bethlehem earlier had reported a new record of $99 million profits after taxes.

THE PROFITS—and the strike and the Congressional probe have apparently combined to make U. S. Steel conscious of its public relations.

The corporation announced that Phelps Adams had been appointed —at a $35,000 salary—to a post of special public relations adviser in the corporation's New York headquarters.

Adams was formerly chief of the Washington bureau of the New York Sun, the big city's most reactionary, anti-labor paper. That paper recently went out of business, because of lack of circulation and advertising.

Read It And Weep . . .

U. S. Steel Ups Dividend Rate To 65 Cents

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Directors of United States Steel Corp. today increased the dividend on common stock to 65 cents a share, payable March 10 to holders of record February 10.

Payments of 50 cents had been made quarterly since the stock was split 3-for-1 last May 12.

The dividend action came after the corporation reported net income for 1949 of $165,958,806, the highest in 20 years. This was equal to $5.39 a common share and compared with $129,627,845 or $4 a share in 1948.

For the fourth quarter only, which reflected the shutdown during the strike, U. S. Steel earned $32,735,397 equal to $1.01 a share. Income for the preceding three months was $39,171,144 or $1.26 a share.

The strike began Oct. 1 and lasted 42 days.

. . . For Poor U.S. Steel

Senate Unit OK on Co-Op Housing Expected

A DRAFT OF the middle-income housing bill probably will be completed by a Senate Banking Committee sub-committee this week, Chairman Sparkman (D. Ala.) announced last Friday.

The announcement followed by a few days publication of a report on cooperative housing in Europe prepared by the sub-committee on the basis of an inspection and study trip last summer.

The report declared that European cities and countries the committee visited have done a better job of slum elimination than this country, the result being that "we did not see any slums that compare with some right in our Nation's Capital."

While co-operative housing systems have met "with much success" in Europe and low cost government-sponsored housing additionally has contributed to slum clearance, private housing continues to make progress abroad. The chief advantages claimed for co-ops are their ability to erect large scale projects with all advantages of mass purchasing and construction, the committee found.

IT ALSO FOUND that every country visited is continuing its wartime rent controls.

The committee gave the impression that it felt apartment construction in the United States is just beginning to catch up with Europe.

"We saw a large number of apartments and houses for the average family built 20 to 30 years ago that were modern in design and layout," the report said. "The garden type only recently coming into its own in this country is commonplace, and very few of the houses built in the last decade or two were not built in accordance with a neighborhood and community plan."

The report also said:

"While people in European cities are more apt to live in an apartment or flat than they are in our country, it often seemed that we were behind our European brothers in trying to provide adequate housing for our people."

SEN. FLANDERS (R. Vt.) held up co-operatives in business and housing as a possible alternative to pure private enterprise and State "socialism" or Communism at a Harvard University conference on co-operative housing. Flanders is a member of the Senate sub-committee which toured Europe. He described the co-operative movement as "a valuable adjunct to U. S. economy."

Leo N. Goodman, director of the CIO Housing Committee, and Pres. J. William Belanger of the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council were among sponsors of the meeting.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Fair Employment Practices Commission S. 1728 HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry based on race, creed or color; provides penalties for job bias.	Senate bill on calendar, may come up next month. House supporters seeking to get bill on floor for debate.	Write, wire Senators, Congressmen to support and seek earliest possible vote.
Middle-Income Housing Bill S. 2246 HR 6618	Provides for long-term, low-interest U. S. loans to co-ops for building moderate-cost housing projects, etc.	Senate Banking Committee has completed hearings; House hearings now in progress.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to give bill full support.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors benefits, etc., under social security. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Senate Finance Comm. now holding hearings. CIO to ask further improvements in House bill.	Ask Senators to try to strengthen HR 6000 over present provisions.
Federal Aid To Education S. 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. Has been stuck in House Labor Comm. for months.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to OK Senate bill.
Labor Extension Service Bill S. 110 HR 1380	Provides workers' education program in cooperation with schools, unions, Labor Dept.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. House Labor Comm. is still studying bill.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to seek early passage.
Mundt-Ferguson Bill S. 2311	Bill endangers civil liberties, union rights — under guise of fighting subversive activities.	CIO opposed bill at hearings last year. Senate Judiciary Comm. may bring out revised bill.	Ask Senators to oppose bill as dangerous to civil rights.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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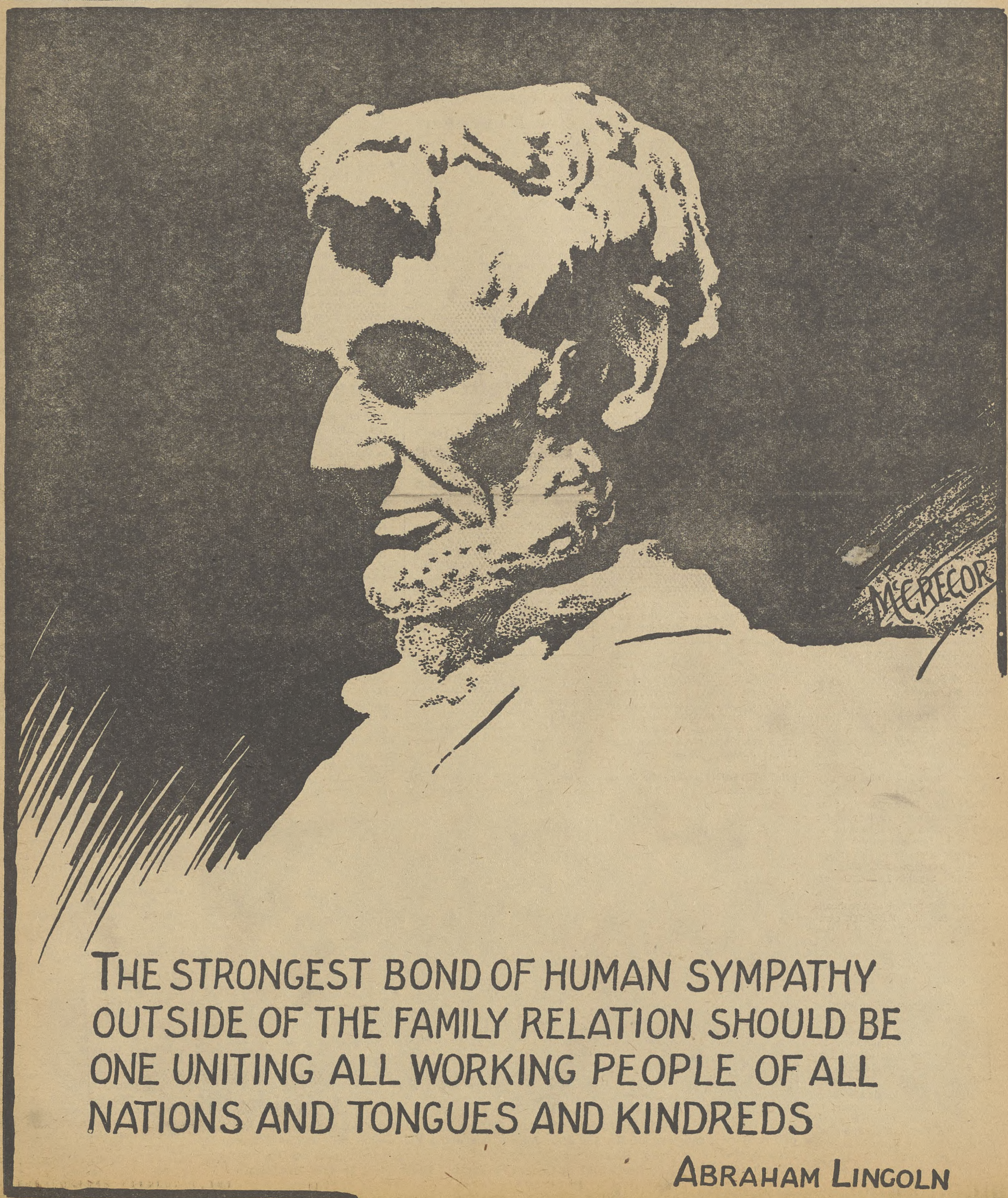

THE STRONGEST BOND OF HUMAN SYMPATHY OUTSIDE OF THE FAMILY RELATION SHOULD BE ONE UNITING ALL WORKING PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONS AND TONGUES AND KINDREDS

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

UOPWA Loses Its Suit To Prevent Hearings

A LEGAL attempt by the United Office and Professional Workers to stop the Natl. CIO from holding hearings on charges that it is Communist - dominated, and if guilty liable to expulsion, was lost last week.

Judge Burnita Shelton Matthews, in U. S. District Court at Washington, on Feb. 6 dismissed a UOPWA petition for a preliminary injunction restraining the CIO from proceeding with hearings and ousting the union if the evidence justified. Nine other international unions face similar charges.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray said the CIO is "gratified" with Judge Matthews' decision.

"Judge Matthews' ruling fully sustains the validity of the constitutional amendment adopted at the last CIO convention barring Communist-dominated unions from continued affiliation with the CIO. The judge's opinion likewise confirms the procedures followed by the CIO in connection with current investigations against certain affiliates charged with Communist domination."

Further hearings were held in National CIO headquarters on Feb. 6 on the charges against the UOPWA and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Hearings have been completed on charges against the United Public Workers and the Food and Tobacco Workers. Still awaiting hearings are the Longshoremen and Warehousemen, Marine Cooks and Stewards, Furniture Workers, American Communications Association, Fishermen, and Fur and Leather Workers.

Brewery Union Security Won

Expanded security benefits affecting 10,000 brewery workers and their families were won in recent negotiations between the CIO Brewery Workers and the Brewers Board of Trade in New York City, William Greenstein, secretary of the union's joint board, announced last week.

Both employes and their families will receive life insurance, accident and sickness benefits, and hospital insurance, with the premiums paid by the employers. Previously, these benefits covered only employes.

Mich., Big S. F. Local Want UFW To Stay CIO

IMPORTANT new support for Pres. Morris Pizer in his fight to keep the United Furniture Workers in the CIO was reported last week from two widely scattered fronts in the nation-wide battle against the Communists.

In San Francisco, Calif., the 1200 members of Local 262, in separate meetings for day and night shift workers, voted unanimously to back Pizer and other pro-CIO leaders in the conflict with Communist party liners. They indorsed his declaration of policy, which had been rejected by the left wing-dominated UFW general executive board, and voted to affiliate with the National UFW Rank and File Committee for the CIO, organized recently to take the pro-CIOers' stand before the membership.

The union's Michigan District Council, at a meeting in Ionia, Mich., unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing Pizer's stand. Local representatives attending the meeting determined to join the rank and file committee and pledged financial support.

The big San Francisco local has long been one of the pro-CIO bulwarks in the UFW. At the membership meetings Pres. Ralph Nuckols explained the campaign for CIO policy within the international and GEB Member Fred Stefan reported on the last board meeting. The resolution to support Pizer was introduced by Recording Secy. Tony Scardaci.

The local named Nuckols, Stefan and Vice Pres. Sylvio Ferrogiaro to membership on the National UFW Rank and File Committee for CIO, which is headed by Thomas Binnall, Gardner, Mass.

Delegates at Ionia were advised that locals representing more than 70% of the membership have already passed resolutions indorsing Pizer and the rank and file committee and the position they are taking, and that the figure probably will be 90% when the international convention is held in June.

It also was announced that thus far every local in the union's Midwestern Region which was acted on sticking with CIO has voted support for Pizer's position, and that not one has indorsed the anti-CIO faction within the union.

Speakers included Jack Hochstadt, of New York, secretary of the rank and file committee, and William Gilbert, of Chicago. Gilbert, formerly Midwest director, was ousted by Organization Dir. Ernest Marsh, who is opposed to Pizer, but later was placed back on the staff by the Illinois and Wisconsin districts. District Pres. William Wieczorak presided.

Hochstadt last month topped a pro-CIO slate of candidates which was swept into office by a landslide vote in Local 76, New York.

Red Caps At Bat For Passenger

CIO redcaps went to bat through their union recently for railroad passengers who use four of the country's largest terminals.

Pres. Willard S. Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employes, and Leon M. Despres, counsel for the union, protested before the Interstate Commerce Commission against increasing the price for carrying a suitcase from 15c to 25c at terminals in Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Union members, Townsend pointed out, are on salary and will derive nothing from the price hike.

GM Electrical Division Vote Ordered For Feb. 28 by NLRB

MORE THAN 28,000 General Motors, Electrical Division, workers will vote in an NLRB election Feb. 28 to determine their collective bargaining agent.

Their choice will be between the new International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, expelled from the CIO last fall on a charge that it was Communist dominated.

The locals involved will be: Local 801, Frigidaire, Dayton, O., 14,500 members; Local 755, Delco, Dayton, 7000; Local 717, Packard, Warren, O., 3500; Local 509, Delco Appliances, Rochester, N. Y., 3000; Local 416, Delco-Remy, New Brunswick, N. J., 400.

THE ELECTION comes almost four months after IUE-CIO petitioned the NLRB for an election among GM workers. In the interim, both the NLRB and the UE used every conceivable means to delay, or, in the case of UE, avert, an election, IUE leaders charge.

UE, in December, went into federal court to seek an injunction against hearings in the GM case. Its attorneys, once they failed in that move, used every delaying tactic possible to prolong the hearings.

While UE, in an attempt to convince the workers it was for quick elections, publicly asked for them, its representatives used completely opposite tactics in the hearing sessions, according to Benjamin Sigal, IUE-CIO attorney.

Dayton has served as the headquarters for the IUE-CIO campaign in GM. There, the two large locals have been pro-CIO for several years. Robert Elsner is president of 801 and E. J. Kraft holds the same position at 755.

William Snoots, secretary of the administrative committee, IUE-CIO, is a member of Local 755. Running on a CIO platform, he was elected president of UE District 7 (state of Ohio) before the expulsion.

The other three locals also have a record of consistent support of CIO policy. Sid Sayers is president of 717, Frank Murray of 509 and Harold K. Merrill of 416. All held the jobs under UE.

In its Canadian district, No. 5, IUE-CIO last week won another NLRB victory over UE, taking a 19-1 triumph at Copper Wire Products, Guelph, Ont.

Unemployment Is Highest In Eight Years

EMPLOYMENT declined by 1,609,000 in January to send the number of the nation's jobless up to 4,480,000—the largest since September, 1941, Secy. of Commerce Sawyer reported last week.

The report was based on a Census Bureau survey made the second week in January. It showed that 56,947,000 people were still working and that another 1,408,000 were in the armed forces.

Sawyer tried to gloss over the situation by stressing the fact that bad weather had cut into farm and construction employment, and the added fact that many of the vanished jobs consisted of Christmas openings.

He took comfort because industrial employment "did not appear to be seriously affected" compared with a year ago, when cutbacks accounted for a larger part of the January job slump.

IN TESTIMONY before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report less than a month ago, Everett N. Kassalow, executive secretary of the CIO Full Employment Committee, said that in 55 of the 100 major U. S. promotion centers 7% or more of the workers were unemployed.

(Now, in more than 33% of the centers, 12% or more of the workers are jobless. In addition, several million are working only part time.)

One of the contributing factors to increasing unemployment is the failure of industry to plow back some of its profits into expanded production which might be reflected in lowered prices and a consequent increased demand, Kassalow told the committee.

(In 1948 U. S. corporations distributed $7.9 billion in dividends. Profits were somewhat smaller last year, but the liquid cash position of industry was so strong that dividend distribution jumped to $8.4 billion.)

The CIO has warned frequently of increasing unemployment unless prices are cut or wages increased, and job opportunities expanded. It has long urged an expanded housing program, plans for development of resources, equitable taxes, an expanded social security program—more than one-third of all workers are uncovered by the present program—and a $1 per hour minimum wage if the country's economy is to stay healthy.

Food Prices Rise

The same week that the U. S. government reported a postwar high in unemploymnt, Dun & Bradstreet announced that its wholesale food price index was at its highest level since Sept. 13, 1949.

The index for the week ending Feb. 7 stood at $5.80, compared to $5.79 the previous week and $5.66 a year ago. On last Sept. 13 it peaked at $5.85. Dun & Bradstreet attributed the bulk of the increase to a rise in the price of beef.

MISS UTAH OF 1950 is Miss Joanne Hinand of Provo (r.), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hinand, also in the photo. Hinand is grievance committeeman of Provo Local 2701 at Geneva Steel. His glamorous daughter is 18, five feet, six and a half inches tall, weighs 122 pounds, is a student at Bringham Young University at Provo. Hope she'll be Miss America.

CARE Packs For Israel Offered

Leo Perlis, director of CIO's Community Services Committee, has urged local and International CIO unions to support the committee's drive for aid to Histadrut, the General Federation of Jewish Labor in Israel, by purchase of special Passover CARE packages.

"The enormous rate of immigration in recent months has aggravated Israel's economic situation and especially the plight of organized labor in the new state," Perlis said. He pointed out that Histadrut recently had received 100 CARE packages donated by CIO-CSC for needy Israel trade unionists.

Like other CARE packages for Israel, the special Passover package is priced at $10. Orders for the packages are now being received at CARE headquarters, 20 Broad St., New York, N. Y., and through CIO unions throughout the country.

CARE guarantees delivery of the package during the month of March, in time for the Passover holidays, beginning April 1.

Lawrenson Is Upheld By NMU Members

Rank and file members of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union have voted not to suspend Vice-Pres. Jack Lawrenson from office pending a referendum vote by the general membership.

The action was taken in New York and rejected a recommendation of a 15-man trial board. Lawrenson was charged with misfeasance and malfeasance in connection with disorders last year at NMU headquarters.

Steel Union Gives $500,000 To Needy Miners

CIO Steelworkers have sent a gift of $500,000 "to assist needy miners and their families in their struggle against the coal operators."

After conducting a telegraphic poll of the Steelworkers executive board, USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray sent the half-million dollar check to John Owens, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America.

At the same time Murray appealed to all locals of the million-member steel workers union to send additional funds to help the coal miners.

"The need is great. Your support should be wholesome," Murray told the steel membership.

In his letter to UMW Sec.-Treas. Owens, Murray said:

"I am requesting our affiliated local unions to lend every degree of financial and moral support to the mine workers and their families by making contributions which, I trust, will be helpful in bringing ultimate victory to the United Mine Workers of America."

IN MID-JANUARY Murray had vigorously assailed action by NLRB General Counsel Robert Denham, who filed injunction proceedings against the mine union.

At that time, the CIO president charged that "Denham is challenging the legitimate rights and interests of all of organized labor.

"I have instructed the general counsel of the CIO to lend all possible assistance to the legal staff of the United Mine Workers in support of the basic labor principles involved and in opposition to the proceedings instituted by Denham."

The injunction was handed down Feb. 9.

Since that time, two efforts to resume collective bargaining between the operators and miners have ended in failure. A Taft-Hartley fact-finding board, operating under that law's "national emergency" provisions, has been appointed, and an 80-day injunction may be sought this week.

The union is seeking increases in wages, more substantial welfare fund contributions by employers, and continuance of a number of provisions of the old contract. For several months a large proportion of the miners have been working a three-day work week or less.

MURRAY, in his letter to the Steelworkers' locals, emphasized the "dire need of the mine workers and their families."

"It is imperative, therefore, that our union and its members give to the United Mine Workers of America the fullest measure of support in their valiant struggle against these powerful interests," Murray wrote.

"The war which is being waged against their union can be directed against your own and all other unions by the same combinations of wealth when they deem it expedient to do so."

Thus, the steel union president went on, "it is of the utmost importance that you and our local unions give prompt consideration to this appeal."

Under the steel union constitution, such gifts are sent to the international headquarters and relayed to the beneficiary.

Strikers Stand Firm in Face of Chrysler's Ad Campaign

AS THE strike against the Chrysler Corp. entered its third week, 89,000 CIO Auto Workers stood firm in their campaign for a genuine, foolproof, lasting and guaranteed pension plan.

UAW and Chrysler officials have held two meetings with state and federal conciliators since the strike began with little or no progress reported.

Special meetings of the UAW Chrysler negotiating committee and the Chrysler UAW Conference were held last week to draft recommendations to the company.

(The contract between the union and the company would not ordinarily be open, except for economic provisions, until Aug. 1, 1950. However, a clause in the contract provides that the whole contract is automatically reopened if a strike occurs.)

CONTRACT proposals which the negotiating committee and the national conference will seek will cover such subjects as seniority, grievance procedure, union security and wage inequities.

To meet strike needs, an assessment of $1 a week on all working members of the union, which had been voted by the UAW executive committee, was levied Feb. 9 and will continue for 12 weeks.

And to hit at the strikers' morale, the Chrysler Corp. bought full-page newspaper advertisements which sought to convince not only the strikers but the general public that the company's pension offer is "as good as any."

"The Chrysler offer has been designed to look attractive in the front display windows," UAW Pres. Walter Reuther said, "but the jokers in the eligibility rules hidden in the back room would deny thousands of Chrysler workers with long years of continuous service any pension benefits.

"Chrysler workers who need and are entitled to security in their old age know that the corporation's pension offer is rigged with these jokers to deny them guaranteed pension benefits.

"The 3-cent an hour, cut-rate Chrysler pension won't pay for the kind of sound pension program these workers need and deserve."

REUTHER said that the union does not seek control of a "kitty" or pension fund, as the corporation has charged. He pointed out that company executives know that it is absolutely impossible, under the union's proposal, for UAW to "control" pension funds.

"The company is well aware," Reuther said, "that the union did propose a joint board of arbitration, upon which the union and the company would be equally represented together with a mutually agreed - upon impartial chairman to cast the deciding vote in case of a deadlock."

Chrysler UAW Dir. Norman Matthews said the company charge of union control of a "kitty" is a deliberate smokescreen to hide Chrysler's real motives in forcing the strike upon its workers.

"The simple facts," Matthews declared, "are that Chrysler is not willing to give its workers the economic concessions which other corporations have granted through collective bargaining. The Chrysler company does not want to establish a pension program based upon an actuarially sound trust fund which alone can guarantee the payment of pension benefits."

CIO Educators Study Programs

Union teachers from three CIO affiliates put their heads together last week on a project to improve workers' education projects.

They got together at Pawling, N. Y.—where Tom Dewey also maintains a farm—to talk over ways and means of making union school projects more interesting and valuable to the membership.

Sponsoring the project was the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, in cooperation with the education sections of the United Auto Workers, the Textile Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. On hand were George Guernsey of the CIO Education Dept.; Larry Rogin, textile; Robert Levin, clothing; Brendan Sexton, auto union; and about 10 education staff people from each union.

It was the first such get-together of education staffs under CIO auspices.

Telephone Strike Deadline Postponed

THE CIO Communications Workers' Executive Board, in response to an urgent request by Federal Mediator Cyrus S. Ching, last week postponed for 16 days the threatened nationwide strike against the Bell Telephone System.

CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne anounced the postponement 24 hours before the union-set strike deadline "in accordance with Ching's request for more time to bring about a peaceful settlement of the telephone wage dispute." The new deadline is Feb. 24 at 6 a.m. in each time zone.

Beirne had accused the Bell System of "trying to settle the telephone wage dispute in the newspapers with a batch of phony statistics based on small, selected groups of workers and through a personal smear campaign.

"This technique is not conducive to good collective bargaining relations. It doesn't help prevent strikes."

After the strike postponement, Beirne said that the union had asked the Federal Communications Commission and 48 state regulatory bodies to investigate the wave on "anti-union advertising" which has been placed in daily newspapers throughout the country.

CWA also asked the rate-making bodies to rule on whether this advertising is a "properly allowable operating expense to be paid for by the phone-using public."

Beirne said that the union was not requesting the commissions to decide the strike issue. "We are, though," he said, "asking that a ruling be made on whether advertising aimed specifically at prevention of wage improvement in the telephone industry is a properly allowable operating expense to be paid for by the telephone-using public."

Telephone Workers in "sunny" (no 'ad'), southern California, employed by the Associated Telephone Co., voted overwhelmingly last week for CWA in an NLRB election. Results: CWA, 1916; IBEW, 694; no union, 209.

"Telephone companies have obtained annual rate increases since the war totaling $348 million," he declared. "It is high time rate-making bodies call a halt to the Bell System's campaign to jack up rates, while at the same time spending much of the money they get from the higher rates to put on high pressure anti-union advertising campaigns."

Beirne called on Bell management to "sit down at the bargaining table with the union and to do some real collective bargaining. If this is done, the issues can be settled by Feb. 24 and there will be no need for a strike."

IN NEW YORK, CWA Div. 6 Pres. Ernest Weaver, head of 11,000 Western Electric installers, looked upon the delay as little more than an armed truce.

"The effect of the postponement has been to make the company tougher and more smug in its attitude," he said. "It is less willing than ever to get down to the issues involved."

Weaver said he had "no doubts" but that the company would "take full advantage of the lull to propagandize employes in every way possible." He expressed skepticism about the possibility of the company accepting the findings of a fact-finding board, if one were established.

PRES. ERNEST WEAVER of Div. 6, CIO Communications Workers, looks skeptically at a message from Federal Mediator Cyrus S. Ching asking postponement of the scheduled nation-wide Bell Telephone strike set for Feb. 8. Weaver said he felt nothing could be gained by delaying the strike. Shown with him (l. to r.) are Thomas R. Steutel, Commissioner of the Federal Mediation Service; Vice Pres. M. W. Gray of CWA Div. 6; and Yolanda Dioguardi, secretary to CWA officials. The CWA board later postponed the strike until Feb. 24.

Prejudice Is Like A Cancer

It Gnaws At The Vitals Of Democracy And Often Causes Men To Make A Mockery Of Civil Liberties

By ALLAN L. SWIM

PERHAPS it was only a minor incident but it illustrated one of the nation's major problems—the problem of prejudice.

A junior high school teacher in a Washington, D. C., suburb told her class a group of students from New York City planned to visit their school.

"They'd like to spend the night in our homes and get better acquainted with us," she said. "Will all of you who can take care of a guest or two raise your hands?"

Hands shot up all over the room.

"I think I'd better tell you that some of the boys and girls who are going to visit us are Jewish," she said. She called for a second showing of hands.

A few hands shot into the air quickly. A few more were raised slowly. And a number of pupils who had raised their hands the first time refrained from doing so the second time.

This incident occurred only a few miles from the "citadel of democracy"—the halls of Congress—and just outside the borders of our capital—a city that practices race segregation.

It occurred at the same time that a group of lawmakers were engaging in some fancy parliamentary footwork designed to keep Congress from even considering FEPC legislation.

AND IT OCCURRED during a period of history in which our nation finds itself greatly embarrassed every time it tries to sell the colored peoples of the world the idea that they should prefer our form of democracy to communism.

Should we blame the teacher? Should we blame her parents? Should the students be blamed?

Or should we blame it all on the type of teaching and behavior which over the years have planted the seeds of prejudice in too many minds?

Fighting for civil rights legislation is one thing and fighting prejudice is something else.

They're closely connected, it's true—and if there was no race and religious prejudice in our land we wouldn't need much of the legislation the "rights" advocates are pushing.

There would be no need for a FEPC, for example, if there was no such thing as job discrimination based on color and creed.

Perhaps that's merely pointing out the obvious. Maybe that's like saying it would be hot if it wasn't cold.

But it's something that should be said again and again—and it's something that should be given close attention by those who abhor discrimination.

Legislation obviously could remedy some of the abuses—but more than legislation is needed.

I FORMED a violent dislike for the Chinese people about the time I started to school, although I had never talked with an Oriental.

It took me years to overcome the feeling—and it didn't disappear entirely until I became fairly well acquainted with a Chinese merchant.

My prejudice was entirely without foundation—as most of them are. It made no sense whatsoever. It was based on misinformation—or on a lack of information.

And nobody—in school, church or elsewhere—took the trouble to tell me as a youngster that I shouldn't be prejudiced against the Chinese.

I don't recall having heard any of my teachers discuss tolerance or discrimination. Race relations was a taboo subject in my school. The Negro children of my town attended classes on "the other side of the tracks."

THOSE of us who profess to believe in democracy can do much—if we only will—to fight prejudice and the unhealthy social conditions which result from it.

It's a fight that can be waged nearly anywhere—in our apartment houses, in our neighborhoods, in our clubs, our unions, our churches and our schools.

The first step to be taken, of course, is to rid our own minds of prejudice and then to go to work on our families and friends.

Why not give it a trial?

After all, prejudice is a cancer which eats at the vitals of democracy.

GOPpledegook!

Not long ago the Republicans were sending up trial balloons which indicated the GOP battle-cry for 1950 might be "Down With the Welfare State."

At that time the GOPsters were making fiery speeches in opposition to something they called "statism."

Party big-wigs, however, got together in Washington last week and came up with a new slogan—"Liberty Against Socialism."

That obviously will be their campaign theme this year.

The implication, of course, is that the GOP is at least 100% for liberty and that the Truman Administration stands for something bad—something called socialism.

As part of its "liberty" program the GOP advocates—

"A continuation of the Taft-Hartley Law because it has restored equality between employer and employes. . . ."

The Republicans' new "platform" states that "the major domestic issue today is liberty against socialism. . . ."

It says that "basic American principles are threatened by the Administration's program for a planned economy modeled on the Socialist governments of Europe. . . ."

Maybe some of the stuff the GOP is trying to peddle in its "platform" would sound good if you didn't know what it meant.

Here's what it means:

The Republicans are opposed to the Fair Deal program which the CIO favors. It wants to have nothing to do with federal health insurance, rent control, the Brannan farm plan or developments like TVA.

"Gobbledegook" is a term used around Washington to describe the using of many conflicting words instead of a few simple ones. Give the term a slight twist and you have "GOPpledegook," which aptly describes the new GOP "platform."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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U. S. Seeks Facts On Women's Night Work

DO WOMEN work at night because they like to or because they have to do it?

Is it good for them? How many women are at work while the rest of us sleep? Is some legislative control needed, and, if so, what standards should be set? How essential is night work?

These are some of the questions considered in a new pamphlet on "Night Work for Women in Hotels and Restaurants," just issued by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor. The study is based on an exploratory survey of night employment of women in these industries in three states—Connecticut, Georgia and Indiana.

The findings tend to illustrate the complexity of the problems encountered in a consideration of night work rather than to provide conclusive answers.

Restaurants and hotels were selected for the study because that is where some night work is a more or less permanent feature, and because they employ important numbers of women. Pressures to repeal or modify restrictions on night employment of women in restaurants have in recent years focused concern on this industry in particular.

ONE OF THE important factors noted in the findings is that long hours and night work are linked together in both the hotel and restaurant industries. Many of the women studied were working longer than 48 hours a week. A large majority of the hotel workers interviewed were found to be working six shifts a week. In one area, nearly a fourth of the women employed at night worked seven shifts.

Sound public policy with regard to night employment of women, the report indicates, must rest upon fuller understanding of present basic employment problems. A broad approach to the problem must include consideration both of appropriate legislation and of policies that lie outside the realm of legislation.

The development of better community services for the convenience of women, for example, would give them greater freedom to accept daytime employment.

Management Action Kills Safety Code Group

MANAGEMENT action has forced the Ohio Industrial Commission to dissolve the advisory committee on revision of factory safety codes.

Now the commission will take upon itself the task, as required by law.

For the past three years, a general advisory committee containing an equal number of labor and management representatives, has been discussing safety code revision. Most of the work has been done by a technical subcommittee, which periodically reported to the full group.

Management spokesmen repeatedly refused labor's request that technical experts assist the committee. Management recently refused to allow Roland P. Blake, principal safety engineer of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, to advise the committee. This created the impasse.

Secy.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council said: "This is crystal-clear proof that management representatives never had any intention of writing honest safety codes that would adequately protect the workers."

CIO representatives on the advisory committee have been Clayman; Robert Cousino, Auto Workers; Chester Hosmer, Steelworkers; and John Kumpel, Rubber Workers.

Substitute Bills Like Health Plan

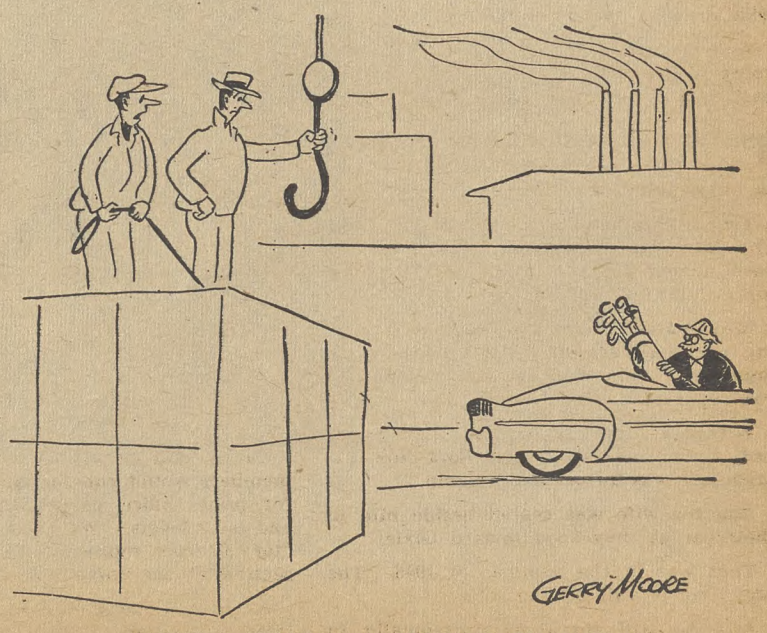
DESPITE repeated claims that the national health insurance bill is "dead," its opponents continue to introduce substitutes. And each substitute is more like national health insurance than its predecessor.

That's the observation of Committee for the Nation's Health.

During the first few weeks of the current Congressional session, "more substitute proposals for the national health insurance bill have been made than during all of the last four years," CNH reports.

"All of these 1950 bills—or proposed bills—are health programs which (1) do not depend on the charity principle; (2) are national health bills, some with large federal powers; (3) are intended to cover a large proportion of the population, and (4) include members of both political parties among their sponsors.

"Thus the record shows," CNH concludes, "that despite the AMA's huge campaign of negation," the legislators recognize the need of a centralized program.



"There goes Mr. Let's-All-Work-Together."

They 'Settled Down' To 'Regular' Living

IT'S OFTEN said that the "unsung heroes" of the union movement are the wives of the organizers.

And it's also often said that a veteran organizer is like an old fire horse who can't remain in his stall when there's a blaze around.

Throughout the nation there is a number of women who'll agree heartily about both these points.

This is a story about one of them—and her family.

THE HUSBAND is an old campaigner who has worked in more cities than he can recall offhand.

He started organizing back in the days when "union skates" had to be physically tough to survive.

He moved around from one spot to another, frequently on no more than an hour's notice. Sometimes his wife moved with him. Sometimes she joined him a day or so later.

When the war began, the husband was working for a union that expanded rapidly under the impetus of increased armaments production.

The organizer stepped up his activities accordingly. Sometimes he was so busy he hardly knew whether he was coming or going.

He would be in New England one day and in the South the next. He got home when he could, which was seldom.

AFTER THE WAR ended, the organizer and his wife decided they were tired of living almost like Gypsies and that they should settle down.

Eventually he found the type of job he wanted—a good, steady job with regular hours and no traveling.

He would still be connected—indirectly—with the union movement but there would be no more of this business of handing out leaflets when the midnight shift changed.

No longer would he have to worry about getting cracked on the head by employer goons.

Ah, he was going to live like a man should—at home with his family. He felt good just to think about it.

THE ORGANIZER soon became an ex-organizer and moved to a city which wasn't famous for its hustle and bustle.

He bought a home—a nice, comfortable place not far from some of his wife's relatives.

At this point he was telling himself he had been a sap for years—running around the country like a madman, working his heart out for people who seemed never to fully appreciate the value of unions.

He was congratulating himself on his wise decision to lead a "normal" life.

And his wife felt that at last they were going to be "citizens"—people who became part of a community—people with roots.

THE EX-ORGANIZER and his wife moved into their new home and settled back to enjoy their new life.

Two nights later their telephone rang. The late Van A. Bittner, who had just been named director of the CIO Organizing Committee, was on the wire.

"Say," said Bittner, "we're just launching our Southern drive and I've got an important assignment for you. When can you report for work?"

Within a couple of days the new house had been sold—at a loss—and the ex-organizer was an organizer again.

And his wife was seated beside him in their car as they sped toward Dixie.

That was in the summer of 1946. The organizer is still on the job.

And he still threatens occasionally to lead a "normal" life. **A. L. S.**

Miss. Publisher Says CIO Helps Business Community

HODDING CARTER, Greenville, Miss., publisher and nationally known author, is one Dixie newspaperman who thinks the CIO's Southern organizing campaign has been a good thing.

He expressed his opinion of "Operation Dixie" in an interview recently at Greensboro, N. C., where he went for an address at the Women's College of the Univ. of North Carolina.

Carter told a simple story to illustrate the economic implications of unionism.

"As a publisher," he said, "I have to keep informed on advertising expenditures and other business barometers, particularly in cities in my region of a size comparable with my own town of Greenville." (Greenville has a population of about 35,000.)

CARTER said he had particularly watched Laurel, Miss., also in the 35,000 class, which four years ago had no labor organization but which today has 6500 CIO members. CIO union contracts have added more than $5 million to Laurel's annual payrolls.

"There is much more business activity in Laurel than in other cities of the same size in my area," Carter declared. "And particularly, I know there is more newspaper advertising carried in the local paper in Laurel than in these other cities."

Carter said he wished more labor union members would run for, and be supported for, public office, particularly on the state and local levels. "We need them," he said, "for a true representation by a cross-section of the community."

A foe of Federal fair employment practices legislation, Carter said democratic trade unionism, as practiced by the CIO, without discrimination because of race, creed or color, is accomplishing more toward abolishing segregation than can ever be gained by law.

Carter urged trade unionists to improve their advertising and public relations techniques and facilities. "Big business is getting its story before the public," he declared, "but labor, handicapped by lack of money for advertising, is not.

"What labor lacks and needs is large and powerful organs of public opinion."

IN HIS public address Carter ridiculed States Righters' cries of "Federal intervention."

"It was all right with the people in Mississippi for the federal government to 'intervene' with levees to prevent floods," he said. "Federal interference by establishing crop controls brought no protest."

He voiced approval of federal aid to education and called for further adjustment of freight rates to aid the South.

"A Marshall Plan for the South might be a good idea," he said, pointing out that the region "stands at the bottom of the list" in material things such as schools, industry and per capita income.

CARTER PRAISED recent Southern progress in improvement of farming methods, diversification of crops and the turning of wornout cotton lands into grain fields and pastures.

He noted a rapid increase in Negro registration and voting, prompted in part by outside pressure, and said they generally voted for men and measures that best benefited the public generally. "Civil rights legislation as a whole," he said, "can't help and won't hurt the region."

Carter praised Gov. Kerr Scott and Sen. Frank Graham as public office holders. He did not mention the State's other national legislators.

Conservative Or Liberal?

One of his friends once described Hodding Carter as "a man many people swear by—and a lot of people swear at." His implication was that those who knew Carter or knew about him weren't neutral in their judgment of him.

Carter is known in his own State as a liberal—and sometimes as a radical. In other sections he's often referred to as a conservative with a trend toward liberalism.

Advocates of stronger civil rights usually are sharply critical of his argument that the South must work out its own race problems without resort to new laws and without help or interference from other sections of the country.

Virginia IUC Head At Church Parley

The Methodist Church has appointed the Rev. Charles C. Webber, president of the Virginia State Industrial Union Council, as a delegate to the National Study Conference on the Church and Economic Life to be held Feb. 16-19 in Detroit.

The conference is sponsored by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Delegates representing more than 30 States and 28 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations will study a new Christian approach to economic problems.

Age Insurance Covers Too Few—And Inadequately

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

YOU WORK all your life in a "covered" job, and you and your employer each pay the Federal government a tax of 1½% on the first $3000 of your yearly earnings.

You retire at 65, and receive a monthly tax-free pension check from the government, financed by the special taxes you and your employer have paid all those years. You also get a small check for each dependent.

This method was set up 12 years ago. Its full and formal name is the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance System, and it is a major part of the Social Security law.

It's full of holes. Congress is slowly getting around to patching some of them.

THE FIXED monthly payments to pensioners have been getting punier every year in relation to the cost of living.

It doesn't cover enough people, inadequate as it is, and the "covered" people aren't protected in enough ways.

LAST YEAR, spurred by CIO's big drive for pensions paid by private employers, the House finally passed a new Social Security bill (HR 6000), upping benefits by an average of 70% and covering 11 million more workers.

The Senate didn't act. Now the conservative Senate Finance Committee is holding hearings to decide whether it wants to approve the House bill and report it out to the Senate floor for action.

CIO witnesses will go before the committee Feb. 27 to give their reaction to HR 6000.

In a nutshell, they'll say HR 6000 is good as far as it goes, but they think it should go farther.

The chart above gives the story, as far as it can be reduced to such a simple form.

There are two important angles which cannot be shown on a chart. One is the definition of "average wage" and the other is what is meant by "fully insured."

Under the present law, your "average" wage is simply a mathematical average. Your total earnings in "covered" employment are divided by the number of months between the time you first went to work and the time you reached 65.

This means that if you are totally or temporarily disabled or unable to find a job in "covered" employment, your future insurance benefits drop. Also, your low earnings when you were learning your job are a drag against your later, higher income.

UNDER HR 6000, periods of total disability would not drag your average down.

The CIO says the "average" should simply be an average of what you made during your "best five consecutive years" in "covered" employment.

Suppose that you are now 65. In the past 20 years you have worked in a "covered" job for 15 years and been totally disabled for five years. You started out earning $100 a month but for the last 10 years you worked you made $400 each month.

Under the present law, your "average wage" would be about $150 a month. Under HR 6000, your "average" would be about $233. Under the CIO proposal your "average" would be $400. Under all three proposals, the benefits paid are based on the "average wage."

(Adoption of the CIO method of figuring the average would considerably increase benefits paid, even under present law.)

WHEN YOU STOP WORKING

Here is what your Social Security tax would bring you under present law, under HR 6000, and if CIO's proposals were adopted. The figures assume you are a "fully insured" worker and have been paying Social Security tax for 20 years.

	AT 65			BEFORE 65		
"Average" wage	Single	Married: wife UNDER 65*	Married: wife OVER 65	If you're **permanently** disabled	If you're **temporarily** disabled	If you're unemployed
$100 mo.	Now: $30 HR 6000: $55 CIO: **$60**	Now: $30 HR 6000: $55 CIO: **$80**	Now: $45 HR 6000: $80 CIO: **$80**	Now: NOTHING	Now: NOTHING.	Present benefits depend on state laws: average $21 a week for not more than 22 weeks.
$150 mo.	Now: $36 HR 6000: $60.50 **CIO: $72**	Now: $36 HR 6000: $60.50 CIO: **$126**	Now: $54 HR 6000: $90.75 CIO: **$108**	HR 6000: Same as "old age" insurance, for head of family; NOTHING for dependents.	HR 6000: NOTHING.	HR 6000 proposes no change in this.
$200 mo.	Now: $42 HR 6000: $66 CIO: **$84**	Now: $42 HR 6000: $66 CIO: **$126**	Now: $63 HR 6000: $99 CIO: **$126**	CIO: Same as "old age" insurance, including payment for dependents.	CIO: National system, with weekly benefits ranging from 50% of earnings for single worker, up to 70% for 3 or more dependents: maximum of $45 a week.	CIO wants a national system with improved benefits.
$250 mo.	Now: $48 HR 6000: $71.50 CIO: **$96**	Now: $48 HR 6000: $71.50 CIO: **$144**	Now: $72 HR 6000: $107.25 CIO: **$144**			
$300 mo.	Now: $48 HR 6000: $77 CIO: **$108**	Now: $48 HR 6000: $77 CIO: **$162**	Now: $72 HR 6000: $115.50 CIO: **$162**			
$400 mo.	Now: $48 HR 6000: $77 CIO: **$132**	Now: $48 HR 6000: $77 CIO: **$198**	Now: $72 HR 6000: $115.50 CIO: **$198**			

EXTRA EARNINGS; Now, you forfeit the ENTIRE payment if you earn more than $14.99 a month in covered employment after 65. HR 6000 allows extra earnings of $50 a month and for sums above $50 makes only a prorata deduction. CIO agrees, so does Administration.

**Under the present law and HR 6000, the wife must be 65 before she can draw dependent benefits; CIO says this should be dropped to 60, and that women insured in their own right also should start collecting benefits at 60. Administration witnesses also favor this change.*

THE MATTER of what is meant by "fully insured" is vastly complicated. At present, to be "fully insured" so that you know you will get your Social Security payments at 65 even if you quit work tomorrow for good, you have to have worked approximately 10 years steadily, in a "covered" job.

If you shift around, as most people do, your total working time in "covered" jobs has to add up to about 10 years.

(If you work any time at all during any given three-month period you are "covered" for that three months, however, so that you actually could receive only four pay-checks a year and still keep your good standing with Social Security, so to speak.)

HR 6000 and CIO would both liberalize this provision; but in making it easier for everyone to get "fully insured" the system must operate so that the "late comers"—i. e., the people newly covered by proposed changes in the law—get their fair share of benefits, no more and no less. A good many millions of persons now nearing 65 would be brought under the law for the first time if HR 6000 passed, and even more would come in if Congress adopted the CIO proposal.

Many people now "fully insured," and millions of the newly insured, would be entitled to fantastically small benefits under the present law if it did not contain a provision stating that the least any fully insured beneficiary would receive is $10 a month. HR 6000 raises this minimum to $25, and the CIO would up it to $50.

The present law also sets a maximum family benefit of $85 a month, or 80% of the worker's "average" wage, or twice his primary benefit, whichever is LOWER. This is all the entire family can receive from Social Security no matter how many dependents are involved.

HR 6000 would raise this family maximum to $150 a month or 80% of the "average" wage, whichever is lower. The CIO plan would set it at 80% of the "average wage," with no dollar ceiling.

THE "SURVIVORS" feature of the present law also needs improvement. The law provides that widows and dependent children of fully insured workers receive a certain proportion of the benefits that would have been paid to the husband and father if he had lived to be 65. HR 6000 and CIO would liberalize these payments in two ways, by changing the proportion paid and by raising the primary benefits.

Now, the widow of a worker who had been in "covered" jobs for 20 years and had "averaged" $300 a month receives $36 a month plus $24 for the first child. She cannot get the full $24 for the second child, however, if she has two, because she runs into the $85 ceiling.

Under HR 6000 she would receive $57.75 a month plus $57.75 for the first child and $38.50 each for others, up to the $150 ceiling. Under the CIO proposal she would get $81.00 a month plus $81.00 for the first child plus additional amounts for the other children, up to a maximum of $240 a month.

(And of course the "average" wage might be higher under HR 6000 and almost certainly would be under the CIO proposal, because of CIO's "best-five-years" method of calculation.)

SEPARATE from the "Social Security" system but considered in the same bill is the question of direct relief to the aged. The Social Security benefits are earned; the relief program is jointly financed by the states and the federal treasury and the money, such as it is, goes to the most needy whether they have worked in covered jobs or not.

The Federal government puts up part of this money and the states the rest. At present, relief checks for the aged average $42 a month compared with an average of $25 for Social Security benefits; the Social Security payments are so low that 10% of those who receive them are also on direct relief.

CIO is interested in taking people off the relief rolls and hence is concentrating its efforts on bettering the Social Security system and broadening its coverage.

CIO is also pulling for a uniform system of unemployment compensation, managed the same way in each state, with a schedule of minimum benefits.

THE CIO technicians in the field of Social Security met Feb. 3 to work out details for submission to the full Social Security Committee, which was scheduled to meet Feb. 13. Originally, CIO witnesses were to appear Feb. 16 and 17 before the Senate group, but their appearance has been postponed.

Members of the technicians' group are: Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, CIO Research Dept.; Paul Sifton, a Washington representative for the CIO Auto Workers; Harry Becker, Director of Social Security Dept., UAW-CIO; John Edelman, Washington representative for the Textile Workers; Kenneth Kramer, TWUA Director of Insurance and Health, and Sylvia Gottlieb, Communications Workers.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve is chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee and will present the CIO case on Capitol Hill.

Other committee members are: Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers; Vice Pres. Joseph Childs of the Rubber Workers; Pres. Irving Simon of Retail, Wholesale; Vice Pres. John Yancey of Transport Service; CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne, and Secy.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council.

Retired Textile Worker Loves Beef But Hasn't Eaten Any For A Year

CONGRESS has been talking about improving the Social Security law for just about a year, now.

Last March, a former member of the CIO Textile workers told the House Ways and Means Committee just how he was making out on Social Security insurance.

"Every time we would get a dollar ahead, something would happen to take it," said 73-year-old George F. Lewey of Danville, Va., explaining to the committee how it was he had not been able to put anything by. He and his wife were living on $52.09 Social Security a month, with the rest of a $1900 hospital bill to pay, and an annual tax bill of $150 on their small frame house.

"And," Lewey continued, "we have to take care of my wife's 90-year-old mother. We cannot keep her at home because her mind comes and goes. But we clothe her, we send her a lot of stuff and take her a lot of stuff and she has to have somebody over her all the time."

WHAT HAVE the Leweys done since last March, while Congress fiddled?

He spends most of his time at home, "keeping things straight." The Leweys have retreated into small quarters in order to house four roomers who together bring in $13.80 a week. (Taking in roomers is OK under the present law because it is not "covered employment"—the Leweys can do this and still keep their $52.09.) The elderly mother is still alive, and fortunately all three are in good health "because if we got sick, we'd have to borrow."

Lewey says he has to skimp on many things—"principally eats"—to keep his family together. He has looked for a job that would pay enough to make it worthwhile, but hasn't been able to find anything.

"I'd do anything, too," he says. "The only money that goes into the bank is to prepare for the tax bill. Then it comes out. If we run into any crisis whatsoever I'll have to cash in my one remaining little insurance policy—and you don't get anything that way."

Lewey loves the taste of beef but hasn't eaten any in over a year.

Clamor For Denham's Removal Becomes Roar

By GERVASE N. LOVE

IT CAN'T be very nice to be Robert N. Denham these days.

On the surface, things don't look bad at all. But the office (complete with shower) that the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board occupies in Washington isn't the entire United States.

Solidly built as the office is, it can't keep out the rising chorus from the guys back home that Pres. Truman find someone else for Denham's job.

That's Denham's position. It's nothing new. The clamor started months ago — last summer, in fact. It has been intensified in the last few weeks because of his speeches, such as that calling on employers in a New York address to haul the NLRB into court whenever they don't like one of its decisions. Denham is supposed to defend the NLRB when its rulings are attacked.

ONE OF THE earliest cries came from the Communications Workers of America, then a brand new member of the CIO family. At their convention last summer the delegates called upon Pres. Truman to remove Denham from office "because of his inability to remain impartial and an obvious leaning toward management in his decisions."

CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne renewed that request a month ago after Denham's New York speech.

"A man who openly espouses the cause of management in labor disputes," said Beirne, "does not belong in a position like Denham's."

The Oil Workers likewise were pioneers in the demand for Denham's ouster, and they're still demanding that some one who will give labor an even break—it wants nothing more—be named to succeed him.

Last August Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers called upon the President to fire Denham after the latter had refused to schedule hearings before the NLRB in the cases of 300 OWUI members fired by California oil companies.

In October an NLRB trial examiner set a pattern when he recommended that 40 of the workers be reinstated by the Standard Oil Co. of California. Denham belatedly went into action and informed the union that he had ordered California regional directors to issue charges of unfair labor practices in cases involving 253 additional men.

In December, Knight pleaded with Pres. Truman to appoint a special general counsel to handle another case involving the discharge of about 800 OWUI members by the Union Oil Co. of California after a strike. Denham had refused to act.

MORE recently the Intl. Oil Worker, official newspaper of the union, branded him "dictator of the NLRB" and declared he had again proved himself "biased, prejudiced and unfit to hold American public office."

His oath of office, the paper pointed out in an editorial, requires him to administer the law impartially, "but apparently Denham is attempting to convince the world that he hates labor unions." It cited another speech in which he attacked the AFL Teamsters Union and hinted it was a dangerous organization because of the power it could wield.

"It is not his duty to make speeches about the **POSSIBLE** offenses the Teamsters **MIGHT** commit," said the editorial. "But that seems to be Denham's way of doing things—finding all unions guilty before ever giving them a trial . . Find 'em guilty before they even do anything.

"As long as he holds office, Denham will be a shameful blotch on the proud American flag."

In an editorial in Advance, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers laid out Denham for his appeal to employers to take NLRB decisions against them to the courts. It said in part:

"Denham's bias against organized labor has been a long-known fact. His differences with the board likewise have been known. In his New York speech he stated bluntly that he felt the board was not tough enough in administering the Taft-Hartley anti-labor law.

"The Taft-Hartley law was enacted as a deliberate vehicle for crippling labor. Denham obviously feels that the law does not go far enough and prefers to bend it to his own use providing that the employer is the beneficiary.

"Under those conditions Denham is not a fit person for the job. Since he does not seem inclined to resign, he should, therefore, be removed without further ado. And the sooner the better."

Twice last week—or at least twice—the cry for his ouster came again. The executive council of the CIO Textile Workers unanimously passed a resolution asking for his discharge on the ground he has "thoroughly discredited the office he holds, and has demonstrated his utter unfitness to hold it."

THE EXECUTIVE council of the American Federation of Labor, at its midwinter meeting, also branded him unqualified to hold his job and asked for his dismissal.

A few weeks ago the CIO Auto Workers' executive board called for the removal of Denham from office.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray threw the full weight of his prestige behind the drive to rid the NLRB of Denham after the latter's New York speech. Murray said his statement "again demonstrated his anti-labor bias and his unfitness for office."

"This action is sufficient proof (if any additional proof is needed) that Denham is incapable of administering the important post of General Counsel of the board with the fairness and impartiality that office requires," he said.

"During the CIO Convention, I issued a statement calling upon President Truman to remove Denham. The President possesses ample power to take this action. This latest intemperate statement by the board's general counsel demonstrates that his removal is long overdue."

I-Break-Strikes Denham

ROBERT N. DENHAM, NLRB general counsel, not only breaks strikes but goes about the country bragging about it.

In a speech in Los Angeles on Feb. 6 he claimed credit for himself and the Taft-Hartley Act for forcing members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union to end their walkout at three Carlsbad, N. M., potash mines and go back to work without attaining their goals.

He expressed much pleasure over the fact that the farmers will now get their fertilizer, which contains potash. He expressed no concern at all over the fact that the strikers were forced to return to their jobs at outmoded pay rates.

THE STRIKE started Nov. 19, 1949, when the operators of the potash mines refused a wage increase. The mines were shut down and pickets kept them shut.

"The matter went on and eventually came to our attention," Denham boasted. "About three weeks ago we obtained an injunction to prevent mass picketing or other interference with any of those persons who desired to go to work (maintenance men), or otherwise do business with the company.

"At first there wasn't a great rush to go back on the job, because the production workers were the strikers, but maintenance men returned immediately, and within 10 days or so production had been resumed, with potash coming out at about 50% of the normal rate.

"Many of the strikers had returned, and after the injunction had been in effect two weeks, the company advised the union and the strikers that a certain date would be the time when other persons would be hired to replace the striking production men. I was advised just before I left Washington that during that day the striking union had offered to return to work en masse if the company would just stop hiring replacements and would put those men who had been replaced on a preferential rehiring list.

"BY NOW, I take it, the mines are in full production. The injunction's efficacy was excellent. Potash is again being produced, and the farmers, solely because of the Taft-Hartley Act and its injunction provisions, stand a reasonable chance of getting their supplies of fertilizer again this year. Had there been no Taft-Hartley Act, and had the Wagner Act continued on the books as it was, the mines would still be closed unless, of course, the operators had surrendered to the union and met their demands."

Denham described the Taft-Hartley Act as "basically, the biggest step forward this nation has ever made in doing something to insure stability of labor relations."

ANYTHING DEAD, LIKE A SLAIN UNION, IS BOUND TO BE STABLE.

PAC Backs Roosevelt, Mrs. Helen Douglas

By WILLIAM MILLIS

"FOR VICTORY in '50, it's Helen Gahagan Douglas and James Roosevelt for CIO-PAC!"

Such was the major decision last week of the California Natl. CIO-PAC.

Meeting for two days in San Francisco, executive board and central committee members of the State PAC hammered out a program on trade union economic and political action issues to guide the state's 200,000 CIO members in the present interim period until a new California CIO Council is organized.

HERE IS A digest of major PAC decisions:

Full and unqualified indorsement of Mrs. Douglas for U. S. senator, because she provides the leadership necessary "to subdue and defeat the forces of reaction from both the extreme right and the extreme left."

Hearty support of James Roosevelt for governor on "his program of jobs and employment, housing, public health, civil rights, use of water resources and other major issues."

Indorsement of State Sen. George Miller, Jr. (D., Contra Costa) for lieutenant governor, and backing of eight candidates for Congress.

A call for all-out backing of the CIO Communications Workers, who face a possible national strike against the Bell System.

An appeal to all CIO locals for prompt and effective support of United Auto Workers Locals 230 and 844, now on strike against Chrysler Corp.

Support of Fair Deal "must" legislation, including Taft-Hartley repeal, in the 81st Congress.

Full backing to the Packinghouse Workers of America in the "Don't Buy Wilson" campaign.

AN APPEAL for effective fund raising, both through voluntary "PAC Dollar" drives for federal candidates and local union contributions for state and county candidates, to finance the fast-developing primary election campaign.

Condemnation of Gov. Warren's policy on unemployment, and organization of a statewide petition drive to force the jobless issue before the Legislature in March.

Condemnation of any U. S. moves to assist Franco Spain, and a request to National CIO—in line with decisions of the last CIO convention denouncing the totalitarian Madrid regime—to demand that the State Dept. maintain its "hands off" diplomatic policy toward Franco's fascist regime and continue to support the United Nations boycott of Franco.

PAC Pres. Joseph van Elsen, of UAW Local 560, Richmond, was chairman of the weekend meeting, while major reports were presented by State Dir. Morris Zusman and Secy.-Treas. John A. Despol.

HERE IS THE full list of congressional candidates endorsed by the state central committee of the California Natl. CIO-PAC:

Sixth District, Rep. George Miller, Jr.; 10th District, Artes Walker; 12th District, Stephen Zetterberg; 16th District, Mrs. Esther Murray; 17th District, Rep. Cecil King; 18th District, Rep. Clyde Doyle; 19th District, Rep. Chet Holifield; 21st District, Rep. Harry Sheppard.

(State PAC was guided in congressional indorsements by the recommendations of CIO local unions and of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council. In other congressional districts, after investigation by CIO locals, recommendations will be determined by a poll of state central committee members.)

Four Hours To Vote, All Paid By Boss

CIO Textile Workers' local 1064, in Allentown, Pa., has put political action into a contract.

TWUA's new agreement with the International Felt Co. provides (a) a four-hour paid holiday for registration purposes and (b) a four-hour paid holiday on Election Day. The company has the option of staggering employment or closing the mill on these two days.

Court Gives FTC New Teeth

The U. S. Supreme Court gave the Federal Trade Commission some strong new teeth Feb. 6. Now the agency can force a corporation to supply facts and figures showing whether it is complying with a cease and desist order obtained by FTC in the courts.

FTC, which has the job of regulating business practices to protect competition and the public interest, had been defied by two salt manufacturers. Morton Salt Co. and International Salt Co. had refused to turn over detailed price and operation information. FTC needed the data to check whether the two companies were actually stopping practices banned by FTC as monopolistic.

The Supreme Court unanimously ruled that FTC was completely within its rights in demanding the report. Justice Robert Jackson declared that the Court on many occasions had ruled that "corporations can claim no equality with individuals in the enjoyment of privacy."

EARLY SCENE from the movie "Intruder in the Dust": Chick Mallison, acted by Claude Jarman, Jr., after a dousing in an icy pond, accepts the hospitality of Lucas Beauchamp (played by Juan Hernandez) the proud old Negro who refuses to take money from a guest. What happened here, later makes Chick undertake a desperate deed, driven by a feeling of indebtedness to Lucas.

EVERYONE IN THE STORE watches tensely as "uppity" Lucas Beauchamp selects his purchases, pretending he doesn't notice the resentful looks the white men give him. Setting of this fine movie, which shows the evils of race discrimination, is an actual small town in Mississippi. Some of the town's residents act in the picture, providing highly realistic atmosphere for the drama.

If You Have Eyes To See — And Ears To Hear

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

CHICK MALLISON was just an ordinary young boy who happened to live in a small town in Mississippi. That is, he was ordinary until something happened one day to change him.

The story begins when Chick falls into an icy pond and is taken home by Lucas Beauchamp, a dignified old Negro who lives on a plot of ground willed him by his former master.

Old Lucas makes Chick take off his wet clothes to be dried in front of the fire, feeds him and gives him the full hospitality of his home. Chick is much bothered by all this for it plants a conflict in his mind. Under the code by which he has been brought up, Chick feels he must show the Negro that he is an inferior who should act humbly.

BY TREATING Chick as a guest, Lucas somehow puts himself on an equal basis with the white boy. He is being "uppity." Chick tries to establish his superior position by pulling out some money to pay the Negro for what he has done. Old Lucas refuses it with dignity, telling the boy he is his guest. Chick petulantly throws the money on the floor and orders Lucas to pick it up.

Never for a moment losing his poise, Lucas calmly orders a young Negro boy to pick up the money and return it to Chick, who takes it shamefacedly and leaves. The old Negro has defeated him. He has broken the white man's code and he has done it by following another cherished code—hospitality to a guest. The unhappy Chick feels in his debt.

From this simple incident a story is unraveled that makes one of the finest and most exciting movies on the subject of race discrimination yet produced—"Intruder in the Dust." It is a new film released by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, produced and directed superbly by Clarence Brown. The screen play by Ben Maddow is based on a novel by William Faulkner.

The movie in a way is a parable illustrating the all-important subject of civil rights, and at the same time it is a gripping mystery story that can hold its own with the finest of the suspense dramas.

Not that there is any preaching in the movie. Not a word about race hatred or injustice is mentioned. The film merely tells a fascinating and realistic story of what happened in one small Mississippi town, and how and why a fine old Negro who minded his own business and only wanted to live in peace and dignity, was nearly lynched for something he did not do.

Gowrie, a white man who hated Lucas for his "uppity" ways—he wouldn't grovel or bow humbly to the whites—is shot in the back shortly after he had brutally insulted the old Negro in the store where everybody present saw it. Lucas is seized and thrown in jail—helplessly trapped in a web woven out of the confirmed prejudices and injustices of whites against Negroes.

HE IS supposed to have the right to a lawyer. But the "liberal" attorney who comes reluctantly to see him takes for granted that the Negro is guilty. It does not even occur to him to ask Lucas about it. A white man has been shot in the back. The Negro who had cause to hate him has a gun with one bullet missing. The dead man's brother and father accuse Lucas of the shooting. It seemed simple enough to the lawyer. Of course Lucas was guilty, he reasoned.

The old Negro didn't even try to point out to the lawyer where the proof that he was innocent could be found. He knew the lawyer would not believe him.

The dead man had already been buried, without the sheriff or his men even thinking to remove the bullet to check it with Lucas' gun. So it is to the boy, Chick, who was sheltered and cared for in the Negro's home that Lucas turns.

Driven against his will by the feeling that he owes Lucas a debt and that the old Negro is not guilty, the boy visits him in jail and decides to do what the Negro asks—go secretly at night and dig up the body of the murdered man.

Old Miss Haversham, a respected white lady (excellently acted by Elizabeth Patterson) offers to help Chick. It is on this odd pair, and a youth drawn into the desperate undertaking in spite of his fright, that the fate of Lucas hangs. For those whose duty it is to see that the law operates justly have fallen down

One of the most exciting incidents in the picture takes place at the grave when Chick and the Negro boy finally dig down to the coffin and find that the body is missing.

Another is the tense scene at the jail where Miss Habersham sits placidly sewing as she blocks the door to keep the mob out. The men's strange mixed code makes it seem all right to them to lynch a Negro, but not to shove a white lady around.

ALTHOUGH people from miles around come to town to see the lynching, as though they were going to a circus, and although the lawyer, the sheriff and his assistants are blind to their duty and responsibility, there are really no villains in the story—except the real murderer.

It is the immoral code which denies the black man justice and leaves him outside the protection of the law that is evil—not the people. When it is all over, and everybody knows the murderer's identity, the people go home quietly, thoroughly ashamed of themselves.

If you want to see a highly enjoyable picture spendidly acted, don't miss "Intruder in the Dust." Claude Jarman, Jr., as Chick, and Juan Hernandez as old Lucas Beauchamp act their parts so realistically, you'll feel you've met them. There is no jarring note in any of the acting—no fake southern accents, no false and sickly sentimentality.

And if you want to find a sermon in the picture, it is entirely up to you.

High Court May Act

A case involving "Lost Boundaries," a movie about a doctor and his family who "passed" as white, may reach the U. S. Supreme Court. The case arose after the Atlanta, Ga., Board of Censors banned the film. The motion picture industry is claiming a violation of the First Amendment.

A CRUCIAL SCENE in "Intruder in the Dust," showing Lucas Beauchamp and the arrogant Gowrie who later is found shot in the back. Lucas is accused of the murder and threatened with lynching. Even his own lawyer believes him guilty.

Elizabeth Patterson as Miss Habersham, the staunch little old lady who sits calmly sewing while guarding the jail door from the lynch mob. "Go home! You ought to be ashamed of yourselves," she says, in one of the exciting scenes from "Intruder in the Dust."

Company-Paid Pension Is TWUA's No. 1 Goal

COMPANY-PAID pension plans for the nation's textile workers are the No. 1 goal of the CIO's Textile Workers in 1950, TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve announced last week.

This decision was voted unanimously by the union's international executive council at the concluding session of a four-day quarterly session in New York.

Rieve said that the council did not lay down a formula for the kind of pension plans to be sought, but instructed the union's insurance and research departments to prepare a written analysis of the various possibilities.

Union contracts in the major divisions of the textile industry—cotton-rayon and wool—will not expire until early 1951, Rieve declared, and therefore a definite formula need not be evolved until later this year.

THE UNION is now seeking a pension plan from the carpet and rug industry, Rieve said, and an embryo program has already been negotiated with the dyeing and finishing industry in the New York area. A number of one-company plans are also in effect in other textile divisions, but they might not prove applicable to the larger and more scattered cotton-rayon and woolen industries, he stated.

RIEVE HAS asked Secy. of State Acheson to investigate the continued high price of Australian wool, with a view to ending any "deliberate policies designed to victimize America."

Rieve released the text of a letter he sent to Acheson. In it he described the price of wool as having a serious effect on the competitive position of the woolen and worsted industry. He also noted "the presence in some 14 countries of transferable accounts of British sterling," which enable buyers from these countries to obtain wool with "cheap pounds" instead of dollars.

Rieve's letter concluded:

"We believe that these are matters of considerable moment and should be investigated in order not to permit the deliberate policies designed to victimize America by injuring permanently the American woolen and worsted industry. We hope that your investigation will point the way toward remedial action and to means for correcting any deliberate practices designed to keep the prices of raw wool at the current excessively high price."

N. Y. State Likely to Take Over Control of Residential Rents

New York State may take over control of residential rents from the Federal Government on May 1, according to reports in Albany.

A rent commission which has been studying the problem is said to be prepared to recommend this, with March 1, 1949, as the freezing date.

The date selected is two months prior to expiration of federal rent controls—an extension of which is now being sought in Congress—and was selected because temporary legislation confined to New York City expires at that time.

If enacted as planned, the new law would cover the entire state. Whether it would apply to areas decontrolled by the federal housing expediter was not clear.

In Virginia, the General Laws Committee of the House reported approval of a bill to end present rent controls. Army, Navy and Marine personnel joined with organized labor in fighting the bill in committee and are expected to continue the fight in the House itself.

Thousands of servicemen renting houses and apartments in the Washington and Hampton Roads areas and at Quantico would face sharp increases if controls are let down, the committee was told.

IN NEW ORLEANS the Area Rent Advisory Board after a stormy five-hour session "sincerely recommended, and earnestly requested," that controls be extended.

"We wish to inform Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods," said the resolution, "that there is still an urgent and undeniable need now and for some time to come for federal rent control in the New Orleans area because of the critical shortage of rental units particularly for those in the lower and middle income brackets, and we know that the housing situation in the New Orleans area has not yet been reasonably met."

Lucille Savoie, secretary of the CIO Textile Workers Joint Board in New Orleans, recently was named a member of the rent advisory body.

IN ST. LOUIS, Mo., a noisy effort to have controls ended was made by landlords who jammed a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, but with little effect. At its conclusion four aldermen came out flatly for continuation of controls and Mayor Joseph M. Darst said he still was opposed to decontrol.

One spokesman for the landlords admitted rental units were being withheld from the market until rents rise, and that any landlord who did not hold out "is a sap."

They said a survey by the Property Owners League showed a vacancy rate of about 3% and that hence controls were no longer necessary, but Oscar A. Ehrhardt, secretary of the St. Louis CIO Council, denounced the survey as "a bit fictitious" and accused the landlords of being unwilling to make a factual survey "of existing, available units."

One alderman said after the session that many of the units listed as vacant were in buildings about to be condemned to make way for a new super-highway.

Rent increases in the Martinsburg, W. Va., area were so excessive after the removal of controls that William DeChessi, Textile Workers' assistant regional director, has asked Woods for their restoration.

9,069 Vote For CIO In Month, NLRB Says

CIO unions polled 9069 votes to 8998 ballots for AFL unions in NLRB collective bargaining elections during December, the monthly NLRB report showed.

Unaffiliated unions received 8355 votes while 7235 workers preferred no union. A total of 33,657 votes was cast in 409 elections.

ACLU To Hold Annual Parley In New York

"THE ROUGH Road Ahead" will be the theme of the annual American Civil Liberties Union conference Feb. 2 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

The one-day conference will be climaxed by an anniversary dinner in honor of retiring Dir. Roger N. Baldwin, who has served in that post since the organization was founded in 1920.

Speakers will include Sen. Lehman (D., N. Y.), Patrick M. Malin, new ACLU director; Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., of Harvard Univ.; Prof. Henri Laugier, honorary president of the Intl. League for the Rights of Man and a general secretary of the United Nations, and Arthur Garfield Hays, ACTU counsel.

Following reports to the membership, the conference will be divided into four section meetings: Civil rights in trade unions, civil liberties on the international front, the government and civil rights, and Communists and the Bill of Rights.

The conference will be open to the public.

FTC Says 'Agency' Not Govt. Group

If some people think they have reason to suspect that a company calling itself "United States Travel Agency, Inc.," has absolutely no connection with the United States Government, they're so right, the Federal Trade Commission said.

The corporation and its president, John E. Smith, Jr., are engaged in private business as a travel and tourist agency, selling rail, bus, air and steamship tickets, hotel accommodations and incidental services, according to FTC.

The FTC issued a complaint which stated that the practice in which the corporation has engaged is "unfair and deceptive" and has diverted an undue amount of trade to the agency from its competitors. The company was given 20 days in which to answer.

Rubber Soles Cost 300 Their Jobs

The International Shoe Co. has announced it will close its sole leather department at St. Louis, employing 300, on June 15. The firm said increasing use of rubber for shoe soles forced the move. Asked whether the firm would find work for the 300 in its five other sole leather plants, the company head said he could not answer the question. The company has a contract with CIO Shoe Workers.

Race Bias Charged In Insurance Sales

Democratic legislators have warned the N. Y. State Senate that they may propose legislation for a state insurance fund unless insurance companies stop discriminating against Negroes. Sen. Alfred E. Santangelo, Manhattan, called for an investigation. He charged insurance firms have refused thousands of applications from Harlem residents and have systematically refused to renew policies when they expired.

Bridges Is Accused Of Insurance 'Sellout'

A SELLOUT of organized labor's long campaign to defeat the California insurance lobby and expand the state disability insurance program has been charged to Pres. Harry Bridges and officers of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, according to the California Edition of the CIO News.

The charge was made by Bill Buth, PAC chairman of ILWU Ship Clerks Local 34, San Francisco, in an open letter distributed along the waterfront there.

Buth denounced the ILWU officials for trying to drop disability insurance coverage of 12,000 West Coast longshoremen and ship clerks by the State Disability Insurance Plan for a private program he said would provide less protection at greater cost.

"This is a sellout to the very same big insurance interests who have been fighting our efforts to get our disability insurance increased," said Buth in his open letter.

"IF IT HAD NOT been for the insurance lobbies, we would be receiving $35 or $40 per week instead of the miserable $25 being paid—and you know it.

"By every trick in the bag, efforts have been made to make the membership think that the Private Plan is better than the State Plan. You know very well that it is not.

"You know that the average claim paid by the Private Plan is only $154.73 against $227.99 paid by the State Plan.

"You also know that the average claim in the Private Plan runs only about one-half as many days as the State Plan. They stand over us with their doctors and 'take away our check' as soon as the law will permit . . .

"Why this sellout? Isn't this just another attempt to create piecard jobs?

"Why ask the members to vote for a welfare plan before you or anyone else knows what the plan will be?

"Why ask the Longshoremen and Clerks to sign to transfer their State insurance without first explaining to them what they are signing?

"Why don't you make it known to them that this switch to the Private Plan will cost some of them as much as double what they now pay for the State Plan?"

THE PRIVATE plan originally was scheduled to become effective Feb. 1. It will not operate, however, before the second quarter, as the State requires a card check approval by 75% of the workers covered before it will relinquish coverage and allow a private firm to take over.

The ILWU dropped its wage and pension demands in negotiations last October and agreed to the joint contribution for social insurance. The CIO Steelworkers were striking for pensions at the time. Locals have approved the contract since then in order to get employer-paid life and hospital insurance.

All of organized labor in California is fighting to improve the present State act, but has been stymied by the insurance lobby. The State Disability Fund has a balance of $200 million. All of the surplus above a $100 million reserve was paid for by California workers, and it has accumulated because the insurance lobby has defeated every effort to increase benefits except for the recently effective hospitalization coverage.

Bethlehem Stockholders OK Pensions

BETHLEHEM Steel's stockholders last week voted overwhelmingly to approve the $100 a month pension plan accepted last November by the CIO Steelworkers in settling its strike against the firm.

At the same time, the stockholders turned down a proposal, by a similar large margin, to amend the pension plan by barring pensions in excess of $25,000 a year.

The stockholders' meeting, held in Wilmington, Del., was attended by some 20 stockholders representing more than 7 million shares of common and preferred stock in the final vote. Only slightly over 271,800 common and preferred shares together were voted against accepting the pension plan. The amendment was defeated by a vote of about 6½ million shares.

James Fuller, Hartford, Conn., holder of 15 shares of Bethlehem Steel stock, questioned the merit of the pension plan throughout the two and a half hour meeting, arguing that it offered nothing to the younger employes. He proposed that the entire plan be shelved for 30 days, while a poll of employes was taken to see if they would not prefer a straight 10-cent hourly wage increase.

"The word 'Jerk' certainly applies to you."

TWU States Case For 43,000 In N. Y. C.

AN arbitration award giving nearly 4000 members of the CIO Transport Workers in New York City a wage increase of 6c an hour was announced Feb. 7 as the union was completing, before a fact-finding board, its case for a 21-cent pay boost for 43,000 members employed by city-owned lines.

The arbitration award, representing $1,100,000 in back pay, ended a long-standing dispute between Local 100 and the Third Avenue Transit System, a privately-owned operation. It was handed down by Prof. Emanuel Stein of New York University after three months of hearings. It is binding on both parties but must be approved by Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman, because the company is in receivership.

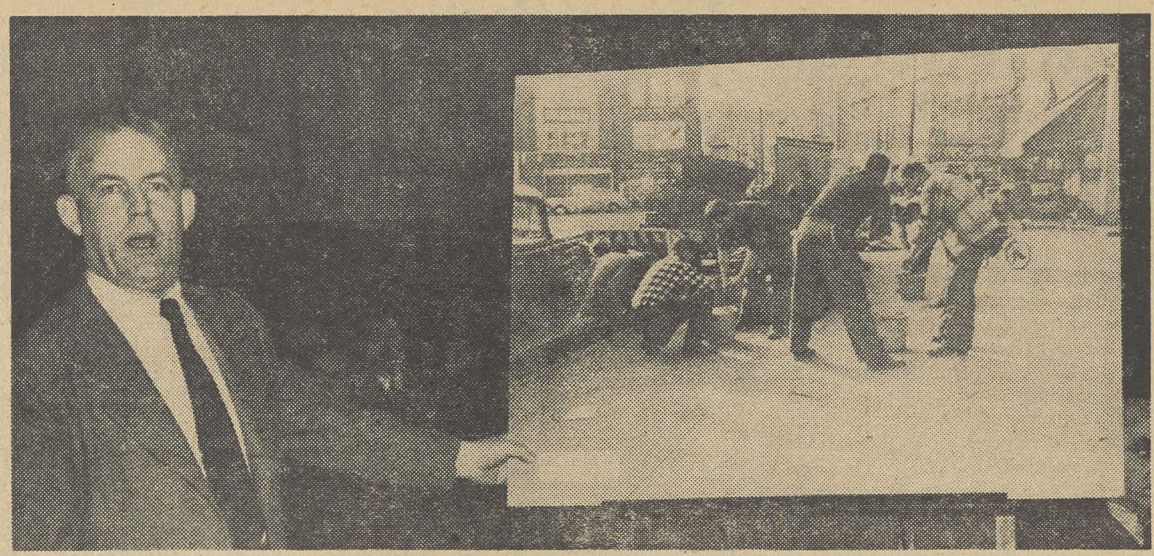
THE WAGE increase is retroactive to July 1, 1949, and will be paid at the rate of $20 a month. Stein also ordered three-week vacations for employes with 10 years' or more service, and a contract clause barring strikes, lockouts, slowdowns or other concerted work stoppages during the life of the agreement, which will expire next Dec. 31.

Stein refused to grant severance pay, pension improvements, a guarantee for extra men, paid lunch periods, a night differential or payments for uniforms or working clothes.

"The granting of the 6c increase and the three-week vacation," observed TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill and Pres. Matthew Guinan of Local 100 "is definite evidence that, receivership or no receivership, workers must be paid a living wage and be granted decent conditions of work."

The bulk of the union case before the fact finding board, which was named by Mayor William O'Dwyer, was presented by General Counsel John F. O'Donnell.

In addition to the wage raise, the union is seeking a 40-hour week with 48 hours' pay, the establishment of new grievance machinery, abolition of a spy system and other improvements in working conditions.



PICTURE WITHIN PICTURE: John F. O'Donnell, attorney for the CIO Transport Workers, displays a photo to the Fact Finding Board named in the dispute between the union and the N. Y. City Board of Transportation. The displayed photo shows a surface track gang in Brooklyn washing in buckets of cold water on a street corner because they have no quarters or shack to use. Hearings were also enlivened by beefs against "beakies."

O'Donnell asked that the wage increase be made retroactive to July 1, 1949, the start of the city's current fiscal year. He showed that transit workers are paid less in New York than in 12 other major cities, several of them with municipally-operated systems, and that they get less than railroad employes and truck drivers in New York.

O'Donnell pointed out that the city makes ample provision for its policemen, firemen and teachers, with pay scales at the top of the list, and that most skilled and unskilled workers in the city are paid more than in other major cities.

He also cited the report of a Railway Labor Act emergency board created in October, 1948, which said that "40 basic working hours per week with time and a half for overtime is the prevailing practice in American industry."

ELLIS VAN RIPER, secretary-treasurer of Local 100, testified that grievance machinery has broken down. He suggested that supervisors on the intermediate level be given a course in handling day-to-day grievances, and that shop stewards meet with foremen and assistant supervisors to straighten out timecards disputes as they occur.

The Board of Transportation, which operates the system, issued a report just before the hearings opened indicating a 13c fare, instead of the present 10c, would be necessary if wages are increased.

"This is a cheap anti-labor attempt to agitate the public against the union through the phony threat of a 13c fare," declared Quill. "It is a clumsy attempt to influence the factfinding board."

He asserted that transit facilities in New York are a public service and that funds to maintain them must be obtained just as they are found to maintain police, fire and sanitation services.

"The fares don't have to be raised," he told the board at its opening session. "Let the real estate interests get off and walk. They have ridden on our backs long enough. Real estate has become great because of the subway system."

War on 'Beakies'

The labor movement has made some picturesque contributions to the American version of the King's English, and the CIO Transport Workers have done their share.

They have pinned the name "beakies" on the spies employed by the New York City Board of Transportation to do all the dirty little things to workers that such spies always do. The source of the name is pretty obvious and the "beakies," like their counterparts elsewhere, are held in great contempt. The union is seeking to end the system in current contract hearings before a fact-finding board.

Power Lobby Propaganda Is Debunked

ACCUSING the private power lobby of trying to keep the South "the economic problem No. 1 of America," Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) refuted figures of the Edison Electric Institute on the cost of the Tennessee Valley Authority to the nation.

Backbone of the private power lobby and one of the biggest spenders of all the Washington lobbies, the Edison Institute has recently intensified its thrusts at TVA as part of its fight to keep a Columbia Valley bill from passing this session of Congress.

In a New York Times article Feb. 2, the Institute charged that TVA operations have resulted in a total loss of nearly $120 million since 1933. Speaking in the Senate, Kefauver tore the Institute figures to shreds with an analysis of TVA cost allocations.

THE TVA method, Kefauver pointed out, "has been reviewed by both the Federal Power Commission and the Corps of Engineers, both experts in this field," and neither agency seems to find fault with it.

Benefits received by the people of the U. S. under the TVA multipurpose system include "navigation, flood control, electric power, research, fertilizer program, work in the wildlife and fisheries field, and so forth," the Tennessee senator explained. "If we take the Edison Institute argument it means we must say that there is no value in navigation and flood control, and charge them off as zero."

People in the Tennessee Valley should pay twice as much for their electricity and carry the costs of the other services to the country at large, according to the Edison Institute bookkeeping.

Kefauver pointed out that Valley residents, who before TVA paid only 3% of the national income tax, are now paying 6%.

Bernstein Gets Post In Germany

Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Steelworkers research staff has been given an indefinite leave of absence to take a position as labor liaison representative and observer in the German Ruhr on the staff of the American Occupation Forces in Germany.

Bernstein, who has been with the Steelworkers since 1936, leaves this week for his new post. He will maintain contacts with German trade organizations in an effort to foster better relationships between these groups and democratic trade unions in other countries.

Bernstein will be associated with Harvey Brown, former president of the International Association of Machinists, who is labor adviser to U. S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy.

Bernstein has previously represented CIO in working with European labor groups under ECA and also with the labor exchange program of the military government in Germany.

108 Children Aided

The Society for Seamen's Children is now caring for 108 youngsters, according to a report to the CIO American Radio Association executive board.

Organizationally Speaking

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The Communications Workers of America-CIO have just rung up another great victory among workers of the Associated Telephone Company of Southern California. The results of the election were as follows: CWA-CIO 1916; IBEW-AFL 694; neither 209; void 72; challenged 3. Out of 3500 eligible to vote, 2894 votes were cast.

Congratulations to CWA-CIO Vice-Pres. John Crull who directed this victorious campaign. June McDonald and Earl Ludlow of the CWA staff are also to be congratulated. Other direct participants were Faye Dunbar, Louis Knecht and Lester Keaton, of Division 61, and W. A. Baker, president of Division 7. The above were ably assisted by Howard Lanning, Andy Anderson, Donald Barnet, Clarence Harris, Charles Tooley, Leo Pequignot, Eugene Bianchin, Lowell Mansfield, W. A. Shively and Bruce Blackmore. Congratulations are in order also to CIO Field Reps. Ben Stahl and Alex Blackman, and CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler for the splendid assistance they rendered the Telephone Workers in this campaign.

This victory follows last week's great victory in Ohio. These gains speak well for the leadership of CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne and his associate officers with whom the CIO is happy to be cooperating.

On to more victories!

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that in a representation election at the Gulf States Creosoting Co., Meridian, Miss., the workers voted as follows: International Woodworkers of America-CIO 36; against 6; challenged 4.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler reports that the United Steelworkers of America-CIO were victorious in a representation election at the Kayner Manufacture Co., Los Angeles. USA-CIO Reps. Balt Yanez and Scotty Allison were in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. William Taylor reports a UAW-CIO victory in a representation election at the Paducah Battery Co., Paducah, Ky., by a vote of UAW-CIO 82; IBEW-AFL 21.

Sam Eubanks, Executive Vice President, American Newspaper Guild-CIO reports that in a representation election covering the business, advertising and inside circulation employes of the Milwaukee Sentinel, the Guild defeated the AFL Office Workers Union by a vote of 80 to 55. The Guild already represented editorial and outside circulation departments so the new certification will give the Guild a full industrial unit covering the entire jurisdiction of the plant.

The writer has just returned from Puerto Rico, where he had the honor of presenting a charter to the trade unionists of Puerto Rico. The CIO was well received by the workers and the representatives of the liberal and progressive island government. These workers are happy to be attached to the CIO. It is now up to our movement to bring these Americans of Spanish descent and language better living standards and greater opportunities. Pres. J. S. Potofsky, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; John Brophy, Director of Industrial Union Councils-CIO, and the writer pledged the Puerto Rican workers every support and assistance of the CIO in achieving their goals.

Fired Vet Sues To Get Back Job

James Kutcher's loyalty to the U. S. government was likely taken for granted when he served in the Army during the last war.

When he lost both legs in the battle of St. Pietro, Italy, in 1943, they probably pinned some medals on him for loyalty to his country.

Today, however, the war is over.

The 37-year-old Newark, N. J., veteran was forced to file suit in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 9 in an attempt to regain his job with the Veterans Administration. He was fired last year because he admitted membership in the Socialist Workers Party. His suit claims that he was never given an opportunity to dispute the findings.

Kutcher named as defendants Veterans Administrator Carl Gray; Att. Gen. J. Howard McGrath; members of the Civil Service Commission and members of Pres. Truman's Loyalty Review Board.

His fight for reinstatement is backed by national CIO and other labor and liberal bodies.

Bucks For PAC Are Knockout Drops To Lick Labor-Hating Dixiegops

Tax Ax Tough on Widows, A Tap for Oil Tycoons

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

For Labor Press Association

THE GOVERNMENT taxes wealthy oil operators very gently. The same government taxes with harshness widows and other women who have to work to support their families.

The dramatic contrast demonstrates how selfish lobbies have more power in Congress than the people who elect Congressmen.

This fact is important for voters to remember as the House Ways and Means committee considers President Truman's proposals for tax reform. The Administration's reforms are good as far as they go, but they don't go far enough. They would remove some of the most lucrative loopholes through which the rich escape taxes, but would do little to remove inequities for widows and poor working women.

The special interest lobbies may be able to block the Truman reforms. They won't need to block reforms for the working women, because no one—no one with political power, at least—has asked for them.

AN OIL operator or a big oil corporation is permitted outrageous deductions from his profits before he calculates how much tax he must pay. He is allowed, first, to deduct all of his business expense, just as other businessmen do. Then he is allowed to deduct from his profit any expenses in developing new wells. Other businessmen are not allowed to deduct such expenses. They are considered capital investments and can only be deducted gradually over the life of the property.

BUT THAT'S not all: After deducting this year the expense of developing a new well, the oil man is then allowed to continue to deduct from his profit, for as many years as that oil well produces, 27½% of his gross income from that well. Theoretically this is to repay him for the capital investment in that well—despite the fact that he has already deducted it once in his income tax this year. In other words he is able to deduct the expenses of developing that well over and over again.

The net result of all these special privileges written into the tax laws at the behest of oil and gas industry lobbyists, is that oil and gas operators and big corporations in those industries are able to deduct from their income not only all of their current expenses of doing business, but up to half of the profit remaining after all business expenses have been deducted.

Here is the way it might work out for a big oil company, which enjoys today a net income of $100 million a year from pumping gas and oil. If the company this year invests $10 million in developing new oil wells, that $10 million can be deducted from this year's profits. In addition, the government allows it to deduct 27½% of its gross income up to 50% of its net as a special "depletion allowance" to cover—at least in theory—its capital investment. That capital investment may have long since been repaid, except for this year's $10 million. So the company deducts the 50% depletion allowance, or $50 million, plus the $10 million, or a total of $60 million in deductions. Thus the government pays 40% of the cost of developing those new wells.

NOW SUPPOSE the new oil well turns out $5 million worth of oil each year, on which the company makes a profit of $2 million after all expenses. That means that next year its net income, after all expenses, is $102 million. But the government allows it to deduct up to half of this net income from taxes as the special "depletion allowance." So the company has to pay taxes on only $51 million of profit, instead of paying on $102 as other businesses would have to do. The difference is about $20 million. For all oil and gas companies, the difference—or the special gift from the government—adds up to more than $400 million.

Now let's consider the case of a widow, left with two small children and an income of only $1600 a year—perhaps the widow of a GI. She finds she must go to work to support her family and gets a job as a nurse or stenographer. But in order to take a job she has to hire a helper to take care of the children and keep house during the day. That is a far more legitimate business expense than many of the deductions allowed the oil company.

Yet under the law that woman has to pay taxes on her whole gross income, and not just her net income after business expense. Let's say she makes $3000 a year and the help she hires to take care of the children costs her $1500 a year. Her net income is only $1500 a year. But she has to pay taxes on the entire $3000. She has the usual personal exemption of $600 for each member of her family, of course, but that barely covers the income she gets from her insurance, or from other sources.

SO THIS poor woman, struggling to raise a family on a total of about $3000 a year, net income, is treated by our present tax laws much more roughly than ordinary businessmen, and entirely differently from the rich oil operators who can deduct not only their current business expense, but also huge and fictitious depletion allowances.

Two Congressmen have recognized this injustice and propose doing something about it. They are Reps. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D. Calif.) and Kenneth Keating (R. N. Y.). But their bills have been pending for a long time without even a hearing. There will be no hearing for them unless organized labor or some other powerful group with an interest in working people gets angry and demands a hearing.

It's Easy To Duck The Income Tax Parade --Just Buy Yourself A Couple Of Oil Wells

BY DONALD WOODS
For Labor Press Association

A LIST of 10 unnamed individuals who escaped paying taxes on almost $50 million of income during a recent five-year period because of the gaping tax loopholes provided for oil and gas operators has been submitted to Congress by the Treasury. During the same years the government imposed income taxes on workers making as little as $15 a week.

The Treasury also has submitted a list of 20 unidentified corporations which used the same loopholes in 1947 to escape taxes on almost half a billion dollars of profits. Every year these corporations—most of them big oil, gas, and sulphur companies—use the same loopholes for similar privileges.

These were only two of many exhibits submitted to the House Ways and Means Committee by Thomas Lynch, Treasury general counsel, in an effort to get Congress at least partially to plug the depletion and other loopholes in taxes on gas, oil and sulphur companies.

BUT there is considerable doubt if Congress will do anything about it. Congressmen from the oil and gas states, backed by powerful lobbies and helped by such Republicans as Rep. Mason (R. Ill.), are fighting reform. Unless public opinion is aroused, there is little chance of Congress plugging the loopholes. Mason has been making big talk about plugging loopholes—chiefly loopholes he contends exist for the benefit of labor unions and cooperatives—but showed little sympathy with Treasury plans for plugging the oil depletion loophole, admittedly the biggest single joker in the tax laws.

The newspapers by and large ignored the Treasury's sensational figures. The Associated Press, for instance, put the lead of its story on a Treasury demand for taxes on businesses run by labor unions. There was no evidence that this is a big loophole. But to the AP, apparently, this was a bigger story than figures demonstrating that the oil, gas and sulphur companies are escaping more than $400 million in taxes every year through the oil depletion and other loopholes, or that 10 men had escaped taxes on nearly $40 million.

There was no hint of the identity of the 10 taxpayers. The Treasury got the figures from income tax returns, and under the law could not disclose their names. But its figures showed that these 10 men from 1943 to 1947 had incomes of about $62 million, of which $52.6 million came from oil and gas operations.

THEY were able to escape taxes on about $47 million during the five-year period, or an average of $4.7 million. Altogether they paid taxes of less than $14 million, or about 22% on their incomes at a time when wartime tax rates on million-dollar incomes ran as high as 80%.

One man made $10.5 million from oil and gas operations, plus nearly $4 million from other enterprises. His special privileges under the oil and gas loopholes permitted him to exclude virtually all of this income, so that during the five-year period he paid total income taxes of only $80,000, or about what other businessmen making $150,000 would have paid.

Two other men made about $6 million each during the five-year period and paid only $500,000 each in taxes. A fourth made $4.4 million and paid only $150,000.

The 20 corporations, all mineral corporations, made net profits in 1947 of $926 million. Special loopholes permitted them to duck taxes on about $441 million, on which most corporations would have had to pay the regular rate of 38%. As a result they had to pay only on $485 million and their total taxes were only 19% of their net income.

THE TREASURY also showed that most of the benefits from these oil, gas and sulphur loopholes go to the big companies, not the little wildcatters in whose name they were provided. In 1947 a total of 352 corporations got exemptions of $838.7 million, of which 90% were in excess of those allowed corporations in other fields. More than a half billion dollars worth of these special privileges were enjoyed by the big integrated corporations such as Standard Oil, and only $110 million went to the companies engaged only in mining oil.

President Truman has called these loopholes the most indefensible in the tax laws. But because of the strength of the oil lobby he has not even attempted to plug them. Instead, he is merely asking Congress to tighten them up to catch about half of the taxes that have been getting away from the Treasury.

'From Banquet Tables Comes Wail Of Oppressed Bosses'

THE DETROIT Board of Commerce was severely criticized in an editorial published on the front page of the Feb. 3 issue of the Detroit Labor News—official organ of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor (AFL)—for the contents of the full page advertisements in which it is attacking the Chrysler strikers and other labor groups.

Upon publication of the editorial, Dir. Norman Matthews, CIO United Auto Workers' Chrysler Dept., promptly wrote to Pres. Frank X. Martel of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, expressing the appreciation of the Chrysler workers and the whole UAW-CIO for this exhibition of solidarity. The editorial, which was addressed to Vice Pres. Harvey Campbell of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, concluded:

"HARVEY, your heart bleeds for the poor folks of Detroit because they are losing their wages during this strike.

"Well, we are bleeding too, Harvey, but we know why we are bleeding. It is because the workers are engaged in a fight to maintain that which their forefathers fought and died for. Thank God the automobile workers . . . have the courage to stand up to the industrial barons in the auto industry and demand their share of the products of that industry.

"The workers in uniform that were with George Washington at Valley Forge knew why they bled. The workers on strike know why they are suffering. And they know also why you are crying for the milk of human kindness. It is because industry and business is being hit in the pocketbook.

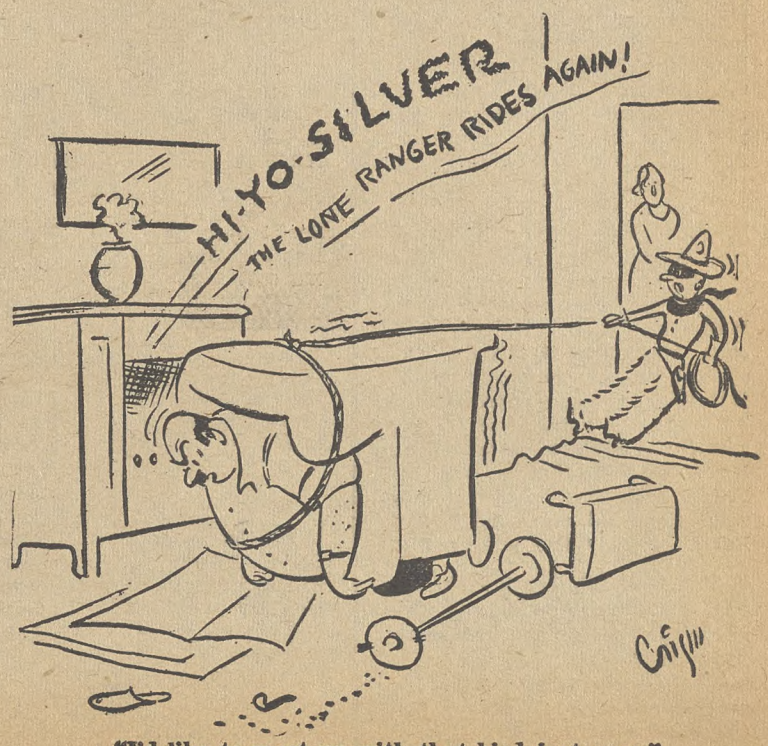
"Harvey, we join you at the wailing wall, while throughout the length and breadth of the land from the banquet tables comes the wail of the oppressed employers."

Virginia IUC Head At Church Parley

The Methodist Church has appointed the Rev. Charles C. Webber, president of the Virginia State Industrial Union Council, as a delegate to the National Study Conference on the Church and Economic Life to be held Feb. 16-19 in Detroit.

The conference is sponsored by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Delegates representing more than 30 States and 28 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations will study a new Christian approach to the economic problems of modern life.

PAC Buck A Nifty To Win Race in '50



"I'd like to meet up with that bird just once."

Dixiegops Delay Action On Co-op Housing

THE DIXIEGOPS on the Senate Banking Committee on Feb. 10 caught Administration Senators off base and put through a motion to postpone action on the President's middle-income housing bill for two weeks.

The motion ostensibly was made in order to give the Federal Reserve Board a chance to make a study of the possible "inflationary" effects of the measure on the national economy.

Its original target, however, was the cooperative housing section of the bill, which has been indorsed by labor and liberal groups throughout the country.

The cooperative section would allow the government to sell Treasury-guaranteed debentures on the private investment market and, with the proceeds, make long-term, low-interest loans to genuine housing cooperatives and other non-profit organizations aiming to build homes either for sale or for rental.

It has been estimated that, with the real estate speculator out of the picture and under the favorable interest rates proposed in the bill, accommodations similar to those now renting in the neighborhood of $90 a month would be available for $65 or less. The people who reap the extra $25 are objecting.

The motion to postpone action for a fortnight, made by Senator Charles W. Tobey (R., N. H.), was preceded by a direct attack on the co-op section, made by Sen. John Bricker (R., O.), who moved to strike it from the bill entirely. This was defeated by a narrow margin. Sen. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) then asked for an "inflation" study on the co-ops. Fulbright's motion was amended by Sen. Ives (R., N. Y.) to include the entire bill in the study. Tobey then proposed his two-week deadline. The vote was not made public, but it was close.

Effect of the postponement will be to defer Senate action on the bill, of course. Also contained in the bill is authority to continue the Federal Housing Administration which otherwise would expire March 1. In the past, Congress has continued FHA by simple resolution and this may happen again. However, administration supporters had hoped to report the bill in one piece, perhaps thus rousing extra support for the co-op section.

Committee chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D., S. C.), and Sen. John Sparkman (D., Ala.), who chaired the sub-committee which just two days ago approved the bill by a 6-1 vote, were frankly surprised at the development. Maybank said that presumably Federal Reserve had already studied the bill, since the Budget Bureau already had approved it.

MEANWHILE, hearings before the House Banking and Currency Committee reached near-final stages.

John Green, president of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers and secretary of the National CIO Housing Committee, dramatically appealed to the committee to approve the bill, not only because middle-income groups are the "forgotten families" in the present housing program but because "you can't sell democracy with slogans."

"Certainly, the housing problem is one of the most glaring examples of the serious lag between what democracy promises on the one hand and what it practices on the other," Green said. "Here is a chance to close that gap."

He explained the difficulties that U. S. unionists have in explaining to their European counterparts why it is that this nation, physically untouched by the war, is lagging so far behind in housing.

(In spite of its record production of new housing in 1949, the U. S. was a poor fourth, building only seven new units per 1000 of population, compared with between 24 and 32 in Sweden, New Zealand and Canada.)

JOHN GREEN, CIO Shipbuilding Workers' President and Secretary of the National CIO Housing Committee, not only testified before the House Banking Committee Feb. 10 but presented the Senate with a petition from tenants of his own housing development, the Audubon cooperative in Camden, N. J. Shown here are Green, Senator John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.), and Dan Baskin, of the Bellmar Park co-op at Gloucester, N. J., who also brought a petition. The shipbuilding union sponsored both projects.

"NOTHING would help in strengthening the whole international force of freedom in its fight against totalitarianism more than if we could really do a good job on the housing front," Green said.

Furthermore, he added, good housing is at least one answer to the growing juvenile delinquency problem in this country. "If a child gets into trouble because he lacks decent housing, decent, wholesome recreational facilities and an opportunity for healthy expression, we are always willing to build new jails," Green said. "I say we should build fewer and fewer jails and more and more houses."

In the past several days, the House Committee has heard witnesses from the private lending agencies, all of them opposing the bill.

They advanced a variety of pious reasons, but none of them neglected to point out to the committee that the government was proposing to lend money to cooperatives at a lower interest rate and on longer terms than the mortgage bankers.

One witness, Oscar R. Kreutz of the National Savings & Loan League, tried to tell the committee that the U. S. was well ahead of the rest of the world in housing progress.

Turned out, however, that he had drawn up figures comparing new housing construction in the U. S. and Europe in the years 1939-47.

Cleveland OK's, Congress Stalls on FEPC

The Cleveland City Council by a 25 to 7 vote has enacted a local fair employment practices ordinance which replaces a "voluntary" plan that produced nothing but "some headway" after a year of intensive effort by its backers.

Passage of the ordinance was a clean-cut victory for the Citizens' Committee for Fair Employment Practices, a labor and liberal group, and the Democratic Party, which took over and pushed the measure through City Council while the Republicans were giving lip service. Mayor Thomas A. Burke backed the legislation.

The Chamber of Commerce, originally behind the voluntary plan, jumped on the FEPC bandwagon, a tacit admission that the voluntary effort had failed. It offered a couple of amendments acceptable to the Citizens' Committee and the measure was passed easily.

The "some headway" after the first year of the voluntary plan was reported by those who favored it and who had spent thousands of dollars on literature, advertising, radio time and trolley cards.

THE ORDINANCE makes unlawful, under penalty of a fine up to $100 and 10 days in jail, discrimination with regard to employment, hiring or union membership solely on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin.

Advertising relating to employment or membership cannot contain any reference to race, creed or color, and no job applicant can be asked about his race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry. Discrimination likewise is barred in all city contracts for public work.

Administration of the law will be in the hands of a new Community Relations Board consisting of the mayor, one member of City Council and five members representing industry, three representing labor and six representing the public. The board and the mayor will attempt to adjust all complaints before submitting them for prosecution.

Action on the FEPC measure was bogged down in Washington.

Feb. 8 was another Calendar Wednesday in the House and Chairman Lesinski (D. Mich.) of the Labor Committee again was all set to call for action on the bill which his committee approved weeks ago and which has been stuck in the Rules Committee. But the Civil Service and Banking Committee and the District Committee were ahead of the Labor Committee on the call list, and the legislative day was over before Lesinski had a chance to act.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed in Congress.	Keep writing to Senators, Representatives to force T-H repeal.
Fair Employment Practices Commission S. 1728 HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry based on race, creed or color; provides penalties for job bias.	Senate bill on calendar, may come up next month. House supporters seeking to get bill on floor for debate.	Write, wire Senators, Congressmen to support and seek earliest possible vote.
Middle-Income Housing Bill S. 2246 HR 6618	Provides for long-term, low-interest U. S. loans to co-ops for building moderate-cost housing projects, etc.	Senate Banking Committee has completed hearings; House hearings started Jan. 30.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to give bill full support.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors benefits, etc., under social security. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Senate Finance Comm. now holding hearings. CIO to testify soon.	Ask Senators to try to strengthen HR 6000 over present provisions.
Federal Aid To Education S. 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. Has been stuck in House Labor Comm. for months.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to OK Senate bill.
Labor Extension Service Bill S. 110 HR 1380	Provides workers' education program in cooperation with schools, unions, Labor Dept.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. House Labor Comm. is still studying bill.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to seek early passage.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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CIO PRES. PHILIP MURRAY (right) tells newsmen at Washington conference about Executive Board action against four Communist-dominated unions as Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey (second from right) looks on. Session was held last week at National CIO headquarters.

The CIO Executive Board, meeting for three days last week, struck a sharp blow at Communist infiltration into American labor.

The Board also adopted a series of resolutions calling for quick action on the Fair Deal legislation program; pledging aid to hundreds of thousands of workers now on strike or facing strike action; and seeking to strengthen the peace and labor's ties with workers in other lands. Highlights of the Board's action:

- Expelled four unions as Communist-dominated: (1) Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; (2) United Office & Professional Workers; (3) Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers; (4) United Public Workers. The four unions have less than 100,000 members, large numbers of whom are expected to remain loyal to the CIO.
- Authorized CIO's officers to take steps to organize the industries in which the expelled unions have failed.
- Ratified withdrawal of charter from California CIO Council, on grounds it was Communist-dominated.
- Voiced full support to the strike of auto workers at Chrysler and to the strike of the United Mine Workers.
- Gave full CIO backing to the Communications Workers in their effort to win better conditions at Bell.
- Urged unions and their members to speed up political action work for the vital 1950 campaign.
- Called on Congress to pass Fair Deal program. CIO particularly urged action on Taft-Hartley repeal, FEPC, better minimum wage bill, improved tax program, middle-income housing, improved social security, and legalization of maritime hiring practices.
- Renewed demands for removal of NLRB General Counsel Denham and ending of injunctions in labor disputes.
- Pledged every effort to improve conditions for growing number of jobless workers, and to seek programs to end unemployment.
- Called for well-rounded international program to strengthen peace and aid peoples in Europe and under-developed areas; approved CIO's ties with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
- Established new CIO International Committee, headed by Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers.

Chrysler Strikers 'Hit Line' In Autos; CIO Pledges Aid

STRIKING CIO Auto Workers last week began the fourth week of the Chrysler walkout by throwing an auto picket line around two Detroit plants of the company.

A cavalcade of several hundred striker-driven autos formed a bumper-to-bumper blockade around the huge plants, completely blocking off entrances. The demonstration lasted two hours. Heretofore the walkout had been practically picketless.

Meanwhile, negotiations continued with little progress reported. Chrysler officials were studying a new set of union proposals submitted by the 125-man National UAW Chrysler Conference.

Ordinarily the contract would not be open on any issues except economic proposals — which includes pensions—until the contract expiration date, Aug. 1, 1950.

A contract clause provides, however, that in the event of a strike, the whole agreement is open to negotiations.

THE CIO Executive Board meeting in Washington last week leveled a blast at the stubborn attitude of the Chrysler Corp. in refusing to negotiate a settlement and pledged the "unstinted backing of all CIO unions to assist the UAW in carrying the strike to a victorious conclusion."

The board accused Chrysler of refusing, after seven months of bargaining, to negotiate a settlement based on the recommendations of the steel fact-finding board or to follow the pattern set by the Ford Motor Co. in the auto industry.

UAW officials indicated that the present attitude of the company is not surprising in view of the fact that one of the company negotiators is Herman Weckler, vice president and general manager.

Veteran UAW members remember Weckler well. Back in 1937 he was an uncomfortable witness before the LaFollette Committee which was investigating the activities of an organization hired by the Chrysler Corp. to make reports on workers seeking to form a union. The name of private detective agency was Corporations Auxiliary, Inc.

PRESIDENTS of three CIO Auto Workers' locals in Indiana participated in the radio program, "Chrysler Reports," which is broadcast over UAW's FM Detroit station, WDET. Here Guy Nunn interviews (l. to r.) Floyd Abston, Local 371, New Castle, Ind.; Robert Stine, Local 685, Kokomo, Ind.; and John Sterneman, Local 705, Evansville, Ind.

900 On Strike 4 Months Over Firing of Brothers

ALTHOUGH somewhat overshadowed by the four-week-old Chrysler strike, 900 CIO Auto Workers at the Detroit plant of Gar Wood Industries who walked out Nov. 19 last year, are determined to stay out until two dismissed workers, Brown and Lloyd Dian, brothers, are reinstated with full back pay.

The strike began, according to UAW Reg. 1 Dir. Michael F. Lacey, when the two were fired as a result of a dispute over working conditions. The other workers promptly walked out in protest. Gar Wood manufactures marine engines at the struck plant.

Shortly afterwards, the company offered to modify its original action and offered instead of dismissal, a three-month disciplinary layoff.

WHEN THE workers refused this offer, the company then proposed a one-month disciplinary layoff for the two but that was also turned down.

The union insists that both be returned to work immediately and the issues then arbitrated. The company has twice refused.

Meanwhile the two brothers were again ruled eligible for unemployment compensation benefits by the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission. A second ruling was necessary because the company appealed an earlier decision in their favor.

LACEY HAILED the ruling as "emphasizing again the fact that the Gar Wood employes were forced on strike by the arbitrary conduct of the company in wilfully violating written agreements with the union.

"We hope the public will note that this development again reflects the union's efforts to be fair and reasonable throughout this dispute. We have offered to arbitrate, but Gar Wood has refused. We accepted a proposed strike settlement offered by state mediators, but again the company refused.

"It is this kind of an attitude on the part of the company that has compelled Local 250's membership to stick it out all these months in order to win an honorable settlement."

'Unstinted Backing of All CIO Unions' Is Pledged UAW in Chrysler Strike

THE CIO Executive Board pledged the "unstinted backing of all CIO unions" to the members of the Auto Workers on strike against the Chrysler Corp. The text of the resolution follows:

WHEREAS, (1) 90,000 employes of the Chrysler Corporation, represented by the UAW-CIO, have been on strike for three weeks in an effort to win a pension plan and medical and hospital plan consistent with the gains won in other industries;

(2) The Chrysler Corporation stubbornly refused after seven months of bargaining, to negotiate a settlement based on the recommendaions of the Steel Fact-Finding Board appointd by President Truman, or to follow the pattern set by the Ford Motor Company in the auto industry;

(3) Chrysler Corporation officials still refuse, as the strike enters its fourth week, to bargain in good faith on the basis of the afore-mentioned patterns—but demand instead that the workers accept an unsound pension proposal worth only 3c per hour with no financial guarantees of its security and no voice for the union in its administration;

(4) The volume of profit enjoyed by Chrysler Corporation in recent years is ample to finance a funded and actuarially sound pension plan that would insure the benefits payable to retiring Chrysler workers;

(5) The Chrysler workers are justified in making a demand for a pension plan meeting the 10c per hour pattern already established, because this amount is needed to make it sound enough to carry the cost of liquidating past service credits and insuring benefits through funding; and

(6) The solidarity of the Chrysler workers in support of their demands deserves the whole-hearted moral and financial support of th entire labor movement in America.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Congress of Industrial Organizations, speaking for millions of organized workers in basic American industries, salutes the Chrysler workers for their determined fight for economic security, and pledges the unstinted backing of all CIO unions to assist the UAW-CIO in carrying the Chrysler strike to a victorious conclusion.

3 Out Of 10 Jobless Are Ineligible For Benefits

THE CIO Full Employment Committee, in a resolution indorsed by the CIO Executive Board at its meeting last week, called upon all CIO councils and community service committees to give the jobless vigorous representation before public and private agencies concerned with them.

"We call for the enactment of the basic CIO platform," the resolution said, "including an expanded housing program, resource development plans, a more equitable tax structure, $1 minimum wage, and an expanded social security program to help insure the long-run growth and stability of our economy.

"Unemployment compensation and public assistance remain the first line of defense for the unemployed and they should be immediately improved by federal legislation to extend coverage, increase benefits and extend the duration of payments."

THE RESOLUTION noted that nearly five million workers are now unemployed, a postwar high, and that several million additional are working part time.

"Under the inadequate system of unemployment compensation," it pointed out, "more than three out of every 10 workers are not even eligible for benefits. Furthermore, in the third quarter report of 1949 the Council of Economic Advisers reports that a half-million people exhausted their rights to further benefits.

Food Price Index Up 6 More Points

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index rose still higher last week — six more points to $5.86, the highest since the $5.89 registered Aug. 16, 1949.

The previous week the index rose only 1c, from $5.79 to $5.80. The index is compiled by adding the wholesale prices per pound of 31 foods commonly used. Increases in it are normally reflected later in higher retail prics.

Even when workers are eligible for unemployment insurance payments, the present weekly average of $21 is far too small to cover even the bare necessities of life.

"Thousands of unemployed workers are thus caught between prices that are still at inflationary levels and an inadequate unemployment compensation program."

The CIO also called for a farm policy geared to maximum consumption through lower prices, increased aid to economically stricken areas, a public works program, and a special office for affairs of the unemployed in the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

"The entire nation suffers as a result of unemployment," the resolution said. "By the same token the entire nation can benefit from the increased flow of goods and services stemming from a successful full employment program."

CCL Plans Federation Of Unemployed Workers

THE CANADIAN Congress of Labour is planning to organize jobless workers into an organization to be known as the National Federation of Unemployed Workers.

CCL Secy.-Treas Pat Conroy said the plans for the formation of local unions of jobless workers have been sent to some 50 labor councils affiliated with the Congress. A national office has been set up in Toronto.

Joseph MacKenzie of Toronto, president of the Ontario Federation of Labor and a member of the CCL executive committee, had been appointed NFUW national director. MacKenzie was formerly Canadian director of the CIO Rubber Workers and has broad experience in Canadian trade unionism.

Sam Baron, Canadian director for the CIO Textile Workers Union, has been named to head the NFUW planning committee.

A committee will be appointed by each council to work with the officers elected by the members. Charters will be issued by the NFUW's national office, and a national convention will be called as soon as possible after the locals are established, Conroy said.

The CCL's action was taken to meet the present serious unemployment situation in the Dominion. Some 300,000 workers, about 7% of the labor force, are reported unemployed, with the trend still continuing downward.

Conroy said the first function of the locals of unemployed would be to try to get jobs for their members, either with private business or in public projects. If it is found impossible to locate jobs, the NFUW hopes to formulate policies calling for a decent living standard for the unemployed.

Murray Supports Red Cross Campaign

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has urged support of CIO members and their families for the American Red Cross Drive which begins throughout the nation March 1.

"Again this year, as in years past, I should like to call the attention of the American people generally and to the members of the CIO particularly, the noble aims and objectives of the American National Red Cross," Murray said.

"It goes without saying that the number of services the Red Cross will be able to perform will be in direct proportion to the amount of money raised."

27 Win Back Jobs, $16,000 Back Pay

"It was a long fight but 27 jobs and $16,000 are worth fighting for," said Secy. Joe Clark of the California Council of the CIO Woodworkers in reporting an IWA victory in an eight-month battle with the Oroville, Cal. Lumber Co.

As a result of a Natl. Labor Relations Board order, 27 IWA strikers have been reinstated to their jobs with full seniority rights and will receive $16,000 in back pay.

NLRB charges were filed after the IWA crew went on strike last May and the firm signed up a group belonging to the AFL Carpenters and Joiners.

Ban On Hiring Halls Aids Commies—Curran

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in all its power and might, last week fostered the return of the crimp joint and shanghaiing as the standard of hiring in the nation's maritime industry.

By refusing to review a lower court decision which used the Taft-Hartley act to outlaw the union hiring hall, the Supreme Court in effect ordered abandonment of the order which had been brought into the industry by organized labor. In effect it sponsored restoration of the notorious hiring masters who formerly recruited crews for the U. S. merchant marine through saloons and bawdy houses, knockout drops and brass knuckles.

"This will give the Commies a field day on the waterfront," commented Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO National Maritime Union.

The comment came when Curran was advised of the Supreme Court action as he left the White House after a conference with President Truman.

"In this case," he said, "the Taft-Hartley act has done a greater service to Communism than anything on the waterfront. We don't get any help when we try to clean up an industry."

THE ruling the Supreme Court refused to review was made by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York at the behest of the National Labor Relations Board in a case involving hiring practices on the Great Lakes. The NLRB contended the union hiring hall is illegal because of asserted discrimination between union members and non-union men.

The hiring hall is used by most unions in the industry, both CIO and AFL. Under it, the unemployed seamen signs on at the bottom of a hiring list. Jobs are filled from the top of the list. Thus the man longest out of work gets the first job. If the union can't supply a man, the employer can hire anyone he wishes.

Curran also issued a formal statement which was indorsed by the CIO Executive Board, in session at the time. The board pledged the entire support of CIO to the NMU "as well as every other maritime, CIO, AFL and independent, in their fight to preserve orderly hiring practices and to prevent a return to the vicious malpractices of the past."

PROTEST: Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union (l.) and Pres. John Green of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers leave the White House after urging President Truman to halt transfer of merchant vessels to foreign registry.

"The action of the Supreme Court," said Curran, "is a menacing blow to the stability of our American maritime industry.

"The NMU is filing immediately a petition for rehearing of this important case. We are convinced that the gravity of the situation makes imperative a full hearing.

"Whatever the outcome of the case in the courts, the NMU and its members, as well as every other maritime union, CIO, AFL and independent, are determined that there shall be no return to the vicious hiring malpractices of the past."

THE scores of labor-management experts who have studied operations of the NMU hiring system, said Curran, have "almost unanimously" praised it. He said that NMU members, "better than anyone else, know the rotten, corrupt and biased methods of hiring which have been wiped out by the NMU and other maritime unions."

"Anyone who knows American seamen," he went on, "is well aware that they have no intention of permitting a return to the corruption of the past. They have no stomach for the shapeup, for shanghaiing, for bribery, for petty favoritism as a method of staffing the crews of the American merchant marine."

Curran predicted that the Communists will "hail" the decision because they know the chaos, bitterness and disillusionment that may follow and will seek to capitalize on it for their own ends. But responsible, democratic unions, he pledged, "will not permit them to use the decision or to disrupt legitimate unionism and provoke irresponsible action."

He blamed the decision on the Taft-Hartley act.

"The organized maritime workers of America will not let their gains be snatched away by this evil law," he said.

"They will fight more vigorously than ever for repeal of Taft-Hartley as this session of Congress. They fight for adoption of the Magnuson-Lesinski bill to restore the legal status of accepted, proven maritime hiring practices.

"Justice is on the side of the seamen and the other workers of the waterfront."

The Magnuson-Lesinski bill, which has been introduced in both houses of Congress, would legalize hiring halls as they have been operated in the past. Sen. Murray (D., Mont.) chairman of a Senate labor study subcommittee, said he was "sure" his group would look into the situation. The hiring hall system, he said, "has worked satisfactorily and it seems to me it ought to be continued." He appeared dubious, however, of the chances of the Magnuson-Lesinski bill passing at this session

The Supreme Court ruling was handed down on Feb. 13. The following day Irving Rogosin, NLRB trial examiner, ruled that hiring halls operated by the CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards before a strike in 1948 were illegal, and that the union violated T-H by agreeing to contracts continuing them. However, he ruled, the union did not strike illegally to secure continuation of the provision in the new contract.

Request For T-H Repeal Renewed

THE CIO Executive Board at its meeting last week twice called for the repeal of the increasingly oppressive Taft-Hartley act.

In one resolution it rededicated the CIO "to the unfinished task of repeal of the Taft-Hartley act and re-enactment of the original Wagner act with improving amendments," and demanded that Congress "heed the will of the people" and wipe T-H off the statute books now.

In the other, directed against "the oppressive evil of government by injunction," it called for T-H repeal and restoration of the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction act to its original effectiveness.

The Thomas-Lesinski bills were offered by the Truman administration at the first session of the 81st Congress. The CIO urged their passage at that time without crippling amendments.

"Throughout the debate on these bills," the board resolution said, "we expressed the firm conviction that the use of injunction is neither effective as a means of bringing about labor-management peace nor sound as an instrument of public policy in a democratic society."

Sen. Taft (R., O.), co-author of the Taft-Hartley act, offered amendments the resolution said "represent merely sops to labor" and as Taft himself declared, the final version by virtue of the amendments "preserved the basic principles" of T-H. The amended bill was defeated.

"The CIO is still determined," said the resolution, "as it has been in the past two and one-half years, to secure the removal of that unjust law from the statute books and there will be no slackening of our efforts to this end. Our position throughout has been that we will press forward not only for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley act but for our ultimate objective: improvements in the Wagner act to furnish additional and much-needed protection to labor's basic rights and to insure fairness and equity in our federal labor policy.

"It should be obvious to all that constructive labor-management relations cannot long be continued in the highly uncertain and demonstrably unsatisfactory status imposed by the Taft-Hartley act."

The other resolution recounted organized labor's half-century long struggle against the injunction and noted the "great strides forward" made when Congress passed the Norris-LaGuardia act and many states adopted similar legislation.

"Since the passage of the Taft-Hartley act," the resolution recited, "we have witnessed the revival of government-by-injunction on an enormous scale.

"On a federal level reactionary employers are enjoying a field day as a result of the repressive injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley act. NLRB General Counsel (Robert N.) Denham has acted as the all too willing front for these employers in obtaining Taft-Hartley injunctions.

The injunction issued in his complaint against the United Mine Workers of America is the most recent example of the use of the Taft-Hartley act to repress unions. The Taft-Hartley act, furthermore, stipulates for the use of injunctions in the case of national emergencies. It is under this section that a second injunction against the United Mine Workers was issued.

"There can be no question, as stated by U. S. Circuit Judge Charles Clark, that the Taft-Hartley act 'puts the federal courts far into the business of terminating strikes.'"

CIO Board Says 'Denham's Removal Is Long Overdue'

THE CIO Executive Board at its meeting last week joined the swelling throng of those demanding that President Truman oust Robert N. Denham as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

So did the executive board of the Minnesota State CIO Council, the Duluth (Minn.) CIO Council and the AFL Chicago Federation of Labor—all within the previous few days.

The CIO Executive Board's resolution pointed out that CIO Pres. Philip Murray on several occasions has called upon Truman to remove Denham, and declared it "fully supports President Murray in his request."

It denounced Denham for his recent attacks on NLRB members in speeches before employer groups in which he urged them to appeal to the courts any board decisions they might not like. It also rapped the "anti-labor bias and prejudice" he demonstrated in seeking an injunction against the United Mine Workers' strike.

"DENHAM'S unseemly attacks on the NLRB," said the resolution, "arise from the fact that the board in a few cases has demonstrated some degree of independence and has disagreed with Denham's biased and prejudiced interpretations of the Taft-Hartley act.

"The time has come when such conduct in a vital governmental post can no longer be tolerated. Denham's removal from office in the interest of good government is long overdue.

"The Executive Board of the CIO calls upon President Truman to remove Robert N. Denham as General Counsel of the NLRB. He is a member of the Executive Branch of the government and the Chief Executive has the power to remove him."

DENHAM'S waning prestige took another tumble when an NLRB trial examiner ruled on Feb. 13 that the head of the NLRB legal department was wrong when he complained that the CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards engaged in an illegal strike back in 1948.

The examiner, Irving Rogosin, in his intermediate report held that the hiring hall clause in the union's contract with the Pacific American Shipowners Association was illegal, but that the union had not illegally insisted upon continuation of the clause.

In his findings of fact Rogosin said that the union in negotiations insisted upon the old clause, which provided for the closed shop, until Aug. 30, 1948, when it accepted the employers' proposal for "a provision on 'employment' mutually satisfactory."

"At the very least," he said, "the union's acceptance of this proposal was evidence of a willingness to negotiate with respect to hiring provisions which would conform to the (Taft-Hartley) act."

The following day, Rogosin continued, the union offered a hiring plan which "expressly excluded" union membership as a basis for preference in hiring. The employers would have had to continue to obtain crews through the hiring hall, but "this requirement alone would not have rendered the hiring provisions illegal, if administered without discrimination."

The strike started Sept. 2, 1948.

"The undersigned has concluded," Rogosin wrote in his report, "that the objective sought to be obtained, apart from the union's economic demands, was a lawful hiring arrangement based on the union's proposal of Aug. 31."

CIO Again Moves Against Reds

Executive Board Orders Four Unions Ousted—But There Is Much To Be Done Before Anti-Commie Drive Is Complete

By ALLAN L. SWIM

FOUR UNIONS which were in the CIO early last week are now out or on their way out as a result of Executive Board action.

One was expelled last week. Three others were ordered expelled as of March 1. The charge against them was that they were Communist dominated.

This brought to six the number of unions against which the CIO has taken decisive action because they chose to follow the Communist Party line in preference to CIO policy. Two unions were ousted at the last CIO convention.

Six more unions face Communist domination charges and they will be dealt with later. One of the six—the Furniture Workers—is making an effort to "clean house." The other five continue to follow the same old line.

NOBODY WHO attended the CIO convention last November should have had the slightest doubt about the type of action the Executive Board would take.

Leaders of the CIO and a majority of convention delegates made it quite clear that they were fed up—completely fed up—with the activities of the Communists.

And the delegates made it quite clear, too, that they expected the Board to oust unions found guilty of adhering to the Moscow line.

The Board has acted.

It has acted in accordance with a convention mandate and in the best interests of the CIO and the nation.

Another blow—and an important one—has been struck at that group of crackpots which jumps collectively every time Stalin says "frog."

THE CIO's housecleaning job is far from complete—and months probably will be required to complete it.

Charges against six unions are still pending. It will take considerable time for hearings to be held and for the Board to act on recommendations of the hearing committees.

Any or all of the six unions may go into court seeking injunctions in an effort to prevent explusion.

The big job, is to free American workers from Communist domination—not merely to oust Red unions from the CIO.

As has been demonstrated in the electrical industry, the party-liners don't intend to give up easily. They undoubtedly will use every trick in the bag in an effort to wield their waning power as long as possible.

If they follow the pattern established by the ousted United Electrical Workers, the NLRB and the courts will be busy for a long time handling cases involving the CIO and former CIO unions.

THE AMERICAN Communist Party— a direct arm of the Russian group which has been hurling insults at, and waging "cold" war against the U. S.—knows it will be sneered at by comrades throughout the world if it loses its foothold in the U. S. labor movement.

And it is rapidly losing that foothold.

The party has been thoroughly discredited, insofar as the vast majority of U. S. unionists is concerned.

The voice of its stooges in the CIO has dropped to a weak whisper.

Unfortunately, there are still small groups of non-Communist unionists who have been unwilling to act decisively against their Commie leaders.

There are other small groups which to date have been unable to free themselves from the Red snare although they have tried.

LAST NOVEMBER the CIO created and set in motion machinery designed to free the organization of Communist influences.

That machinery has been operating as rapidly as circumstances permitted.

It could be speeded up considerably if every non-Communist CIO member in the nation would put a bit of extra effort into the drive against the Reds.

Those campaigns in the shops, in the local unions, in the city and state industrial union councils are just as important as the campaign being waged nationally by Philip Murray and other CIO leaders.

The quicker the job is completed the better. Let's all pitch in and get it over with as soon as possible.

Silly Reasoning

There's a ridiculous rumor making the rounds. It goes this way:

"The unions would rather have the Taft-Hartley Act as a political issue for the 1950 elections than to get rid of the law now. That's why there's no big drive for repeal of the act."

That's a silly reason.

T-H will be a major issue in the 1950 elcetions because the longer labor lives under T-H the more fed up it gets with the law.

The unions fought enactment of the law. They didn't like it before it was passed. They like it less the longer they see it operate. They made a real fight for its repeal—a fight that failed, temporarily.

They didn't give up the battle. They merely shifted emphasis. They decided to fight on two fronts instead of one.

On Front No. 1, the unions are seeking to get the present Congress to repeal T-H.

On Front No. 2, they're engaging in political activity designed to get the type of Congress that will repeal T-H—if the present one doesn't do the job.

But we don't know of a single union which wouldn't trade a good issue in the fall campaigns for repeal of T-H today.

Let's make no mistake about that.

And don't let any of the "experts" who write for the daily papers and the magazines sell you the line that "labor has found after operating under the Taft-Hartley Act that it isn't nearly as bad as they said it would be when unions were fighting its enactment."

World Changes, Not Memphis Cops

By BOB CHRISTOFFERSON

MEMPHIS POLICE are still hard on pickets—and newspapermen!

I've heard about what used to happen to union people and newspapermen in Boss Crump's town. Take it from me, those things still happen!

I came to Memphis from Birmingham Feb. 14, as a CIO publicity man to help in the strike by the United Steelworkers against the American Snuff Co.,

Ten minutes after being taken out to the picket line by USA District Director Bill Crawford I ran into trouble with the Memphis police. They grabbed a film holder and film from me after stopping me from taking pictures of a woman picket who had been arrested.

The woman had been placed in a squad car after officers had arrested her, allegedly for cursing strikebreakers. I walked up to the side of the car to photograph her. Just as I snapped the picture, a burly police lieutenant came up behind me and grabbed my camera.

HOLDING on to it, I protested he couldn't do that to me, that I had a right to take the picture. He told me I couldn't take it and started walking me and the camera across the street to a police inspector.

When we got there, I removed the loaded film holder from the camera and started to hand it to Crawford. The police lieutenant grabbed it and put it in his pocket. I protested that the holder contained two pictures made in Birmingham and that I didn't want them ruined by improper handling.

I had more film, but without the holder the camera was of no use. Crawford and I left the picket line to drive in to town to purchase another holder, and while we were gone police arrested 12 more women pickets and loaded them into a waiting patrol wagon.

Crawford and I called on Police Chief Claude Armour at his office in City Hall that afternoon to ask for the equipment.

We asked him why the police interfered when I took the picture. He gave these reasons:

1. His officers took the equipment "to protect ourselves" because they felt the picture was taken to "embarrass" the police department by making the police appear as "strikebreakers."

2. The equipment was taken in order to "protect" the prisoner in their custody from publicity.

3. Police don't care how many pictures are made of them, but they don't permit pictures of prisoners in their custody.

The chief admitted I had broken no law, but said there were "certain rules" they followed in "protecting prisoners."

Asked about taking pictures of officers arresting pickets and loading them into the patrol wagon, the chief said police would not try to prohibit that if the photographer did not "run up and try to take a picture of the prisoners inside the wagon."

ARMOUR SAID the police were just trying to do their duty, and both the union and the company accused them of partiality.

Crawford pointed out that a woman commercial photographer hired by the company had not been molested, although she had been taking pictures of squad cars, arrests and other scenes at the picket line. Armour said the difference was that she had not gone right up to a police car to take pictures but had been taking pictures "at a distance."

The lieutenant who stopped us told the chief at that point that he would have stopped the company's photographer had she attempted to take a picture as I did.

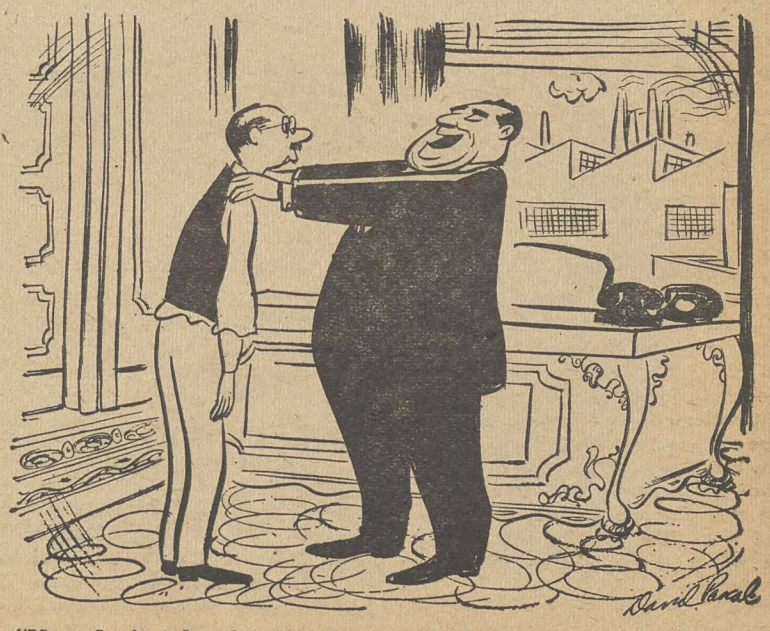
After debating with himself about it, the chief gave me my equipment back.

The police lieutenant who took my film holder told me later that I'd have to quit taking pictures in Memphis until after I got a "photographer's license." When I took this matter up with the police chief he said there was no such thing as a "photographer's license" in Memphis.

DESPITE his statement that police are trying to do their duty without partiality, Memphis CIO members take a different view of their activities in connection with the strike.

The day after police grabbed my camera equipment, the executive board of the Memphis CIO Council heard a report from a committee named to investigate incidents that have occurred during the strike, and adopted a statement that declared the strikers have not received fair play

The statement asserted that police have arrested pickets on flimsy excuses but have failed to arrest strikebreakers when there was ample evidence to justify arrests.



"Now don't take this layoff so hard, Jamieson. After all, you do want to see a younger man get a start in life."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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He Staged A Quick And Convincing Election

HE WAS A trade unionist of the "old school" and he didn't like to deal with what he called "legal technicalities."

He usually did his record keeping on the backs of old envelopes, and getting him to make a written report was a major accomplishment.

He thought the Wagner Act was a wonderful thing until he learned that it would require him to deal in "legal technicalities" and engage in elections.

"To heck with it," he said. "Those elections are a lot of bother. There are simpler ways of showing the boss a majority of his employes want to have a union."

THIS UNIONIST, a field representative whom we shall call Hank, soon found himself all tangled up in what he considered useless red tape.

His union was using the procedures set up by the National Labor Relations Board and was insisting that he do likewise.

Finally—and reluctantly—he learned how to file a petition for NLRB certification, how to seek a consent election, a card check "and all that other crazy stuff" that went with modernized management-labor relations.

But he didn't like it.

He would argue and cajole and do anything else he could think of to avoid going through the formality of an election.

"It seems useless to me to go through all that monkey business when you know the plant is organized and the guys really want a union," he would say.

A NEW PLANT employing about 100 production workers moved into Hank's town and Hank soon started talking unionism to the employes.

He learned, to his delight, that more than half of production force had belonged to unions and that he had a couple of "red hot" volunteer organizers among them.

In a couple of weeks about 80% of the men had signed union application cards. Within the next two or three weeks the percentage jumped to about 96.

Hank went to the manager's office, introduced himself and said, "I've got more than 95% of the fellows out in the plant signed up. I'd like for you to recognize the union and then set down soon and begin negotiating with us."

THE PLANT manager, courteously but firmly, told Hank that he wouldn't deal with the union until he was convinced that it represented a majority of the employes.

Hank knew that the manager's next step would be to ask for NLRB certification through the somewhat lengthy election procedure.

Hank jumped up from his chair suddenly, flashed a big smile and said, "Say, I've got a bright idea about getting this thing settled without a lot of argument and delay. I've got to run along now. I'll see you tomorrow."

Hank shook hands with the manager—then briskly walked out of the office, leaving a bewildered man behind him.

HANK RETURNED the next day, still in a jovial mood, and told the manager, "If all you want is real proof that the union represents a majority of your employes I can provide it in a couple of minutes."

He took the manager by the arm and led him from his office to the production room. In his deep, loud voice he shouted:

"Gentlemen, we're going to have a new type of election here today. Every man who's in favor of my union will leave the plant, walk across the street, sit down on the curb for one minute, return to his job and work like hell the rest of the day so we won't be accused of interfering with production.

Every worker in the plant—not just 96%—walked out! In a few minutes they were all back at their machines.

"You win," said the manager. A. L. S.

FOUR DOWN . . . !

Another 80th Congress Economic H-Bomb — Murray

ELECTION OF another Congress such as came into control in 1946 would be an "economic H-Bomb" for the United States, CIO President Philip Murray told the Executive Board in a fiery off-the-cuff speech preceding action on a resolution of support to the CIO Political Action Committee.

Murray reviewed the actions of the 80th "worst" Congress, including passage of the Taft-Hartley law. He pointed out that the reactionary majority in that Congress was elected by far less than a majority of the voters and urged all CIO affiliates to get every member registered and to the polls.

HE DERIDED those who say that labor has a purge list of Congressmen. There is a lot of talk about labor being against this candidate or that candidate and going out to "get" him, Murray said.

Actually, it is not important whether this or that individual Congressman or political party is elected. What labor is for is a liberal, forward-looking Congress, and what it is against is reactionary thinking on Capitol Hill. Labor will work for candidates who back the liberal program and will try to defeat those who do not.

The resolution, adopted unanimously, declared that "the issue is not loose charges of 'socialism.' It is progress or reaction."

The Board instructed PAC to redouble its efforts to mobilize the political forces of labor "and all other groups with similar aims and aspirations" for the 1950 campaign, and called on all CIO affiliates to "give without stint of their energies and physical and financial resources to the election of candidates pledged to a program of progress."

THE BOARD "declares its faith in the wisdom and good judgment of the American people and expresses the belief that reaction wins only when a majority of the people neglect their duties of citizenship and fail to vote," the resolution continued.

"The Board therefore declares that the primary political action duty of all CIO affiliates is the registration to vote of each of their members, their families and their neighbors, and it directs all CIO affiliates to take immediate steps to secure this 100% registration.

"It further directs (1) intensification of the program of informing all voters on the issues before them and of the records of the candidates on those issues, and (2) a maximum effort on election day to insure that all registered voters cast their ballots.

"The 1950 political campaign has begun. It is a call to good citizenship for each member of the CIO."

The CIO-PAC Executive Board held a dinner meeting Feb. 15 to work over details of the campaign.

Unexpected But Welcome Guest

As the CIO-PAC Executive Board was getting ready to start its dinner meeting at a Washington hotel, Feb. 14, a handsome young-appearing man came up and joined the group, nodding recognition here and there and looking extremely affable.

"Hello Phil," he said to CIO Pres. Murray. "Hope I'm in the right place."

"Well," Murray replied, smiling, "I doubt if you are, but we'd be glad to have you stay with us."

"I'd probably have a better time here than I would where I'm supposed to be," the gentleman replied, "but I'm afraid they might miss me." With which he took his polite departure.

It was Eric Johnson, former President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and now "czar" of the movie industry.

During the labor-management conference of 1946, he had made a number of friends among the labor leaders present, and on several occasions had differed with the other management representatives to the point where one disgruntled C. of C. member commented: "Eric should get over on the labor side of the table—he doesn't belong with us."

'No Strike' Law Stays

Bills seeking repeal of the New York state law setting up penalties for public employes who strike were killed by the labor committee of the Assembly. The law, known as the Condon-Waslin act, was enacted four years ago as a result of a teachers' strike in Buffalo.

4 CP-Dominated Unions Expelled; Mine, Mill Now, 3 Others March 1st

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THEY had heard the charges, and the supporting statements, and the defense.

And last week, members of the CIO Executive Board brought in their decision on four national unions.

The **verdict**, voted overwhelmingly by the CIO Board: "Guilty," by reason of consistent, unwavering support of the policies of the Communist Party.

The **decision**: Expulsion from the ranks of the CIO.

For the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, the verdict took effect at once.

For the Public Workers, the Office & Professional Workers, the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, the expulsion takes effect March 1, as a result of procedures involved in efforts by the unions to enjoin the CIO.

The reports—brought to the Board by two separate committees—found the same pattern of day-by-day Communist control dominating all four unions.

1. MINE-MILL: "The committee therefore concludes not only that the policies of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union follow the Communist Party line, but also that they follow that line because the Communist Party is in direct control of the union's leadership, and dictates to that leadership the policies it shall adopt."

2. OFFICE & PROFESSIONAL WORKERS: "The policies and activities of the UOWPA followed and continue to follow exactly, without deviation, the program of the Communist Party. . . . Never in the history of the UOPWA has any policy ever been adopted which in any way runs counter to the policies of the Communist Party, or to the interests of the Soviet Union, as those interests are reflected in the program of the Communist Party."

3. FOOD, TOBACCO & AGRICULTURAL WORKERS: "It is abundantly clear that the FTA consistently follows the Communist Party line. The record is plain that wherever the needs of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union dictate, the leadership of the FTA is always willing to sacrifice the needs of the workers in that industry and organized labor in America as a whole."

4. UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS: "On the basis of all the evidence presented to it, the committee unanimously concludes that the policies and activities of the UPWA are consistently directed toward the achievement of the program and the purposes of the Communist Party rather than the objectives and policies set forth in the CIO Constitution. . . .

"The UPWA has never adopted any policy which in any way ran counter to the policies of the Communist Party."

THE **REPORTS** offered a unique study of Communist policy by leading American trade unionists.

As the committee said in the UOPWA case, "since the charge against the UOPWA was that it pursues the program and purposes of the Communist Party, the committee was necessarily required to give consideration to the policies of the Communist Party."

CIO To Organize Four Jurisdictions

No announcement has yet been made as to what steps will be taken by CIO in the jurisdictions left vacant by the expulsion of the four unions.

But CIO Pres. Murray told news reporters that plans will soon be made public. The Board has authorized CIO's executive officers to take necessary actions for organization of those jurisdictions.

The basic thesis of that party, the committee said, is the creation of revolution and the "dictatorship of the proletariat," presumably as steps toward a "new order of society."

"Because of this basic thesis," the report said, "Communist philosophy has always been predicated upon the use of trade unions as an instrument of Communist policy and as a weapon by which the party could organize the working classes and bring nearer the revolution from which the dictatorship of the party would emerge."

The committee noted a famous remark by Lenin, father of the Russian revolution and the writer of much Communist theory:

"It is necessary to agree to any and every sacrifice . . . to resort to all sorts of devices, maneuvers and illegal methods, to evasion and subterfuge, in order to penetrate the trade unions, to remain in them, and to carry on Communist work in them at all costs."

IN THE last 15 years, the committee went on, Communist Party policies have gone through six major phases in the United States, and every shift has been designed to strengthen the position of the Soviet Union in its relations with real or fancied aggressors.

At various times, the Communist Party supported "collective security" and opposed fascism in every form; allied, through the Soviet-Nazi pact, with Hitler's brand of fascism; opposed American aid to the democracies, and then quickly called for an American declaration of war following the invasion of Russia; devoted itself to cooperation between capital and labor, in war and peace; and opposed almost every policy of the American government.

"Throughout this curious history," the CIO committee commented, "the Communist Party never ceased to claim that it made its decisions on the basis of a genuine appraisal of the interests of the American people and of American labor. Those claims were, of course, false."

Against those twists and turns of the Communist line, which were formulated to serve the best interests of the Soviet government, the CIO committee measured up the policies of the four accused unions.

THE CIO committees found a continuous and exact parallel between Communist policies and the policies of the four unions.

The **United Office & Professional Workers,** in 1938 and earlier, "expressed fervent support for Roosevelt's anti-aggression program"—but, after the Stalin-Hitler pact, the union sharply reversed its field.

"The union not only opposed involvement in the war, it opposed lend-lease, it opposed aid to Britain, and in general, took the position that American labor's problems were at home and that what happened abroad was of no significance."

But after the invasion of Russia by the Nazi military machine, the "UOPWA again shifted its field. Through its newspaper, it called briskly and with no uncertainty for 'full aid to Britain and Soviet Russia.'" By the spring of 1942, the UOPWA had opened a "full-fledged, all-out propaganda demand for the immediate opening up of a second front."

When the Big Three reached agreements on many wartime problems at the Teheran Conference, the UOPWA "was most vociferous in denouncing any signs of labor militancy." Its president, the CIO group recalled, "commented favorably on Harry Bridges' proposal that labor continue its no-strike pledge into the post-war period."

But by 1946, the union had decided that "America's foreign policy was just a reflection of the fact that 'big business is driving toward war.'

". . . The union's general post-war position was the same as that of the Communist Party and it remains the same today," the CIO committee said. ". . . The union's position at the present time, as regards the CIO, is, as is the Communist Party's, one of violent and destructive opposition."

How explain the "vitriolic attack upon the CIO" by the union and the inconsistent "desire to remain within the CIO"?

The CIO report said the only explanation was a series of articles by the Communists' labor director criticizing the ousted United Electrical Workers for having "abandoned the fight against the CIO," and urging other left-wing unions to use the hearings to attack the national organization.

"The history of this union, when compared with the history of the Communist Party . . . shows beyond a doubt that the present coincidence of the program of the Communist Party and of the UOPWA is . . . the result of devotion by this union to the over-all purposes of the Communist Party rather than the objectives of the CIO."

IT WAS the same story, with little variation, in the cases of the other three unions.

The Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, during the war, supported national service legislation—which the CIO opposed.

As the CIO committee noted, "legislation of this character to bring about forced labor is abhorrent to those whose sole allegiance is to American trade union principles."

In the post-war era, FTA opposed the Marshall Plan, the Truman Administration and the CIO in line with Communist policy declarations.

Actions such as these have kept the officers busy, but the FTA wasted away. In two years its membership—as reflected by dues payments to the CIO—dropped 50%.

The evidence convinced the committee that FTA's charter from the CIO had "fallen into the control of a group devoted entirely to the principles of the Communist Party, and opposed to the constitution and democratic objectives of CIO."

To keep them in the organization would permit that leadership "to continue to betray the workers in the interests of alien loyalties under the protection of the good name of the CIO." And so the committee recommended expulsion.

(See partial text, this page)

THE **MINE-MILL** story unfolded along similar lines.

In the case of that union, the committee had studied not only the evidence of union publications and convention proceedings, but heard the story, from former leading officials of the union—who since have broken with the Communists.

That Communist domination, the committee said, has proven the ruin of an old, established union with a great fighting tradition. Mine-Mill is the direct descendant of the old Western Federation of Miners, but the present Mine-Mill leadership "has cast aside that heritage and has sold the union down the river of subservience to the Communist Party."

The Mine-Mill leadership not only follows the Communist line, the committee added, "but it does so in response to a carefully organized mechanism by which the decisions of the Communist Party are translated into Mine-Mill policy."

Mine-Mill's crisis is nothing new, the CIO group pointed out. Recalling a 1947 revolt by democratic workers against the Mine-Mill Communist clique, the committee recalled that CIO had advised those workers not to secede and to end any activities that would "tend to disrupt or injure the union's activities."

At the same time, the CIO had called on the union leadership to "remove the Communist Party influence which had led to the revolt." But the union leadership refused to act.

And now Mine-Mill has a membership of 44,000 in a jurisdiction estimated at over 150,000 workers.

Mine-Mill's leadership "refused to return to the principles of American unionism," the committee added, "and they have persisted in their devotion to the alien doctrines of the Communist Party. They and they alone are responsible for the union's present plight."

THE **United Public Workers**—the fourth union expelled by the Board—was found like the others to follow closely the line of the Communist Party and to follow policies contrary to CIO's objectives.

UPW was the product of a merger in 1946 between the United Federal Workers and the State, County & Municipal Workers. Since that time the UPW has lost most of its membership among employes on Uncle Sam's payroll.

Summary Of CIO Moves

Here's a quick summary of CIO moves against Communist-dominated unions.

1. Nov. 2, 1949: CIO amended constitution to provide expulsion of Communist-dominated unions; expelled United Electrical and Farm Equipment unions.

2. Nov. 5, 1949: Charges of Communist domination filed against 10 unions at CIO Executive Board meeting in Cleveland.

3. Nov. 5, 1949: Pres. Murray names three committees to hear charges, evidence and testimony against accused unions.

4. Dec. 19, 1949-Feb 6, 1950: Two CIO committees hear cases involving four unions.

5. Feb. 15-16: CIO Executive Board gets recommendations from committees urging expulsion of four unions on basis of proven Communist domination.

6, Feb. 15: Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers expelled, effective at once.

7. Feb. 15: United Office & Professional Workers and Food Tobacco & Agricultural Workers expelled, effective March 1.

8. Feb. 16: United Public Workers expelled, effective March 1.

Hearings in cases of other six unions not yet scheduled, but will probably be held during coming months. These unions are: American Communications Association, Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, Marine Cooks & Stewards, Intl. Fishermen, Intl. Fur & Leather Workers, United Furniture Workers.

CIO Probers F

Here is the story of Communist Party control of a union—the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

It's a story spelled out in detail by "men who were there" and who told their story to the CIO Committee investigating charges of Communist domination of Mine-Mill.

Here's a summary of that eye-witness story as the Committee reported it on Feb. 15 to the CIO Executive Board:

THE **SHOCKING** character of the direct control by the Communist Party of the leadership of this union (Mine-Mill) and, through them, of the union itself, was further brought home to the committee by direct testimony showing in detail the exact manner in which the policies of the union are dictated by the Communist Party.

This testimony was given to the committee by Homer Wilson and Kenneth Eckert. Mr. Wilson was a member of the union for 10 years. He was a member of its international executive board and at one time was vice-president.

Mr. Eckert is a former member of the union's executive board and a former member of the Communist Party. He had attended the Lenin School in Moscow and served in Mine-Mill as one of the members of the Communist Party steering committee which determined, in consultation with

Trial Committees Say Ousted Unions Sought To Transfer Blame To CIO

REPORTS by CIO hearing committees showed clearly that the four expelled unions had offered little defense against charges of Communist domination.

In general, the union leaders upheld their policies; but principally they tried to blame the CIO for moving against them.

Here are some of the committees' comments:

On Mine-Mill: "The only defense of the leaders of Mine-Mill has been epithet, vilification and confusion. . . . False claims of autonomy cannot justify adherence to the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and betrayal of the interest of American workingmen."

On Food & Tobacco: "In its brief . . . the union states as its defense that the real issues of the trial are whether the policies of FTA were based on the will of the membership and whether they advanced the economic, social and political interests of FTA. . . .

"The defense . . . refused to come to issue with the sole question this Committee had before it—whether the activities of the union were consistently directed toward the achievement of the program and policies of the Communist Party rather than the objectives of the CIO."

On Public Workers: "The defense offered was of no value whatsoever because it was in no way directed to the truth or falsity of the charge, or the evidence introduced in support thereof. . . .

"The UPWA was not sincerely attempting to disprove the charges. It was attempting only to entrap the committee and to make a false record which it could use to attack the committee and the CIO."

On Office & Professional: "The UOPWA's notion of a proper defense in these proceedings was an attack upon the CIO. . . . The hearing was called a 'trial' and was denounced as 'rigged'. . . . Instead of answering the charges, the UOPWA's president read a statement which constituted a denunciation of the CIO."

THE CIO COMMITTEES, for their part, stated the issues clearly. In the Mine-Mill report, as an example, the CIO group hit sharply at the cry of "autonomy" which was used by that and other unions as a blanket defense.

"The false cry of freedom to criticize cannot justify the Communist tactics of systematic character assassination against the

national CIO, its officers and all affiliated unions who oppose the policies of the Communist Party," the report said.

It noted that Mine-Mill leaders had offered "a recital of the many instances in which the false charge of Communism had been made against genuine, progressive American trade unions.

"THE COMMITTEE knows that the charge of communism is often falsely made. It is convinced that the use of such a false charge against American labor is deplorable. In short, the committee is against the smearing of honest American trade unionism by those who see communism in everything progressive and forward-looking.

"But abhorrence of false and malicious charges of communism does not require that the committee reject evidence that this union's leadership is in fact controlled by the Communist Party, that it is not an honest American union leadership, that it devotes itself to the achievement, not of the American progressive aims of the CIO, but of the purposes of the Communist Party.

"And such evidence was submitted to the committee and was not denied by the union."

The same committee ,acting against "loose assertions," denied that the hearings are designed to destroy the "autonomy" of CIO affiliates or to "impose political uniformity" on them.

"The charge is not aimed at affiliates which honestly differ with CIO policies," the group said. "At our last convention . . . it was made abundantly clear that there is room enough in the CIO for honest difference of opinion."

But it said, there's no room in CIO or any other voluntary association "for an affiliate whose policies over a period of time contravene and tend to undermine the fundamental objectives of the organization."

—From the IUE-CIO News

These Committees Made Reports On Trials

Reports on the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers and the Mine Mill & Smelter Workers were brought to the board by a committee headed by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the clothing workers. Other committee members: Pres. Joseph Curran, maritime union, and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, auto workers.

Case of the Public Workers was heard by Pres. Emil Rieve of textile, Pres. Harry Sayre of the paper workers, and Pres. Joseph Beirne of the communications workers. Rieve, Sayre and Pres. Wagner of the Gas Coke and Chemical Workers conducted the UOPWA hearing.

When the merger went into effect, the federal group represented about one-third of the union. At present, because of losses in membership, federal workers comprise only about 11% of UPW's membership.

The merged union quickly started off on the wrong foot, the committee pointed out. At its 1946 convention, a foreign affairs resolution critical of the U. S. government was passed—according to a report in the Washington Post—out of its regular order on the agenda. The reason for special treatment, the story said, was a request from George Morris, Communist Daily Worker reporter, to liven up an otherwise dull day.

"IN THE period following the 1946 convention and continuing up to the present moment, the UPW has never repudiated the basic pro-Soviet position exhibited at its first convention under its new name."

At the CIO hearings, the committee recalled, "the nature of the defense offered by the UPW was extremely persuasive evidence that the UPW had no defense to offer."

...und Mine, Mill Policies Determined By Communist Leaders

Communist leaders, the policies which the union leadership would adopt for the union.

Both Wilson and Eckert made it perfectly clear to the committee that the fact that this union followed the Communist Party was not accidental. It was the result of complete domination of the union's leadership by the party.

The party group within the union had a systematic working apparatus for making its decisions and for translating those decisions into union policy.

At the top there was a party steering committee of four members. This committee, of which Eckert and Maurice Travis, now secretary-treasurer of the union, were members, determined Communist policy within the union. They did this in consultation with the leaders of the Communist Party. Meetings were frequently held with Communist Party leaders such as William Z. Foster, the chairman of the party; Eugene Dennis, its general secretary; John Williamson, its labor secretary; and Gil Green, its Illinois director. In addition, there was a regular envoy from the Communist Party who was designated as liaison man between Mine-Mill and the party.

AT MEETINGS of this steering committee, which was sometimes enlarged to include such persons as the union's research director and the editor of its newspaper, the policies to be adopted by Mine-Mill were determined by these Communist leaders.

Their decisions were then brought to the so-called "Progressive Caucus" of the union, which contained all of the Communist and pro-Communist leaders of the union. All anti-Communists in the union were excluded from this caucus. The Communist decisions were invariably adopted by the caucus and were then brought before the official bodies of the union and adopted as union policy.

This was the transmission belt by which the decisions of the Communist Party leaders became decisions of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

BOTH ECKERT and Wilson testified in detail to the control which this Communist Party machinery exercises over the affairs of the union.

Such matters as who should be the officers of the union, or whether the 1947 report of the CIO Investigating Committee should be accepted, or whether the union should comply with the Taft-Hartley Act, were first decided by the Communist Party steering committee, then transmitted to the "Progressive Caucus," and finally presented to the union's executive board or its membership for approval.

The membership, of course, had a theoretical veto power. But the party's control of the union's newspaper, control of its organizational staff and control of its leadership, enabled the Communist Party to conceal its dictation of union policy and thus to maintain power over union affairs.

The right of the union membership to control policy, given lip service to by the leadership, was thus frustrated.

The membership had no voice, for instance, in the decision of Reid Robinson to resign as president—a decision made by the Communist Party for party reasons.

It had no control over the appointment of Maurice Travis, a newcomer to the union, as executive assistant to Pres. Robinson, an appointment dictated by the Communist Party for its own purposes. The membership had no control over the appointment of organizers, and approximately 90% of the union's staff are members of the Communist Party.

THE CAREER of Maurice Travis affords a good example of the role of the Communist Party within the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. Travis was a steelworker. He was expelled from a local of the United Steelworkers of America as a Communist disrupter in 1941. Shortly thereafter, he was placed by the Communist Party on the staff of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

After less than two years with the union, he was chosen by the party to be executive assistant to the president. Later, he became vice-president and, by virtue of Reid Robinson's resignation in 1947, president of the union.

The party, however, decided that his Communist affiliation was too well known for him to function effectively as president. Accordingly, the Communist Party steering committee determined to support for the presidency a candidate who was not known as a Communist follower but who could be relied upon to go along with party decisions.

John Clark was selected as such a man. And, in accordance with this decision, Clark was elected and now serves as president, and Travis as secretary-treasurer.

THE TESTIMONY of Eckert and Wilson was not contradicted. Although it seemed clear to the committee from the documentary proof that Mine-Mill follows the Communist Party line, the committee was nevertheless shocked and outraged by the direct testimony that the union's policies were determined in secret meetings with high officials of the Communist Party prior to their submission to the union's governing bodies and to the membership.

Eckert and Wilson named names, places and dates. Their testimony was not general in character—but specifically described the meetings of the secret Communist apparatus which runs the union.

The committee was most anxious, therefore, for the union leaders, whose activities were so damningly described in their testimony, to submit an answer to it.

But, despite the committee's repeated invitation, they refused to do so.

Improved Social Security Laws Urged

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

"THE ENTIRE nation is indebted to the strikers in steel, auto and other industries who through their sacrifices have contributed so much to the cause of economic security."

So said the CIO Executive Board on Jan. 14 in a resolution calling for an all-out effort to strenthen Social Security laws at this session of Congress.

"This progress not only aids those directly involved, but gives a tremendous impetus to the passage of adequate Social Security laws," the resolution continued.

Witnesses will present the CIO position at hearings before the Senate Finance Committee starting Feb. 27. The Committee is considering HR 6000, which passed the House in the closing days of the first session.

HR 6000 is a considerable improvement over the present inadequate laws, the CIO Social Security Committee has found, but it should go further.

Chief differences between the CIO position and the provisions of HR 6000 are:

Coverage: HR 6000 extends coverage of the old-age pension system to another 11 million workers, but this still excludes a large proportion of the working force; CIO believes coverage should and can be extended to every U. S. citizen who works.

Benefits: HR 6000 would raise old-age benefits an average of 70%; CIO, by using a different basis for computing benefits, would raise them 100% or more.

(The Social Security Committee at its Feb. 13 meeting decided that the "average wage," on which benefits are paid, should be based on the worker's earnings in the highest quarters of each of his "five best years," or the five most recent years. Under present law the workers loses twice because of periods of sickness or unemployment, since periods of no pay or extremely low pay drag down the "average" on which the benefits are calculated. HR 6000 leaves periods of total disability out of the calculations of "average wage," but does nothing about temporary disability or unemployment.)

Retirement age: CIO believes that the retirement age for women should be lowered to 60 from its present 65. Under present law, a "fully insured" man of 65 can draw primary benefits, but must wait till his wife also has attained 65 before she can draw dependent benefits, which works a further unnecessary hardship on elderly couples. Three out of five men of 65 are married to women of 60 or younger, according to one set of figures. HR 6000 makes no change in the present set-up.

Survivors: Under the present law, the widow of a "fully insured" worker receives 75% of the benefit he would have been entitled to had he lived, plus 50% for each dependent, up to a stated maximum. Under HR 6000, she would receive 75% plus 75% for the first child and 50% for other children, up to a higher maximum. CIO says she should get 100% of what her husband would have been entitled to receive, plus 75% for each dependent, up to a much higher maximum than provided either in present law or in HR 6000.

Permanent disability: Under present law, a permanently disabled worker is not entitled to ANY payments until he reaches 65, even if he has "fully insured" status. HR 6000 would grant him the same benefits he would receive if he had reached 65, but would give nothing for his dependents. CIO would grant full insurance for both the worker and his dependents.

Temporary disability: Neither the present system nor HR 6000 makes any provision for payments for temporary disability. CIO believes a system should be worked out, and has indorsed the proposals made in the Administration bill presented to the House.

Minimum and maximum payments: The present law provides that no beneficiary of the old-age pension system may receive less than $10 a month. HR 6000 raises this to $25, CIO to $50. The complicated methods of maximum payments result in a low figure at present and a somewhat higher one under HR 6000. CIO sets a simple maximum of 80% of the worker's average wage.

"Extra benefits": A particularly cruel section of the present law provides that if a retired worker earns more than $14.99 a month in "covered" employment he sacrifices the entire benefit for that month. HR 6000 raises this to $50 and then makes only a pro-rata deduction in monthly pension checks, with no deduction at all for workers over 75 years of age. CIO agrees.

Another phase of the present social security laws has to do with direct public relief of the aged. Under this, the federal government and the states each contribute part of a fund, administered by the states, which goes to help out the destitute.

"No matter how much better we make the social insurance laws," the Board resolution stated, "many Americans will have to rely on public aid on the basis of need to help them in emergencies. This last resort must be adequate to help all needy persons, not just the aged, the blind, and dependent children, as at present. HR 6000 should be amended to provide federal matching grants for general relief also."

THE BOARD also adopted a recommendation of the Social Security Committee calling for a national minimum standard for the states to meet in setting up unemployment compensation systems.

"With unemployment now close to five million, Congress must make plans to replace the insufficient protection written into state laws," the resolution continued. "Benefits must be raised substantially, and duration extended, so that able-bodied men and women who cannot find jobs are not abandoned to public or private charity.

"The program for federal standards again recommended by President Truman would be a valuable interim step. It should be accompanied by re-insurance grants to states whose funds are running low, and by adequate appropriations for the federal and state employe security agencies."

The CIO proposals were worked out by the Social Security Committee with the aid and advice of a group of technicians.

MEMBERS of the technicians' group are: Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, CIO Research Dept.; Paul Sifton, a Washington representative for the CIO Auto Workers; Harry Becker, Director of Social Security Dept., UAW-CIO; John Edelman, Washington representative for the Textile Workers; Kenneth Kramer, TWUA Director of Insurance and Health, and Sylvia Gottlieb, Communications Workers.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve is chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee and will present the CIO case on Capitol Hill.

Other committee members are: Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers; Vice Pres. Joseph Childs of the Rubber Workers; Pres. Irving Simon of Retail, Wholesale; Vice Pres. John Yancey of Transport Service; CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne, and Secy.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council.

Old Couple Need $143 A Month

Just how much too small are present Social Security payments?

In 1946, the Federal Security Agency drew up "minimum budgets" for elderly couples living in several cities. In Boston, where living expenses were about at the midpoint, the minimum was $121 a month.

The "richest" group of Social Security beneficiaries were falling behind this minimum at the rate of $668 a year, and that was when price control was still in effect. The "poorest" were missing this standard of minimum decency by the staggering total of $1300 a year.

Since then, the cost of the same items in the minimum budget has risen, in Boston, to $143.33 a month, while Social Security payments have stayed in the same place, so the gap is even wider.

The minimum budget allows nothing for sickness, charity, or travel outside the city, sets aside a little for rent, assumes major reliance on low-cost foods, and, in effect, lets each aged man buy an overcoat every eight years and his wife have one new house dress every two years.

HE SITS AND READS, he goes to the doctor, and he worries. This is the life of Arthur Emerick, 68-year-old retired member of Goodrich local 5 of the CIO Rubber Workers. His total income is $58.14 a month in Security benefits. It's not enough.

'How Can Missus And I Live On $58.14 A Month?'

ARTHUR Emerick, 68 years old, and his elderly wife, live in Akron, O., in "a home we are trying to own." Until three years ago, he worked for the Goodrich Rubber Co., and was a member of Goodrich Local 5 of the CIO Rubber Workers.

When he retired he received $852 in severance pay, and he and his wife started drawing a total of $58.14 a month in old age insurance under the Social Security law.

"Now here are cold facts," he soberly told the House Ways and Means Committee last year when the group was hearing testimony about Social Security amendments. "My taxes run me about $80 a year. When June 1 comes I will get notice of my taxes. I am a year and a half in arrears on June 1.

"My coal bill runs me $130 a year last winter, and we did not have any winter. My utilities run from $9 to $10 a month. That is not counting my living.

"If somebody can tell me how the Missus and I can live and pay those bills on $58.14 a month, I am willing to listen . . . I do not know that I can say anything else."

Emerick, who suffers from an asthmatic heart, said that his two sons, between them, were piecing out support for the parents. "But they have families and expenses of their own," he said.

His health was good until about five years ago, but now, besides the asthma which affects his heart, he has high blood pressure.

There are now 11 million persons in this country, who have attained the age of 65 or over. In 1900 there were only three million. In another 30 years, if present trends continue, there will be 22 million persons over 65 in the U. S. How are they to live?

At the moment, Emerick's position is sadly typical. Millions of elderly couples are in straits just like his, or worse. At least 10% have been forced onto direct public charity, which means passing the hateful "means test," as often as not, and surrendering title to whatever small bit of property they do own; vast additional numbers are helplessly dependent on their children and feel it is a poor reward for the kids.

CIO feels the answer lies in (a) adequate, company-financed insurance plans, to supplement (b) a universal Social Security pension system.

Under CIO's schedule of benefits, as proposed to the Senate Finance committee, Emerick would be receiving between $108 and $126 a month for himself and his wife—even if his "average wage" were computed on the present basis. And if his "average wage" were re-calculated according to the CIO formula, he would get more.

2 Firms Accused Of Misbranding Fabrics

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint charging Goodall-Sanford Inc., of Sanford, Me., and its subsidary, Goodall Fabrics, Inc., of New York City, with violation of the Wool Products Labeling Act in connection with the sale of fabrics.

Fabrics sold by the firms, the complaints alleges, were misbranded in that they did not have affixed to them a tag, label or other mark showing the percentage of respective fibers present in the products.

The company also is accused of failing to identify the manufacturer or reseller as required under the Wool Act.

Navy 'Stool Pigeon' Clause Lambasted

Charles La Follette, national director of Americans for Democratic Action, has protested the Navy's loyalty oath, which requires applicants to swear they are not members of any organization on the Attorney General's subversive list.

LaFollette pointed out that the "stool pigeon" clause, asking that Navy personnel attending meetings of such organizations identify others by name and address, is an imitation of Communist devices. "In our opinion," he said, "the Navy Department is leading the nation down a dangerous path by insisting on making 'informers' of the youths under its control."

OWIU Wins Vested Rights in Pensions

THE CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union has negotiated a tentative pension agreement with Sinclair Oil Corp., which gives an employe with 10 years' service a vested right to the company's contribution to the fund.

The agreement covers more than 10,000 Sinclair employes scattered throughout the nation east of the Continental Divide. Contracts between OWIU and Sinclair have in many past cases been pattern-fixers for the entire oil industry.

An employe of 10 years' service will be guaranteed a vested right to 50% of company's contributions the amount increasing thereafter at 5% a year to reach 100% at the end of 20 years. If the employe leaves or is fired, he does not lose the equity he has built up.

Other outstanding features of the pact are that a strike or lockout shall not impair an employe's pension rights and that an employe retiring at 65 with 20 years' service will be guaranteed a minimum of $125 a month, including social security benefits.

THE CONTRACT also provides that an employe may be laid off as many as 365 days without losing his service continuity in calculating pensions. 100% annuity rights shall and will be received by an employe disabled after 15 years' service.

Other features of the pact are retirement of an employe on a pension earlier than 65 when mutually agreed to by him and the company, a smaller pension after 15 years' service on retirement at 65.

Pensions will be jointly financed, with participation voluntary. However, Sinclair workers have been contributing to their pensions for years—and the old plan is inferior to the new one.

TENTATIVE agreement also was reached on a jointly-financed sick benefit plan.

In addition to five weeks at full pay and 25 weeks at half pay for sick leave now paid, employes will get 58 to 62% of their full pay beyond the old maximum leave, up to 52 weeks.

Hospital charges will be paid at a rate of $8 a day for employes; $6 a day for their dependents, and hospital social service charges will be paid in an amount equal to 10 times the daily benefit.

Surgical fees will be paid up to $225 for employes and $180 for dependents. Provision also is made for payment of maternity benefits of $50 to $150 for employes and dependents, and for doctor's calls at the rate of $3 a day up to a maximum of $93 per illness.

Each employe will receive a $1000 accidental death insurance policy.

The agreement is contingent on: Ratification by the rank and file of the OWIU members affected; passage by Congress of HR 6000, increasing social security benefits.

PENSION PLAN providing minimum of $125 monthly at age 65 after 20 years' service was agreed upon by CIO Oil Workers and two subsidiaries of Sinclair Oil Corp. It was worked out in two months of bargaining by the negotiators, shown above as they finished. In foreground Ralph B. Jones (l.), Sinclair industrial relations director, shakes hands with OWIU Intl. Rep. R. L. Clark while Daniel T. Pierce, assistant to Sinclair president, puts his hand on theirs. In background are (l. to r.) C. J. Allen, of Sinclair, and John Cordwell, Chester Pa.; W. B. Nelson, Houston, Tex., and George H. Hoffman, Hammond, Ill., all of OWIU.

CIO Supports More Liberal DP Measure

ENCOURAGEMENT to Senators seeking liberalization of the Displaced Persons bill was given by the CIO last week.

"We call upon the Senate to carry forward," said Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, in a statement, "the American tradition of equity, justice and recognition of human dignity by passing the substitute Displaced Persons bill offered by Sen. Kilgore (D., W. Va.) and his colleagues.

"The CIO has strongly urged and worked for liberalization of the Displaced Persons act of 1948. We have vigorously opposed the restrictions and the discriminatory nature of that act.

"During the first session of the 81st Congress, the CIO gave full support to the Celler bill. We were gratified when the House passed it by an overwhelming majority. That bill indicated our willingness as a nation to fulfill our obligation to the people of the world and our deep concern for the humanitarian needs of the displaced persons themselves."

WHEN THE Celler bill reached the Senate Judiciary committee it was effectively bottled up by Sen. McCarran (D., Nev.), the chairman, until the closing days of the session. Then it emerged with changes that emasculated it. The Senate, dissatisfied, returned it to the committee with instructions to report back on Jan. 25, 1950. This was done, but it was still close to the bill the committee offered at the first session. Some committee members here opposed to it voted for it nonetheless to get it on the floor.

Sens. Kilgore, Graham (D., N. C), and Ferguson (R., Mich), filed a minority report and offered a substitute which closely parallels the original Celler bill.

Sens. Kefauver (D., Tenn.) and Magnuson (D., Wash.) associated themselves with the minority in a statement of their own. Sens. O'Conor (D., Md.), and Wiley (R., Wisc.), issued another statement which also called for a more liberal bill.

Truman Defended Against Attack Of Former Adviser

PRESIDENT Truman read aloud, before his top economic and political assistants, and the Council of Economic Advisers, every word of his 1950 economic report to Congress before he approved the document.

This was revealed by Council Member John D. Clark, replying to an attack on Truman and the council in Collier's magazine by Dr. Edwin Nourse, former council chairman.

Nourse, besides attacking the whole idea of the Employment act, claimed that the council had never had so much as an hour to talk economic policy with the President.

"The impression he leaves of the attitude of the President towards the work of the council is so erroneous that I want to tell of my own personal experience," Clark said.

The 1950 session with Truman lasted 2¼ hours, and the President encouraged comments from his advisers and staff. He observed that there are no yes-men on the White House staff."

Clark also told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee in reply to needling questions by Sen. Donnell (R., Mo.) that the economic report, drafted under the requirements of the Employment act of 1946, was the subject of a lengthy session of the top assistants to the President and the two members of the Council before it was discused with Truman. He said:

"No President will ever give attention more intense and more extended than President Truman gives to the work of the Council and to its proposals. If Mr. Nourse did not know how to exploit that attitude to have a process set up under which more adequate attention to our reports would be given, of course it's very unfortunate, and I can understand the spirit of frustration that developed in him."

Clark insisted that the points of view represented by Leon Keyserling and himself were "far too complicated" to fit the Nourse characterizations in the Collier's piece.

Originally, Clark had appeared to answer questions about a bill to plug the merger loophole in the anti-trust laws, approved by the House and now in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Clark said that closing the loophole would be a good idea, and insisted that any attempt to make exceptions in re-drafting this section of the anti-trust law would weaken it, while covering only a few legitimate cases of hardship. (LPA)

CIO, AFL Join ITU In Fight On NLRB Ruling

The AFL and the CIO joined the Intl. Typographical Union, an AFL affiliate, in requesting the Natl. Labor Relations Board to reconsider part of the crippling order it issued against the ITU last fall. The NLRB ruled the ITU violated the Taft-Hartley act by trying to force a closed shop on newspaper publishers

Miners Supported, Operators Flayed

THE COAL operators were charged with failing to bargain in good faith with the Union of the miners in a resolution passed by the CIO Executive Board which pledged "full support" to the strikers.

The CIO Steelworkers two weeks ago sent a check for $500,000 to aid needy miners. The resolution stated:

THE COAL miners of America are locked in economic warfare with the coal operators in a struggle to win some measure of security for themselves and their families.

All American labor owes a great debt to the coal miners for the long and gallant fight they have conducted to improve the working conditions and living standards of all workers. The miners pioneered in the historic fight to organize the great mass production industries and to win for the millions of workers in those industries the benefits of collective bargaining.

The present demands of the mine workers are rooted in justice and equity. In this most hazardous of industries, the long roll call for crippled and killed miners—martyrs to the greed of the operators and the financial overloads of the coal industry—give eloquent testimony to the urgent necessity for the relief for which the miners are fighting.

MEANWHILE, THE coal operators, who shun the dangers and hazards of the coal pits to sit safely in their comfortable offices, show their contemptuous disregard for the welfare of the nation and of their employes by arrogantly and stubbornly denying the just demands of the miners.

The coal operators have not bargained in good faith with the Miners Union but instead are relying upon the cruel and oppressive provisions of the iniquitous Taft-Hartley Act in an effort to frustrate and to prevent a fair and equitable settlement with the United Mine Workers. Injunctions, however, will not mine coal and the striking coal miners who are loyal to their union and to the cause of organized labor will not submit to the arbitrary will of the coal operators.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

We extend to the striking coal miners the complete solidarity of the whole CIO membership and we pledge our full support to their righteous and heroic struggle against the united power of entrenched industrial and financial interests.

NEW MEMBER of New Orleans Area Rent Advisory Board is Lucille Savoie (l.), executive secretary of the New Orleans Joint Board of the CIO Textile Workers Union. On her first day as a member representing the public she had to vote on a resolution urging extension of rent controls. Naturally, she voted for it. Shown with her is Mrs. A. C. Seavey, housewife and clubwoman, named as a tenant board representative.

Maryland 'Loyalty' Law OK'd

THE ONCE Free State of Maryland is back under the yoke of the notorious Ober Subversive Activities act.

A potential danger to union members, the law was reinstated last week when the Maryland Court of Appeals upset a ruling by Circuit Court Judge Joseph Sherbow in Baltimore that it is unconstitutional. Foes of the law immediately filed notice of appeal to a higher court.

The high court did not hold that the law is constitutional. It took the position that the act's opponents, who include the CIO in Maryland, "were crying before they were really hurt," and that it would not rule on constitutionality until a specific case was before it.

The act is scheduled to go before the voters in a referendum next November. Intensive activity by labor and liberals quickly produced petitions signed by some 15,000 voters instead of the 10,000 signatures required

"If the present act is approved by the voters and an accused is convicted under it," said the Court of Appeals ruling, "it will be time enough to consider the act in application to particular circumstances and a particular defendant."

Frank Bender, president of the Maryland Industrial Union Council, said a drive to line up CIO members in opposition to the bill, if it goes as far as the referendum, has been under way for some time and will be intensified as a result of the ruling. He forecast, however, that the Supreme Court will outlaw it

Chief Justice Ogle Marbury in a minority opinion concurred with the majority, but maintained that the court should have acted on the constitutionality of certain sections of the act.

The law was drafted by a commission headed by Frank B. Ober, Baltimore lawyer, and passed both houses of the Legislature in March, 1949, with one dissenting vote. On April 3 another law was passed, making the act emergency legislation and thus effective the day it was signed—April 22. On April 27 a test suit was filed by a small group of liberals, and on May 18 the Maryland Communist Party filed another.

The act provides jail terms up to 20 years and fines up to $20,000 for knowingly advocating any act intending to overthrow the government by force; up to five years and $5000 for knowingly being a member of a "subversive organization;" for a special assistant attorney general to coordinate investigations into "subversive organizations" by county grand juries, and that loyalty oaths be taken by all employes of the state and subdivisions, except laborers, and all candidates for public office.

The Washington Post summed up objections to the law.

"It is a blunderbuss law," the newspaper said editorially, "which in the process of getting at real subversives would imperil many innocent citizens—some of them of unorthodox opinions, some of them mere members of labor unions in disfavor who are trying to hold onto their jobs.

"The ruling merely increases the importance of full public discussion of the law in all its ugly implications before the people vote this fall."

Taxpayer Shouldn't 'Help Pay For Mailing Ads Telling Him He Has Halitosis'

THE HOUSE has just approved a bill boosting some postal rates, but Big Business will continue to get its subsidies by the mailbagful.

The mailbags will be a little lighter under the new bill, which still has to get through the Senate, but they'll be bulky enough to keep the Post Office Dept. operating at a deficit of more then $400 million a year. As it was, about $131 million was lopped off the $550 written in red ink on the department's books each year.

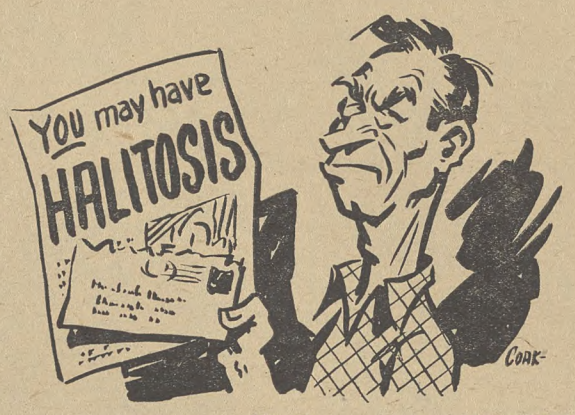
The second class mail rates, on such things as as magazines, newspapers, and small mail order catalogues, were increased by about 50% for publications with more than 5000 circulation which are aimed at earning a profit for their owners. This latter proviso, incidentally, excludes labor publications, except those which are privately owned, from the new higher rates, as they are not published for profit.

DURING DEBATE Rep. Biemiller (D., Wis.), hit at newspapers, magazine and mail order firms which berate a welfare state for the people but want one for themselves in the form of mail subsidies. He sought greater cuts for small firms in these categories than for the giants.

"The present postal rate structure is part of a sub-rosa corporate welfare state for some of the people who spend most of their time yelping about such necessary items as price supports for farmers," he declared.

"We must cut the subsidies to large publishers and give the newspapers and magazines of less than 50,000 circulation a break. We'll save money and help maintain the diversity of opinion on the local level which is so important to a democracy.

"The original purpose of our postal rate structure was to help disseminate worthwhile reading matter to everyone possible. It was never contemplated that the Amrican taxpayer would help pay for the cost of mailing advertisements which tell him he has halitosis."



ANOTHER SECTION of the bill would make it necessary to put a 2c stamp, instead of 1c, on the postal card next summer's vacationers will send Aunt Minnie and Uncle Herman from Mud Beach or Mt. Zilch.

That, however, is not a case of socking the vacationer alone. More than 90% of all postcards that went through the mails last year were sent by commercial and business firms for commercial purposes.

No change was made in the 3c rate for letters. Fourth class rates for larger catalogues, books and parcel post were increased an average of 1c a package, and the third class bulk mailing rate was boosted from 1c to 1½c.

The bill now goes to the Senate for action.

CIO Offers Balanced Tax Plan

A broad federal tax program, aimed at easing the burden on low-income individuals and small firms and shifting it to the wealthy and the high-profit corporations, was adopted by the CIO Executive Board at its meeting last week.

It outlined 11 points as the CIO's guiding principles for a sound tax structure and urged that Congress give them serious consideration in drawing up a new revenue bill. The points were:

1 In periods of full employment and production, federal revenue should be sufficiently high to balance the budget and retire part of the debt, without jeopardizing needed welfare expenditures for housing, education, social security, etc.

2 Any changes in the tax structure should point toward developing a more progressive tax structure and not a more regressive structure, as did the Revenue Act of 1948.

3 At present any tax bill passed by Congress should produce a net gain in revenue.

4 Personal individual income tax exemptions should be raised now, looking forward to the establishment of levels of exemption which permit the maintenance of a minimum standard of living for a family of four. A five-year carry-over provision for the unused portion of exemptions should be enacted.

5 The infamous regressive provision contained in the Revenue Act of 1948 permitting the filing of separate income tax returns by married couples should be repealed.

6 All excise taxes not regulatory in character should be repealed. As a first step and as revenue permits, those excises should be eliminated which (a) have the broadest application and bear most onerously on low income groups, and (b) interfere with the sales of consumer goods items.

7 Many existing tax loopholes should be closed. In this category are:

Life insurance companies; special depletion allowances for oil, gas, metals and mineral companies; charitable trusts; capital gains, and tax exempt securities of state and federal governments.

8 Loopholes in the estate and gift tax structure should be closed by:

Integrating the two taxes; reducing and combining the exemptions permitted; repealing the provision in the 1948 act for splitting property for estate and gift tax purposes, and requiring that estates cannot be passed from generation to generation without tax.

9 Give tax relief to small business by lowering the graduated tax upon their incomes up to $50,000.

10 Enactment of an undistributed profits provision which gets at increasing taxes upon corporations and distribution of retained earnings.

11 In order to equalize the burden and the incidence of our present tax structure, an excess profits tax should be enacted.

The 11 points were developed in detail before the House Ways and Means Committee on Feb. 14 by Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO research director, and Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers, who also appeared on behalf of the CIO.

IUE-CIO Routs UE in Largest NLRB Test

THE LARGEST NLRB election held in the electrical, radio and machine industry this year gave the IUE-CIO a better than two to one victory on Feb. 15 in Minneapolis.

Employes of General Mills electrical division cast 507 ballots for IUE; 223 for UE; and 11 for "no union." It was the first NLRB election in the industry in Minneapolis this year, and the IUE victory meant the downfall of another UE stronghold in the midwest.

A bitterly fought pre-election campaign produced a flood of rumor-mongering leaflets and pamphlets by UE and also the importation of Farm Equipment Workers organizers. Among the UE hirelings assigned to the General Mills campaign were Tony DeMaio, UE District 11 president, his brother Ernest DeMaio, UE international representative, both of whom have Communist records extending back more than a decade.

A pre-election IUE membership meeting on Feb. 12 heard addresses by Albin Hartnett, assistant to James B. Carey, chairman of the IUE administrative committee; Fullerton Fulton, CIO regional director; James Gildea, secretary to Carey; Robert Wishart, member of the IUE administrative committee; Lou Ervin, IUE field director for the Twin Cities area, and St. Clair Beeman, head of the IUE organizing committee at General Mills.

HARTNETT TOLD the audience that the UE's claims to have set wage patterns in major industries was "historical hokum that CIO leaders in steel, in auto and other fields have exploded a thousand times."

"The only pattern set by UE was when it stabbed the auto workers in the back by signing a backdoor agreement with General Motors for a wage hike lower than the GM workers were striking for," he declared.

Hartnett particularly assailed the UE propaganda which reproduced a telegram from President Roosevelt during the war praising the electrical workers' production record.

"That's egotism gone mad," he asserted, "when Matles and Emspak and the other Communist dervishes imagine that Roosevelt was congratulating them. FDR was congratulating the rank-and-file workers who had set the production records—certainly not Matles and Emspak who were reviling Roosevelt as a warmonger and traitor up to the very day Hitler invaded Russia. It's an outright sacrilege for these totalitarians to invoke the name of such a great democrat as Franklin Roosevelt."

The IUE has petitioned for elections in six other Minneapolis shops covering about 1000 workers in Local 1139.

Gas Price 'Steal' Hit

The CIO again last week stepped into the fight against the Kerr bill, which would open the way to a $10 billion mark-up of prices on known natural gas reserves. Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, on Feb. 15, sent telegrams to all Senators, asking them to vote against the bill. It would prevent the Federal Power Commission from regulating prices charged in the field for gas.

MORE THAN 30 PICKETS representing the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and three other maritime unions march in front of the offices of the Maritime Commission in Washington, D. C., to protest the transfer of six American tankers to Panamanian registry. The five-man commission voted four to one to allow the Natl. Bulk Carriers Corp. to make the transfer, with Commissioner Raymond McKeough the sole dissenter.

Strike Deadline Soon Here, Bell Informed

"FEB. 24 ISN'T so far away," Pres. Joseph Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers last week warned Bell Telephone management.

A strike against the company originally was set for Feb. 6 but delayed until Feb. 24 by last minute action of CWA'c executive Board.

Federal Mediator Cyrus S. Ching had requested the postponement and when the latter date was announced by the union, he urged all parties to enter into intensive bargaining sessions and report to him by Feb. 20.

Beirne said there has been little or no progress made since postponement and accused AT&T and its associated companies of "continued refusal to face issues" and "with trying to provoke a nationwide telephone strike Feb. 24."

"We have our sleeves rolled up," he said. "As in 1947, it may take a strike to get the company to settle down to business."

A few days after Beirne issued his warning, the CIO Executive Board called on all CIO affiliates and agencies "for moral and financial support" for CWA in the event of a strike.

The board in a resolution lambasted the stalling attitude of AT&T and its various companies. The resolution stated:

"Throughout negotiations which have gone on since last fall with the Bell Telephone System, the various companies have pursued a policy of incitement to strike. There has been stalling and twisting in bargaining.

"The facts have been distorted in high pressure newspaper advertising campaigns. The company has made absolutely no concessions to the union but instead has insisted that the deplorable wages and working conditions in the telephone industry remain as they are.

"The situation shaping up in the industry is not just a challenge to CWA—it is a challenge to the entire CIO. This, the largest corporation in the world, seeks to show itself more powerful than America itself. The entire resources of the CIO must be marshalled to meet this challenge."

BEIRNE SAID THE union is "up against a stone wall" in dealing with the company.

"We have proposed settlement of the disputed items through peaceful, orderly and impartial arbitration," he said. "The company has rejected the offer. They evidently prefer war to peace, chaos to orderly settlement."

As justification for one of the union's proposals—a shorter work week, Beirne pointed to recent figures on reduced employment in the industry and at the same time cited the increase in the number of telephones in service.

According to Beirne, employment in the Bell System dropped during the first nine months of last year from 546,723 to 527,056, thereby eliminating 19,667 jobs during the nine month period.

During the same nine month period, he said, Bell System telephones in service increased by 1,486,090—from 31,364,493 to 32,850,583.

"Tying these two facts together," he said, "more phones in service, fewer workers and we must come to the conclusion that there is need for a shorter work week in the telephone industry."

HARDEST HIT group, he said, is the switchboard operators. They will also be hardest hit in the future, he added.

"We estimate that 100,000 of the present 250,000 operators will be out of a job within the next three years," Beirne declared. "Drastic steps must be taken immediately to compensate for this condition."

In addition to the shorter work week, the union has asked an increase in basic wages, shortening of the present eight-year apprentice periods, narrowing of geographical wage differentials, an improved pension plan, better vacations and paid time for voting.

Bucks For PAC Are Knockout Drops To Lick Labor-Hating Dixiegops

Committees Still Stall On Co-op Housing Bill

WHILE THE Senate and House Banking Committees fiddled and the real estate lobby burned, the "middle-income" housing bill continued to gain popular support last week.

The House Banking Committee was supposed to report the bill out Feb. 16, but went over to Feb. 17. At its executive session Feb. 17 it postponed action till Feb. 21. The Senate Banking Committee earlier had ducked action on the measure by calling for a Federal Reserve Board study of its possible inflationary effects.

On Feb. 16, up came the Federal Reserve Board answer, from Board Chairman McCabe, who soberly told the Senate group that the program might actually bring deflationary effects on the housing industry, and advised Congress to watch its step carefully from that point of view!

McCabe said the Federal Reserve Board had reservations about the bill as now written, principally because of the low interest rates which would be offered on loans to housing cooperatives under the proposal. (The bill spells out no definite interest rate but it has been assumed that the rate would be around 3% as compared to 4½% or higher now being paid on other types of housing loans.)

So the inflationary-deflationary argument ended in a draw.

THE BILL would establish a federal corporation which would make long-term, low-interest loans to genuine housing cooperatives and non-profit trusts. Money for the loans would be raised by sale on the private investment market of government-guaranteed debentures.

It has been estimated that savings inherent in the cooperative approach would average 25%. Naturally, the people who would make the extra 25% are kicking.

The Senate Banking Sub-committee, which reported out the bill by a six-to-one vote, said in its report, made public last week, that monthly payments on a two-bedroom $8000 house built under an FHA loan would be $25 a month higher than those on an identical house built under the co-op proposal.

The committee said furthermore that additional savings of up to $1000 could be made on building expense by leaving out such standard items as the sponsor's profit, inflated land values, and the payment to the builder of "architects' fees" for work not actually performed.

The CIO Executive Board passed a resolution of strong support for the bill, stating that the real estate interests "seek federal aid for themselves but try to deny it to those who would produce more adequate housing at lower costs."

CIO is joining with the AFL and the independent Machinists' union in sponsoring a National Conference on Middle Income Housing, to be held Feb. 23 and 24 in Washington.

Wage-Hour Law Exemptions Blasted By Board

MANY OF THE workers least able to defend themselves against exploitation by sweatshop employers have been removed from the protection of the law under the amendments to the Wage-Hour act which went into effect Jan. 25, the CIO Executive Board said last week.

The action was taken "under pressure from well-organized special interest lobbies," the CIO statement declared.

While noting that the increase in the minimum wage to 75c an hour had produced some beneficial effects in various sections of the country, the board criticized the removal of a large number of workers from protection of the minimum wage and overtime provision of the act as "cruel and utterly indefensible from any economic or social standpoint."

The Labor Dept.'s Wage and Hour Division was criticized for the "sweeping character of the exemptions now being granted to certain groups of employers" by the so-called "learners" regulations it is now issuing.

Some of the permanent and temporary regulations which have been granted to such industries as hosiery, cigars, gloves, independent telephones, knit wear and others permit sub-standard rates as low as 55c an hour for employes classed as "learners."

The statement said that evidence presented at hearings held by the Wage-Hour Division for the textile industry showed that no "learner" exemptions whatever were needed and that none have been issued. The same situation exists in other consumer goods industries, which were, like textiles, notoriously low-wage industries until only a few years ago, according to the board.

"The fact that such industries do not require 'learner' exemptions," the CIO resolution stated, "is sufficient proof that any industry can adjust itself to paying the flat 75c minimum."

It urged that new regulations be issued "which will have the effect of wiping out within the next few months all deviations from the standard 75c rate."

The board instructed the CIO's Legislative Dept. to draft at once and seek to have introduced in this session of Congress additional amendments to the wage-hour law which will broaden its coverage as far as legally possible, and establish a minimum of not less than $1 an hour.

Organizationally Speaking

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Expulsion of four international unions convicted of following the Communist Party line rather than CIO policy confronts our entire organization with an immediate problem. These unions were not only guilty of this charge but were guilty of gross failure to serve the best interest of the working people they purported to represent.

The CIO cannot and will not abandon these people. Immediate steps will be taken not only to keep within the CIO those who have been CIO members but to organize—really organize—the jurisdiction formally covered by the defunct Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers; Food, Tobacco, and Agricultural Workers; United Office and Professional Workers, and the United Public Workers.

A further word about the Public Workers. They left the Executive Board meeting before the board could pass upon them and before any discussion. Immediately upon leaving they issued a prepared mimeograph statement to the press stating there was nothing more for them to do but withdraw from the CIO. This is evidence that they fully recognized the things of which they were guilty.

Every loyal CIO member, whether rank-and-file, local officer or staff member, will be expected to do his part in contributing to the constructive work necessary to rebuild.

We have every reason to believe that the Communist Party and its sympathizers will intensify the viciousness of their shameful and degrading attacks upon the CIO which has cast out them and their odious philosophy.

Fascists and communists are enemies of democracy. We must meet their attacks and battle them back on every front. We must work as we never worked before to build and strengthen the democratic institutions of the CIO.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in a union shop election at the Curtiss-Wright Corp., Columbus, O., the workers voted 528 to 190 for Local 927 UAW-CIO. Intl. Rep. Waldo Sneary was in charge. In a union shop election at the Permanente Metal (Kaiser) Co., Newark, O., the workers voted 214 to 18 for the United Steelworkers-CIO. Field Rep. Harry Mayfield handled the election.

CIO Reg. Dir. F. J. Michel reports that in a union shop election at Clarvan, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisc., the vote was as follows: for Playthings, Novelty & Jewelry Workers-CIO 129; No 12, Intl. Rep. Walter Ignatowicz and CIO Field Rep. Walter C. DeBussey participated in this election.

A. T. Stephens, Director of Organization, United Packinghouse Workers, reports that the UPWA-CIO won an election at the Hofman Packing Co., Syracuse, N. Y., the vote being UPWA 18; against 6.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh reports that as a result of a card check, the Textile Workers Union became collective bargaining agent for employees of the Altamont Knitting Mills, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Approximately 75 employees are in the unit. TWUA-CIO Reps. Sam Fiore and Joseph Killian were in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that in a union shop election at the Kieckhefer Container Corp., New Orleans, La., the vote was 41 to 4 for the United Paperworkers of America, Local 710.

Adolph Germer, Director of Organization, IWA-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Atlas Plywood Corp., Munising, Mich., the IWA-CIO was victorious over the AFL by a vote of 63 to 54. IWA-CIO Rep. Walter Young was in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that the Textile Workers won a union shop election at the H. & H. Bag Co., Kansas City, Mo., by a unanimous vote. TWUA-CIO Rep. Howard Berge was in charge of the campaign.

Shoe Trade Group Flayed

The CIO United Shoe Workers union last week accused the Natl. Shoe Manufacturers Association of attempting to evade the 75c minimum wage by its demand for a 57½c hourly rate for so-called "learners."

Pres. William E. Thornton and Secy-Treas. James J. Mitchell of the union declared that the shoe industry has never had a "learner" system, and needs none now. The two officers will testify at hearings scheduled by the Wage-Hour Administration to resume this week.

"The request for 'learner' rates in the shoe industry," the officers stated, "is a fraudulent attempt to evade the intent of the Wage-Hour law and is completely unprecedented by the practice of the industry."

The union stated that imposition of a falsely-termed "learner rate" would sabotage standards now in present contract terms, many of which now call for starting rates ranging from 60 to 70c an hour or more in contrast to the 57½c "learner" rate now sought.

CIO: Make Campaign Promise On FEPC Good

THE CIO Executive Board called on Congress to enact the FEPC bill, which was characterized as affecting more people more fundamentally than any other civil right measure pending in Congress.

The text of the resolution follows:

The preservation of civil liberties is the highest duty of every government, federal, state, or local. Wherever the law enforcement measures and the authority of government are unused or inadequate to discharge this primary function of government, this authority must be strengthened.

Recognizing these facts, President Truman created the President's Committee on Civil Rights on Dec. 5, 1946, with the responsibility of preparing recommendations for more effective means and procedures for the protection of the civil rights of the people of the United States.

The findings and recommendations of this Committee, in the form of the report, "To Secure These Rights," will rank in history as a charter for human dignity and freedom. With courage and devotion to these principles, the President has steadily moved forward in implementing them. He has requested each succeeding Congress to translate this report into legislative reality. He has implemented this report by executive orders.

The CIO unreservedly supports President Truman's Civil Rights Program. We are determined to secure the adoption of these recommendations on the federal and state level.

Despite the fact that the promise of anti-discrimination legislation has been a vote-catcher for both the Republican and Democratic parties for many years, now we are faced with the glaring reality that no federal civil rights law has been enacted since 1875.

It has remained to the states to atone for this failure. In 1949 alone, 32 states and municipalities enacted anti-bias laws, a number far greater than in any previous year in the past century. It is now time for the federal Congress to make good its campaign promises for civil rights legislation by enacting civil rights legislation.

Of all the civil right bills now pending in Congress, none affects so many people, none is so fundamental, as the FEPC bill, to prohibit discrimination in employment; for the right to work—to seek and hold employment on the basis of equality—is the right to survive as an independent, self-respecting person.

Therefore, while enactment of the entire Civil Rights Program is urgent, first priority must be given to FEPC—to assure all Americans an equal opportunity to make a living—and a life.

Now, therefore, be it resolved:

That the CIO Executive Board, meeting in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 14, 1950, urges that Congress discharge its solemn commitment to the people of America by enacting HR 4453 and S 1728, which would translate the principle of FEPC into legislative reality.

Be it further resolved that: We urge that each member of Congress genuinely interested in the passage of the FEPC bill be present on the floor of the House of Representatives each Wednesday, in order to vote against dispensing with the "calendar Wednesday" procedure and to vote against the motion to adjourn made to forestall consideration of FEPC.

Be it further resolved that: We urge that the Speaker of the House recognize Chairman Lesinski of the House Labor and Education Committee on the next Monday that committee chairmen can be recognized to bring up bills under the 21-day rule, in order that the House of Representatives may vote on the FEPC bill, HR 4453.

Be it finally resolved that: We urge that the leadership in the Senate schedule debate immediately on S 1728.

FEPC Proponents Hopeful Bill Will Pass

THE DIGNITY of democracy in action was lowered toward the vanishing point in the House on Feb. 15 by Southern Democrats who again reached deep into the Communist bag of parliamentary tricks to block consideration of the Fair Employment Practices Committee bill. Their bag now appears so empty a showdown seems likely some time this week.

Feb. 15 was another Calendar Wednesday—a day on which the chairman of any committee can call for action on a bill approved by his committee but tied up by the Rules Committee. The committees are called up alphabetically, and first on last Wednesday's list was the District Committee. Next in order is the Education and Labor Committee, which long ago cleared the FEPC bill for action.

The longer the Southerners could keep bills from the District Committee off the floor, the longer would action be delayed on FEPC.

SO FOR FOUR solid hours they filibustered as only they and the Communists can do, against, of all things, a bill to grant a congressional charter to the Girl Scouts. Not that they had anything against the Girl Scouts; it was merely one way of gunning for FEPC.

In the four hours they forced eight roll calls by noting lack of a quorum or by offering motions that usually are non-controversial and passed without discussion. Each roll call required about 30 minutes—and as soon as it was over the Southerners dashed for the corridors and cloakrooms so their floor strategists again could note that not enough Congressmen were on hand to constitute a majority.

Finally Speaker Rayburn clamped down. He outshouted Rep. Colmer (D., Miss.) and W. Smith (D., Va.), who were demanding recognition so they could move for more roll calls, and recognized Rep. McMillan (D., S.C.), chairman of the District Committee and one of the Southerners active in the fight to keep his own bills from being acted upon.

McMillan reluctantly called up his Girl Scouts measure. After all the fuss, the bill was passed unanimously.

The FEPC bill then came close to being sidetracked for the rest of the session. That would have been its fate had it been brought up and not gone to a vote before adjournment.

The House was asked for its unanimous consent to postpone action until next week. Rep. Sutton (D., Tenn.), objected. Rep. McCormack, (D., Mass.), House majority leader, promptly offered a motion to adjourn, which took priority over all other motions. It was passed.

So Feb. 22 may have a new historical significance. That's the date of the next Calendar Wednesday and likewise George Washington's birthday. By tradition Washington's Farewell Address is read in the House on that date. The Southerners have agreed NOT to filibuster against that.

AND WHEN THE reading is completed, Rep. Lesinski (R., Mich.), chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, will be first on the list of committee chairmen. Those favoring FEPC are increasingly confident it will pass. And even its enemies, or at least some of them, are privately conceding defeat once the bill gets to a vote.

FEPC proponents, leaving no possibility to chance, tried another tactic to get the bill before the House. Chairman Sabath (D., Ill.), of the Rules Committee called his committee together Feb. 16 to try and give the bill clearance. Previously the committee had turned in a 6 to 6 tie under circumstances that left approval open to further consideration.

When his committee convened Sabath called for an open vote. Reps. Smith and Herter (R., Mass.), protested, so the room was cleared. The vote was announced as another 6 to 6 tie.

It was only a few minutes, of course, before reporters knew how the members had voted. The tally:

For approval: Sabath, Herter, Madden (D., Ind.), McSweeney (D., O.), Delaney (D., N.Y.), and Clarence J. Brown (R., O.)

Against approval: Smith, Colmer, Cox (D., Ga.), Lyle (D., Tex.), Allen (R., Ill.) and Wadsworth (R., N.Y.)

Board Backs UN, ICFTU

THE CIO EXECUTIVE Board last week passed resolutions urging support for the United Nations effort to achieve world security, indorsement of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and condemnation of the spread of fascism in South America and Spain.

Foremost was a declaration in support of the U. S. government's attempt through the United Nations and its associated agencies to achieve world security.

"The UN must be supported despite the present disappointments in its functioning as it offers the machinery to develop an orderly world out of ultra-nationalist chaos," the resolution declared.

Active support of the newly formed International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was pledged by the Board. CIO affiliation with it was approved.

"We are convinced that this organization of free and democratic trade unions can serve to advance the interests of workers throughout the world," the resolution said. "It will provide a rallying point for genuine trade unionism and give encouragement and help to a number of our brother groups which are organizationally weak."

THE BOARD HIT the rapid spread of military and dictatorial regimes in South America which has resulted, it said, in the loss of democratic liberties for the inhabitants of some of these countries.

The Executive Board also went on record opposing the granting of any assistance to Spain until such time as democracy and full trade union rights have been restored

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed in Congress.	Keep writing to Senators, Representatives to force T-H repeal.
Fair Employment Practices Commission S. 1728 HR 4453	Bars discrimination in industry based on race, creed or color; provides penalties for job bias.	Senate bill on calendar, may come up next month. House supporters seeking to get bill on floor for debate.	Write, wire Senators, Congressmen to support and seek earliest possible vote.
Middle-Income Housing Bill S. 2246 HR 6618	Provides for long-term, low-interest U. S. loans to co-ops for building moderate-cost housing projects, etc.	Senate Banking Committee has completed hearings; House hearings started Jan. 30.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to give bill full support.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors benefits, etc., under social security. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Senate Finance Comm. now holding hearings. CIO to testify Feb. 27, asking further changes.	Ask Senators to try to strengthen HR 6000 over present provisions.
Federal Aid To Education S. 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. Has been stuck in House Labor Comm. for months.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to OK Senate bill.
Labor Extension Service Bill S. 110 HR 1380	Provides workers' education program in cooperation with schools, unions, Labor Dept.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. House Labor Comm. is still studying bill.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to seek early passage.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Aid Israel —CIO, AFL

AID FOR THE Republic of Israel, surrounded by hostile and re-arming neighbors, has been sought by the presidents of the CIO and the AFL.

In an almost unprecedented move, CIO Pres. Murray and AFL Pres. Green called together on President Truman at the White House to seek help for the young democratic Jewish state.

They told the President of their concern over repeated reports of heavy shipments of arms, money and training staffs by the British government to Egypt, Syria and other mid-eastern countries.

"We are convinced that the objectives of this drive towards militarism is a second war against the state of Israel," the two labor heads said in a joint statement.

They called on Pres. Truman to urge the British government to stop supplying the Arab governments "with instruments of aggressive warfare obviously designed for use against Israel."

At the same time they asked that Israel be permitted to buy arms in the U. S. Murray and Green also urged new loans to Israel to help it cope with its "manifold problems."

The President referred their request to the State Dept.

The joint statement was endorsed by the CIO Board last week.

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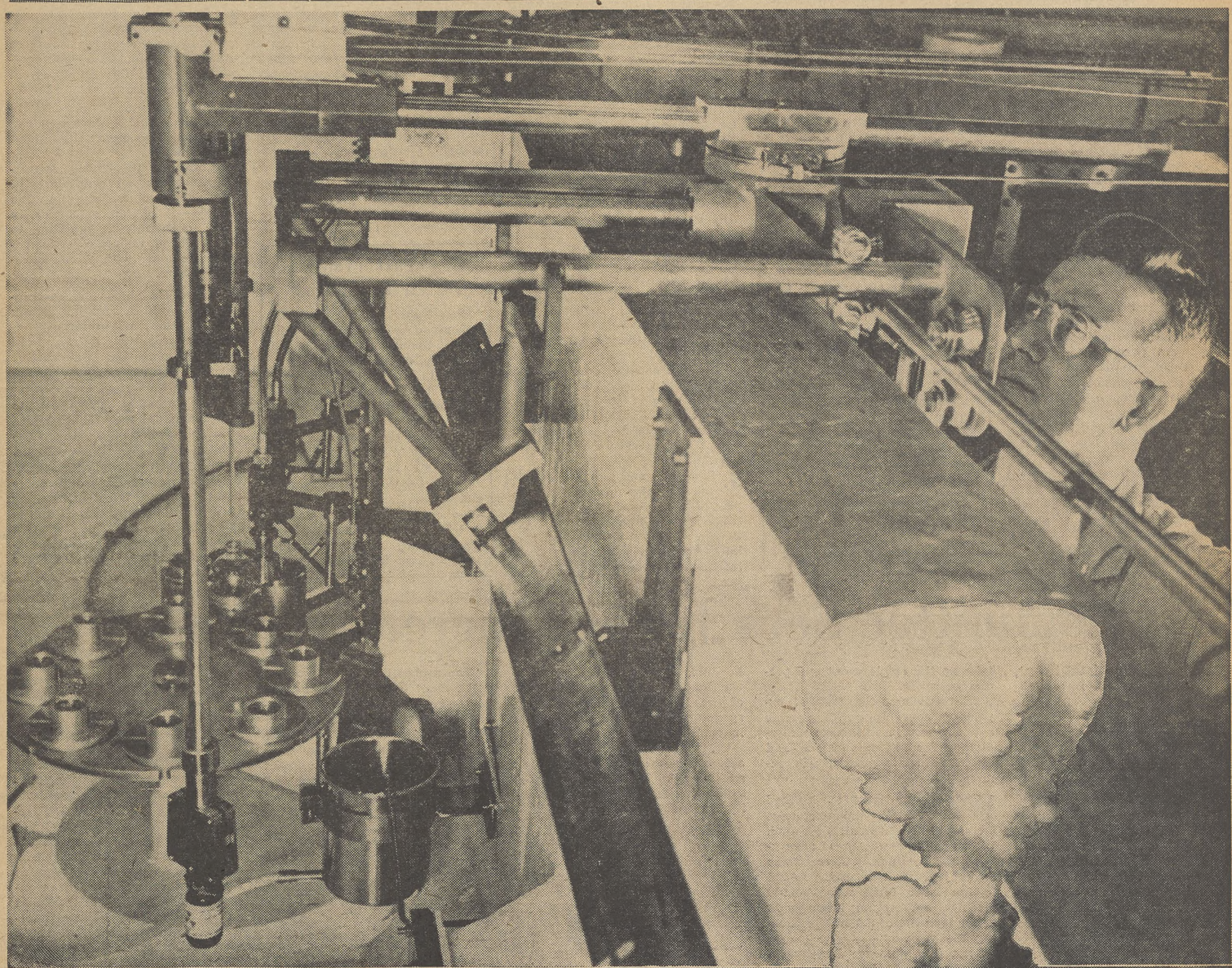

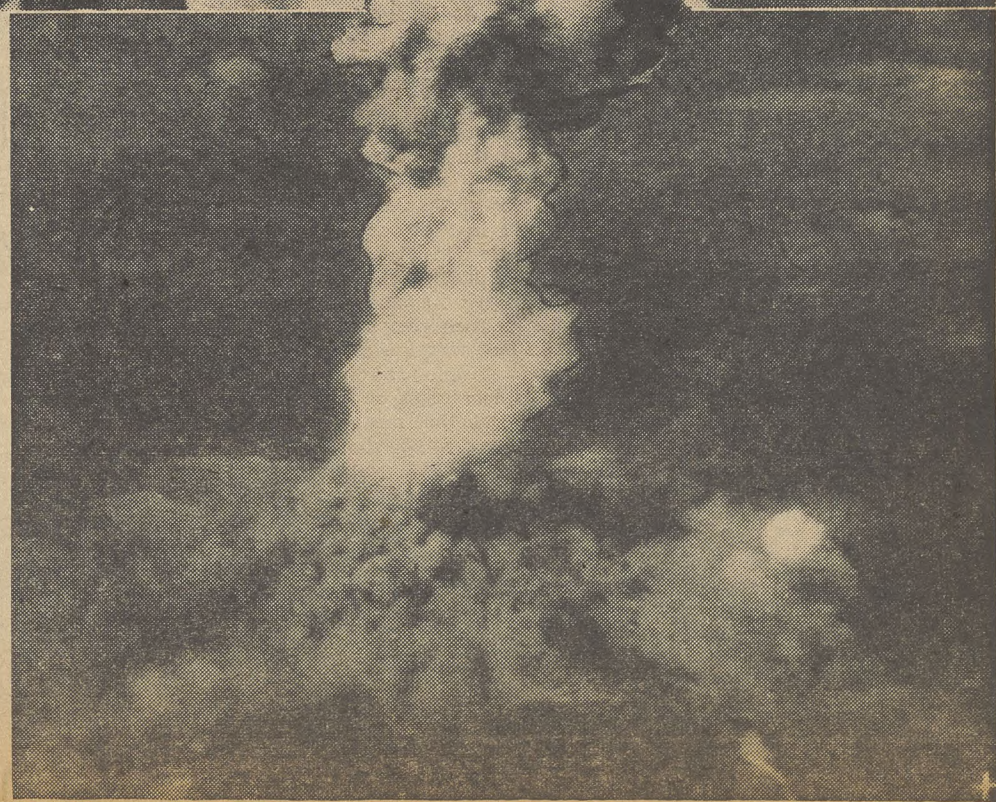

PROGRESS OR DISASTER? That is the question which the world faces now — since perfection of a devastating H-bomb is likely in the not too distant future. (Above) A worker at Oak Ridge—where many of the employes are members of the CIO Chemical Workers—is operating a machine to prepare for shipment a bottle of radio-isotopes to be used in the treatment of cancer. (Right) Fumes and smoke accompany the explosion over Hiroshima of the atom bomb, which was made at Oak Ridge and other plants in the United States. Atomic energy for peace or destruction? (See story on Page 2.)

CIO's Newest IUC Is In Puerto Rico

CIO Vice Pres. Haywood, Pres. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and Councils Dir. Brophy have returned from Puerto Rico where they presented an IUC charter to the General Confederation of Labor. Turn to Page 6-7 for the story of what they found there—complete with pictures.

H-Bomb Civilization's 'Years Are Numbered'

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

HYDROGEN bombs offer "no guarantee of security or salvation" for America or the world.

Instead—the CIO has informed Sec. of State Dean Acheson—our government must continue to pledge full faith to the United Nations and to strive "actively and constantly to achieve genuine disarmament throughout the world."

In so promoting a stabilized peace, rising living standards and strengthened democracy, the United States will truly gain the respect of common people in all sections of the globe.

CIO's views were presented to the Secretary of State at a private luncheon a day after the meeting of the CIO Executive Board. Attending the session were CIO Pres. Murray; Chairman Jacob Potofsky of the CIO's new International Committee; and Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs.

In renewing its plea for efforts to end the world-wide armaments race, the CIO leaders declared in a statement that:

"A world civilization which rests on the hydrogen bomb or any other type of weapon is a civilization whose years are numbered. Without genuine understanding among all mankind, lasting peace is impossible."

The CIO statement acknowledged that in the present state of world relations, the U. S. government is "justified" in proceeding with construction of the hydrogen bomb and other weapons.

But mankind's hopes lie not in mass destruction, the CIO leaders told Secy. Acheson. They voiced hope that "search for peace among governments and peoples will be continued unrelentingly."

In that search, they added, the United Nations can serve as the "best medium for developing an orderly world out of the current chaos of jealous and exaggerated nationalism."

As a step toward developing policies that will promote peace, democracy and betttr living conditions, the CIO offered the nation's top foreign affairs spokesman an eight-point program. Highlights of the CIO program:

1. Rapid speed-up of the Point Four program to aid undeveloped areas. Point Four, the CIO said, "if it is handled with imagination and foresight, can prove to be one of democracy's most effective answers to the propaganda of economic delusion preached by totalitarians everywhere."

2. Civilian control of atomic energy, research and development—with stress on programs to make atomic benefits available to people everywhere.

3. Resistance to "appeasement" of either fascists or communists which would involve a sacrifice of our democratic traditions.

The CIO leaders re-affirmed the Executive Board's "uncompromising and unconditional opposition" to all forms of dictatorship—fascist, communist or Spanish Falangist. They opposed sending an ambassador to Spain or of taking other steps which would be interpreted by the Spanish people as "approval of the inhuman Franco regime."

4. "Every possible step to aid the people of Israel." The CIO statement backed up the declaration of Pres. Murray and AFL Pres. Green issued when they met jointly with Pres. Truman on Feb. 10. They called on the U. S. to "use its influences" to halt British military assistance to feudal Arab states, which Israel leaders feel may produce a war against them.

They urged that Israel be permitted to buy arms in America for its own defense. And the CIO called for another loan to Israel to help speed building of this "remarkable bastion of democracy and enlightened 20th century economic progress in the Middle East."

5. Economic and political assistance to the democratic peoples of Latin-America.

The CIO pointed out that reactionary dictators now control five Latin-American nations, and their influence is spreading.

In Latin-America, they said, "cherished institutions of democracy—such as freedom of the press, speech and association, and other basic civil rights—are vanishing."

Puerto Rico—whose principal labor movement recently affiliated with the CIO—is being closely studied by people throughout Central and South America, the CIO told Sec. Acheson. Latin-American peoples are watching "our every move in Puerto Rico to determine in their own minds the real meaning of American aid and friendship."

Puerto Rico should be given sizeable and immediate economic help so that it may improve its industry, schools, health and welfare services, the CIO said.

Establishment of a labor school in connection with the University of Puerto Rico was strongly urged by the CIO, since "the labor movement of Latin-America is sorely handicapped by insufficient funds, lack of technical knowledge and continuing oppressions."

Such a school would help Latin-American labor unions to function effectively as a "basic factor in the Latin-American democratic movement."

6. Investigation and correction of reported abuses in the program by which migrant workers—most of them farm laborers—are brought to this country from Central America

7. Appointment of Spanish-speaking labor staff members to U. S. embassies throughout Latin-America.

At present, the CIO declared—on the basis of a recent survey of conditions south of the Rio Grande—American embassies in those countries "are failing to reach or to maintain a sympathetic contact" with union movements there.

8. Increased labor representation on U. S. agencies dealing with international problems.

Such a step, the CIO said, "will provide immediate, constructive benefits" for people in this country and abroad.

The statement presented to Acheson noted that the CIO is a charter member of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The CIO, it added, is strengthening its fraternal ties with other non-Communist labor movements throughout the world and expects to play "increasingly effective roles of assistance and cooperation" with labor groups in other nations.

Count Radio Tubes Before Buying—FTC

The Federal Trade Commission says that even if the sign on the radio you are thinking of buying says the set has 12 tubes, the prospective customer would do well to take the top off the set and count the tubes himself.

This method should be used, the Commission says, especially if the set has been made by Setchell Carlson Inc., a St. Paul, Minn. concern.

The company has been ordered by FTC to stop misrepresenting the number of tubes in the radio receiving sets it manufactures and sells.

Does Taft Make Us Listen To Radio?

Sen. Robert A. Taft has been denounced by the National Citizens' Committee Against Forced Listening, which charges he is a substantial stockholder in Transit Radio, Inc. This is the concern that broadcasts "news" and music to buses and streetcars in about 20 cities, including Cincinnati and Washington, D. C.

The Citizens' Committee charges that working people who ride buses and streetcars in Ohio cities will thus be forced to hear "news" slanted in Taft's favor, during his campaign for another term in the Senate.

CIO Committee Sees Jobless Increasing This Year

DECLINES in investment, foreign trade and farm income point to lower levels of economic activity and more unemployment in 1950 than in 1949, according to the CIO Full Employment Committee.

Its conclusions were contained in a report on economic conditions and outlook prepared for the CIO Executive Board.

"The postwar boom came to a halt in 1949," the report said.

"Employment and production were once more at high levels, but they were below the 1948 mark.

"The outlook for 1950 is for further decline, as unemployment is rising, income is dipping, and the general picture is one of easing further away from full employment. Distribution of the veterans' insurance dividends and business's need to rebuild inventories may reduce this fall, but it will probably be more clearly evident by the latter part of 1950.

"FOR three or four years the pent-up investment needs of industry, the wartime accumulated savings of many consumers, and the great export markets furnished that extra strength which held up the full employment economy. By the end of 1949, however, a great part of the main force of these elements had been spent; and no substitute was forthcoming.

"The nation's failure to lay the groundwork for a high consumption economy during these postwar years made the decline inevitable. It is, of course, remotely possible that a new armament boom may once more furnish a temporary stimulant which will take up the employment and production slack.

"Nevertheless, the task of expanding consumption to provide a firmer and more lasting underpinning for full employment and sound economic growth will remain."

WHILE employment remained high in 1949, unemployment increased, the committee found. With civilian employment averaging 58.7 million, there were fewer jobs than in 1948. Added to the labor force were 700,000 recruits, making an increase in unemployment of 1.4 million during the year.

Secy. of Commerce Sawyer reported a few weeks ago that employment declined by 1,609,000 in January to send the number of jobless up to 4,480,000—the largest since September, 1941.

Other factors the committee found contributing to decline were:

Lower real production of goods and services in 1949 compared to 1948; a decline in disposable income after it had reached a peak early in the year; a moderate dip in profits, though they continued at levels far surpassing prewar and wartime highs; an increase in the liquid reserves of corporations—idle cash that means fewer jobs and lower national income; dividends were higher than in 1948 despite lower profits and are likely to continue as high if not higher in 1950; a sharp drop in the level of investments in 1949 and indication, based on announced plans, of a further sharp drop this year.

The committee also listed these other factors causing decreased employment:

Decline in housing construction in 1950, based on forecasts by the industry itself; continuation of the drop in farm income and spending, and a further decline in exports.

On the favorable side is a probable increase in government spending, but this will be offset somewhat by higher social security taxes, the commitee said.

"The probability of a large federal budget in years to come and the large body of social and economic legislation which has been put on the statute books in the last 15 years made it unlikely that any sharp or sudden break can or will occur in our economy," the committee concluded.

"The recession of 1949, for example, was cushioned by such measures as unemployment insurance, the farm support program and the flexible credit policies of the Federal Reserve system.

THE PROBLEM of economic growth consistent with a growing population and the achievement of full employment still remains.

"To take up the slack that is appearing in the economy, it is clear that we must move towards the high-consumption level economy which both the President and the Council of Economic Advisers have deemed the only sound road for full employment.

"Obvious policies to improve consumption are lower consumer prices, wage increases wherever possible, an improved social security system, and a tax system which bears down less heavily on the lower income families.

"We must also develop measures to funnel back into the income and investment stream the vast cash reserves which industry and upper income groups are accumulating. In this way we can expand our production facilities and meet the need for an ever growing economy.

"Only by moving forward can we satisfy the needs of our growing population, and continue in a position of world economic leadership."

Members of the Full Employment Committee are CIO Pres. Philip Murray, chairman; Pres. Emil Rieve, Textile Workers, administrative chairman; Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Auto Workers; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers, and Everett M. Kassalow, executive secretary.

"Would you ask the Senator if he would yield to NBC for 30 seconds for station identification?"

House Passes Toothless FEPC

THE HOUSE at 3:30 a.m. last Thursday, after an afternoon and night of humiliating antics and brutal legislative buffoonery, voted to kick out President Truman's Fair Employment Practices Commission bill and offered the nation a worthless, watered-down "educational" substitute.

The vote came after 15 legislative hours — they could not be called hours of debate—that had started at noon on Feb. 22, the birthday of George Washington.

Rep. Lesinski

It was marked by the defection of most of the Republican congressmen who had given lip service to their party's FEPC campaign promises into the Dixiecrat camp, a shift that spelled defeat for the high hopes of the enemies of racial and religious discrimination and intolerance.

But even the fact that a vote was taken constituted sort of a minor triumph for the FEPC proponents. For six years they have been trying to get an FEPC bill to the floor for action. In previous years Southern Democrats had managed to kill the bills in committee.

THE BILL sponsored by the Administration, blocked in the Rules Committee, came up after tortuous delays under the "Calendar Wednesday" procedure. On Calendar Wednesday the chairman of any committee which has approved a bill stymied by the Rules Committee can call for House action on it.

The procedure has not been used for several years until it was revived earlier in the session by the FEPC forces. Under it House committees are called alphabetically. After several Wednesdays of filibustering by Southern Democrats who used the same tactics the Communists often use at union meetings and conventions, and still more of the same last Wednesday, the House Education and Labor Committee was reached.

Chairman John Lesinski (D., Mich.) asked for action on the bill the committee had approved. It would set up a commission with strong enforcement powers to prevent job discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin. The CIO supported it.

Then the House went into its marathon session. Two substitutes were offered as the measure threaded its cautious way through a crush of parliamentary technicalities aimed at blocking any action whatsoever.

ONE, introduced by Rep. McConnell (R. Pa.), laid down national policy against job discrimination because of race, creed, color, sex or disability. It created a five-man commission, the members to be paid $12,500 a year, which would "end" discrimination by conducting studies, making plans, distributing information and educational matter, investigating individual cases of alleged discrimination and making recommendations, and studying discrimination in the federal government and making recommendations to Congress for stopping it. The commission would have no enforcement powers.

The second substitute, sponsored by Rep. Hays (D., Ark.), was substantially the same, but was even weaker.

The bleary-eyed and hoarse legislators, just before adjourning, in one final roll call vote of an apparently endless series ballotted to substitute the McConnell bill for the Administration bill by 221 to 178.

Voting for the substitute were 117 Democrats and 104 Republicans. Against it were ranged 128 Democrats, 49 Republicans and one American Laborite. On earlier parliamentary votes, where no record was taken, an even greater number of Republicans went along with the Dixiecrats.

THEN THE House adjourned. It met again at noon Feb. 23 and first rejected a move to send the puny substitute back to the Labor Committee for "further consideration" by a 177 to 239 vote.

That job done, it proceeded to chop up the campaign platforms of both major parties by passing finally the McConnell bill, 241 to 176. The pro-FEPC faction split.

The vote for the bill included 116 Democrats and 124 Republicans, while 134 Democrats, 42 Republicans and one American-Laborite cast their ballots against it. Four Democrats and one Republican were paired each way.

The House thereupon quit work for the day and went home to catch up on its sleep—and, perhaps, hide its collective face in shame.

SUPPORTERS of FEPC made no effort to hide their disappointment. Rep. Powell (D., N. Y.), sponsor of the defeated bill, described the substitute as "worthless" and the House action as "a fraud, a shame and a hypocrisy."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a formal statement asserted that the McConnell bill "is completely meaningless insofar as it claims to be legislation capable of correcting discrimination in employment."

Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.), who led the successful Democratic National Convention fight for a meaningful FEPC platform plank, branded the McConnell bill "unsatisfactory."

"The bill that we'll fight for," he said, "is the McGrath bill that came out of the (Senate Labor) committee—with enforcement powers.

"I believe passage of the House bill will at least help us to break a filibuster. To that extent it's helpful. But to be meaningful, the bill should have power to enforce decisions."

A LETTER from the CIO signed by Nathan E. Cowan, director of the Legislative Department, asking support of FEPC, was on the desk of a selected list of Congressmen making up more than a majority on Wednesday morning before the House settled down to business.

"Experience of the past several weeks has shown that the obstructionists will attempt to forestall House consideration of FEPC by all possible parliamentary maneuvers," he wrote. "It is imperative, therefore, that every supporter of FEPC legislation be present in the House, that he remain on the floor throughout the entire session to preserve a quorum, that he vote against motions to adjourn made only for the purpose of preventing consideration of the FEPC bill, and that he give every possible assistance to bringing it to a vote before adjournment for the day."

G. N. L.

Civil Rights Backer Named Truman Aid

One of the authors of President Truman's controversial civil rights program has been promoted to a job as administrative assistant to the President. He is Stephen J. Spingarn, son of one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who was sworn in Feb. 15. He replaced Charles S. Murphy, now special counsel to the President.

Phila. FEPC Find Job Bias Decrease

In its first annual report, the Philadelphia Fair Employment Practices Commission announced that job discrimination is on the decrease. Industrialists are finding that "employment on merit and ability is a sound basis for profitable business operation," stated FEPC Chairman Robert J. Callagan. The commission was established by City Council in March, 1948, after a vigorous campaign by organized labor, the ADA and other civic groups.

Letter Changes Name

Chester Wright's Labor Letter is now to be known as John Herling's Labor Letter, it was announced. Herling has been editor of the Letter for the past two and half years and is the sole owner.

Vote on Substituting GOP Measure for FEPC Bill

Here's one of the crucial civil rights votes of the 81st Congress—the acceptance by the House of a GOP toothless substitute for the Administration's labor-supported FEPC bill. Rep. McConnell's (R. Pa.) substitute was adopted 221-178, on Feb. 23. One hundred four Republicans joined with 117 Southern Democrats to approve the meaningless substitute bill. One hundred twenty-eight Democrats, 49 Republicans and one American Labor Party member voted against the substitute. However, on many informal unrecorded votes, practically all Republicans voted together to weaken chances of effective FEPC. Votes against the GOP substitute bill are marked R; votes for the substitute bill are marked W. A. indicates absent; Z indicates paired right; X indicates paired wrong.

ALA.—Andrews (D) W
Battle (D) W
Boykin (D) W
de Graffenreid (D) W
Elliott (D) W
Grant (D) W
Hobbs (D) W
Jones (D) W
Rains (D) W

ARIZ.—Murdock (D) W
Patten (D) W

ARK.—Gathings (D) W
Harris (D) W
Hays (D) W
Mills (D) W
Norrell (D) W
Tackett (D) W
Trimble (D) W

CAL.—Allen (R) W
Anderson (R) W
Bramblett (R) W
Douglas (D) R
Doyle (D) R
Engle (D) W
Havenner (D) R
Hinshaw (R) W
Holifield (D) R
Jackson (R) W
Johnson (R) W
King (D) R
McDonough (R) W
McKinnon (D) R
Miller (D) R
Nixon (R) W
Phillips (R) W
Poulson (R) W
Scudder (R) W
Sheppard (D) R
Shelley (D) R
Werdel (R) W
White (D) W

COLO.—Aspinall (D) R
Carroll (D) R
Hill (R) W
Marsalis (D) R

CONN.—Lodge (R) R
McGuire (D) R
Patterson (R) R
Ribicoff (D) R
Sadlak (R) R
Woodhouse (D) R

DEL.—Boggs (R) R

FLA.—Bennett (D) W
Herlong (D) W
Peterson (D) W
Rogers (D) W
Sikes (D) A
Smathers (D) A

GA.—Brown (D) W
Camp (D) W
Cox (D) W
Davis (D) W
Lanham (D) W
Pace (D) W
Preston (D) W
Vinson (D) W
Wheeler (D) W
Wood (D) W

IDA.—Sanborn (R) W
White (D) R

ILL.—Allen (R) W
Arends (R) A
Bishop (R) R
Buckley (D) R
Chesney (D) R
Chiperfield (R) W
Church (R) W
Dawson (D) R
Gordon (D) R
Hoffman (R) R
Jenison (R) W
Jonas (R) W
Linehan (D) R
Mack (D) R
Mason (R) A
McMillen (R) A
O'Brien (D) R
O'Hara (D) R
Price (D) R
Reed (R) W
Sabath (D) R
Simpson (R) W
Velde (R) W
Vursell (R) W
Yates (D) R

IND.—Crook (D) R
Denton (D) R
Halleck (R) W
Harden (R) A
Harvey (R) W
Jacobs (D) R
Kruse (D) W
Madden (D) R
Noland (D) R
Walsh (D) R
Wilson (R) W

IOWA—
Cunningham (R) R
Dolliver (R) W
Gross (R) R
Hoeven (R) W
Jensen (R) W
LeCompte (R) W
Martin (R) W
Talle (R) W

KAN.—Cole (R) W
Hope (R) W
Meyer (R) W
Rees (R) W
Scrivner (R) W
Smith (R) W

KY.—Bates (D) W
Chelf (D) W
Gregory (D) W
Golden (R) W
Morton (R) W
Perkins (D) R
Spence (D) A
Underwood (D) W
Whitaker (D) A

LA.—Allen (D) X
Boggs (D) W
Brooks (D) W
Hebert (D) W
Larcade (D) W
Morrison (D) W
Passman (D) W
Willis (D) W

ME.—Fellows (R) W
Hale (R) W
Nelson (R) W

MD.—Beall (R) W
Bolton (D) W
Fallon (D) W
Garmatz (D) R
Miller (R) W
Sasscer (D) W

MASS.—Donohue (D) R
Furcolo (D) R
Goodwin (R) W
Herter (R) R
Heselton (R) R
Kennedy (D) R
Lane (D) R
Martin (R) W
McCormack (D) R
Nicholson (R) W
Philbin (D) R
Rogers (R) R
Wigglesworth (R) R

MICH.—Bennett (R) W
Blackney (R) W
Crawford (R) W
Dingell (D) R
Dondero (R) W
Engel (R) R
Ford (R) W
Hoffman (R) W
Lesinski (D) R
Michener (R) W
O'Brien (D) R
Potter (R) R
Rabaut (D) R
Sadowski (D) Z
Shafer (R) W
Wolcott (R) A
Woodruff (R) A

MINN.—Andersen (R) W
Andresen (R) W
Blatnik (D) R
Hagen (R) W
Judd (R) R
Marshall (D) A
McCarthy (D) R
O'Hara (R) W
Wier (D) R

MISS.—Abernethy (D) W
Colmer (D) W
Rankin (D) W
Whitten (D) W
Whittington (D) W
Williams (D) W
Winstead (D) W

MO.—Bolling (D) R
Cannon (D) R
Carnahan (D) R
Cristopher (D) W
Irving (D) R
Jones (D) X
Karst (D) R
Karsten (D) R
Magee (D) W
Moulder (D) R
Short (R) W
Sullivan (D) R
Welch (D) R

MONT.—D'Ewart (R) W
Mansfield (D) R

NEB.—Curtis (R) W
Miller (R) W
O'Sullivan (D) R
Stefan (R) W

NEV.—Baring (D) R

N.H.—Cotton (R) W
Merrow (R) W

N.J.—Addonizio (D) R
Auchincloss (R) W
Canfield (R) R
Case (R) R
Eaton (R) A
Hand (R) R
Hart (D) R
Howell (D) R
Kean (R) R
Norton (D) R
Rodino (D) R
Towe (R) W
Widnall (R) W
Wolverton (R) R

N.M.—Fernandez (D) W
Miles (D) W

N.Y.—Buckley (D) R
Byrne (D) R
Celler (D) R
Clemente (D) R
Cole (R) W
Coudert (R) R
Davies (D) Z
Delaney (D) R
Dollinger (D) R
Gamble (R) R
Gorski (D) R
Gwinn (R) W
Hall, E. A. (R) R
Hall, L. W. (R) R
Heffernan (D) R
Heller (D) R
Javits (R) R
Kearney (R) R
Keating (R) R
Kelly (D) R
Keogh (D) R
Kilburn (R) W
Klein (D) R
Latham (R) R
LeFevre (R) W
Lynch (D) R
Macy (R) Z
Marcantonio (ALP) R
McGrath (D) R
Multer (D) R
Murphy (D) R
O'Toole (D) R
Pfeifer, J. L. (D) R
Pfeiffer, W. L. (R) R
Powell (D) R
Quinn (D) R
Reed (R) W
Riehlman (R) R
Rooney (D) R
Roosevelt (D) R
St. George (R) W
Taber (R) W
Tauriello (D) R
Taylor (R) R
Wadsworth (R) X

N.C.—Barden (D) W
Bonner (D) W
Bulwinkle (D) A
Carlyle (D) W
Chatham (D) A
Cooley (D) W
Deane (D) W
Doughton (D) W
Durham (D) W
Jones (D) W
Kerr (D) W
Redden (D) W

N.D.—Burdick (R) R
Lemke (R) R

OHIO—Bolton (R) R
Breen (D) R
Brehm (R) Z
Brown (R) W
Burke (D) R
Clevenger (R) W
Crosser (D) R
Elston (R) W
Feighan (D) R
Hays (D) R
Huber (D) R
Jenkins (R) W
Kirwan (D) R
McCulloch (R) W
McGregor (R) R
McSweeney (D) R
Polk (D) R
Secrest (D) R
Smith (R) A
Vorys (R) R
Wagner (D) R
Weichel (R) W
Young (D) R

OKLA.—Albert (D) W
Gilmer (D) X
Monroney (D) W
Morris (D) W
Steed (D) W
Stigler (D) W
Wickersham (D) W
Wilson (D) W

ORE.—Angell (R) R
Ellsworth (R) W
Norblad (R) A
Stockman (R) W

PA.—Barrett (D) R
Buchanan (D) R
Cavalcante (D) R
Chudoff (D) R
Corbett (R) R
Dague (R) W
Davenport (D) R
Eberharter (D) R
Fenton (R) W
Flood (D) R
Fulton (R) R
Gavin (R) W
Gillete (R) X
Graham (R) W
Granahan (D) R
Green (D) R
James (R) W
Kearns (R) W
Kelley (D) R
Kunkel (R) R
Lichtewalter (R) W
Lind (D) R
McConnell (R) W
Morgan (D) R
O'Neill (D) R
Rhodes (D) R
Rich (R) A
Saylor (R) R
Scott, Hardie (R) R
Scott, Hugh (R) R
Simpson (R) W
Van Zandt (R) X
Walter (D) R

R.I.—Fogarty (D) R
Forand (D) R

S.C.—Bryson (D) W
Hare (D) W
McMillan (D) W
Richards (D) W
Rivers (D) W
Sims (D) W

S.D.—Case (R) W
Lovre (R) W

TENN.—Cooper (D) W
Davis (D) W
Evins (D) W
Frazier (D) W
Gore (D) W
Jennings (R) W
Murray (D) W
Phillips (R) W
Priest (D) W
Sutton (D) W

TEX.—Beckworth (D) W
Bentsen (D) W
Burleson (D) W
Combs (D) W
Fisher (D) W
Gossett (D) W
Kilday (D) W
Lucas (D) W
Lyle (D) W
Mahon (D) W
Patman (D) A
Pickett (D) W
Poage (D) W
Rayburn (D) Speaker
Regan (D) W
Teague (D) W
Thomas (D) A
Thompson (D) W
Thornberry (D) W
Wilson (D) W
Worley (D) W

UTAH—Bosone (D) R
Granger (D) R

VT.—Plumley (R) A

VA.—Abbitt (D) W
Burton (D) W
Fugate (D) W
Gary (D) W
Hardy (D) W
Harrison (D) W
Smith (D) W
Stanley (D) W

WASH.—Holmes (R) R
Horan (R) W
Jackson (D) R
Mack (R) R
Mitchell (D) R
Tollefson (R) R

W.Va.—Bailey (D) R
Burnside (D) R
Hedrick (D) Z
Kee (D) R
Ramsay (D) R
Staggers (D) R

WIS.—Biemiller (D) R
Byrnes (R) W
Davis (R) W
Hull (R) R
Keefe (R) W
Murray (R) W
O'Konski (R) R
Smith (R) Z
Withrow (R) R
Zablocki (D) R

WYO.—Barrett (R) W

It's A Big Job—An Important Job

1950 Elections Offer Opportunity For Liberalizing Congress — Or For Permitting Swing To Reaction

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THERE WAS a time—not so many years ago—when many candidates were elected to public office because they possessed charming personalities.

"I'm going to vote for Mr. Jones; he's such a nice man," Mrs. Smith used to say—and she and Mr. Smith cast their ballots for Jones.

Sometimes the Smiths knew what the Joneses stood for—and sometimes they didn't.

Then along came an organization known as the CIO Political Action Committee, which started changing things.

PAC wasn't concerned about the table manners and the winning smiles of those seeking public office. It was concerned with the record of candidates—the manner in which they voted and the things for which they stood.

PAC made the "voting guide" a national institution—and made millions of Americans conscious of the need for keeping an eye on the activities of lawmakers.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE for the average person to begin to measure the impact that PAC has made on the United States.

It is doubtful that the AFL's League for Political Education would have been created had not PAC broken the ground in the political activities field.

PAC certainly can take some credit for the fact that a number of publications now publish periodic voting records.

And PAC can point to various parts of the country and say, "We helped establish a greater measure of democracy here."

There are few officeholders or candidates in any of our industrial states who make major decisions without at first giving consideration to the possible reaction of PAC.

This goes for magistrates as well as Congressmen.

Yet, in a way, PAC is more of an idea—or an ideal—than it is a close-knit organization.

It functions principally on voluntary contributions and most of its decisions are made by rank-and-file union members throughout the country.

THE 1950 elections are extremely important from the standpoint of labor—and that means PAC has a big job on its hands.

Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that union members have a big job on their hands and that it's fortunate that they have PAC groups through which they can pool their resources and coordinate their activities.

Either way you look at it, the job is big and it's important.

Powerful forces of reaction have found it possible all too frequently to make big gains in the off-year elections because there is no Presidential campaign to arouse public interest.

Neither the labor movement nor the nation as a whole can afford a swing toward reaction in 1950. That's why PAC is stepping up its activities.

That's why it's important for CIO members to make their contributions as soon as possible to PAC.

That's why it's important that CIO members qualify themselves as voters.

BOTH of the major parties have made their positions clear by recent "declarations of principle."

The Republicans trotted out a new "scare" slogan designed to convince the public that a vote for the Democrats is a vote for socialism. It went on record as favoring continuation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Democrats, on the other hand, continued their advocacy of the Fair Deal and outlined a program closely paralleling that of the CIO.

There should be little doubt as to how the average CIO member lines up as between the two parties.

But it's not quite that simple.

There's the problem of those who call themselves Democrats and vote like Republicans. And many of these Dixiecrats will win or lose in the primaries—not in the general elections.

Then, too, there are those running for office in districts which contain few union members.

LEADERS OF PAC believe that 1950 offers a good opportunity to continue the liberalization of Congress which began back in 1948.

They believe it is possible for labor and other liberal forces to make real gains in Congress this year.

But they're not kidding themselves.

They know that no amount of planning, no amount of speechmaking on their part will get the job done unless they get the wholehearted cooperation of CIO members throughout the country.

They're asking for such cooperation now. They're asking that the officers of every union in the CIO—national, district and local—get in there and pitch.

They're asking, too, that all members join in the campaign.

And all they're asking is that unionists behave like good citizens.

FEPC Sell-Out

It was George Washington's birthday—the anniversary of the birth of the man who led the nation's first fight for liberty, freedom and justice.

Washington's Farewell Address was read—and then the House of Representatives engaged in lengthy maneuvers which at times resembled a three-ring circus.

The Dixiecrats did the expected. They fought vigorously against the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill which was up for consideration.

About 100 members of the political party which often claims its ideals stem directly from Abraham Lincoln—the Great Emancipator—joined forces with the Southern Democrats.

When the long session finally ended, the Dixiegops had extracted the teeth from the FEPC measure and replaced it with a weak, virtually meaningless substitute.

Both major political parties—with the Dixiecrats dissenting—had pledged themselves long ago to work for improved civil rights.

And everybody who knew anything about the situation was fully aware of the fact that FEPC legislation was at the top of the list of things needed to strengthen civil liberties.

The fact that they called their shots in advance by announcing their intention to fight FEPC doesn't excuse the behavior of the Dixiecrats.

But at least they were more honest than the Republicans who joined with them.

What happened in the House on Washington's birthday should make voters in this year's Congressional elections say "hooey!" to a lot of our "civil rights" advocates.

Lincoln Quoted To Debunk GOP

CHARLES W. Ervin, veteran member of the staff of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers' paper, Advance, apparently has done a bit of research to answer the Republican congressional campaign slogan, "Liberty Against Socialism."

At any rate, Ervin came upon a quotation from a speech by Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican to be elected president, which causes the slogan to appear silly.

In Nicolay and Hay's Complete Works of Lincoln, the Great Emancipator is quoted as saying at the Sanitary Fair at Baltimore, Md., on April 18, 1864:

"THE WORLD has never had a good definition of the word liberty, and the American people, just now, are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing.

"With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men, and the product of other men's labor.

"Here are two, not only different, but incompatible things, called by the same name, liberty. And it follows that each of the things is, by the respective parties, called by two different and incompatible names—liberty and tyranny.

"The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as his liberator, while the wolf denounces him for the same act, as the destroyer of liberty, especially as the sheep was a black one.

"Plainly the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word liberty; and precisely the same difference prevails today among us human creatures, even in the North, and all professing to love liberty."

Murray, Green To Aid Jewish Appeal

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and AFL Pres. William Green have been apointed co-chairmen of the labor division of the national Christian committee of the 1950 United Jewish Appeal, the committee chairman, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D.L.N.Y.), has announced.

They will head a group of trade union officials who will seek the support of organized labor for the appeal, whose goal has been set at $272,455,800. The beneficiary agencies are the United Palestine Appeal, the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Service for New Americans.

In accepting the appointments, both Murray and Green called attention to the needs of Jews throughout the world and urged widespread support of the campaign.

Conn. Labor Organizes To Assist Unemployed

Publication of the first issue of the Connecticut Citizen, devoted to the problems of the unemployed and the need for a special session of the Legislature to extend the number of weeks of unemployment compensation benefits, has been undertaken by the United Labor Committee of Connecticut.

The committee was formed last month by the Connecticut CIO Council, Connecticut Federation of Labor, AFL; International Association of Machinists, United Mine Workers and the railroad brotherhoods.

It has organized 25 distribution centers from which more than 3000 persons went out to distribute the Connecticut Citizen at factories, shopping areas and house to house in a statewide campaign urging people to call upon Republican state leaders to "work out with Gov. Bowles a plan for a special session on extending unemployment compensation benefits."

"Must be his new foreman."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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His Fine Speech Was Complete Phony

A COUPLE of veteran labor reporters were bending their elbows and swapping yarns at the bar one evening.

Finally their conversation swung around to the use of labor spies, wire tapping and dictaphones.

Each story told seemed a bit better than the previous one—and just before the session broke up one of them spun the following yarn.

A NUMBER of years ago a CIO representative went to a Southern city in which the unions had made little headway.

He knew that he faced a tough job, so he moved carefully and cautiously. He made as many friends as he could among the workers and looked the situation over generally before making his first real move.

He was determined that the first union he helped establish would be a model one. He didn't want his initial campaign to backfire.

He finally decided that a group in a comparatively small plant was "ripe" for organization and he started signing them up.

THE ORGANIZER didn't push too hard. He played each of his cards carefully and got volunteer organizers from inside the plant to handle most of the membership solicitation.

Eventually a majority of the workers joined the union—but he wasn't convinced they'd make a real fight if one became necessary.

To his surprise, the employer acted friendly when approached and asked to recognize the union as bargaining agent for his employes.

"Of course, we'll have to have an NLRB election," the employer said.

The election was held and the union received about 80% of the votes.

CONTRACT negotiations opened a short time later—and the employer and his lawyer said "no" to every request of the union.

They were perfectly willing to sign a contract providing for continuation of existing conditions—but that was all.

The employer was willing to continue negotiations "as long as you union fellows want to talk" but he refused to budge from his original "no."

Union leaders decided to whip up a bit of strike sentiment but didn't get very far. They knew this but the employer didn't.

And that seemed to be about the only thing about their operations that he didn't know.

ONE EVENING the CIO representative got a telephone call at his home from a local electrician.

"Maybe I'm sticking my nose into something that isn't my business," he said, "but I thought I should tell you that I installed a microphone under the table up in that room where you fellows hold your strategy meetings."

The CIO man became angry, then chuckled. Then he got on the phone and called a strategy session for the next evening.

As the meeting opened the CIO representative handed each person attending a slip of paper on which was typed:

"This room is wired for sound. The boss will know everything that happens here tonight. Don't pay any attention to what I say because I'm going to make one of the phoniest speeches on record."

Then the CIO man made a fiery talk in which he "revealed" that in a "secret" strike ballot 96% of the workers had voted to walk out of the plant two days following the meeting (although no such vote had been taken).

At negotiations the next afternoon a nervous employer suddenly decided it would be a good idea to agree to a decent contract.

A.L.S.

ANOTHER FOUL BALL!

FDR: Wire Tapping Worst 'Instrument of Oppression'

An editorial in the Washington Post uncovers what is called "a gross distortion" of the intent of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt on wire-tapping:

A curious fiction has gained currency that the wire tapping in which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has engaged is somehow sanctified and made legal by an authorization said to have been given by the late President Roosevelt in 1941. Attorney General McGrath said some six weeks ago, when the FBI came in for vigorous criticism in connection with its wire-tapping activities in the Coplon case, that "there has been no new policy or procedure since the initial policy was stated by President Roosevelt."

The latest resort to this justification is contained in a letter addresed to President Truman by Charles O. Blaisdell, president, Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI, Inc., which is reproduced in the *Congressional Record.*

"In recent weeks the FBI has been criticized for the use of wire taps in the conduct of espionage investigations. Many of these critics have left the erroneous impression with the general public that the FBI has been engaged in the unauthorized use of wire taps. This is not a fact.

"The Attorney General of the United States has very recently stated that the FBI uses wire taps in national defense and kidnaping cases and then only upon his authorization. This policy was approved by the late President Roosevelt in 1941 and has been followed consistently by the Attorneys General since that time."

Apart from the obvious consideration that no President may authorize what Congress has specifically forbidden by law, this amounts to a gross distortion of Mr. Roosevelt's plain intent.

Mr. Roosevelt's expression of opinion—it was no more than that—was contained in a letter dated February 21, 1941, to Thomas H. Eliot, then a member of Congress, who had solicited his views on a bill introduced in the House to legalize wire tapping by an employe of any executive department having investigatory functions. The President replied:

"I have read the bill and I have no hesitation in saying that it goes entirely too far . . . The use of wire tapping to aid law-enforcement officers raises squarely the most delicate problem in the field of democratic statesmanship. It is more than desirable, it is necessary, that criminals be detected and prosecuted as vigilantly as possible. It is more necessary that the citizens of a democracy be protected in their rights of privacy from unwarranted snooping. As an instrument for oppression of free citizens, I can think of none worse than indiscriminate wire tapping . . .

"There is, however, one field in which, given the conditions in the world today, wire taping is very much in the public interest . . . I have no compunction in saying that wire tapping should be used against those persons, not citizens of the United States, and those few citizens who are traitors to their country, who today are engaged in espionage or sabotage against the United States . . . There is only one domestic crime which ought possibly to be included; that is kidnapping."

There is no rational way to construe this letter as an indorsement of wire tapping in violation of the law. It is an indorsement only of a proposed amendment of the law. It conveys a clear recognition, moreover, that the law then in existence forbade wire tapping. Congress declined to adopt the proposed amendment. Wire tapping by FBI agents or by anyone else remains, then, as Judge Ryan called it in the Coplon case, illegal. And only Congress can legalize it.

Membership Facts On Homeless Unions

The four unions expelled recently by the CIO had done a mighty poor job of organizing the unorganized.

Here's the membership of the four unions as indicated by per capita tax payments to the national CIO:

1. Mine Mill—about 44,000.
2. Office & Professional Workers—about 12,000.
3. Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers—about 22,500.
4. Public Workers—about 14,000.

Food Prices Take Dip From Six-Months' High

The wholesale food price index went down—for a change—last week after hitting a six-month high the previous week.

Dun & Bradstreet set the figure at $5.83, compared to $5.86 for the week ended Feb. 14 and $5.80 for the week ended Feb. 7. Prices on a dozen of the 31 foods used for the index dropped on wholesale markets during the week, including basic products like flour, sugar, coffee and livestock.

It is 73 in Midwinter For Members of CIO's Newest IUC in Puerto Rico

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THREE top CIO officials hopped into a plane in Miami early this month and flew over 1000 miles of blue Atlantic to what many people regard as the most interesting spot in Latin-America —Puerto Rico.

There, in this beautiful island where the people are pulling themselves up by their own "Operation Bootstrap" from the grimmest of grim poverty, where the fertility of the people is greater than that of the land, where democracy actually is at work in a manner unknown elsewhere in that vast area south of the border, they welcomed into the CIO the 100,000 members of the Confederacion General de Trabajadores—the General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico.

On Feb. 5, before several hundred enthusiastic members of the unions that make up the CGT, CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, who also is CIO director of organization, presented the newest industrial union charter of affiliation to CGT Pres. Tomas Mendez Mejias.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in his role as chairman of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee, as the principal speaker, formally welcomed Puerto Rico's largest organization of workers into the CIO. John Brophy, CIO director of industrial union councils, told the members of the newest council what affiliation means to them and to the CIO.

The distinguished guests included Commissioner of Labor Fernando Sierra Berdecia, Puerto Rico's counterpart of the U. S. Secretary of Labor.

The northeast trade wind that acts as an air conditioner for this sub-tropical island kept the temperature at a balmy midwinter 73 degrees as the presentation ceremony opened with Haywood and Mejias stepping to the microphone. Beside them stood Berdecia and Ernesto Ramos Antonini, CGT secretary of foreign relations. In the background on the stage Brophy, Potofsky and members of the CGT executive board looked on.

"WITH THIS CHARTER we welcome you into the great family of the CIO," Haywood said.

"We are prepared to render you every possible service. We consider you a highly important factor in approaching all Latin-American workers because of your language bond, and thus in advancing and protecting the democratic process, raising standards and improving the living conditions of all workers in the Western Hemisphere. Together we can demonstrate that trade unionism can be built solidly in the Spanish-speaking areas and used to strengthen democracy in this hemisphere.

"The standard of living for the workers of Puerto Rico must be raised—and we will work with you to help you raise it—so that you and your people can have the opportunities that every American is entitled to.

"It will take organization, education and perseverance, but with determination it can be accomplished. An understanding of your problems by your fellow-Americans in the CIO is necessary, and you must understand our problems. Together we will strengthen democracy and together we will fight totalitarianism."

MEJIAS THANKED the CIO for the charter and pledged that the CGT will fight with renewed vigor against sweatshop wages in Puerto Rico lest mainland standards be undermined, and against making it a refuge for runaway firms seeking to exploit Puerto Rican workers.

"The CGT stands firm with the CIO," he added, "in the fight against totalitarianism of all sorts, Communist or Fascist."

POTOFSKY brought the newcomers to CIO the fraternal greetings of CIO Pres. Philip Murray and of their six million brothers on the mainland.

"The presentation of the charter to the CGT," he said, "marks the beginning of organic unity between the workers of the mainland and the workers of Puerto Rico, and through you also a closer relationship with Latin-American labor on the hemisphere.

"Affiliation means we join you in the struggle to abolish poverty, discrimination, and to achieve an ever-increasing standard of living.

"Affiliation means that we join hands in a continuing effort to translate our policy of no discrimination and equal opportunity for all in a concrete manner so that the citizens of Puerto Rico will have the same benefits of organization as we are struggling to attain for the workers of the mainland. CIO will lend its good offices to you and your government in the fight for 'Operation Bootstrap' so that you may achieve full employment and greater security.

"Affiliation means that you have become a leader in the fight for the freedom of our way of life and the preservation of our democratic institutions."

PUERTO RICO, discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492 on his second voyage, had Ponce de Leon, he who searched for the Fountain of Youth in Florida, as its first governor. He is buried in the San Juan Cathedral.

From 1508, when he assumed command, until the United States defeated Spain in 1898—490 years—it was a colony of Spain, and the people had no voice in their own government. Under the United States there was a gradual lessening of colonial rule until 1948, when the people for the first time elected their own governor—Luis Munos Marin, founder and head of the powerful Popular Party, who took office on Jan. 2, 1949.

The ACW president warned his audience to be "vigilant and alert" lest Puerto Ricans lose their democratic rights to a junta, usually military, such as has seized control of many other Latin-American states.

He lauded Gov. Marin as "one of the hemisphere's great statesmen in the tradition of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman—he is bold and liberal."

"We of the CIO will be glad," Potofsky went on, "to offer our cooperation to your government and the CGT in your efforts to establish an all-year-round economy, to abolish your unemployed, to create more purchasing power.

"I am confident that your affiliation with the CIO will promote the welfare of the people of the island as it has on the mainland; and that it will implement the Good Neighbor policy of the United States as promoting democracy, good will and prosperity for all throughout Latin America.

"Let me admonish you to follow the constructive policies of CIO, to adhere to contracts, to assume a role of leadership in the community, and to be above reproach in the handling of union affairs."

BROPHY DESCRIBED the rise and spread of trade unionism in the last few decades as the outstanding social phenomenon of recent times. Its principal tools, he pointed out, are collective bargaining and legislative action.

"What are the advantages of affiliation of the CGT with the CIO?" he asked.

"First, there is advice and cooperation

CHARTER OF AFFILIATION is presented by CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood (standing at right) to Pres. Tomas Mendez Mejias, of the General Confederation of Workers (CGT) of Puerto Rico, which has 100,000 members. Standing at left is Ernesto Ramos Antonini, CGT secretary of foreign relations and counsel, and also speaker of the Puerto Rican House of Delegates. Behind Haywood is Fernando Sierra Berdecia, the U. S. island's right are (left to r trial union councils who is also presid Union. The cerem Juan. CIO and C and democracy m

DeNucci Assigned To Puerto Rico

George DeNuccio, CIO regional director at Columbus, O., will shift his operations to Puerto Rico next month.

A member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, De Nuccio will do liaison work between the CIO and its Puerto Rico affiliate, the General Confederation of Workers (CGT).

Besides studying the problems of the CGT and how the CIO can best help, he will seek to determine how the CIO can aid "Operation Bootstrap," Puerto Rico's version of the New Deal.

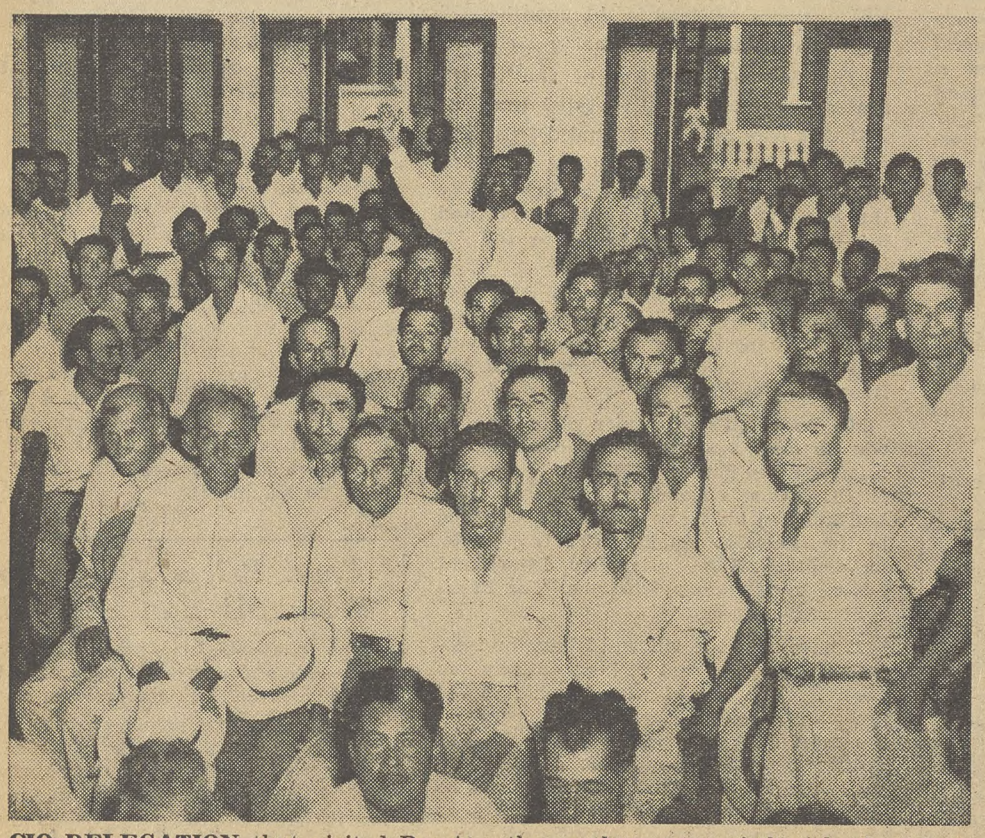
"Operation Bootstrap" is a dynamic social and economic movement headed by Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, supported by the CGT and implemented politically by the Popular Party, aimed at providing more and better jobs, Puerto Rico's greatest need. Its program includes industrial expansion, introduction of new industries, overhauling of agriculture, higher wages, health services and better education.

Most CGT Members In Sugar Industry

A majority of the 100,000 members of the Puerto Rican General Confederation of Labor-CIO work in the sugar industry—the island's largest—but a substantial number are scattered through virtually all of the other industries being developed in its economic upsurge. These include transportation, textiles, construction trades, cement, fertilizers, chemicals and glass.

Pres. Tomas Mendez Marin is a veteran trade unionist who long has been in the forefront of the often thankless task of organizing the island's underpaid workers. Ernesto Ramos Antonini, CGT secretary of foreign relations and counsel, is also speaker of the island House of Representatives and an important political figure. The other officers are Vice Pres. Pedro Vega Berrios, president of the Sugar Workers Union, and Armando Rivero, secretary-general.

Just for the record, Communism has not made enough headway in Puerto Rico to be even a nuisance to the labor movement.



CIO DELEGATION that visited Puerto Rico to present a charter to the CGT also visited a sugar mill at Guanica, in the southern part of the island, and attended a meeting of Local 6, Sugar Workers Union, as seen above.

ommissioner of Labor, while seated at nt) John Brophy, CIO director of indus- nd CGT Vice Pres. Pedro Vega Berrios, t of the Puerto Rican Sugar Workers y took place in a radio theatre in San will work together to make unionism e effective throughout Latin America.

from the CIO in the basic fields of organiz- ing and collective bargaining.

"Second, on the political and legislative front the CIO can intercede with the Fed- eral Government on the congressional and administrative level.

"Third, Puerto Rico through the CIO can be a base and center for the flow of trade union action and educational influence for hemispheral unity. The CIO through CGT must help the cause of free trade unionism in the western hemisphere—free from gov- ernment control, free from political parties, free from control of conspiratorial groups either Fascist or Communist.

"The full benefit of the national CIO economic, social and legislative program should be applied to Puerto Rico as an integral part of the American economic unit.

"This means complete economic freedom on a par with any state in the markets of the mainland. The basic product of the island, sugar, should not be discriminated against. A better balance of Puerto Rico's economy is an imperative need if full em- ployment is to be obtained. The obligation under the Federal Full Employment Act to aid in this endeavor rests upon the U. S. Congress."

THE CHARTER presentation was the cli- max of a week of activity for the CIO visitors that had many highlights.

They started out by touring the San Juan slum areas, once regarded as among the world's worst, and then inspected housing developments which are replacing them. They visited also the plants of the govern- ment-sponsored Puerto Rico Industrial De- velopment Co. in the San Juan area.

On trips they inspected the profit-sharing farms of the Puerto Rico Land Authority at Arecibo, where the workers share in the farm's earnings, and at Guanica, in the southern part of the island, they visited a sugar mill and attended a meeting of Local Sugar Workers Union.

They were guests at a number of social affairs, including one at which Gov. Marin and Senora Marin were host and hostess, Department of Labor luncheon, a recep- tion held by the House of Representatives and another in the San Juan City Hall offered by Senora Felisa Rincon de Gautier, the only woman city manager in Latin America. They attended so many, in fact, that they gave a reception themselves.

And—lucky fellows—they spent a day at Luquillo Beach and el Yungue, a summer resort.

Operation Bootstrap Spells 'Better Life'

THE DAY of the siesta has been ban- ished from Puerto Rico.

How can one sleep, even under the palms, with pneumatic hammers and ce- ment mixers, the whirr of machinery and the rumble of loaded trucks making an infernal din?

Manana has taken on a new meaning. Once it amounted to putting off until to- morrow (which never came) a task that ought to be done today. Now it means doing today what normally would be done to- morrow.

Apologetic and often shamefaced main- landers sometimes referred to Puerto Rico as the United States' poorhouse. It's still a long way from Easy St., but it's pulling itself up there by—

Operation Bootstrap.

"Operation Bootstrap" is the greatest thing that's happened in Latin-America since the O'Higginses and the Bolivars threw off the mouldering yoke of Spain a century ago. It is a demonstration that democracy can be put to work by 2,200,000 hungry, un- educated, sickly people on an overcrowded island without great natural resources, and with less money than their federal govern- ment spends in an hour, make themselves less hungry, better educated and healthier.

And best of all, it is a demonstration that the absolute hopelessness that once stalked through life with every Latin-American save a wealthy and ruthless few can be banished —just as Puerto Rico is banishing it.

"OPERATION BOOTSTRAP" is Puerto Rico's version of the New Deal. It is a planned development of the island's weak agriculture, semi-colonial economy to pro- vide a better life for its people.

To understand it one has to know a few facts about the island. One of these is that it is an integral part of the United States, an "organized but unincorporated" territory by virtue of the Jones Act of 1917.

Its people are American citizens. They are represented in Congress by a delegate with- out a vote.

The island is one of the most crowded areas on the face of the earth. Its 2,200,000 people jam themselves into 243 square miles —spread over a rectangle 100 miles long and 35 miles wide—at the rate of 645 persons per square mile.

But the mountains occupy 75% of the island and only a few fertile valleys can be farmed. Most of the cultivation is crowded into the coastal plain that lies between the heights and the Atlantic on the north or the Caribbean on the south—narrow, fertile strips that run from two to 13 miles in width.

THE RESULT is that Puerto Rico hasn't been able to grow enough food to feed itself for many years. And, paradoxically, it had nothing to export for cash with which to buy food except—food and food products. It had no minerals and few finished prod- ucts. It has been hungry and penniless.

So the insular government would have enough money to keep in operation, Con- gress allowed it to keep all federal taxes collected on the island, and also gave it an appropriation each year, but it was still hungry and perpetually broke.

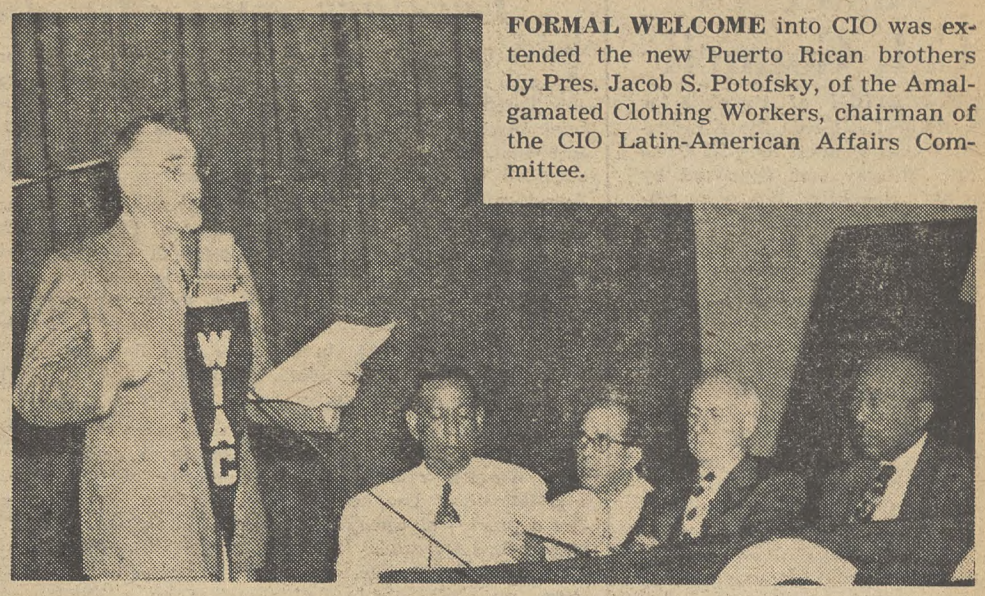
Sugar is the big crop, sugar and its by- products. Five years ago cane was grown on 35% of the island's crop land; today the percentage is probably a little less. In 1946 sugar-based exports accounted for 60% of the total. They were worth $115 million, while all other exports had a value of $77.

Sugar is the largest employer, giving jobs to 130,000 to 140,000 workers in the growing and another 13,000 to 15,000 in the process- ing. But it is a seasonal crop—and employ- ment drops to one-third or less of those figures for six months of the year.

With so many people and so few jobs, the competition for employment drove wage rates to fantastically low figures. In 1934- 1935, just as the New Deal was getting started on the mainland, sugar workers aver- aged less than 11 cents an hour on the plan- tations, and coffee growers paid only half that!

Aristocrats indeed were those lucky enough to have jobs in fertilizer mills. They averaged 25½ cents an hour. There were no sugar refineries then, but the molasses fac- tory employe earned 12.2 cents, while the coffee roaster was paid 11.9 cents.

The federal government provided pallia- tive relief appropriations, but little or noth- ing was done to attack the basic problem —unemployment in an overpopulated area. So the Puerto Ricans decided to do some- thing themselves.



FORMAL WELCOME into CIO was ex- tended the new Puerto Rican brothers by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, of the Amal- gamated Clothing Workers, chairman of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Com- mittee.

Spearhead of the attack on poverty was a young political figure named Luis Munoz Marin. He organized the Popular Party. With the help of the General Confederation of Labor—CIO (CGT) and the liberals his party won a majority in the Legislature.

But in 1941 it succeeded in passing a minimum wage act which applies to all workers of every description in all indus- tries except government employes and do- mestics. Since then it has added an annual $20 million to the island's payrolls in 15 industries—10% of the 1939 national income.

It has passed a labor relations act to pro- mote the growth of trade unionism and collective bargaining, established a conciliation and voluntary arbitration service, in- stituted an apprenticeship program, voca- tional guidance, industrial schools, time and a half or double time for overtime, an in- dustrialization program and government- owned factories which lead in establishing wage rates in their fields. Land was bought for profit-sharing sugar growing programs.

IN 1947, THE ISLAND'S political setup was changed by amendments to the Jones Act. The people could now elect their own gov- ernor for the first time since the Spaniards began moving in in numbers in 1508.

In 1948 the first election under the new rules was held. Marin, supported by labor, was elected Governor by a large majority, and the Popular Party swept all contests for seats in the Legislature. The victors took office Jan. 2, 1949. "Operation Boot- strap" promptly moved into high gear.

So—

Last August the sugar field worker who was making a little less than 11c in 1939 was earning 39.5c. The sugar processor out- side of the refining industry was making 59.9c. The coffee plantation hand was mak- ing 18.5c, the coffee roaster 31.6c and the fertilizer worker 67.2c.

The new average hourly rates aren't par- ticularly impressive to mainland CIO mem- bers, but percentagewise they represent in- creases from 100% up. The same story holds true in other industries, and the increases run up to nearly 400%.

The Government Development Bank, with a capital of but $20.5 million, has grown enough over the few years to help solve the financial problems of governmental units.

The Industrial Development Co., a gov- ernment agency, has started factories in many fields. Its cement workers are paid a minimum of 75c an hour—and it's a mini- mum, not a going rate for the whole opera- tion. It opened a glass plant when bottles for Puerto Rican rum could not be imported during the war; now it exports bottles to other Latin-American states. It has textile mills, factories for the processing of bagasse (waste left over after sugar refining) and others.

THE SLUMS OF San Juan, among the world's worst, have been tackled. Some of the worst hovels, crowded against one another, with three and four persons per room and no sanitary facilities, have been torn down, and a start has been made on low-cost housing, as in the San Jose de- velopment. Shacks in better condition were moved to where they could be tied in with sewage and water systems.

Untold thousands of children to whom a decent meal was a rarity are getting school lunches through the insular government. New schools are being built and old ones expanded. New colleges have been built, and the emphasis has been shifted from cul- tural and academic training to vocational training.

The sugar industry, hampered by quota restrictions, is being reorganized. Crop di- versification is being practiced as well as preached, coffee growing is being revived and more food is being imported. Not only are wages increasing, but the number of part-time jobs is lessening, and the average worker's take-home pay at the end of the year reflects the true change better than the rates themselves.

AND DURING THIS time Puerto Rico's credit has improved steadily. Her bud- get is balanced and her securities are eagerly sought in the mainland money markets.

That the job is far from done Gov. Marin agrees as readily as the humblest worker on the island. It's a job that the CIO, by granting a charter to the CGT, has taken upon itself to help him finish.

SO WELCOME did the islanders make the CIO representatives that three of them gave a reception (above) in San Juan's Condado Hotel as a "thank you" gesture. About 200 representatives of labor and government attended.

Board OK's Ouster Of Cal. Council

REVOCATION of the charter of the California State Industrial Union Council by CIO Pres. Philip Murray was approved by the CIO Executive Board as officers of the Communist-dominated former affiliate sought to fight a delaying action in the courts.

The Executive Board, which also approved and affirmed the report of the committee that held hearings and recommended expulsion, ordered a new charter issued in the name of the CIO California Industrial Union Council. It likewise approved Murray's appointment of CIO Rep. Richard T. Leonard, a former vice president of the Auto Workers, as administrator, and the naming of a committee of 22 representatives of international unions to advise him.

The old council's charter was lifted on the ground it was a front for the Commies and violently opposed CIO policy.

Bjorne Halling, president, and James Daugherty, secretary-treasurer of the defunct body, had proclaimed that the charter revocation would be appealed to the Executive Board meeting. No such appeal was made, however.

Instead the left wing faction went into Superior Court in San Francisco and obtained a temporary injunction to restrain the CIO and Leonard from revoking the charter—which had already been done—and from interfering with the council's operations. They sought to have the restraining order made effective pending a trial. Leonard in turn obtained an order barring the old council from disposing of its funds or properties pending a trial. The issues are still being fought out.

Biz Editor Says Distinction Between Union Leaders And Members Is 'Not Valid'

THAT STUFF about union "dictators" who rule with an iron hand, and the poor members whom the Taft-Hartley act was to rescue, is strictly the bunk. And it's a management man who says so. He told that, and more, to 1500 business men who attended a three-day personnel conference of the American Management Association at Chicago.

He's Merlyn S. Pitzele, labor editor of Business Week, which right after the reelection of Truman admitted the Taft-Hartley act went too far, but changed its tune later to say T-H didn't go far enough.

Pitzele spoke on "Main Currents of Union Politics." And these are the points he made:

1 The distinction made by men like Taft and Stassen between union leaders and union members is "not valid," because "leadership is neither more nor less radical than the majority of those who follow it." Leaders and members keep in step "by a process of constant interaction, of influencing and being influenced." If management makes "sharp distinctions betwen the unions and the men who lead them, we shall shortly find ourselves up a blind alley."

2 Union politics is only in part the creation of union leadership. Leaders can encourage some political tendencies, and discourage others, "but the union leadership cannot for long pursue a political line which is repugnant without losing the position of leadership." He used the CIO Auto Workers as an example, compared the UAW to a ship, with Reuther as captain, and said Reuther can speed the ship up or slow it down, "but unless he is prepared to accommodate himself to that ship's direction, he'd better get a row boat, because he's going to get thrown off."

3 The Americanism which makes the union member aggressive and militant in behalf of what he considers his rights "makes him the despair of the Communists," so that even where the Communists are in the saddle, they must keep the rank and file deceived "because the philosophy of Communism is anathema to all but a fraction of American people, whether they be farmers, housewives, or wage earners."

4 Employers who make deals with Commie-led unions will lose out in the long run.

5 The idea that the miners are the creatures of John L. Lewis is "a gross error" and it is the other way around.

6 By and large an employer gets just about what he deserves in the kind of union he deals with. "If he has been a good employer, intelligent, fair, sensitive to the needs of his employes as human beings, the chances are he has a pretty good, a pretty reasonable union with which to deal."

7 The employers' notion that all labor leaders are simply power hungry is an error.

8 "At the bar of public opinion, in the minds of those not involved in the union-management competition, the idea that a strong union movement is necessary in America to do a better job of looking after workers' interests than employers will or can —that idea has very broad support." (LPA)

U.S. Medical Costs Higher Than Britain's

BRITAIN is being driven toward ruin by the terrific costs of its National Health Service under which everybody can get any medical care needed.

Some form of this statement is being repeated again and again these days. Is it true?

A study just released by the Committee for the Nation's Health answers with a firm no. A comparison of costs of medical care under the British Health Service with the costs of medical care in the United States, it states, shows that we spend nearly three times as much per capita as the British.

- The average per capita cost for the nearly 48 million persons covered by the British Health Service is about $21. Total cost is about $1 billion.
- Our per capita medical care comes to $62. The annual total for our 150 million population is now around $9.3 billions.

The report points out that our national income is much larger than Britain's, even when figured on a per capita basis. Oddly enough, the total expenditures for medical care amount to 4% of the gross national income in both the United States and Britain.

The report was prepared by the Committee on Research in Medical Economics, Inc., Michael M. Davis, chairman. Figures in the report, from British government sources, have been converted from pounds into dollars at the ratio of $2.80 to a pound.

Revolt Against FTA Grows In West

A MASS MOVEMENT of rank-and-file members to get out of the Communist-dominated Food and Tobacco Workers and to stick with CIO began developing swiftly as:

1. The 500-member Local 64 in San Diego, Calif., climaxed a dramatic meeting by voting to withdraw from FTA, stay in CIO and petition National CIO for a separate local industrial union charter.

2. Local 306 in Phoenix, Ariz., voted unanimously to stay in CIO, two days before FTA's expulsion by the National CIO Executive Board for following "every zig and zag" in the Communist Party line.

3. Indications grew that the huge, 6000-member Local 78, which covers three states, was soon to break with FTA and go CIO.

4. Irwin L. DeShetler, Southern California CIO regional director, has named full-time representatives to work with Local 78 rank-and-filers and aid them in staying with CIO. He appointed James Spangler, CIO field representative, who will work with Tex Bell, former Phoenix FTA district president.

These swift-breaking developments came as CIO mobilized to assure CIO affiliation and representation to members of FTA and three other unions ousted because they placed Commie politics ahead of trade unionism.

Meantime, some 250 members of the Yuma-Imperial District of Local 78, meeting in Yuma, Ariz., were expressing determination to get out of FTA.

Rank-and-filers invited DeShetler to attend the Yuma meeting and gave him unlimited time to tell them CIO's position. DeShetler announced the assignment of Spangler as full-time representative to work with Local 78 members to aid them in staying in CIO.

Reuther Calls For Parley Of Labor, Farmers, Industry

"LABOR LOOKS to the church for real ethical leadership in the problems that beset our age," Walter Reuther told 455 churchmen and laymen at a luncheon opening the second annual conference on "The Church and Economic Life."

The conference was called by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America. Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers, called for a "moral equivalent" to the hydrogen bomb. He urged a voluntary conference of labor, management and farm leaders to deal with the entire range of national problems.

"Free men everywhere are searching for a workable, democratic system of human welfare," he said. "This conference should grapple honestly with the universal hunger for freedom and security." A conference such as he proposed, said Reuther, "should determine what we do about unemployment, food surpluses, the FEPC, and civil rights. It must not be just window dressing."

IN CALLING for the moral equivalent for the hydrogen bomb, Reuther said, "We have achieved the know-how to destroy the world, but we have not achieved that sense of moral responsibility to translate that know-how into achievement for peace."

Pres. George Harrison, president of the AFL Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, said organized religion and labor have much in common, since both acknowledge that "social justice is conducive to good morals."

OTHERS AT the conference included: Victor Reuther, UAW, chairman of a panel on "Freedom of Enterprise and Social Controls"; Tilford Dudley, Congregational Christian Church, assistant director, CIO-PAC; Stanley Ruttenberg, director, CIO Dept. of Education and Research; Frank McCulloch, Congregational Christian Church, aide to Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.); Ted Silvey, Young Men's Christian Association, executive assistant to ECA labor advisers; Prof. Kermit Eby, Univ. of Chicago, Church of the Brethren, former CIO research director; Tom Downs, Michigan CIO legislative representative and chairman of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, Detroit Council of Churches.

Also present were Robert Scott, secretary, Michigan Federation of Labor, Michigan Council of Churches; Ted S. Ogar, Protestant Episcopal Church, editor, Michigan CIO News; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Evangelical and Reformed Church, national board, Americans for Democratic Action; Joseph Fichter, Columbus, O., Methodist, president of the pro-Brannan plan Ohio Grange.

Dr. Arthur Flemming, chairman of the Federal Council's Department of the Church and Economic Life, stressed that the delegates come together "not as representatives of their respective economic viewpoints, but as active church members examining economic problems in the light of the Christian gospel."

Truman Still Urges Civil Rights Program

An appeal to the third annual conference of the Natl. Civil Liberties Clearing House to get behind his civil rights program was voiced by President Truman in a message to the delegates of 75 national organizations meeting in Washington Feb. 23 and 24.

"We must continue to urge," Truman said, "that the legislation now before the Congress 'to secure these rights' be enacted into law without delay. The available evidence indicates that a majority of the American people stand with us and that they are in accord with the proposition that our statute books should adequately reflect our everyday obedience to the great commands of the Constitution."

Organizations taking part in the conference include, besides CIO and AFL, American Civil Liberties Union, Natl. Farmers Union, Southern Regional Council, Americans for Democratic Action, and many others.

Martin Foresees New Intl. Anti-Red Newsmens' Group

A NEW international anti-Communist organization of union newspapermen will be established before the year is out, Harry Martin, president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, predicted in an exclusive interview with LPA. The Commie-dominated International Order of Journalists has been steadily disintegrating.

Martin said that American, British, Dutch, Belgian and Scandinavian newspapermen may hold preliminary meetings this spring to lay the groundwork for an international Congress of Journalists.

He declared that any resulting permanent organization probably would work within the framework of the new International Confederation of Free Trade Unions as the long-established International Transport Workers Federation already is doing.

Disintegration of the IOJ has come about through withdrawal of newspapermen's unions in anti-Communist countries, Martin said. Among those who have pulled out are the Guild, the British National Union of Journalists, and journalists' unions of The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Australia, Greece and Austria.

SPOKESMEN at IOJ headquarters behind the Iron Curtain in Prague, Czechoslovakia, attribute disintegration of the IOJ to Martin himself, who is ECA Information Director in Europe with headquarters in Paris, as well as labor adviser to Averell Harriman, top ECA officer abroad. In an indirect attack on the Marshall Plan, the Communists say the IOJ is being broken up by the "Martin Plan."

Martin has been in this country briefly for conferences with ECA officials in Washington and to attend a meeting of the Newspaper Guild's international executive board in New York. He said the chief function of a new newspaperman's international would be conducting the battle in the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations for free speech and freedom of the press around the world.

The need for such an organized group is pointed up by the tabling of the international free speech treaty, although the UN's Declaration of Human Rights, now in effect, has strong free speech sections.

Asked about the success of the Marshall Plan, Martin said that under the plan's stimulus European production is a year and perhaps two years ahead of what was originally hoped for. How European products can be sold in the world market has become a bigger problem than getting the wheel's turning, he said.

ACLU Establishes Baldwin Foundation

The establishment of a foundation to encourage and support the study of civil liberties by college students here and abroad has been announced by the American Civil Liberties Union. The foundation, to be called the Roger N. Baldwin Civil Liberties Foundation in honor of the retired director of ACLU, will award scholarships for special study in international civil liberties problems. Foundation lectures will be given by outstanding specialists in the area of human rights.

Knight Joins Brannan In Backing Farm Plan

PRES. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union joined Agriculture Secy. Charles Brannan in advocating the Brannan Plan before an audience of 4000 at the Natl. Farm Institute at Des Moines, Iowa.

Brannan and Pres. Allan Kline of the American Farm Bureau engaged in a heated debate over the merits of the plan which brought cheers and boos from the spectators.

Brannan lambasted Kline for his support of the current farm price support bill, which has resulted in the costly potato surplus. The Farm Bureau actively supported this program, which forces the government to purchase surplus potatoes at a fixed price, but leaves the government helpless to limit production.

The potato purchase program has cost the taxpayers $300 million in each of the past two years. Under Brannan's plan, potato production payments (the difference between a fair price to the farmers and the lowest market price for consumers) would have cost less than $25,000,000, according to Brannan.

"Do you think it fair to your own members," Brannan asked the Farm Bureau president, "to be openly favoring still lower price supports for farmers in the harsh hope of forcing some of them out of business, so that farming can be more profitable for those big-scale operators with larger cash reserves who are able to survive?"

THE Brannan-Kline debate is expected to have repercussions right up to next November's elections. Kline, a Republican, has always counted on Iowa farmers as his political base, but in 1948 they deserted him and sent Sen. Guy Gillette (D. Iowa) to Washington. In Iowa and other midwest states, success of the Democrats in winning crucial Congressional seats may depend on farmer-union cooperation based in large part on support of the Brannan Plan.

"Farm income and income of industrial workers rise and fall together," said Knight, who is a CIO vice president. Knight said that organized labor supports measures specifically designed to benefit farmers, who are consumers of industrial products.

He stressed union support of the Brannan Plan. "How much better this is than the present policy of pricing potential consumers completely out of the grocery store," he said. Labor's objective is "to create an economy of abundance for all and a democratic and peaceful world," he added.

"WE OF THE labor movement do not profess to be agricultural experts," Knight said, "yet we do have certain definite ideas and suggestions as to the type of program which should be devised to assist farmers in solving their economic problems.

"A flexible system of production payments for each crop could be established to encourage production of the corps in greatest need.

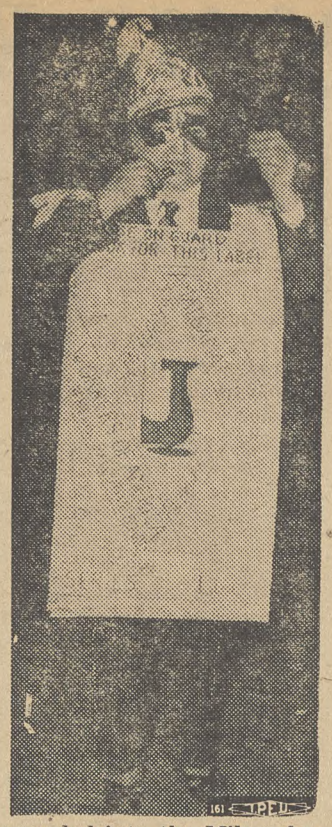
"Under the Brannan Plan, the government instead of buying the perishable crop itself, would permit the product to seek its own price level in the local market. Then to protect the farmer, the government would pay him the difference between the average price for which the commodity sold in the market and the support price which constitutes the production guarantee for that commodity," Knight declared.

"At the close of the year 1949, there were over 3½ million unemployed. That figure has now risen to 4½ million. These workers are unemployed because potential consumers of their production at present are unable to purchase that production."

Texas Farmers Union Wants T-H Repeal

A state convention of the Farmers Union at Amarillo, Tex., voted to join labor in its battle for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Recognizing the economic interdependency of farm and city workers, delegates drew up a resolution scoring T-H as "a detriment to the welfare of the general public," and championed labor's right to bargain collectively. The convention also indorsed the Brannan Plan, the National Health Plan and government assistance to the aged and needy. Jeff Hickman, secretary of Texas State CIO Council, was among the convention speakers.



MASKED BALL: More than 10,000 crowded into the Milwaukee Auditorium for the traditional Brewers Masked Ball and Carnival, sponsored by Brewery Workers Local 8. The two costumes on the left were so complete that the wearers were never identified. On the right, Jessie Smars took advantage of the occasion to advertise the Amalgamated Clothing Workers union label. (LPA)

U. S. Asks Court To Repudiate 'Separate But Equal' Doctrine

THE federal government, in an amicus curiae brief filed by Solicitor Gen. Perlman in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases, urged the U. S. Supreme Court to repudiate "the separate but equal" doctrine.

The basis of the request for repudiation is that the doctrine is "an unwarranted deviation from the principle of equality under the law which the 14th Amendment explicitly incorporated in the fundamental charter of this country."

The two cases were sponsored by the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Under the Constitution," stated the Justice Dept.'s brief, "every agency of government, federal and state, must treat our people as Americans, and not as members of particular groups divided according to race, color, religion, or national ancestry . . . If the Constitution is construed to permit the enforced segregation of Negroes, there would be no constitutional barrier against singling out other groups in the community and subjecting them to the same kind of discrimination."

Perlman asserted that the case of Heman Sweatt, denied admission to the University of Texas law school because of his race, and that of G. W. McLaurin, attending the University of Oklahoma graduate school on a segregated basis, "are significant because they test the vitality and strength of the democratic ideals to which the United States is dedicated."

Charging that these two are not isolated cases of discrimination but relate to practices engaged in by the states, the brief states that decisions in these cases may "have large influence on determining whether the foundations of our society shall continue to be undermined by the existence and acceptance of racial discriminations having the sanction of law."

Herblock, Poston Win Broun Award

THE HEYWOOD Broun Award for the first time has been given to two men—Ted Poston, New York Post reporter, and Herbert Block (Herblock), Washington Post cartoonist. Each gets $500 and a citation from the CIO Newspaper Guild, for the most outstanding journalistic achievements of 1949 "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," founder and first president of the ANG.

Poston was honored for his courageous coverage of a Florida rape trial, in which two Negro youths were sentenced to death and a third to a life term. Poston, a Negro, was forced to run for his life with another reporter and two Negro attorneys who defended the accused youths, and escaped a lynching party only after a breakneck 40-mile flight over back country roads at night.

Herblock was honored for the general excellence and effectiveness of his cartoons. The judges decided he invariably fought for the people's causes and did so in the manner, if not the medium, of columnist Broun. Herblock won a special Guild prize two years ago, and a Pulitzer prize in 1942. He is 40, has been with the Post since 1945.

Poston, 43, has been with the New York Post since 1939, worked for the Office of War Information during the war. He asked for the Florida assignment, and twice his editors said no. He insisted, and his editors gave in. Poston's stories told what happens to a Negro in the South if the whites decide he is a rape suspect. Poston's reports brought this obscure case to the attention of the Justice Dept., and the FBI entered the case. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has filed an appeal, and is ready to carry the fight to the Supreme Court, since the youths were convicted on flimsy evidence. (LPA)

Imports' Effects Probed

The House Education and Labor Committee has set up a subcommittee headed by Rep. Tom Steed (D., Okla.) to investigate foreign imports and their effect on unemployment. Other members are Reps. Burke (D. O.), Bailey (D. W. Va.), McConnell (R. Pa.), and Smith (R. Kan.).

New International Committee Named for Foreign Relations

CREATION of a new International Committee to handle CIO's increasingly close relations with union groups in other nations was approved by the Executive Board at its recent meeting.

Chairman of the new committee is Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs, will serve as secretary of the new group.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey are ex-officio members. Its other members are the nine CIO vice-presidents and Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers.

In approving formation of the new committee, the board also accepted a proposal by Pres. Murray that a number of other foreign affairs committees be abolished. These groups had been set up during the past few years to act as liaison with labor organizations in France, Italy, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and Israel.

MANY had been created during the war and have been relatively inactive during recent years.

"In view of the direct contacts now established with non-communist trade union groups in the ICFTU, it is my recommendation that such standing joint committees are no longer required and should be dropped," Murray said.

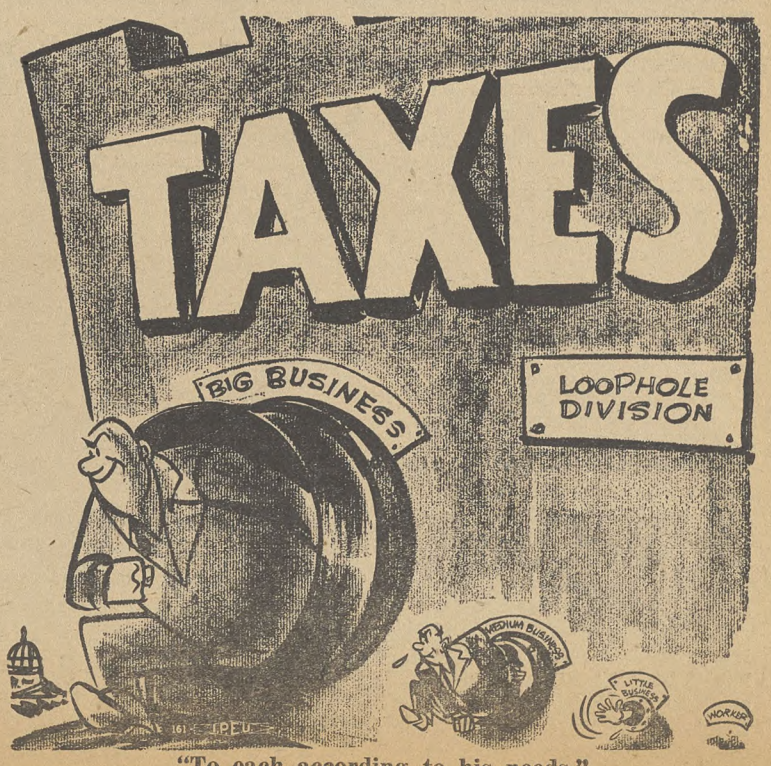
"If for any reason, particular relationships with any one national group on some particular occasion is required, a sub-committee can be appointed for this purpose."

The Latin-American Affairs Committee was kept as a subcommittee of the new group, with the same personnel as in the past.

N.J. Council Hits At Budget Plan

A proposed New Jersey budget that was balanced by hacking at appropriations for the labor, education and highway departments was bitterly attacked by Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey State CIO Council, in a letter Feb. 21 to Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll and members of the Legislature's Appropriations Committee.

Holderman pointed out that a balanced budget could be attained without further reducing the already limited services the state gives its citizens by enacting the CIO tax program. This includes repeal of the cigaret sales tax and a corporate franchise tax based on net worth, and substitution of a 7% tax on the net profits exceeding $10,000 a year of all corporations doing business in the state.



"To each according to his needs."

Spirit Of '37 Reborn In Chrysler Strike

By MARY HEATON VORSE
For Labor Press Association

WHEN I GAVE the address of the CIO Auto Workers headquarters at Detroit, the taxi driver said, "That the place they tried to dynamite? There's always someone got it in for a union."

Up at headquarters, Clayton Fountain, who wrote "Union Guy" and is now with public relations in UAW, thought over where I had better go first in all the 10 far-flung Chrysler locals now on strike in the Detroit area. In all 21 locals in seven states and 89,000 people are on strike. "You better go down to Local 490 and see Betty," he decided.

As soon as you enter the UAW building, you feel the shadow of the attempted dynamiting and the two attempted murders of Walter and Victor Reuther. No unaccounted person runs in and out of the building, nor in any of the local unions.

Two Negro union members barred the door of Local 490. Then one said: "Oh, you're from headquarters. Betty's expecting you." Local 490 is in an old bank building and it was bought by the Chrysler Highland Park local. What once had been the bank lobby was full of union activity.

At a table to one side sat a group registering strikers. Men and women chatted in lively groups. Yet another door had to be unlocked, and there was big, handsome Betty Jaskierney, financial secretary and treasurer of Local 490. As much as one person can, Betty represents the spirit of the UAW.

FROM THE moment I went in behind the barred door, there it was—the old gay spirit of Pengelly Hall in Flint during the sitdown strikes of 1937. From the beginning the auto workers had a different kind of a union, young and fresh and vigorous and unhampered by tradition. It streamed out of the meetings in 1937 and it streams out of the meetings now.

In Betty's office there was always someone coming in, always someone asking a question. Now it was one of the maintenance crew, a fine-looking Negro woman; now a member of the flying squadron, a veteran of the 1937 strike, with the neat wine-colored oval patch on his sleeve, who wanted to know about oil coupons.

In between telephone calls, questions, visitors, all of which Betty met gay and unruffled, I learned that Local 490 has about 4500 members, nearly half of them women.

"But," said Betty, "Chrysler hasn't got around to giving them the most skilled positions yet, and they haven't given them to our Negro members either, though before the war they were only employed as janitors and furnace men." Betty is an ardent believer in equality of jobs for women and, if there hadn't been an FEPC, she would have invented it herself.

I ALSO learned that there is a strike strategy committee, an energetic recreation and education committee that puts on two entertainments a week and cooperates with other locals, a motor pool, a flying squadron and picket committee; there is always a flying squadron car either circling the plant or standing near by. Constant vigilance takes the place of a picket line, although 100 cars circled Jefferson and Kercheval on Feb. 15.

Born in Pittsburgh, Betty is a second generation auto worker and unionism is a part of her very bones. As things began to get really crowded in the office, "We can't talk here," Betty decided, "there is too much going on."

"They've asked you everything so far except where to have a baby," I said.

"Well, even for that I could tell them where to find out," said Betty. "They'd go to the couselors; this is their room."

The committee was meeting, so we went into the picket soup kitchen with Mr. Stanley, the head counselor, who explained that the immediate business is to screen relief cases and refer them to local welfare agencies. All counselors take a comprehensive course first. Counseling, which is now widely spread through the CIO, originated with the UAW.

SOON PICKETS came in from all over for an excellent dinner of corned beef and cabbage, coffee and doughnuts. There was something in the hall of good temper and fellowship and a lusty gaiety that I had known so well as part of UAW in 1937; something that one can call the spirit of a union and which Betty, with her good sense and her boundless vitality, represents.

When we came upstairs they were putting up a television donated by a tire company, and Betty was telling me about the union party to be held Saturday night. Yet as the fear of a mob shadowed Pengelly Hall, the memory of the attempted dynamiting was here in this union hall together with the tragedy that almost took the lives of two Reuthers.

From there I went to the Hotel Sheraton, where in the solarium the union negotiations were going on. There the pension dispute had been sidetracked temporarily, while the union presents new contract demands.

If the spirit of Local 490 is a sample of what's happening through the country in all of the other Chrysler locals, it bodes well for the outcome of the union's new contract.

Unfair Labor Practices Increase 132% In 1949 Under Taft-Hartley Act

DURING the debate preceding passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, labor predicted that instead of bringing labor peace, T-H would gum up the works. The annual report of the National Labor Relations Board, just released, proves the point.

The report is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the first full year of operation under T-H. It was the busiest year in the 14-year history of the NLRB, with 32,796 cases closed, compared with 14,456 cases in fiscal 1947, the last and busiest year under the Wagner act.

The five-member board issued formal decisions in 3365 cases, against 2054 in fiscal 1948, a jump of 64%. Complaints on unfair practices issued by the office of the General Counsel (Robert M. Denham) totaled 617, angainst 305 in fiscal 1948. Denham petitioned for 32 injunctions (21 in 1948)—all against labor organizations. He got 16, four were withdrawn or dismissed, six remained pending.

THE NLRB field staff conducted 20,720 elections, involving 2,341,456 employes. Of these, 15,074 involving 1,733,922 employes were union shop authorization elections. The unions won 14,581 of these, or 96.7%.

(At the estimated cost of 40c per vote, these elections cost Uncle Sam $693,568. The elections disproved the antilabor thesis that union workers, if only given a chance, would reject the idea of union security.)

During fiscal 1949 the NLRB conducted 5646 elections, involving 607,534 employes, on representation in collective bargaining. Of these the unions won 3939, or 71%. But of the 132 elections held as a result of petitions to decertify, the unions won only 50. Of the 157 representation elections held as a result of petitions filed by employers, the unions won 100.

That the T-H act gummed up the works is evident again in the figures on hearings held by trial examiners in unfair labor practice cases. They held hearings in 414 of such cases, an increase of 132% over fiscal 1948. They issued intermediate reports in 328 cases, an increase of 154% over fiscal 1948.

The board had to force 228 cases of resumption of collective bargaining, where the employer refused to bargain; the board had to disestablish unions dominated by employers in 38 cases; the board had to force employers in 778 cases to post notices promising to stop illegal practices.

Of the 5314 unfair labor practice cases filed during fiscal 1949, those against employers numbered 4154, or 78%, with charges of discrimination against union members the basis of 2863 cases; in 1070 cases, the charge was refusal to bargain; in 534 cases the charge was interfering in formation of a union, or dominating such an organization. (LPA)

2 Radio Stations Accused By UAW

The CIO Auto Workers has filed a formal complaint with the Federal Communications Commission against radio stations WWJ and WJR, Detroit. The union charges both stations refused to sell or give time to discuss the issues in the strike against Chrysler Corp. The union asked that license renewals of both stations be called up for hearings at once.

Negotiations between the union and the company were resumed Feb. 20 in Detroit, with UAW Pres. Walter Reuther present for the first time in a week. He had been in a hospital undergoing surgery on his right arm, crippled when he was shot April 20, 1948. The 89,000 Chrysler workers have been on strike since Jan. 23, because of the company's unsatisfactory pension offer.

Telephone Strike Postponed At HST's Request

THE CIO Communications Workers, in response to a request from President Truman, agreed to a 60-day postponement of the nation-wide strike against the Bell Telephone Co., originally scheduled for Feb. 24.

CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne, in a telegram to Truman announcing the workes' decision, said his organization was willing to take "one more step in our continuing effort to preserve industrial peace."

Beirne, while agreeing to the new truce, delivered a sharp attack against the "stalling" tactics of the company in negotiations and indicated that the strike might materialize 60 days from Feb. 24 if these tactics did not change.

"When a company nullifies bargaining through evasion, stalling techniques and misleading newspaper advertisements, when it indulges in vicious personal attacks on union leaders, refuses to make counter-proposals, and refuses to accept arbitration, what is there left for a union to do except strike?" Beirne asked.

Beirne said that the strike, if it had been called, would actually have taken 100,000 telephone workers off their jobs and estimated that another 150,000 would have cooperated in the strike by refusing to cross the picket lines. This could have effectively silenced the nation's telephone system.

The 12,000 telephone workers of the New Jersey Bell Co. were excluded from the general terms of the acceptance, Beirne said. The case involving this group is already "well along" in the use of New Jersey's mediation machinery.

"Because of the status of that dispute," he continued, "we would like it to remain in the hands of the state mediation service."

TWO HOURS' DETENTION in Shelby County, Tenn., jail didn't dampen the spirits of these 13 pickets at the Memphis plant of the American Snuff Co. where members of the CIO Steelworkers have been on strike since Jan. 13. The women were charged with blocking traffic and fined $25 each. Their cases are being appealed. Testimony showed that scabs' cars were blocking the streets. Shown on the courthouse steps, left to right, front row, are: Mrs. Alice Crump, Mrs. Della Dunbar, Mrs. Ida Griffin, Mrs. Belle Pennington; second row, Katie Shramek, Mrs. Martha Daniels, Dorothy Box, Mrs. Leola Raburn; third row, Sybil Gibson, Alice DeLacy, Mrs. Ora Cooper, Mrs. Georgia Brewer and Mrs. Bessie Hickey. Many of these women workers have been with the company 28 years or longer.

Meanwhile on Capitol Hill plans proceeded for a long-range investigation of industry-wide bargaining in AT&T's empire.

THE Senate Labor Committee has specifically authorized its labor-management subcommittee to look into how AT&T's tight control over its subsidiaries all over the country affects bargaining with CWA.

The annual AT&T stockholders report, released in New York City recently, gave new impetus to the wage and pension proposals of the union. AT&T Pres. LeRoy Wilson reported "outstanding progress last year and disclosed that AT&T's total assets rose to $10,775,234,113 at the year's end from $10,000,683,026 one year earlier.

The system's net income applicable to AT&T stock rose to $232,855,465 in 1949 from $224,415,868 in 1948.

Wilson, however, interjected a sombre note into the proceedings when he pointed out that the "sacred" $9 per share dividend AT&T has paid since 1923 decreased from $9.86 a share in 1948 to $9.70 last year.

The report showed 2,028,000 telephones were added to the system in 1949, bringing the total number in service to 33,388,000.

Virginia Is 7th State To End Rent Control

By WILLIAM WEISS

THE ELECTED representatives of the people in the State of Virginia last week pulled the rug out from under thousands of low- and middle-income families by voting to abolish rent controls throughout the state.

The measure sets June 10 as the effective date on which landlords may begin increasing rentals on residential dwellings.

The Old Dominion thus becomes the seventh state to alter or eliminate federal rent controls.

Nebraska and Texas were the first to decontrol. Alabama has voted to take the lid off rental property in May, and in Wisconsin, state laws will shortly be substituted for the federal barriers.

Utah and Arizona have done away with federal controls and in both states various districts have adopted local option as a form of landlord restraint.

In New York the state may take over control of residential rents from the U. S. on May 1, according to reports from Albany.

Federal controls are due to expire June 30, 1950, with hearings scheduled to begin April 1 before the House Banking and Currency Committee on whether they should be extended.

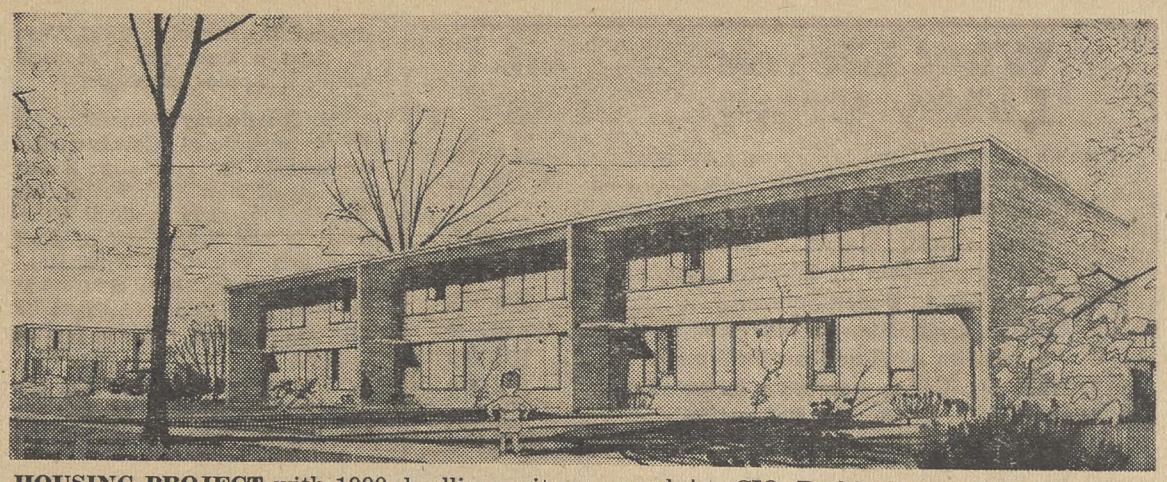
The National Association of Real Estate Boards, key organization in the real estate lobby, is expected to oppose continued controls vigorously.

THE Virginia General Assembly not only voted to lift federal controls but also repealed the Virginia Rent Act, which gave the governor discretionary powers to retain controls in designated areas after the current federal law expires.

That Byrd-machine-selected Governor Battle would sign the bill with alacrity was almost a foregone conclusion.

Delegate J. Maynard Magruder of Arlington County made a futile, almost single-handed attempt in the House to keep the densely populated rental districts of Arlington, Alexandria and Falls Church (adjoining Washington, D. C.) under state control until July 1, 1951.

Magruder's proposal, offered as an amendment to a Senate amendment repealing the state law, was smothered by a 75-11 vote.



HOUSING PROJECT with 1000 dwelling units of the type shown in architect's drawing above will be built in the new Chicago community for low and middle income class group sponsored by CIO Packinghouse Workers. With two and three bedrooms, they will sell on down payment of less than $1000 and monthly payments of no more than $75 monthly.

PRIOR to the House vote, the State Senate voted 29 to 5 to lift controls.

At that time Sen. Charles R. Fenwick of Arlington twice tried unsuccessfully to keep Arlington County, Warren County and the City of Danville under control.

He first proposed an amendment to the State-wide repealer for "local option" decontrol as permitted by federal law. It was killed by a voice vote.

The second proposal was an amendment to exempt the same areas from decontrol until July 1, 1952. He was ruled "out of order" on this one by Senate Pres. L. Preston Collins.

The Senate bill was sponsored by Delegate John B. Boatwright of Buckingham.

"In my community, rents are being decreased voluntarily," Sen. Andrew W. Clarke of Alexandria claimed during Senate debate.

He admitted that his action in supporting decontrol "may be my swan song."

Clarke, elected to represent the citizens of Alexandria, Fairfax and Prince William counties (all densely populated rental areas), said he felt the building of large housing projects in the northern part of the state will control local rentals by "the law of supply and demand."

Clarke said he has discovered vacancies in some apartment projects and in one instance a developer had reduced rents by 5% in the past two months.

(The writer would like to have Sen. Clarke point out the location of the reduced rental project. He is now paying $93 a month for a two-room apartment in Arlington. No children, no dogs, no pianos, no noise after 10 p. m. permitted!)

Sen. Frank S. Richeson of Richmond opposed an amendment to retain controls in that city, home of thousands of renters employed at the Dupont celanese plant and other industries.

He left no doubt about his feelings regarding the innumerable U. S. Government employes who occupy rental projects in Arlington, just across the Potomac from Washington.

"As for Arlington County," the senator said, "if our senior senator (Harry F. Byrd) could possibly succeed in cutting off the one or two million useless people on the federal payroll who are feeding at the public trough, Arlington would become a ghost town."

RICHESON'S wish may become to a degree a reality, according to Arlington County Board Chairman Daniel A. Dugan.

"Most of Arlington County's 65,000 rental population have fixed incomes, being government employes," he said. "They are just making it now and any increase in rent will work a hardship on them." He indicated some families would be forced to move from the area if rent increases were put into effect.

U. S. Navy Commander James Davis, in charge of the Marine base at Quantico, Va., termed Quantico "a scab on the fair face of Virginia" in testimony before the Virginia Assembly.

He said he was "shocked, appalled and sickened" by the "ruthlessness of property owners" in buying broken-down house trailers for $350 and renting them to Navy and Marine personnel for $50 a month.

UPWA Plans To Construct 1000 Homes

THE CIO United Packinghouse Workers has undertaken to break the back of the low-middle income class housing shortage in Chicago.

It will build 1000 dwellings for family living which will be available for a down payment of less than $1000 and monthly payments of no more than $75, UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein announced on Feb. 20. The cost will be about $9200, the value about $12,000 because speculative profits will be eliminated.

A large portion of the homes will be reserved for the union's members, of whom there are about 25,000 in the Chicago area. The rest will be made available to other interested groups, Helstein said.

The development will be on 105 acres of vacant land at 47th St. and Cicero Ave. It will be complete with parks, playgrounds, a school and a shopping center, and in effect will be a virtually self-contained community.

The houses will be of the row type and will be laid out in a planned community pattern. They will have two or three bedrooms, and gas heat will be included in the monthly cost. Refrigerators, stoves and electric garbage disposal units will be provided. Each home will be individually owned by the resident, who will carry his own FHA mortgage.

THE PROJECT will be named Landis Village after the late Kenesaw Mountain Landis II, Chicago newspaper columnist noted for his interest in developing a housing program. He was a grandson of the late Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, high commissioner of organized baseball.

Helstein said the plan involved governmental bodies and private enterprise in addition to the union, which first began to think about it early last year. Harold E. Nielsen, UPWA Chicago district director, advised the Chicago Land Clearance Commission of the union's interest last October.

With the continued cooperation of federal agencies and the city and state, the first dwellings will be ready for occupancy in the summer of 1951, it is expected.

On the same day that Helstein announced the UPWA project, the National Association of Home Builders opened its annual convention in Chicago. The first thing members heard was a demand by the president, Rodney M. Lockwood, Detroit, for a congressional investigation of a housing co-op at Front Royal, Va., built by the Textile Workers Union, and another in a Washington, D. C., suburb.

An investigation, he claimed, would show cooperative housing to be a "dangerous financial risk" and should be undertaken before Congress acts on the middle income co-op housing bill now pending in the Senate. Lockwood made no mention of the building industry's failure to provide housing in this field.

OWIU History Near Completion

The official history of the CIO Oil Workers' Union written by Harvey O'Connor, the union's former publicity director, is nearing completion, and will be ready for sale at the OWIU convention opening Aug. 14 in Long Beach, Calif.

O'Connor, who was commissioned by the union's executive council to do the job, made a 14,000-mile tour of the oil country to talk to old-timers; checked trunks full of historical documents at the OWIU headquarters, CIO national office, and the AFL in Washington (for the part of the history when the union belonged to the AFL), and did other research at the Library of Congress.

O'Connor's book will consist of a 25,000-word general history of the OWIU, plus about 50,000 words on the history of individual locals. It will run to more than 250 pages, and will probably sell for not more than $2.50.

Organizationally Speaking

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee-CIO is now set up and will operate out of the Organizational Department's office, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. Anthony Federoff is Chairman of the Committee and Milton Murray is Secretary-Treasurer. Requests are now being received for charters and there is every indication that this new trade union, dedicated to the principles of democracy, will get a major portion of the public workers on city, county, state and federal levels. The union will serve the workers and their interests, not the interests of the Cominform.

A number of local unions of the expelled United Office and Professional Workers are requesting CIO charters, and for the time being will be taken into the CIO as local industrial unions. At a later date a new international union in this field will be established.

In the field formerly chartered to the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural union, whose officers also became followers of the Cominform, the United Packinghouse Workers, United Brewery Workers and Transport Service Workers will take over. The Packinghouse Workers will take over canning and packing; Brewery Workers will absorb the cereal workers; and the Transport Service Workers are already in the tobacco processing industry.

The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Local Unions will have an opportunity to affiliate with the United Steelworkers of America, and where a problem of jurisdiction arises between the Steelworkers and the Auto Workers, the problem will be worked out by the two organizations.

American trade unionists will not accept regimentation of the Communists or fascists, and will fight constantly to maintain and improve civil rights and freedoms.

Reg. Dir. George De Nucci, Columbus, Ohio, has been assigned to Puerto Rico to counsel with and assist our Puerto Rican brothers in every way to build a strong democratic trade union in Puerto Rico.

Perry Carpenter, President, Local No. 270, Utility Workers Union of America, reports that Local 270 won a union shop election at the Avon and Ashtabula Divisions of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., Cleveland, Ohio. The vote was: 2502 for; 336 against; 9 challenged.

Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton reports that in a representation election held at the electrical division of General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., the IUE-CIO defeated UE by a vote of 507 to 223. There were 11 no union votes.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that the United Paperworkers won a representation election at the Gay Games, Inc., Muncie, Ind., by a vote of UPW 56; no union 11. The campaign was handled by UPW-CIO Rep. George McGrew, along with Jack Reed and Pres. Leland Stiff of the Delaware County IUC.

Adolph Germer, Director of Organization, CIO Woodworkers, reports that in a representation election held at the Arkansas Oak Floor Plant, Pine Bluff, Ark., the workers voted as follows: IWA-CIO 150; no union 62.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the Oil Workers International Union-CIO Local 128, Long Beach, Calif., won representation and union shop elections at two new plants of the Rothschild Oil Co., Long Beach, Calif.

Bucks For PAC Are Knockout Drops To Lick Labor-Hating Dixiegops

Anti-Fair Deal Lobbies Spend Millions In '49

WASHINGTON'S lobbyists spent a record-breaking $7,969,710 last year—most of it designed to nudge Congress along highways and byways favored by big business and professional organizations.

Lobbyists' fees and expenditures, as registered with Congress for 1949, are up nearly $2 million from 1948 and $3 million from 1947.

The survey, made by Congressional Quarterly— a non-partisan information service—showed that the "labor lobby" spent $257,301—only about 3.2% of the total.

Big business groups—not including the powerful Natl. Association of Manufacturers which has been protesting the law—registered expenditures of $3,280,278. Professional groups spent $1,672,043; most of that figure represented the propaganda and lobbying of the American Medical Association against national health insurance.

The 11 biggest lobbying organizations spent a total of $2,965,826. Only two of them—the United World Federalists and the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons—were not representing special-profit drives.

Many of the organizations registered did not set down their total expenses but listed those amounts directly connected with legislative lobbying, Congressional Quarterly declared.

The American Medical Association led the list with $1,522,683 in its fight against the Fair Deal health insurance proposals.

THE reactionary Committee for Constitutional Government—dominated by publisher Frank Gannett of New York State—was described by Congressional Quarterly as "an active foe of New Deal and Fair Deal legislation" ever since Pres. Roosevelt tried to liberalize the Supreme Court in 1937. Its lobbying expense totaled $620,632.

Third biggest spender was the National Association of Electric Companies, with $388,883. That group has lobbied hard against all types of public power projects.

An organization which has waged a bitter fight against all forms of cooperatives—the National Tax Equity Association—reported spending $74,028 on "fringe" items alone.

The Natl. Coal Association, representing mine operators, spent $99,560; and the Southern States Industrial Council, which opposed a better wage-hour law, registered as laying out $94,873.

The real estate lobby, fighting rent control and government housing programs, laid out plenty of cash on the line. The Natl. Association of Real Estate Boards spent $138,600; the Natl. Association of Home Builders spent $71,942 for lobbying; and the Producers' Council, representing groups tied in with the home building industry, paid out $96,007.

The Tool Owners Union, Inc., an anti-labor outfit represented in Washington by former Rep. Fred Hartley (of Taft-Hartley), registered expenses of $43,906, with nearly half of that going to Hartley in the form of salary and expenses.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce reported payments of $90,045 for lobbying purposes. It was joined by the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, which spent $56,300 on lobbying matters.

CIO's lobbying report listed expenses of $42,035, which did not include salaries of legislative representatives (who register separately). The AFL spent about $74,300, and three railroad labor groups together spent about $30,000.

What Eleven Biggest Lobby Groups Spent

Here's a list of 11 biggest lobby groups and what they spent in 1949:

1. American Medical Association	$1,522,683
2. Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc.	620,632
3. Natl. Association of Electric Companies	388,883
4. United World Federalists	291,672
5. Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons	222,809
6. Association of American Railroads	194,159
7. Natl. Small Businessmen's Association	192,070
8. Natl. Milk Producers Federation	178,161
9. Natl. Association of Real Estate Boards	138,600
10. Colorado River Association	115,120
11. Natl. Association of Margarine Manufacturers	101,037
Total, 11 biggest lobby groups	$2,965,826
Total, 256 organizations reported by Congressional Quarterly	$7,969,710
Total, labor organizations	$257,301

Two Decisions Against IUE May Aid Entire Fight on Reds

TWO FAR-reaching court decisions, which may serve as precedents in cases involving other unions expelled from the CIO, were handed down last week in favor of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers-CIO.

The rulings, which were made by courts in Cleveland and Fort Wayne, Ind., were sharp rebuffs to attempts by the United Electrical Workers (independent) to tie up the funds and organization of IUE through legal maneuverings.

In Cleveland, the court declared that it was not only the right of IUE to disaffiliate from the UE but actually a duty and obligation. The court took official notice of the fact that several UE officers and international representatives have actively promoted the Communist Party and its line.

In Fort Wayne, Special Judge Robert Y. Keegan blasted UE with a permanent injunction restraining the Communist-controlled group from interfering in the affairs of IUE Local 901. The ruling found that more than $100,000 in the local's treasury belonged to the membership rather than to UE.

BOTH COURTS held that the compact between the membership and UE was based upon UE's affiliation with the CIO. Once that relationship had been broken by UE's expulsion from CIO, the compact became meaningless, according to the two judges.

Judge Keegan asserted in part that "the essential feature of the contract between Local 901 and the UE is the existence of an industrial trade union and that continues to exist despite the expulsion of the UE from the CIO, but this assumes that the local members were contracting with reference to any industrial trade union, whereas it seems apparent that it was political, financial, and numerical power and pull of the CIO that the local union wanted rather than the limited equivalents offered by the UE."

The court also found that "The overwhelming majority of those active in the local's affairs desire and intend to disaffiliate themselves from the UE cannot be seriously doubted."

This was an obvious reference to the fact that the membership of Local 901 voted to disaffiliate from UE and remain in CIO by a margin of 2036 to 117.

The Fort Wayne decision was even stronger in its repudiation of UE's attempts to fasten a restraining order on IUE Local 707 to prevent it from holding meetings and disbursing funds. The court pointed out that for many years the UE has boasted of its affiliation with CIO and the fact that this affiliation gave it additional economic strength and prestige.

The UE's relationship with CIO was an essential one to the welfare of union members, the court said, and the basic reason for Local 707 to affiliate with UE was the understanding that UE was a member of the family of CIO and would continue in that family.

IN EFFECT, the court laid the blame for UE's expulsion from the CIO squarely at the door of the UE, adding that at least one section of the UE constitution was rendered void by the expulsion. He agreed with the local's membership that continued affiliation with UE was meaningless once UE had become an "independent" union.

The Cleveland court ruled that the local's secession from UE was legal and valid as was the removal of its funds from UE control.

Chairman James B. Carey, of the IUE-CIO Administrative Committee, hailed the double-barrelled setback for UE as a major step toward ending the flood of harassing litigation with which UE has deluged local and federal courts throughout the country.

"These two court decisions," said Carey, "verify for once and for all the legality and moral correctness of IUE's severance from the politically corrupt and Kremlin-controlled UE. In addition, they expose the desperate and absurd tactics of UE in throwing its members' money down the drain on useless legal action designed to prevent the rank and file from making its own democratic determination of its bargaining agent.

"These court decisions are softening up blows. The complete knockout will come with the NLRB elections in General Motors, Westinghouse and General Electric."

Bill Too Easy On Unions?

A SPLIT among the anti-labor attorneys over how best to curb the unions made public before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee Feb. 21.

Ludwig Teller, New York lawyer and author, appeared to oppose the Robertson "anti-labor monopoly" bill.

The bill is defective, he warned, because "the anti-trust laws should be restricted to business restraints." Referring to the Robertson proposal, he said:

"The extension of anti-trust laws to labor unions and their activities cannot be the proper basis of a sound labor policy. The problems in the two fields are radically different."

To restrict unions he would add to the Taft-Hartley law provisions that would:

1. Outlaw national bargaining, including pattern bargaining on a national scale. He even urged "further study" of how to prohibit local union affiliates "from communicating with one another in furtherance of outlawed national bargaining."

2. Deprive the Natl. Labor Relations Board of the power to certify as bargaining representative an employers' association bargaining in an area wider than that of a local labor market.

3. Make unlawful "collusive bargaining" where its purpose "or effect" is to fix or regulate prices, to allocate markets, to restrict methods of production, to interfere with technological advance.

4. All actions made illegal should be subject to criminal penalties and civil damage suits.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed in Congress.	Keep writing to Senators, Representatives to force T-H repeal.
FEPC S. 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color, and provide penalties for violation.	House Dixiegops voted substitute bill without any enforcement teeth. Senate version faces filibuster.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments, and to fight filibuster.
Middle-Income Housing Bill S. 2246 HR 6618	Provides for long-term, low-interest U. S. loans to co-ops for building moderate-cost housing projects, etc.	House Banking Committee has given O.K. Senate Banking Comm. action due soon.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to give bill full support.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors benefits, etc., under social security. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Senate Finance Comm. now holding hearings. CIO to testify Feb. 27, asking further changes.	Ask Senators to try to strengthen HR 6000 over present provisions.
Federal Aid To Education S. 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. Has been stuck in House Labor Comm. for months.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to OK Senate bill.
Labor Extension Service Bill S. 110 HR 1380	Provides workers' education program in cooperation with schools, unions, Labor Dept.	Approved by Senate Labor Comm. House Labor Comm. is still studying bill.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to seek early passage.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION: Leaders and rank-and-file members of the CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers celebrate the eight-to-one victory of the IUE over the United Electrical Workers at Electrical Division plants of General Motors. This photo was snapped at IUE campaign headquarters in a Dayton, O., hotel. Secy. William Snoots, of the IUE Administrative Committee, is on the telephone receiving additional victory reports. (See story on Page 3.)

PLAN GOVERNMENT WORKERS ORGANIZATION: CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood confers on plans for CIO's new Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee, which is preparing big organizational campaign throughout the nation. At left, Anthony Federoff, chairman of the new committee; at right, Milton Murray, its secretary-treasurer. Committee takes over jurisdiction of United Public Workers, expelled from CIO is for consistently following Communist policies. (Story on Pg. 3.)

Denham Defies NLRB Curb On Power, Threatens Suit

By GERVASE N. LOVE

General Counsel Robert N. Denham of the Natl. Labor Relations Board, who'll sue a union at the drop of a greasy old work cap, announced plans last week for hauling another kind of foe into court.

The lawsuit and injunction tycoon is going to do legal battle with the board itself, he declared, to find out who, or which, can do what.

The tizzy that has been going around for some time between the board and Denham went into another round when the board gave the general counsel what amounted to a public spanking by rescinding some of the authority it said had been delegated to him in 1947. The new order curtailed his hiring and firing authority, making his personnel appointments subject to its approval, and laid down new rules for court actions on board decisions.

THE BOARD had directed Denham in 1947 that "upon direction and in behalf of the board" he should seek court enforcement of its orders and resist appeals from its orders. The revised authorization directed him to act "in full accordance with the directions of the board." The plain implication is that he hasn't been.

A couple of days after the board order, Denham announced his "refusal to submit" to its attempt to "usurp" his authority and declared he would not abide by its "attempted" revision of the rules. The board, he asserted truculently, "is trying to exercise authority it does not possess."

While the board's order on personnel affected only regional directors and officers-in-charge of sub-regional offices, Denham said it carried a presumption that the board also has the power to exert similar control over other regional office personnel, including attorneys. The Taft-Hartley Act gives the general counsel "general supervision" over regional and sub-regional employes, but does not specify that he is to appoint them.

The dispute is expected to come to a head when a regional director is named for the Memphis, Tenn., regional office. The board says it wants to approve the appointee. Denham said he will not consult the board, and "I don't know what will happen."

It will require a "test case" in court to see who's boss, Denham said.

The Brewery Worker, official organ of the CIO Brewery Workers Union, has joined the long list of those demanding that President Truman fire Denham unless he quits.

The Brewery Worker said in part:

"Denham has now become the avowed spokesman for extreme reaction. He ought to resign. He is on borrowed time. Even Taft and his colleagues now admit they made a mistake in setting up Denham's job as an independent General Counsel. The bill to amend the Taft-Hartley Law which the Republicans introduced in the last Congress would have abolished Denham's job.

"Neither Republicans nor Democrats now believe that the Board's General Counsel should have the independent powers that Denham now has under Taft-Hartley. It is now agreed on all sides that the General Counsel should be stripped of his dictatorial powers and should be subordinate to and responsible to the Board. It is merely a question of time before this is enacted into law.

"Under these circumstances most people in Denham's position would step down gracefully or at least behave themselves. But Denham, knowing that his job is slated for extinction, becomes even more reckless and irresponsible in his utterances, conducts a smear campaign against the Board members and the Board staff, and is more determined than ever to put chains and shackles on organized labor."

Sizzling Mad

Thirty-three members of the CIO Oil Workers Local 210, Hammond, Ind., feel so strongly about Robert N. Denham that they signed a letter to President Truman warning him to oust the NLRB general counsel—or else.

"Mr. President," they wrote, "if you do not take steps to remove this blot on the name of Democracy from office, we, the undersigned, employes of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. of East Chicago, Ind., voicing the opinion of our brother workers, resolve to vote straight Republican in 1950 and 1952."

Two of the signers, incidentally, live on Truman St., Hammond, Ind.

Louisiana CIO Says Firing Denham Would Serve Nation

THE LOUISIANA State CIO Council called on President Truman during its annual convention at New Orleans Feb. 25-26 to oust Robert N. Denham as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

The convention, which also condemned Dixiecrats, Dixiegops, states righters and the National Association of Manufacturers as enemies of democracy and the American way of life, adopted as its own the anti-Denham resolution approved at the recent meeting of the national CIO executive board.

"The removal of said Robert N. Denham," it added, "would prove that the Administration has at heart the best interest of the nation and set to rest the propaganda that the administration is using Taft-Hartley as a political football and has made no real effort to have it repealed."

The resolution cited Denham's anti-labor record in office, his recent speeches whipping up sentiment against unions and NLRB members who disagree with him, and the bias and prejudice he exhibited in seeking an injunction against the United Mine Workers.

A HARD-HITTING political action resolution called upon all locals to set up PAC committees and undertake registration drives, and called upon the state to change registration laws to permit enrollment at convenient places, including union halls and places of employment, upon a permanent basis.

Other resolutions covered housing, social security, minimum wages, taxes, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, organizing, state labor legislation, education, support of the Telephone Workers in their dispute with the Bell System and of the Packinghouse Workers in their fight against Wilson & Co., labor education and the union label.

The Rev. Vincent J. O'Connell, of Notre Dame Seminary, told the convention that no union member could vote for a Dixiecrat "without violating the principles of trade unionism and the policies of CIO." Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison of New Orleans urged the delegates to be proud of their union because "it has contributed to civic betterment, to welfare projects without stint and has played an important role in maintaining a stable economy in the community."

Other speakers included Martin Wagner, president of the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers; Fred C. Pieper, national CIO representative; William J. Rogers, Wage-Hour Division regional director; the Rev. Lewis J. Twomey, Loyola University, New Orleans; the Rev. A. L. Davis, president of the New Orleans Ministerial Alliance.

Antoine Songy was re-elected chairman (president) of the council; vice chairman Fritz Flebbe and treas. Paul G. Fourcade also were re-elected, and Edward Vedros was chosen secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHER PHOTOGRAPHED: A member of the CIO Newspaper Guild at Los Angeles where she has won laurels as a news camerawoman for the Daily News, Mrs. Helen Brush has invaded a new field. A soprano who has been studying voice for years, Mrs. Brush recently gave her first recital.

Progressive Party Slaps Russia—Lightly

THE PROGRESSIVE Party, balled and chained by the Commies, wrote history at its recent national convention in Chicago.

It slapped Soviet Russia, ever so gently, right on its red little wrist. Not once, but twice. (The left wrist, naturally.)

About 1200 delegates heard the demand of former Vice Pres. Henry A. Wallace, their candidate for president in 1948, that they must snip the Communist label off the party if it hopes to gain new support among the liberals. They didn't quite succeed, though they managed to loosen a couple of threads.

After a two-and-a-half hour floor fight apparently based on the feeling that Russia could do no wrong in any way at any time, the delegates adopted a foreign affairs section for its statement of policy that read:

"The Progressive Party recognizes that while the United States and the Soviet Union have both made mistakes in foreign policy, these two great countries can rise above their respective shortcomings to work together fruitfully for international peace and cooperation.

"We are not apologists for Russia, but in so saying we want it understood that our supreme objective is one world at peace, and to that end it is essential that an understanding be reached between the United States and the Soviet Union."

THE OTHER wrist-tapping was imposed over Israel. The Communists and their tools wanted a resolution casting doubt on the new nation's democracy, which is under attack by the Soviet and by American Communists. However, the so-called right wing forced passage of a statement that "hopes of true friends of Israel that the government would form a democratic republic have been realized," and that "Israel stands as an example of true democracy."

Wallace's keynote speech was concentrated almost entirely on foreign affairs. It went somewhat further in its criticism of Russia than the convention did. O. John Rogge, New York attorney, was greeted by alternating periods of dead silence as he criticized the Soviet and enthusiastic applause as he attacked the United States. One of the periods of silence came when he said:

"We shall not bend reason backward in order to attempt to justify the conduct of the Cominform countries toward Yugoslavia."

Another came when he asserted that the "bullying, threatening, coercion or unequal treatment" of a smaller nation by a large is a threat to peace "whether done by the United States, by Great Britain or by the Soviet Union."

FORMER REP. Charles M. LaFollette, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, in a statement urged that "no one should be fooled by the obvious attempts being made at the convention to whitewash the organization."

"The Wallace movement is still dominated by the same Communist party liners who have had control of it since its birth," he said.

"The Communists in the party have allowed the Progressives to say they are independent, but will not allow them to act independently. This is made clear in the party platform which condemns the Marshall Plan and other American measures to strengthen freedom against Soviet imperialism. The platform contains a milk-toast criticism of Russia, but you can be sure the Communists in the party regard this as an 'allowable deviation' to trap the unwary. This is just a renewed attempt of the Communists to form a phony united front."

Former Gov. Elmer Benson, of Minnesota, was re-elected national chairman. Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, a former CIO union expelled because of its strict adherence to the Communist party line, was replaced by Fred W. Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, as one of two co-chairmen.

Senate to Vote On Kerr Gas Gyp Bill

Another round in the battle between the people and the utility interests is due to come up in the Senate this week.

Scheduled for debate and vote is the Kerr bill, which would seriously limit authority of the Federal Power Commission to regulate rates on interstate shipments of natural gas. Foes of the bill—including the CIO and other labor and consumer groups—have warned it will take millions of dollars a year out of consumers' pocketbooks through higher rates to the already prosperous natural gas industry.

IUE-CIO In 8 to 1 Victory Over UE at GM

LAST NOV. 28 Philip Murray stood on the platform of the Broadwood Hotel, Philadelphia, and declared:

"So far as I am concerned, those boys are through. Yes, I say to you, my friends, they are through, they are through and you are going to see to it that they are through in your industry—I know you are."

Murray was referring to the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers when he spoke those words to the organizational convention of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, which had been chartered after the CIO expelled the old UE.

Last week, Murray's prophecy was coming through—in a big way. IUE-CIO swamped UE in NLRB elections in the five General Motors electrical division plants. The margin was more than eight to one.

Commented Murray: "This election proves—if proof were needed—that the Congress of Industrial Organizations reflected the will of the people when it expelled the UE last fall because it follows Communist policies rather than the wishes of its members.

"I wish to express particular congratulations to James B. Carey, administrative chairman of the IUE-CIO; to William Snoots, secretary of the IUE-CIO; and to Robert Elsner, E. J. Kraft, James Sayer, Frank Murray and Harold Merrill, presidents of the Five General Motors Electrical locals.

"I am sure that all of the family of CIO joins with me in hailing this great victory. I am positive that this Labor Board vote will lead IUE-CIO to more victories, both in representation elections and across the bargaining table.

"I congratulate the General Motors workers on their sound and meritorious electoral decision in favor of democratic, free trade unionism."

CAREY DECLARED the victory is more "than simply the beginning of the end of Communist control over the half-million men and women in the electrical, radio and machine industry."

"Wiping UE out of the first of the three big chains by a count of better than eight to one," he explained, "means that we have won more than one-third of the battle. We know that the workers in Westinghouse and General Electric are no more Communistic than those in GM and that they will repudiate Kremlin dictation over their economic lives as thoroughly as did the GM employes."

Carey pointed out that numerous congressional committees and the Atomic Energy Commission have at various times branded UE as Communist-dominated.

"For the past 10 years," he said, "UE has never deviated from the Communist Party line or offered a word of criticism of Soviet Russia's foreign or domestic policies.

"On the contrary, with every twist and somersault of the Communist line UE has twisted and somersaulted as though it were a shadow of the Communist Party.

"Because of the Communist Party's capture of UE, workers in our industry have been deprived of militant trade union representation. As a result their wage scales and contract benefits have fallen below the level of other major industries.

"UE's leaders have been too preoccupied with supporting a score or more of Communist fronts, the Wallace Third Party and other fantasies to win pension plans and pay increases such as have been achieved by the Steelworkers, Auto Workers and IUE. After 10 years UE hasn't even won a union shop in any of the major chains."

CAREY ALSO pointed out that the IUE-CIO and the United Auto Workers-CIO consummated an agreement—the first between electrical and auto workers—which calls for joint consultation on contract demands in GM and provides that neither union will sign a new contract without the sanction of the other.

The IUE won another major victory last week at the Wagner Electric plant in St. Louis, Mo. It defeated UE and the AFL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers among production and maintenance employes, and also won over UE among clerical workers.

Last fall the same local voted two to one for the leftists in district elections.

Tally By Locals

The tally by locals in the big IUE-CIO victory in the Electrical Division of General Motors was as follows:

Local	Division	City	Vote			
801	Frigidaire	Dayton, O.	IUE	10,860	UE	1,416
755	Delco	Dayton, O.	IUE	5,098	UE	762
717	Packard	Warren, O.	IUE	3,273	UE	215
509	Delco	Rochester, N. Y.	IUE	1,639	UE	135
416	Delco Remy	New Brunswick, N. C.	IUE	297	UE	0

CIO Hits 'Discredited Thinking' in Robertson Bill

THEY claim they just want to regulate "labor monopolies." • What they really have in mind is to regulate every labor union, so it will be useless to workers for purposes of effective collective bargaining.

Old-time foes of unionism are using a Senate bill (S. 2912) to sound the drums against labor's bargaining practices. The bill, sponsored by conservative Sen. Robertson (D., Va.) is now the subject of hearings before a Senate Judiciary Committee in Washington.

But last week the Senators were warned that passage of the bill—designed to make labor subject to the anti-trust laws—"would create consequences truly disastrous not only to the American labor movement but also to the American economy as a whole."

Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel, charged that supporters of the Robertson bill want to break up the organizations through which labor "can come near equality in bargaining power to the giant corporations."

Behind the Robertson bill, Goldberg charged, stands the "outmoded and discredited economic thinking of half a century ago. This thinking regarded the labor of human beings as a commodity and therefore subject to the laws governing restraint of trade in commodities. . . .

"WHEN WE are dealing with labor, however, we are dealing with human beings—not with corporations and aggregations of business.

"The difference between the two is profound. Any so-called economic analysis which ignores that difference leads to false results."

If the law were to adopt the "erroneous theory" that human labor is simply a commodity, Goldberg warned, "any labor union or organization" would constitute a "restraint of trade" and the law would have to condemn all unions.

WHILE S. 2912 does not go that far, Goldberg said, it does seek to illegalize what it calls "unreasonable" restraints of trade.

"The difficulty with this kind of solution of a problem by definition is that it does not legislate. This bill does not tell us what trade unions or what trade union practices are 'bad' or 'unreasonable' and what trade unions or what trade union practices are 'good' and therefore 'reasonable.'

"It sets no guide. It has no standards. It contains no definitions. The whole matter is thrown into the laps of the courts, who are then, presumably, to look at each union and at each strike to determine whether it is 'reasonable or unreasonable.'

"And if the court finds that it is unreasonable, not only can the strike be enjoined and the men presumably ordered to go back to work, but the union and its members can be fined, and can be thrown into prison for having conducted an 'unreasonable' strike.

"This is not legislation. This is an abdication of the legislative functions."

Goldberg then charged that the issue, raised by supporters of the bill, of competition against 'monopoly' in labor unions is a "false one."

"Do the denouncers of labor monopoly really want to establish competition between laborers and destroy any organization of workers? . . . I hope there is nobody on this comitte who wants to set one coal miner against another in a cut-throat struggle to bring down the price of labor."

A CAREFUL study of the industries where there has been national or regional bargaining shows that such bargaining has "no tendency whatever toward increasing monopolistic, non-competitive price policies," he said.

". . . Does nationwide collective bargaining or national unionism give too much power to labor? I think the answer to that question, as a general question, is unqualifiedly NO. There is no evidence that in any major industry the financial strength or the bargaining power of a union is larger than the financial strength or the bargaining power of the employers. . . .

"CAN YOU compare the United Steelworkers of America, with assets of approximately $9 million, with a single corporation like the United States Steel Corp., with assets of two and a half billion dollars, and say that the union has overwhelming power? Of course not.

"Does this committee really think that it is necessary to break up the Steelworkers union into fragments so that the steel corporation will not be overpowered by the union in negotiations? Of course not."

CIO Sets Up Government Employees Organizing Unit

CIO SET OUT last week to build a strong and effective union of government workers.

Following expulsion of the small United Public Workers on grounds of Communist domination, CIO Pres. Philip Murray announced the new set-up—the Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee—CIO.

Its chairman is Anthony J. Federoff, for many years CIO regional director in Pittsburgh and a veteran of several union organizing campaigns.

And Federoff made it clear, at a press conference in Washington, just where the new organization will stand:

"This is going to be a CIO-policy union," he said.

"It will conform itself to American trade union standards.

"No foreign ideologies will be condoned. This is going to be an American trade union movement composed of government and civic employes."

Federoff will direct the new committee in close cooperation with CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood. Its headquarters will be in the CIO building at 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., in Washington.

IN ANNOUNCING the new organizing committee, Haywood made public a letter from Pres. Murray which authorized, at some future date, the calling of a convention to establish a new national union.

Meanwhile the Organizing Committee is directed to enroll employes of "federal, state, county, municipal and related governmental agencies."

The GCEOC, Pres. Murray said, will "undertake to represent and defend the interests of these employes in the realm of collective bargaining and legislative matters, in such manner as to afford them the protection and improvement to which they are entitled."

Milton Murray, former head of the Newspaper Guild and more recently a member of Vice-Pres. Haywood's organizing staff, is secretary-treasurer of the new government workers committee.

He predicted that the new organization will move fast to provide a home for members of the Public Workers who wish to remain in the CIO; for groups which left the Public Workers and moved temporarily into other CIO national unions; and for the great mass of government workers who have long sought democratic CIO unionism.

"We're not going to sit around passing resolutions," Secy-Treas. Murray said. "This union is going to work, and work hard, to organize and to bring protection to government workers throughout the country.

"There's a tremendous job to be done. The United Public Workers never did that job because it was more interested in passing Communist-line resolutions. What we're interested in is organizing and in collective bargaining."

THE ORGANIZING committee, as originally set up, is composed of six CIO officials and six representatives of government workers. But as the new union grows, additional spokesmen of the government employes will be added to the committee, Haywood said. Eventually, it will become a self-governing CIO union.

Federoff and Milton Murray told reporters that at least 12,000 members will serve as a nucleus for the organization. Some of these are in the Government Workers Union in Washington; in a temporary local of the Utility Workers in New York; and in various locals of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

Other groups are coming into the new CIO organizing committee from the fast-vanishing ranks of the United Public Workers.

Several locals of guards in federal penitentiaries, and city and county groups in Minnesota, Michigan, West Virginia and Wisconsin will soon be affiliated with the Organizing Committee.

The Public Workers—expelled by the CIO because of Communist domination at the mid-February Executive Board meeting—is in the "process of disintegrating," Haywood said.

The CIO vice president predicted a big swing away from the Public Workers in the Canal Zone, where several thousand eligible members are employed. Many spokesmen for this group have already contacted the CIO and asked for aid, Haywood said.

Committee Members

HERE ARE members of the new Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee set up by the CIO:

Anthony J. Federoff, chairman.

Milton Murray, secretary-treasurer.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president.

David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer, United Steelworkers.

Joseph Fisher, president, Utility Workers.

Bernard Levinson, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

Harry Leet, Washington, D. C.

Patrick J. Brady, New York City.

John Evans, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William J. Ryan, Trenton N. J.

John Campbell, Atlanta, Ga.

John Easton, president, West Virginia CIO.

CIO's 'Swing To Right' A Myth

Commies Lie When They Say Organization Is Embracing Reaction—Position Is Still Left of Center

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE PURPOSE of this column is to help explode the myth that the CIO has taken a "definite swing to the right."

The myth was created in the heat of battle and confusion surrounding the CIO's campaign to clean up or get rid of its Communist-dominated unions.

The Commies, naturally, have been doing everything possible to convey the idea that the CIO is not only swinging toward conservatism but is affectionately embracing reaction.

And editorial writers who would like to see the CIO display less militancy have let their enthusiasm run away with itself in writing about the "swing to the right."

The swing has been against Communists but not toward reaction.

THE ONLY noticeable change in CIO policy during recent years has been its abandonment of its tolerance of the Commies.

This came about simply because the Reds tried to use the CIO to carry out the dictates of the Russian government—dictates aimed at the destruction of the U. S.

And that didn't represent a swing to the right—because in many respects the Commies are as reactionary as the Chicago Tribune.

Let's look at the record in an effort to see the direction in which the CIO has been traveling.

The organization was a strong supporter of President Roosevelt and his New Deal program. (The Commies were both for and against FDR, depending on the party line at the time.)

The CIO has strongly supported the Fair Deal program of President Truman, which in a number of instances is more to the "left" than the New Deal.

DURING THE past year the Steelworkers and other CIO unions made a major contribution to the battle for improved social security.

Right now the organization is throwing increasing energy into a political action campaign designed to elect a more liberal Congress in 1950.

There has been no weakening of CIO's determination to get rid of the obnoxious Taft-Hartley Act.

The campaign of the CIO for improved civil rights has been stepped up.

One of the organization's major drives has been aimed at elimination of the housing "pinch" through low-income and middle-income housing and continuation of rent control.

The battle against increasing monopoly control on the part of Big Business has been continued.

And employers who have met with CIO negotiating committees have learned that the militancy which the Commies would falsely claim for their own is far from dead.

IF THE Communists represent the "left," then the CIO has swung to the "right" in foreign affairs.

But it's a curious "right." The CIO has followed a policy designed to bring economic recovery to the peoples of the world and to make possible the establishment of real democracy in every country.

It has bucked the totalitarian conquests of the Russians, the idea that people must submit to the police state and Commie efforts to make trade unions subservient to the state.

It has supported the European Recovery Program and President Truman's plans for providing technical assistance and other aid to "backward" nations.

The CIO has fought against recognition of Spain and against the growing power of rightist dictatorships below the Rio Grande.

TO PUT IT bluntly, talk of our "swing to the right" is just so much "hogwash!" Some of the useless trimmings that once were associated with the left are now missing.

The political picket line isn't employed by the organization. And responsible CIO leaders don't stage phony riots and employ violence in an effort to demonstrate that the poor proletariat is being trampled by the capitalists.

Sure, the CIO is more mature than it used to be. It has learned that making a lot of nasty noise doesn't mean getting an important job done.

But it hasn't swung to the right—not really. Its position is still left of center, but not to the extreme left.

And that's a good place for a labor organization to be.

Write Right Now!

There are many ways of killing a cat, and the real estate lobby—and its friends in Congress—are trying all of them.

Ever since the end of the war, rent control has had to run the gauntlet of crippling amendments, appropriation cuts, decontrol measures and sometimes half-hearted administration of the law itself.

It's clear that 1950 is going to be no exception to the rule.

The present rent control law, weak as it is, is due to expire June 30. Some of the real estate lobby's friends want to make certain there'll be nothing left to renew when the present law runs out.

That's about the only explanation of the action of the Senate Appropriations Committee in recommending a cut-off of all rent control operating funds.

Last year the rent control agency was given about $10 million less than needed. Congress told the agency to come back for more when the funds ran out.

The funds ran out; the agency came back—with a request for $3,600,000 to keep it going until June 30.

The Senate Appropriations Committee offered a measly handout—just enough to pay the terminal leave of its staff.

If the Senate accepts such nonsense from its Appropriations Committee, rent control will be dead. And just as certainly, rents will spiral upward for millions of families.

The Senate—and the House—had better hear quickly from the people on this all-important issue. A 3-cent stamp today may save you a $10 or $20 rent increase tomorrow.

Write—now—and tell your Senators and Congressmen you want rent control kept on the books—with sufficient funds to enforce the law.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Freedom Fighter vs. Brotherhood

BROTHERHOOD Week in Knoxville, Tenn., almost went sour.

Responsible was the so-called "Fighters for Freedom," an offshoot of the Committee for Constitutional Government, the outlet for the particular brand of extreme right-wing reaction sponsored by Frank Gannett, millionaire publisher with a chain of newspapers in the North.

The souring process resulted from right-wing thunder hurled Jove-like at Dr. Leon M. Birkhead, director of Friends of Democracy, who as Brotherhood Week speaker was scheduled to address the community-wide Round Table and the Kiwanis Club, and to talk in a city high school.

The FFF opened its attack by trying to pin a Communist label on Dr. Birkhead, a Unitarian clergyman who formerly was a Baptist minister, and is the author of several religious books.

DR. BIRKHEAD is one of the most effective enemies the Communists have in the United States, it is generally agreed. Few people know more of their activities than he, and fewer still have the documentary evidence he has compiled detailing their activities.

But he is just as vigorous and effective a foe of insanity on the right as of insanity on the left, and for that reason the FFF, as befitting a child of the Committee for Constitutional Government, used all sorts of pressure to keep him from speaking. In the forefront was J. F. Brownlow, local FFF leader. His letter to the Knoxville Journal, attacking Dr. Birkhead as a Communist sympathizer, was used as the basis for a Page 1 story.

Dr. Birkhead was flayed not only as a Communist or party liner, but as an enemy of religion, preachers and theological seminaries, and by innuendo was branded an atheist.

The Knoxville News-Sentinel, a Scripps-Howard paper, called upon Fred Woltman, a Scripps-Howard writer who in 1947 won the Pulitzer Prize for "reporting and exposing" Communism, for a report on Dr. Birkhead.

Woltman wrote a story the News-Sentinel printed in which he called "ridiculous" efforts to smear Dr. Birkhead as a Communist, fellow-traveler or sympathizer, "or even suggest it." He told how the Communists hate him as well as the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the sponsor of Brotherhood Week.

But the damage had been done. His speeches before the Kiwanis Club and in the city schools were cancelled by the timorous local sponsors. The Baptist Pastors' Conference effectively demanded that all city schools be closed to him.

The Round Table Conference, bolstered by a handful of local liberals, stood firm and heard him. His address was well received.

NLRB Examiner Upholds Guild

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ordered the Denver Post to stop questioning its editorial employes about their membership in the CIO Denver Newspaper Guild and to quit its interference in the local's affairs.

He also found that Publisher Palmer Hoyt demoted Oscar Liden, a staff member since 1929, because of union activities, and recommended that Liden be restored to his former job with compensation for lost pay.

The examiner found that the Post "was represented on both sides of the bargaining table" because James Ashe, a Guild member who confessed serving as a management spy, was a member of a committee that negotiated a contract, urged policies favorable to management at union meetings and succeeded in averting a strike in February, 1948.

Services Bias Hit

A move to prohibit discrimination or segregation against Negroes in uniform was made recently by Rep. Dollinger (D. N. Y.) before the House Armed Services Committee considering President Truman's request for a three-year extension of the draft law beyond its June 25 expiration date.

Dollinger proposed an amendment "to safeguard potential Negro draftees from segregation and discrimination in the armed forces, and from Jim Crow abuses in public facilities and in interstate travel."

"That's the landlord collecting rents."

He Did The Job Without Aid

THIS IS A STORY that has no startling beginning and no smashing climax—the story of a man and a union.

Its hero, although he would never regard himself as one, is a fellow who moved from the Mid-West to a Southern state a number of years ago and got a job in an industrial plant.

He didn't like the way he and his fellow workers were treated by their employer and decided to do something about it.

What followed demonstrated that a man with perserverance can overcome great odds.

THE INDUSTRIAL plant was located in a "company" town—a town whose public officials, police force, schools, etc., were completely dominated by the plant owners and managers.

It employed more than 4000 production workers, almost all of whom had come from the surrounding territory.

So, in a way, it was a "giant" which our hero—whom we shall call Joe—decided to tackle.

He was ill equipped for the battle and knew it. He was young, inexperienced and from another part of the country. And he knew almost nothing about trade unions.

But he decided that what he and his fellow workers needed was a union.

He started out to establish one.

JOE BEGAN talking unionism, and some of his friends thought he had lost his mind. They knew he wouldn't be around long—that he would surely get fired.

Time passed and Joe was still on the payroll. He was still talking unionism. He made converts of some of his friends.

Finally Joe decided it was time to hold a meeting, and he attempted to rent a local hall. It belonged to the company and the company said "no."

Joe then used his own money to rent a small office which he intended to use as headquarters for the union. Only a few people were brave enough to enter it.

JOE SAVED his money and bought a mimeograph machine and a typewriter. He knew nothing about the operation of the former and little about the latter.

Within a short time, however, he had cut a stencil and turned out his first mimeographed leaflets. These he distributed at the plant gates—without any assistance.

Still Joe didn't get fired. By this time he had become a symbol of fearlessness—of progress—to the men in the plant and the management obviously figured his discharge would make a martyr of him.

Joe kept right on plugging — month after month. A year passed. Then two years.

Joe became somewhat expert at stencil cutting and leaflet designing. He became an "expert" on trade unionism.

He was no longer regarded as a crackpot but as a real leader.

WELL, THAT'S about all there is to the story except the fact that Joe finally established and won recognition for an independent union.

He became the union's president and later directed a campaign which resulted in the group affiliating with one of the larger CIO unions.

Joe is still in the South—working as an organizer for a union which constantly battles against the problems created by "company" towns.

They still talk about Joe in his old local union—and his photograph hangs on the wall of union headquarters. **A.L.S.**

Off To The Wild Blue Yonder?

Law Proposed To Stop Smearing By Congressmen

A RAY OF HOPE for Americans who have been smeared and attacked by members of Congress cloaked in their official immunity is held out in a plan proposed by Richard H. Paul and Philip Mandel, New York attorneys.

In an article in the New Republic, they suggest that Congress pass a law permitting those who feel they have been defamed to sue the government—not the congressmen themselves—under the already existing libel laws.

In addition to official vindication and financial balm for victims of congressional hysteria, the authors feel that in the long run Senators and Representatives would go off half-cocked less often if their plan were to be adopted.

The doctrine of legislative immunity is basically a sound one, they hold. Originally it was promulgated to protect the legislatures from the crown in the time of King Charles I of England, to assure them safety and free speech. The comparable provision in the U. S. Constitution is directly traceable to the English legislation, they write, and "rests on the reasonable assumption that legislators are most effective when unhampered by fears of monetary loss and by the demands of defending litigations arising out of their expressions of opinion. . . . It a democracy, legislators must have the right to speak freely and without fear."

But, they concede, some members of Congress abuse this privilege, and "congressional defamation" has become magnified by modern conditions.

"It is therefore important to recognize that the necessity for the Congressman to be immune does not require that the citizen be forced to suffer without remedy," they write. "The government can pay the price."

The Paul-Mandel proposal would not require that a congressman appear in court when anything he said resulted in a libel suit, and hence he would not be distracted from his legislative duties. They "assume" that the office of any congressman thus involved would cooperate with the Department of Justice by supplying evidence in support of what he had said.

"A congressman would, of course, be embarrassed when 12 good and true men found he had stated untruths," they say. "But we must assume that a responsible congressman would prefer to take this risk. The embarrassment of being proved wrong might supply the restraint now lacking.

"The proposed act cannot be regarded as a cure-all. . . . Yet the remedy of litigation is the best that society has devised in its long history, and it should be utilized to relieve the present helplessness of persons who have been defamed by congressmen. The number of such victims is not too small for concern.

"Moreover, the proposed act would have a significance broader than the remedy it would afford the persons defamed. It could be used to expose congressional smearers; but more important, it would deter them.

"By passing the act here advocated, Congress would show its insistence, against the present drift of events, upon the fullest possible protection of the citizen, in his relationships with government, and upon the fullest possible protection of his right to think and speak independently. The enactment of such a law might encourage our wisest voices to make themselves heard upon the issues which lie like land mines in the road ahead."

Murray Honored By AVC Planners

Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO was made an honorary member of the American Veterans Committee (AVC) by the organization's national planning committee at a meeting in Washington Feb. 26.

"Philip Murray realizes clearly that the interests of veterans and of labor are substantially the same," said Michael Straight, AVC national chairman. "We will always be grateful to him for his vigorous support of AVC, but even more we wish, through this honorary membership, to show our admiration for the fight he and the CIO are making in the cause of security for all citizens, civil rights and world peace. Philip Murray is one of the great champions of democracy."

Honorary membership in the AVC is something seldom bestowed. The only others are Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, of Chicago; Dr. Ralph Bunche, former United Nations representative in Palestine, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The AVC planning committee also endorsed the union label campaign of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing members and urged members to demand the label on their purchases.

SEN. FRANCIS MYERS confers in his picture-lined office with a group of CIO Textile Workers from his home state, Pennsylvania. They came to Washington to attend one of the series of legislative institutes conducted by their union. The blonde he is smiling at is Nathalie Panek, on the PAC staff in Philadelphia. Some of the textile workers shown here are employed in plants of the giant American Viscose Co. at Meadville and Marcus Hook; others work in smaller textile, carpet and rug, dye and print shops throughout the state. Visiting Congressmen was an important part of the institute.

SUPPERS at the institute usually star Segal of the TWUA Education Dept., w program, leads the singing of "Mammy Union Shop." At his left is Mrs. Maggie valuable aide in running the institutes; sion, ECA, and Pres. Willard Towns Service Employes. TWUA's song-book

From South, East, Midwest, New England, They Came To Learn About Government

Oh the mill was made out of marble,
The machines were made out of gold.
Nobody ever got tired
And nobody ever got old.
(From a Textile Workers' Song)

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

IT WAS JUST an ordinary hotel dining room but nice, with snow-white table cloths and flowers. In the center of the long main table sat two senators. On both sides of them and around the other tables joining the main table at right angles were 30 or so men and a woman or two.

The senators were Herbert Lehman of New York and Brien McMahon of Connecticut. Surrounding them were textile workers, mostly from the senators' home states, members of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America.

(They say it's hard for women textile workers to get away from home, for they have household duties which tie them down.)

Scattered here and there were also a few union officials and guests, some of them scheduled to speak.

Ben Segal of the TWUA's Education Dept., who was in charge of the program, arose and gazed thoughtfully around for a moment, the light from the chandelier sparkling on his glasses. Then he grinned shyly and introduced Sen. McMahon as the first dinner speaker.

Sen. McMahon had another engagement and had to hurry off after speaking. One of the pictures on this page shows him as he warmly greeted the textile workers from Connecticut and elsewhere, while Sen. Lehman, who spoke later, looked on.

A VERY SPECIAL occasion, this, and yet only one of a whole series of such suppers at which the textile workers had as their guests, a long list of senators, representatives, officials of various government agencies, union leaders, and other authorities on important issues of the day.

The suppers were simple affairs really—no drinks, no expensive food, but plenty of talk. And a lot of singing, sometimes with Joe Glazer of the TWUA Education Dept., strumming his guitar. The song, the chorus of which is quoted above, was a favorite. It has almost endless lively verses, with new ones added on whenever somebody has a bright idea for one.

'Remember '46'

One of the faithful standbys at the Textile Workers' Legislative Institutes was Rep. Cleveland Bailey (D., W. Va.) who could be depended upon to show up for a speech not only when West Virginians with potential votes were present, but on almost any occasion.

When the final supper of the Institute was held he was there, leaning back in his chair, sucking patiently on his pipe as he awaited his turn to speak. A half dozen other speakers preceded him, but when he was announced, Rep. Bailey's vigor seemed undiminished, despite the long wait.

"Are you aware that at the end of the last war, the skids were greased to do the same job on the labor unions that was done after World War II?" asked Rep. Bailey belligerently. "In 1946 you went to sleep at the switch. Now you've got some unfinished business to do." The Congressman warned the workers that they were still short a number of votes in the House and the Senate to repeal the Taft-Hartley law.

SIX OF THESE regional institutes were held, each lasting from a Sunday evening through Wednesday evening. The first two were held the second part of January, the remainder in February. The final one ended last week.

Nearly 200 textile workers, their numbers divided about evenly between the six groups, attended the institutes. The union members who came represented locals in a number of the nation's largest rayon, cotton and woolen mills, as well as dozens of smaller plants, including dye and print shops, carpet and rug factories and various textile mills employing anywhere from 20 to several hundred or more workers.

In the first group were Textile Workers from mills in Alabama and Virginia. The second group came from North and South Carolina; the third from Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York; the fourth from Pennsylvania and New Jersey; the fifth from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts; and the sixth from Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

These are a lot of states, and yet a surprising number of senators and representatives from a good part of them and also some additional states, came to supper as guests of the CIO Textile Workers or spoke to them at various meetings and conferences.

Not all of them had perfect voting records from the CIO's viewpoint, but a number of them did, and all had good or excellent records on the whole in support of progressive legislation. It was a tribute to the CIO's legislative activities that these busy men gave so generously of their time to cooperate with the textile workers' institute.

Here's the list, grouped by states represented in the six textile institutes, although one or two may have been inadvertently missed, as there were necessarily some shifts and last minute changes: (All Democrats unless otherwise designated.)

1. Alabama: Senators John Sparkman and Lister Hill and Rep. John Jones; Tennessee: Sen. Estes Kefauver.
2. North Carolina: Sen. Frank Graham, Rep. Charles Deane and Rep. Harold Cooley; South Carolina: Sen. Olin D. Johnston, Sen. Burnet Maybank and Rep. Hugo Sims.
3. Pennsylvania: Sen. Francis Myers, Rep. Harry Davenport, Rep. Francis Walter; New Jersey: Rep. Charles Howell, Rep. Gordon Canfield (Republican).
4. Connecticut: Sen. Brien McMahon, Rep. Chase Going Woodhouse; New York: Sen. Herbert Lehman, Rep. F. D. Roosevelt, Jr., Rep. Emanuel Celler, Rep. Jacob K. Javits (Republican); Rhode Island: Sen. Theodore Green, Rep. John Fogarty.
5. Massachusetts: Rep. Foster Furcolo; Vermont: Sen. George Aiken (Republican).
6. West Virginia: Sen. Matthew M. Neely, Rep. Cleveland Bailey, Rep. Harley O. Staggers and Rep. M. G. Burnside.

In addition to these senators and representatives from the main textile states, a number from other states also helped in making the Textile Workers institutes a success. They included Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Minn.; Sen. Paul Douglas and Rep. Sidney Yates, Ill.; Rep. Richard Bolling, Mo.; Rep. Ray Madden, Ind.; Rep. Carl Perkins, Ky.; Helen Gahagan Douglas, Calif., and Rep. Hugh Mitchell, Wash.

But it wasn't only from the lips of congressmen and senators that the textile unionists had a chance to hear discussions of important legislative issues. Heads o various government agencies and their as sistants also took time and pains to aid the institutes by speaking at supper and othe meetings and by offering the resources o their departments.

Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin and Asst Secy. John Gibson met with each group stood patiently many times to have the pictures taken, gave many talks and an swered questions galore. Asst. Secys. Phi Kaiser and William Batt Jr., and othe Labor Dept. officials also addressed variou groups.

SPEAKERS from other government agen cies included Federal Security Adminis trator Oscar Ewing; Wilbur Cohen, Socia Security Board; Asst. Secy. of Interior G Girard Davidson; Under Secy. of Agricultur Al Loveland; Ted Silvey, labor division, ECA and many others.

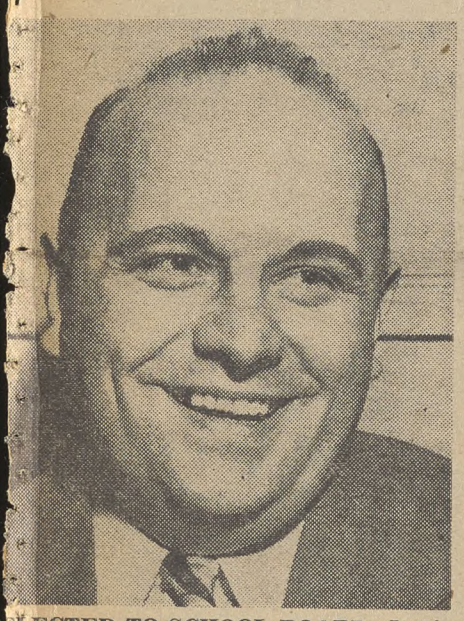
Staff members of various congressiona committees and assistants to friendly sen ators and representatives, and a number o

ELECTED AS A SELECTMAN: Clarence E. Pollard, Stonington, Conn., president of his local and its PAC chairman, was elected in October, 1949, to a two-year term as selectman. He is a weaver at the American Velvet Co.; his duties as town selectman take only part of his time. Stonington (population about 14,000) has three selectmen. These officials have charge of the town's finances.

with singing. Ben
s in charge of the
ttle Baby Loves a
rpelman, Ben's in-
Silvey, labor divi-
of the Transport
smash hit.

TWO SENATORS meet at Textile Workers' supper: Sen. Brien McMahon of Connecticut (speaking) and Sen. Herbert Lehman of New York (seated next to Sen. McMahon) at the speakers' table during the institute for Textile Workers from the two Senators' home states and Rhode Island. Julius Edelstein, administrative assistant to Sen. Lehman, is the other man pictured. Both Senators were vigorously applauded.

TEXTILE WORKERS from West Virginia talk with Sen. Matthew Neely (third from right) at one of the series of suppers given in connection with the institutes held in Washington recently. Rep. Harley O. Staggers, also of West Virginia, another supper guest, is shown at extreme left. Bill Hager, on Neely's right, is president of the TWUA Local at the big American Viscose plant in Nitro, W. Va. Rep. Cleveland Bailey (D., W. Va.) not shown, was also at this supper.



ELECTED TO SCHOOL BOARD: Louis
apitulik, North Grosvenordale, Conn.,
orks in the sloshing department of a
tton mill—where the yarn is prepared
efore it goes to the loom. An active
PAC and union member, Louis beat the
ill boss in an election to fill the unex-
ired term of a school board member
ho died. Another TWUA member,
eonard Hamil, is also on the board.

atl. CIO staff members, also gave talks on
ecial subjects.

Jack Barbash, staff member of the Senate
bor and Public Welfare Committee, ex-
lained the national budget, and William
eidy, consultant for the same committee,
ussed health legislation. Milton Stew-
secretary to Rep. Roosevelt, conducted
ssion on the Federal Aid to Education

Y BOWLES, staff member, Senate Bank-
ing Committee, described Textron's so-
ied charitable trusts. (This story, of par-
lar interest to the New England textile
rkers, made national headlines in 1948
ter TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve called atten-
on to the threatened closing of the Tex-
on plant in Nashua, N. H., and Sen. Charles
bey (R., N. H.) held extensive hearings
hich showed how Textron's president,
yal Little, was manipulating "educational
ndations" to provide investment funds.)

A feature of all institutes was a talk on
opening Sunday night by Max Kampel-
, legislative counsel to Sen. Humphrey,
on "How a Bill Goes Through Congress." This was followed by a session with TWUA Legislative Rep. John Edelman on issues before Congress today.

Bill Lavelle, asst. legislative director for the CIO, and Paul Sifton, Auto Workers legislative representative, each discussed current legislative issues at one of the Sunday night sessions.

The list of CIO officials who were called upon to speak at the TWUA institutes was naturally extensive.

The textile students also had a chance to meet some of their union's leading officials, who dropped in whenever they were in town for a day or two. There was Pres. Emil Rieve, Exec. Vice Pres. George Baldanzi, Education Dir. Larry Rogin (whose department was running the legislative institutes) and Research Dir. Al Barkan, among others.

And still the rich "resources" of the institutes were not exhausted. A number of authorities on matters of current interest to workers from outside organizations also came to speak before the groups: Robert Nathan, labor economist; Dewey Anderson, Public Affairs Committee; Mrs. Leon Keyserling and Fred Robbins, Committee for the Nation's Health; Chairman Joseph Rauh and Exec. Secy. James Loeb, Americans for Democratic Action; Angus MacDonald, Farmers Union; Leland Olds, exec. secy., Water Resources Planning Commission; Ella Roller, women's division, Democratic National Committee.

IT TAKES a lot of planning, rushing helter skelter, telephoning and last-minute changes to line up the big array of speakers and discussion leaders needed for the fast-moving, intensive course given at this legislative institute.

Maybe you think the textile workers were fed up with so much talk, but they really weren't. They ate it up and asked for more whenever they had a chance during question periods. They didn't have enough time to get all the answers to the local and national problems that came up—there was so much ground to cover, so much to see and learn, so much to cram into three days. But they loved it.

Now when they go to their union meetings, take part in PAC activity, talk over issues with their friends, families, and neighbors, they hope to remember some of the things they heard and observed during the intensive, tiring and exciting days in Washington.

And they know more about why the Taft-Hartley law is still on the books. To get rid of it will take a lot of hard work started long before election time to elect more liberals to Congress. Any one of them you might have talked to agreed about that.

John Brown Worked For 32c An Hour in '32; Now, For $1.38

THE DELEGATES to the Textile Workers Legislative Institutes were so busy rushing to see their congressmen, attending committee hearings, listening to talks and discussions that it was hard to stop the flight of one long enough to ask him about his job, his union work and his town. But a few were grabbed by the coat-tail long enough to tell something about themselves.

One was F. A. Michaels, secretary of the CIO Council in Huntsville, Ala., who has been with the union since 1934. He runs a thread twister at the Lincoln Mills, which makes duck cloth. It employs about 1200 workers and is owned by a Boston concern. Michaels was born about 180 miles from Huntsville and has lived in the area all his life, working in the mills since 1918.

John R. Brown works at the American Viscose plant in Roanoke, Va., as a brakeman in the shipping yard, where the products are shipped by truck and rail. He said about 225 of the 2300 workers employed in shipping were like himself, Negroes, all good union members.

In 1932, Brown recalled, he made 32c an hour and received only straight time for overtime work. Now he makes $1.38 an hour. The pride of Brown's life is his four children, the youngest 20, the oldest 26. Two of his daughters are teachers, and a son is now studying at the Univ. of Chicago for his Master's degree.

George Raymond said he worked in the research laboratory at the American Viscose plant in Marcus Hook, Pa. He is a shop steward and president of the Chester branch of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

AMONG THE New Englanders were John Ross and Delia Chapulis who work at American Woolen mills in Lawrence, Mass.

Gabrielle Gagnon, also in this group, has worked for 17 years at the Textron's plant in Nashua. Only about 1700 workers are left now where 3500 used to work. Gerard Boisclair also used to work at the Textron plant, but was laid off and now works at the Nashua Textile Co.,

IN THE sixth and final institute group was Fred W. Ayers, who has one of the most distinctive backgrounds of all the textile union's delegates to the institutes.

A weaver at Louisville (Ky.) Textiles, Inc., Ayres is studying for the ministry. He is in his senior year at the Southern Baptist Seminary and hopes to get his Master's Degree in May. He already has an A. B. from Furman College.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA Textile Workers grin for the cameraman as they have their picture taken with Sen. Frank Graham (center row, fifth from left), a friend of labor long before he was elected Senator from North Carolina. J. D. Greene, Jr., (front row, fourth from left) a weaver at the J. D. Julliard Co., was elected mayor of the mill town of Brookford, N. C., last November.

Not His First Bo

Senator McCarthy's 'Red Plot' Proves Flop

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

A ROOTIN'-TOOTIN', headline-hunting campaign by fast-talking Sen. Joe McCarthy (R., Wis.) ran into trouble last week. It bumped into some facts and was nearly demolished.

McCarthy—a consistent supporter of the Taft-Hartley Act—picked up some old files, glanced through them, and came up with the assertion that there are 81 Communists in key positions in the State Department.

He made one speech on the subject at Reno, Nevada, and then moved in for the big show at the U. S. Capital in Washington. Munching sandwiches to keep him going, the Wisconsin Senator spent six hours reading through his 81 "cases." He used no names, built up the mystery angle, and made the State Department sound like a well-staffed branch of the Kremlin Foreign Office.

In the Senate, speeches are "privileged" and the orator is immune from court action for his words. But the speech at Reno was unprivileged, and McCarthy played it cautiously.

He mentioned four names, but was careful to point out that he wasn't accusing anybody of being a Communist—a device to protect himself from possible libel suits.

At Reno the Senator mentioned the names of four persons typical of the batch of 81 he said he had in his possession.

Of the four, one had never worked at the State Dept.; two had not been employed there since 1946; and the fourth had been cleared of all charges after a grand jury had investigated his case.

SO McCARTHY'S "facts" didn't look like facts at all. And State Dept. officials, noting that all employes had been thoroughly investigated, said the other cases in the McCarthy collection wouldn't stand up any better.

One of McCarthy's biggest "cases," he told the Senate, was "Case No. 9." "Case No. 9," he said, formerly worked at the State Dept., is now a "speech-writer" at the White House, and both the individual and his wife were accused of being members of "Communist-front" organizations.

Three days later a White House assistant named David Lloyd called in reporters and said he guessed McCarthy must have been talking about him.

Lloyd, it turned out, is a 38-year-old government official who has been carefully checked and approved. A veteran of the old LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee, a descendant of a long line of Philadelphia Republicans and Democrats, Lloyd was a founding father of the strongly anti-Communist Americans for Democratic Action.

Twelve years ago Lloyd said he took out a membership in a Washington cooperative bookshop in order to buy books at a discount. When it turned out the bookshop looked like a red front, he left it in a hurry.

McCarthy made much of the fact that Lloyd has a "relative who has a financial interest in the Daily Worker."

The relative, Lloyd explained to reporters, was a great-aunt—regarded as the family political eccentric—who bought stock in the paper. She died in 1941—and Lloyd said family talk was that "Stalin killed her," a reference to her shock over the Stalin-Hitler pact of 1939.

The facts didn't make Lloyd look like a Communist—and State Department security officials said the rest of McCarthy's charges are just as vague and meaningless.

WASHINGTON observers look upon the McCarthy charges as part and parcel of the 1950 political campaign.

Public indignation over will-o'-the-wisp charges of communism in high places will help reactionary Republicans cover up their own sorry-looking legislative record, and may ease public clamor for action from the 81st Congress. The Dixiecrat-Republican record of obstruction is not likely to look very attractive to millions of voters.

Slippery political maneuvers are old stuff for the Wisconsin Senator.

Just last June he was sharply criticized by the Wisconsin Supreme Court for running for the Senate in 1946 while still a state court judge.

The Wisconsin high court said McCarthy's action was "in violation of the terms of the Constitution and laws of the state of Wisconsin and . . . violated his oath as a circuit judge and as an attorney at law."

Wisconsin lawyers at that time said it was bad precedent for a judge to be presiding in cases during the midst of a hot, controversial campaign involving many of the lawyers appearing in his court.

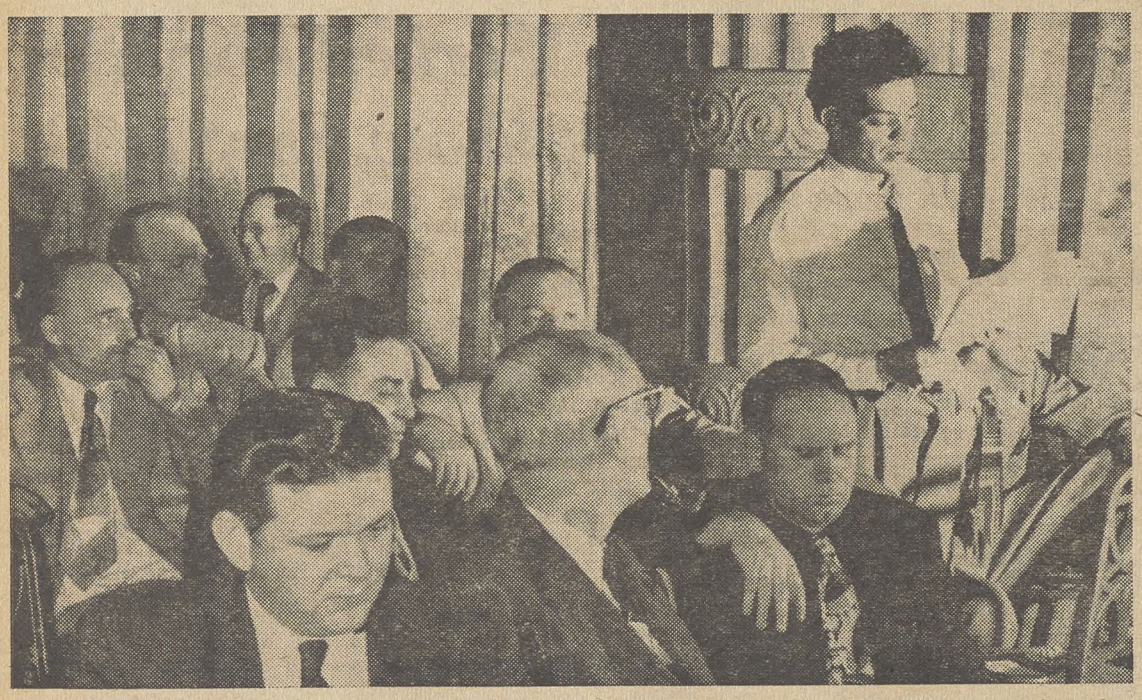
The Wisconsin court held McCarthy subject "to censure"; said he was "guilty of an infraction of the moral code" and in "clear disregard" of sections of the state constitution.

It wasn't the first time McCarthy had been censured by the state's high court.

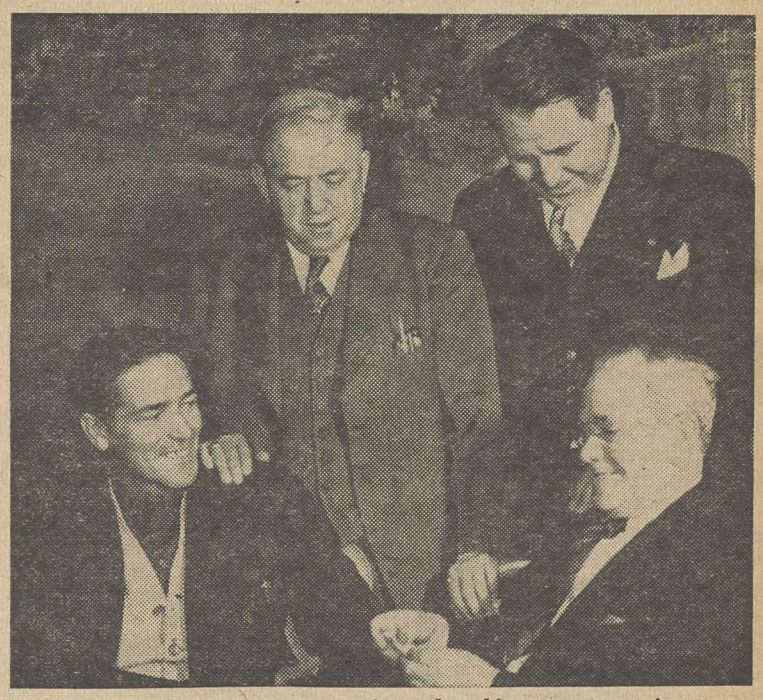
In 1941 that same court, considering a case in which Judge McCarthy had destroyed some notes vital to the issue, called his action "highly improper." The court said destruction of the evidence left the inference that the notes contained material and facts "contrary to the position taken by the person destroying the evidence."

Now McCarthy—twice censured by the Wisconsin Supreme Court on matters of ethics—is playing around with other people's reputations.

He may wind up being censured again—if not in the courts, by the people of Wisconsin in the 1952 elections.



DELEGATES from CIO Pennsylvania Railroad locals held a conference on administrative procedures in connection with the CIO Shipbuilding Workers' wage policy conference in Philadelphia. John Lococo, delegate from Central Pennsylvania, is shown as he discussed one of the points that came up as some of the other delegates gave him the attention that speakers at union sessions always like to get. The joint meeting took the place of the convention which was changed from annual to biennial last year. The union also includes government employes who shift to CIO's Government and Civic Employes Organizing' Committee.



BROAD PROGRAM of economic and welfare contract improvements was developed by the CIO Shipbuilding Workers at their National Wage Conference in Philadelphia. Shown during a lull are seated (left to right) Ross D. Blood, secretary-treasurer of the union, and John Green, president; standing, Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, and George Craig, CIO regional director in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Shipbuilding Union Sets Up Six-Point Wage Policy

A SIX-POINT wage policy aimed at higher pay, improved welfare standards and better working conditions was adopted by the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers at a wage conference in Philadelphia on Feb. 25.

The policy resolution was passed in the form of instructions to the national officers and the general executive board. It provided that:

1 All employers of members be asked to meet or improve upon the pension, insurance and welfare program negotiated recently with Bethlehem Steel.

2 Failing this, that locals be instructed to obtain the equivalent as wage increases in current and forthcoming negotiations.

3 Other benefits obtained by some but not all locals, such as the 2c wage differential, be equalized.

4 The union seek improvements in the welfare program, a substantial wage increase and a shorter work day and work week without a pay cut in negotiations covering 1950.

5 Remedial legislation be sought for railroad workers giving them better retirement and pension laws.

6 Higher wages be sought for railroad workers which will raise them to the standards of other workers, and that the inequity on their overtime pay be eliminated.

The conference was ordered by the union's 14th national convention in March, 1949, which substituted biennial conventions for annual ones and ordered wage conferences in the alternate years.

Pres. John Green in his keynote address urged that Congress take steps to inject new life into the nation's moribund shipbuilding and repair industry. An up-to-date merchant marine is vital to the economic life of the country and to the effectiveness of its military defense, he asserted.

If the industry is permitted to languish and die, he warned, it could well be the precipitating factor in a national depression.

"Fifteen men and women," he pointed out, "are employed in associated industries, which make the things that go into the ships and which operate the ships, for every person employed in shipbuilding and ship repair."

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, CIO vice president and director of organization, spoke to the delegates on their responsibility to their members at home and to the CIO.

"Men have died in this country that unions might live and their membership prosper," he reminded them. "This gives you a noble heritage and a sacred trust. Measure up to it. Carry your union and its program for gains forward."

The conference also laid plans for an organizing program in shipyards on the Gulf Coast, West Coast and inland waterways and on selected railroads, and for completing organization of yards and railroads already under contract.

Another resolution called for an educational program to develop more self-sufficiency and self-reliance in the locals.

The conference instructed the officers to set up machinery for the collection and transmittal of funds to the family of the late Edward J. Duffy, general executive board member and President of Local 39. Duffy was killed during a strike last October when the motorboat in which he was picketing the Todd Shipyard in Brooklyn, N.Y., was struck by a tug.

The conference indorsed U.S. Sen. Francis J. Myers (D. Pa.) for re-election.

In conjunction with the conference, delegates from Pennsylvania Railroad locals met to discuss collective bargaining and administrative problems.

CIO To Congress: 'Overhaul Social Security Now'

"IT IS NO part of our philosophy to win pensions for our members only, leaving the rest of the population to look out for itself," Emil Rieve, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee, told the Senate Finance Committee on Feb. 27.

"We want adequate pensions for all," he said, "and we are convinced that our efforts are helping to get them."

The Senate committee is conducting hearings on HR 6000, a bill passed by the House last year which considerably amended and improved the present social security laws. CIO's position is that while HR 6000 is good as far as it goes, it needs considerable improvement in order to be adequate.

Rieve, who is a CIO vice president and the head of the Textile Workers, explained the CIO's position very simply.

There's no ceiling on our future, he said, if only we conduct our national affairs with "ordinary good sense."

Any ordinary good sense demands that we establish and safeguard the financial security of our aged, our widows, our permanently disabled, Rieve declared.

Aside from the humanitarian aspects, it's good sense from the economic point of view, he continued. There are now 11 million persons in the U. S. over the age of 65. The number is steadily increasing.

If all 11 million had an adequate income, relief rolls, which are a direct drain on the public purse, would drop, and at the same time the steady market for consumers' goods would help maintain full employment.

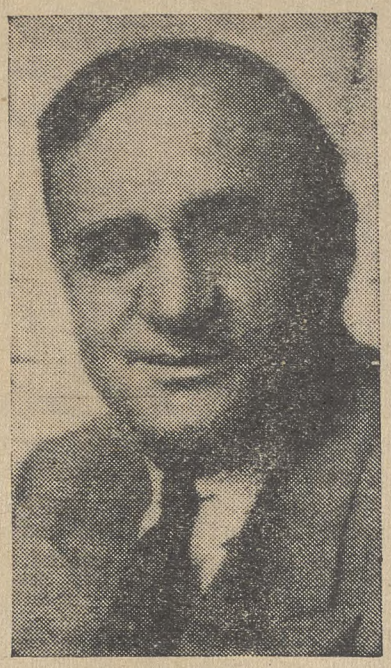
It is also good sense because it strengthens the cause of democracy, at home and abroad. "If we fail to provide a fair measure of security for the average worker, we strengthen the strongest argument for communism," Rieve said bluntly.

Only the Federal government can manage such a plan, Rieve said. And neither "flat-rate pensions for all" nor union-negotiated plans nor private insurance is an adequate substitute.

RIEVE dismissed the flat-rate pension idea in one pungent phrase. "That's not a pension, it's a parody," he said.

What the worker needs, he said, is an adequate pension, financed by his and his employer's taxes, which will bear a realistic relationship to his earning level and allow him flexibility of employment while he is working.

Private insurance is too expensive for the average worker. Union-negotiated plans, employer-financed, are good only while the worker remains with the same employer. Only a federal plan can fill the gap, at rates the worker can afford, Rieve said.



EMIL RIEVE
States CIO's Position

"This Congress is certainly going to pass some kind of social security legislation," he continued. "Now that you have undertaken the job, it is our hope that you will do it thoroughly. We urge you to adopt a program that will be adequate for some time to come, rather than to settle for the smallest possible degree of progress."

He quoted CIO Pres. Philip Murray: "The poorer the laws, the greater emphasis we will have to put on collective bargaining supplements . . . We are not afraid that Congress will do too much, but rather we fear it will do too little."

He described the opposition of the private insurance companies to HR 6000 as deplorable. "In the first place," he said, "we do not believe these companies have an inherent right to make money from the insecurity of our people. In the second place we believe that the federal plan encourages the purchase of supplementary insurance."

Rieve outlined in detail the CIO's position on various technical aspects of the present law and of HR 6000, paying particular attention to the disability section.

(For details on CIO's attitude, **see CIO News for Feb. 6 and 13.**)

CIO has proposed that the "average monthly wage," on which the pension benefits are based, should be calculated by taking an average of the worker's earnings in the best quarters of five consecutive years.

The present law bases payment on a straight mathematical average of total taxable wages, which means that periods of involuntary unemployment and inability to work count against the worker. HR 6000 says that periods of total disability should not drag down the average.

CIO agrees with this most emphatically, Rieve said, and also with another provision of HR 6000, which would allow a totally and permanently disabled worker to collect his benefits before the age of 65 if he had reached a fully insured status under the law at the time he became disabled.

Total and permanent disability is a "triple disaster," Rieve said. "A worker who becomes permanently and totally disabled loses in three ways.

"First, his income is cut off, often at the very peak of family obligations. Second, he is often saddled with medical costs which consume whatever savings he may have. And third, he is likely to lose his insured status under the social security laws and thereby be deprived of pension benefits when he reaches 65."

The Senate committee also heard AFL Pres. William Green state that "many unions in the AFL are waiting to see what Congress does this year with the amendments which are now before you. They cannot be expected to wait much longer . . . Many of them are in a strong position to bargain collectively for plans to meet their own individual problems."

Senate Unit Tries To End Rent Law By Stopping Funds

THE SENATE Appropriations Committee on Feb. 25 tried to force an early end to federal rent controls by cutting off further funds for enforcement.

The move had long been expected, as the opening gun in the annual Congress spring campaign to end rent control entirely.

(Laws such as the one establishing rent control have to pass Congress twice. First the proposal is authorized, then the money to carry it out is voted. For this reason a well-intentioned law sometimes flops for lack of funds.)

The present rent control law expires June 30, but Housing Expediter Tighe Woods was given about $10 million less than he asked for last year in order to enforce it. He stretched his appropriation as far as it would go, but in February was forced to ask Congress for $3,600,000 more in order to carry on until June 30.

The request went to the Senate Appropriations Committee, which turned it down cold, and substituted $2,600,000, which it said must be spent paying terminal leave to the agency's 4135 employes and for no other purpose. Furthermore, it must be spent by June 30.

Woods' office comments that if this goes into effect it would mean that rent control would fold up completely by the middle of April. And, ironically, the $2,600,000 approved by the committee for terminal leave pay isn't even enough for that purpose.

FRIENDS of rent control have promised, when the bill hits the Senate floor, to try to strike out the language forcing Woods to fire all his employes, and to try to make the Senate give him what he originally asked.

The House already has voted the full $3,600,000 which Woods requested, and administration leaders on that side of Capitol Hill were puzzled about the Senate committee's actions—they said.

Chairman Brent Spence (D., Ky.) of the House Banking Committee, before whom will come the administration bill asking authority to extend rent controls for another year, said that if the Senate appropriation bill really was aimed at ending controls, "it seems just a little premature."

He said his committee planned to hold hearings on extension soon. "It at least deserves investigation," he said.

CHAIRMAN Burnet R. Maybank (D., S. C.) of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, who by coincidence is also on the Appropriations Committee, said he didn't think the group had voted to kill rent controls, and insisted that question is still open. He said the committee honestly thought that Woods had enough money left to carry on till June 30, and that the terminal pay funds were needed because the agency's operations were shrinking all the time as the states took over rent control.

Maybank said he would have objected vigorously if he had thought the Appropriations Committee was usurping the Banking Committee's functions. When the subject of extension comes before the Banking Committee, he said, it will be debated at length and on its merits.

Realtors Seek End of Curbs On Rentals In Cities, States

THE FIGHT over renewal of rent control, already shaping up on Capitol Hill, is also taking place at the state and local level.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards is telling its members to "roll out rental control by local decontrol."

"When a lot of the cities and towns start to get rid of rent control through local option, you can soon get state action," NAREB says in "Headlines," its newsletter. "Since the local option law was passed, 246 areas have been decontrolled, bringing the total of areas freed to 318. This is almost half the rental areas in the country."

(Actually, most of these decontrol actions have been ordered by the Office of the Housing Expediter, a fact which NAREB conveniently overlooks.)

Decontrol, if voted by a city council, cannot go into effect until approved by the state governor, under present laws.

NAREB also lists seven states "that have no federal rent control now." Of these, two—Arizona and Utah of the wide open spaces—were decontrolled by the OHE, and two more—Texas and Nebraska, also sparsely populated, were decontrolled by action of their state legislatures. In Virginia and Alabama, the legislatures have voted decontrol, but the controls do not go off until late spring.

The seventh state listed by NAREB—Wisconsin—has its own rent control law, which it substituted for the federal statute. It's weak and unsatisfactory, but better than nothing.

Lobby Seeks $500,000 To Fight Co-op Housing

THE "middle-income" housing bill, vigorously indorsed by organized labor, neared the show-down stage last week on both sides of Capitol Hill—and the alarmed real estate lobby dipped deeply into its various slush funds to try to prevent passage.

Chief target of the real estate boys—and chief attraction to the unions—is the cooperative housing feature of the bill.

Under this section, the government would sell fully guaranteed debentures on the private investment market and, with the proceeds, make long-term, low-interest loans to genuine cooperatives and non-profit trusts for the construction of sale or rental housing for the middle-income group, which includes most union members.

It has been reliably estimated that a well-managed co-op could effect a saving of at least 25% for owners or tenants. In other words, accommodations renting for $90 a month could be duplicated, or even improved upon, for a total monthly charge to renters or purchasers of $68 or less.

Mortgage bankers, real estate speculators, and even to some extent the Federal Reserve Board, object strenuously to the proposal. The first two groups resent the proposed low interest rate, which they claim private lenders cannot meet and still make a profit, and the disappearance of many opportunities for extra profit in building. The Federal Reserve Board cautiously says that the proposal could be deflationary in the highly unstable construction industry.

Both House and Senate Banking Committees reported the bill out favorably, though the Senate group weakened it somewhat.

Reaction was immediate. The National Association of Home Builders said it was raising a $500,000 "public relations" fund to fight the middle-income bill as a menace to "free enterprise." The outfit also will try to prevent cities from accepting federal funds under the recently adopted low-cost housing program.

One delegate to the NAHB convention said he didn't believe in being "wishy-washy."

"We ought to tell the public these things will hurt us in the pocketbook," he declared.

President Truman has put himself squarely on the record in favor of the measure. He told the Middle-Income Housing Conference last week that the bill "should be passed and put into effective operation as soon as possible."

Congress is under considerable pressure to act promptly on the bill, because in addition to the cooperative housing section it contains authority to continue the famous "FHA section 609", under which the government insures mortgages for private builders of rental dwellings. The authority to do this expired March 1 and the real estate lobby badly wants it continued.

Getreu Will Head NLRB at Atlanta

John C. Getreu has been named director of the 10th region of the National Labor Relations Board, succeeding Paul Styles, recently elevated to the five-man NLRB in Washington.

A native of Columbus, O., Getreu was president of the Columbus Federation of Labor before becoming an NLRB field examiner in 1942.

Stockholders Of U. S. Steel OK Pensions

SOME 400 stockholders representing ownership of 72% of the stock of U. S. Steel held the longest, liveliest and best-attended meeting in the corporation's history in the Union Club at Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 27.

About 5½ hours after the opening prayer by Joseph McGee, a lay reader (sandwiches, pie and coffee were served at a half-hour intermission), they beat down the opposition of a vigorous minority and approved the employe pension and insurance program recommended by management.

The program includes the pension and insurance plans negotiated by the CIO Steelworkers last fall.

Not all the opposition to management plans were centered upon that section negotiated with the union. Before obtaining approval, management had to beat down one motion putting a $12,000 annual ceiling on pensions and another requiring that employes paid $20,000 or more a year be required to pay 20% of the cost of the pension plan if they want to participate. Still another would have prevented management from executing any pension plans unless the stockholders approved them first.

The meeting was nearly as turbulent as some union meetings, especially those at which the Commies try to talk something to death. Speakers were so numerous that meeting rules were amended to limit each person to five minutes and not more than three speeches on the same subject. When debate got hotter everybody forgot about it. Some speakers, according to the New York Times, "appeared to be on both sides of the pension discussion."

Debate Opens On DP Bills

THE SENATE started debate last week on displaced persons legislation—one of the "musts" in Pres. Truman's legislative program.

In an unusual situation, the Senate finds itself with two legislative proposals on the same issue, both of them forwarded by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

One, sponsored by Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.), would keep on the books most of the language of the 80th Congress's DP Act.

The other—sponsored by Sen. Kilgore (D., W. Va.) and a number of Senators from both parties—would increase the number of DP's allowed to enter the U.S. to 339,000 in the next three years.

McCARRAN has waged a bitter campaign against the DPs, and prevented action on the bill during the first session of the 81st Congress.

Sen. Kilgore, noting some past Congressional debates, predicted that the Senate air "would be blue with circumlocutions, charges, allegations, justifications, vigorous defenses, violent attacks—but when all the smoke has lifted, the issue simply remains: Do we want a fair and workable displaced persons law?"

CIO Pres. Murray, in a letter to Senators, called for early passage of the Kilgore measure. He said it is "preposterous" to say the small number of displaced persons entering the U.S. under "a humanitarian program like this" can injure labor standards or affect employment conditions.

NEW NLRB MEMBERS: Paul Styles, formerly in charge of the Atlanta, Ga., regional office of the Natl. Labor Relations Board (left), is sworn in as a member of the NLRB by Supreme Court Justice Hugo Block. Styles succeeds J. Copeland Gray, who was not reappointed to the board when his two-year term expired.

Rep. Helen Douglas Proposes $2.2 Billion For Work Relief

A BILL SETTING the stage for a two-front attack on unemployment was introduced in the House Feb. 27 by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D. Cal.).

First of all, the measure sets up a program for direct and prompt handling of serious unemployment wherever and whenever it arises, and on the other front, it provides for a long-range program for development of resources and public works.

Rep. Douglas maintained that if the Economic Expansion bill, which she and other members of both branches of Congress sponsored in July, 1949, had been passed, "we would not be in the position that we are today of being unable to deal decisively with present areas of serious unemployment."

Her new bill contains many features of that legislation.

THE FIRST OF three sections authorizes the Secretary of Labor to make a detailed study of employment and unemployment, and certify to the President any area or industry in which special action is needed. Steps would be taken to channel U. S. contracts or loans to areas or industries certified as serious from the viewpoint of unemployment.

In addition, a $2.2 billion emergency reserve fund for urban and rural unemployment would be set up. It could be tapped for certified areas or industries when other federal, state or local funds were insufficient, and would be spent constructively to increase employment.

The second section sets forth a long-range program of resources development and public works projects on both a national and regional basis, including the development and maintenance "at all times of a large-scale shelf of plans for rural and urban projects." A state and local advance planning fund would be set up for non-interest loans to states and cities for developing blueprints and acquiring sites. A $100 million federal advance planning fund to assist federal agencies in the same way also would be established.

In addition, the Reconstruction Finance Corp. would be authorized to loan up to $1 billion to city and state governments to help finance resources development and public works projects.

In the third section, administration of the act is vested in the President, with the Council of Economic Advisers assisting and advising him.

Rep. Douglas cited her own state of California as illustrating the need for immediate action to combat unemployment.

The percentage of unemployed there in 1948 was twice the national average and increased by more than one-third in 1949. Had the same level been attained nationally, she said, the country would have had more than 5.8 million jobless workers last year.

Guild Brings 9 Charges

AN NLRB FIELD examiner has been assigned to investigate nine charges of unfair labor practices filed by striking members of the CIO Newspaper Guild against the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark.

The editorial employes of the paper who have been on strike since Dec. 17 and the circulation workers who joined the walkout two days later, have accused the Little Rock daily of violation of three separate parts of the Taft-Hartley Act.

All but one of the nine charges relate to the action of the paper against its circulation employes when management discovered that they had organized themselves into a unit of the ANG.

When the strike was about four weeks old, Gazette executive editor, Harry S. Ashmore, announced that he would begin filling the jobs of the striking editorial Guildsmen with "high class" scabs.

There was much speculation as to what constitutes such an animal until CIO-PAC in Washington, D. C., came up with this definition.

"A 'high class' scab," PAC said in its weekly publication, "is a scab who shines his shoes before he kicks an old lady in the teeth."

New Cal. Council Meet Set For May

THE FOUNDING constitutional convention of the new CIO California Industrial Union Council will be held May 26-28 in a city to be announced later.

The decision to call the founding convention was made at a meeting of temporary officers and executive board members with the State CIO Advisory Committee named by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to assist Richard T. Leonard, national CIO representative and administrator of the old California Industrial Union Council.

The charter of the former council was revoked by Pres. Murray after a hearing on charges that it actively opposed national CIO policy, refused to comply with industrial union council regulations, followed the Communist Party line and interfered in the affairs of international unions. A court fight is under way.

AT THE SAME time Leonard issued a call for loyal CIO locals in the state to affiliate with the new council.

"One victory has been won," he said, "but the job of building that new council as an effective CIO organization is just beginning.

"There is no time to be lost. The CIO is determined to unite a democratic trade union force in California."

Temporary officers of the new council are Joseph Van Elsen, Auto Workers, president, and John Despol, Steelworkers, secretary-treasurer.

Strong CIO backing for rank and file members of the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union against raids in the warehouse field by the AFL Teamsters Union was pledged by Tim Flynn, CIO Northern California regional director. Local 6 in San Francisco, representing 12,000 members, and Local 26, Los Angeles, are particular objects of Teamster attack. Most of the recently-elected business agents of Local 6 have deserted to the AFL affiliate.

Six thousand members of Local 6 took up the challenge at a meeting that jammed San Francisco's City Auditorium and pledged "all union funds" to defeat the Teamsters. The members also named 14 field representatives to replace the deserting business agents and elected a committee to meet with the CIO and another to proceed with contract negotiations.

Oil Workers Map Drive For Pensions, Shorter Week

A PENSION policy aimed at obtaining the broadest protection for members was laid down by the National Policy Committee of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union at a meeting in Denver Feb. 27.

Three major points stand out in the program, which recommends a $100 minimum for non-contributory plans and $125 for contributory plans.

The committee as a basis called upon all locals and the international to work for improved social security legislation.

Secondly, in every plan negotiated with an employer, the committee urged that the employe's vested interests be protected. This would include his right to all money contributed by himself and to all contributed by the employer after the employe has given a specified number of years of service.

Pension rights must be protected by contract clause against any loss or damage in case of a strike or lockout.

THE OWIU recently negotiated a pension plan with the Sinclair Oil Corp. under which the employe has a permanent right to his own contributions and in case of quitting or layoff, a right to 50% of what the company has contributed on his behalf if he has had 10 years of service. This increases 5% a year to reach 100% after 20 years of service. In addition, pension rights are not affected by strike or lockout.

The policy committee also recommended that the union have a high degree of participation in any plan negotiated. It took no stand for or against either contributory or non-contributory plans but left the way open to the latter if they appear better on an over-all basis.

The committee did not establish a policy regarding wages—it will meet later on this point if necessary—but did resolve to fight for the return of the 36-hour week prevalent in the industry until World War II. The assistance of the federal government, which prompted an increase to 48 hours during the war, will be sought in chopping four hours off the present 40-hour week without loss of pay.

The move was decided upon as a step in combatting growing unemployment. Due principally to the importation of foreign oil, "there just isn't enough work to go around at the rate of 40 hours a man," the policy committee said.

British Plan Seduces AMA Investigators

A committee sponsored by the American Medical Association went to England recently to investigate the British health program—in the hope of turning up something that could be used against the U. S. national health program.

It backfired.

"The majority of the British people wanted it," said its report. "It has provided necessary medical attention for a majority group which previously did not receive adequate treatment; it has maintained hospitals which otherwise probably would have closed; it has kept medical schools going, provided them with high caliber faculties, and kept these schools and hospitals free from political influence."

Confusion Over Initials

It was a union of government workers—not packinghouse workers—which was recently ousted by the CIO Executive Board on charges that it consistently followed the Communist Party line in preference to CIO policy.

In reporting this fact the CIO news caused some confusion because it used the initials UPWA in describing the ousted union.

UPWA stands for United Public Workers of America, the union which was ousted, and for United Packinghouse Workers of America.

Out in the Mid-West some people got the idea that the CIO had acted against the Packinghouse Workers. The packing union, which follows CIO policy, was not involved in the recent hearings and Board actions.

Planned Recreation Aids Auto Strikers

By MARY HEATON VORSE
For Labor Press Association

RECREATION plays a big part in the current Chrysler strike of 89,000 CIO Auto Workers. No sooner was the strike called than the recreation department swung into action.

I met Olga M. Madar, UAW recreation director, at the Mardi Gras at Amalgamated Local 157 at Detroit. She is young, with a kind of vital good looks and an unbounded enthusiasm for the role which recreation should play in a union. The bad weather had failed to keep people away from the Mardi Gras.

Downstairs were refreshments, and a gay program was being put on by Local 174, big West Side local. There were dancing and other amusements upstairs. As I went upstairs to look in on the dancing, teen agers were streaming down to their special tables for sandwiches and soft drink. In spite of strikes and bad weather, UAW was having fun.

THERE WAS no need to improvise a recreation program when the Chrysler strike came, for the union already had a flourishing program.

The recreation department was set up in 1937 "to unite the union in leisure time activities and to offset the spider-to-fly technique of management, which has long sought to catch workers with enticing recreation programs." It took some doing, however, to get money appropriated for the fine setup of today.

Only last March did the Intl. Executive Board adopt a plan which turns $50,000 a year into the recreation office. Part of this sum is returned to regions having active programs. The program must also be partly self-supporting.

THE CHAIRMEN of individual locals are the core of the program. They are volunteers. The only paid recreation workers are in the big Ford local in Dearborn and Local 12 in Toledo. The Intl. Recreation Dept. has two professional paid workers, some part-time workers, and office help.

"All we had to do when the strike came," Olga Madar said, "was to swing into action. Each local decides on its own program, but there are many groups in the international they can call on. The Union Theater puts on skits, monologues and one-act plays. It also has variety numbers.

"The choral group is also ready for shows and union meetings. The film dept. has movies and projectors as well as operators; all the local has to do is to call Brother Herb Jackson.

"You saw Local 174 perform. The union members love that act and they are in demand all the time. We have made arrangements for table tennis, checkers, chess, and games of all sorts. Of course, we have cards for those who want them. We have contacted the neighborhood theaters, with good results."

OLGA MADAR told about the various community agencies ready to help in strike recreation. This is an eye-opener to an old-timer. In the old days not only was recreation improvised, but it never occurred to either the union or the authorities that community facilities could be used for striking workers. Now the community facilities available make a varied and imposing list.

CIO Man Named Civic Leader

CIO Regional Dir. Sam Sponseller in Cleveland was named as one of the city's 20 leading citizens in an "election" held among members of the news staff of the Cleveland News. The News' list also included Ohio Gov. Frank Lausche and Mayor Thomas A. Burke.

In a longer list of 86 leading citizens selected by the news staff were the names of the regional directors of three CIO unions in Cleveland—William J. Donovan, Steelworkers; Patrick J. O'Malley, Auto Workers; and Beryl Peppercorn, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

TWU Strike Hampers American Airlines

AMERICAN Airlines, the nation's largest domestic air carrier, last week learned the hard way that it's difficult to operate airplanes without ground personnel when 4000 CIO Transport Workers maintenance and store employes in 34 cities walked off the job.

Although the airline had been hopeful of continuing full operation at least through the first day of the strike, it became evident early in the afternoon that flights had been reduced. A curtailed schedule was later announced.

A union representative in New York said the strike has been 100% effective since the first day, when 161 of 201 scheduled flights were cancelled.

The evening before the walkout began the company sent telegrams to all ground crew workers asking them to report for work as usual the next day and claiming that the strike was "illegal" because it would violate the provisions of the "Railway Labor Act" which calls for 30 day "cooling off" period.

UNION MEMBERS showed up next morning — but not for for work. They carried picket signs and immediately formed lines at all major airports used by American Airlines planes.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration immediately began a program of close inspection to see that any attempted operations by the company were in accordance with maintenance and safety standards.

The union is seeking a 20-cent hourly wage increase, a job security clause and a new method of allocating sub-contracting maintenance work.

The contact, which expired Dec. 31, 1949, provided hourly wages ranging from 82c an hour to $2.14 for various work classifications.

C. R. Smith, American Airlines president, said the wage demands were unjustified "in view of the declining cost of living."

James Horst, director of TWU's air transport division, said the strike would last "until the company gets wise."

Available Again!

IT'S A SIMPLE, little story. The demand was greater than the supply—so the supply was increased. Here's what happened:

The CIO Executive Board met Feb. 14-16, passed a number of important resolutions and expelled four unions on charges of following the Communist Party line in preference to CIO policy.

Stories about the Board's actions were carried in the Feb. 20 edition of the CIO News. The printer was instructed to run additional copies—enough to supply the anticipated demand.

CIO groups began ordering copies because they could be used effectively in organizational work. Soon the supply was gone.

The printer was instructed to put the plates back on the press and make another run. Copies now available will be sent out on a first-come-first-served basis.

The cost is only 1½c per copy for bulk shipments. They may be obtained by filling out and mailing in the coupon below.

CIO NEWS
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Enclosed find check for $——— for which please send ——copies of the Feb. 20 edition of the CIO News to:

Name .....

Street Address .....

City, Zone, State .....

N.J. Governor Seizes Phones

The New Jersey Bell Telephone system was taken over by the state last week as Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll sought to forestall a strike by the CIO Communications Workers.

His move was the latest in a series of state attempts to find a peace formula in the dispute betwen CWA Div. 55 and the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company. He has seizure power under the state Public Utility Anti-Strike law enacted during the 1947 telephone strike. The dispute now goes to arbitration by a five-man panel. The union and the company will each designate one person and the Governor will name three public members.

In Washington, meantime, Western Electric Co. and CWA negotiators resumed meetings with Federal Mediator Cyrus S. Ching. Previous negotiations had been broken off when the company refused to agree to Washington meetings with Ching and the union.

Chrysler Corp. 'Playing'

THE CIO AUTO Workers last week accused the Chrysler Corp. of "playing childish propaganda instead of bargaining." The strike against Chrysler is entering its seventh week, while negotiations are continuing.

UAW was referring to Chrysler's charge that UAW has made a total of 189 demands on the company during contract discussions.

"The corporation arrives at this figure," the union said, "by counting each one of the 52 inequities among the approximate 700 wage classifications and multiplying each proposal by four—apparently because we have four contracts.

"Actually there are only 78 clauses in the contract covering production workers. There are 10 basic demands made by the union."

UAW officials have announced that the union will pay the March Blue Cross and Blue Shield premiums for all Chrysler workers who carry that type of insurance coverage.

The action came after the corporation had refused to assure Blue Cross that it would make deferred collections from the workers after the strike is settled.

The premiums, amounting to an estimated $200,000, will be paid from the strike fund and workers will not be required to repay the money.

Organizationally Speaking

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The CIO has emerged victorious in four major battles within the past week. The new International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers scored two of these victories, one sweeping the GM elections, completely eliminating the discredited UE by an overall majority of 21,167 votes to 2528 votes. The other IUE victory was at the Wagner Electrical Co. plant, St. Louis, Mo. The other two victories were scored by the United Gas Coke and Chemical Workers, one at the Celotex Corp., Marrero, La., the other at the Greeneville, Tenn., Pet Milk plant.

The election results of the IUE victory at GM are as follows: Local 801, Dayton, O., IUE 10,860; UE 1416; no union 583. Local 755, Dayton, IUE 5098; UE 762; no union 418. Local 717, Warren, O,. IUE 3272; UE 215; no union 114. Local 509, Rochester, N. Y., IUE 1639; UE 135; no union 119. Local 416, New Brunswick, N. J., IUE 297; no union 6. At the Wagner plant in St. Louis, the IUE was victorious in three major units: production workers, IUE 2417; UE 1740; IBEW (Communist accommodator) 514; no union 15. Clerical workers: IUE 177; UE 22. Salaried workers; IUE 282; UE 52; no union 30. The IUE announces also a representation election victory at the American Television and Radio Corp., St. Paul, Minn., by a vote of 29 for IUE-CIO; 8 no union and 7 challenged.

Two decisive blows were struck against Dixiecrat Dannenberg in the major victories of the United Gas, Coke, and Chemical Workers. At Marrero, La., the UGCCW-CIO was victorious over the so-called "Southern union" by the following vote: UGCCWA-CIO 1111; "Southern Union" 915; no union 4. At the Greeneville Pet Milk plant 300 workers unanimously repudiated the duelist and voted to return to the UGCCWA-CIO.

Applications for charters are coming in steadily to the Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee-CIO. A great start is being made by this organizing committee and presents a great opportunity for workers to join in building a free trade union whose officers and representatives represent the workers and not outside forces that seek to destroy democracy and establish a dictatorship. All indications are that the new committee will start out with an initial membership of 12,000 to 15,000.

Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union of America reports that the Pan American Flight Service and Maintenance Workers voted by large plurality to continue TWU-CIO as their bargaining representatives. The Federated Air Line Workers Union, Independent, whose officers are expelled TWU "left-wingers," was decisively beaten. Pan American workers at every major base in the United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Far East expressed their enthusiastic support for CIO policies and leadership.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that in a representation election at the Walker-Turner Co., Plainfield, N. J., the workers voted unanimously in favor of the IUE-CIO. William Young, president of Local 435 IUE, was in charge of the campaign. He was assisted by CIO Field Rep. Jack Rosen.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in a representation election at the Air Cleaner Co., Denver, Colo., the workers voted 48 to 14 in favor of UAW-CIO. A great deal of credit is due to UAW Reps. M. R. Lee and J. Steele.

A. T. Stephens, Director of Organizations, United Packinghouse Workers, reports that UPWA-CIO won a representation election at the Armour Co., St. Paul, Minn., by a vote of 20 for UPWA-CIO to 11 for the AFL Operating Engineers.

FTA, UOPWA Lose in Court

Federal District Judge Simon Rifkind, in New York City, has handed down an order dismissing the injunction petitions filed against CIO by the Food and Tobacco Workers, and the United Office and Professional Workers.

The two unions, together with the United Public Workers and the Mine, Mill and Smelters Workers were expelled last month by the CIO Executive Board after testimony indicated the officers of all four unions consistently followed the Communist Party line.

Murray: For Liberty, Support ERP

WILL AMERICA continue to fight for freedom and democracy in the world?

Or will it permit "the disappearance, country by country, of the free world behind the iron curtain of totalitarianism?"

That alternative faces our country and the world, CIO Pres. Philip Murray told members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week, and continuation of the European Recovery Program is essential for the cause of human liberty.

The CIO leader's statement urged a $2,950,000,000 appropriation to carry the ERP through its third year, starting July 1.

That near-three-billion dollar sum, he pointed out, is "a sound and necessary expenditure of American funds, not only in the interests of the United States but in the interests of the whole democratic world."

Murray's statement was read to the Senators by Michael Ross, CIO's director of international affairs. The committee had already heard from Sec. of State Dean Acheson and Administrator Paul Hoffmann of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

THE Administration's bill authorizes expenditures a trifle below the President's budget measure and considerably smaller than in years past. Economic recovery in Europe, stimulated by U.S. aid, has made possible the smaller expenditure.

"During these two years the Russian Communists have used their control over some groups of European workers in efforts to obstruct and sabotage European recovery.

"We in the CIO are happy to have been able to play our part, in cooperation with the trade union movements of western Europe, in countering and defeating these efforts."

Two years of ERP, Murray's statement pointed out, have built a solid groundwork of economic recovery in each country. Now, the European nations have the chance—and the economic necessity—to get closer cooperation among themselves.

"Provided that our government continues its assistance as planned until 1952, there is every reason to hope that the European nations will progress toward closer and closer forms of cooperation. Our CIO representatives abroad report evidence of the desire for this among their associates in the European labor movement."

SOVIET AND SOVIET satellite policies have been a major stumbling block on the road to recovery for the people of Europe, Murray charged. As the cold war has developed, he added, Western Europe has had to find new markets and new methods of getting economic balance.

"The democratic nations of Western Europe have associated themselves with the United States in refusing to appease the Soviet Union," Murray said.

'International Trade A Fundamental Part Of Full Employment In United States'

Here's Pres. Murray's suggestion on how America can help itself and the rest of the world to move toward economic advancement, as read to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Feb. 28:

THE EUROPEAN nations have shown that they have the will to move toward unity and to stand on their own feet. They must receive our help to continue their efforts toward the freeing of intra-European trade, the exchangeability of currencies and the movement of manpower.

But the United States must also do its part in our own country. Our first task, if the European nations are to succeed, is to maintain full employment in the United States.

If we allow the creeping paralysis of depression to lead to the cessation of our production and the drying up of our immense market, then European efforts will be of no avail.

Secondly, the CIO calls for a healthy, growing foreign trade which stimulates sales and business for every industry, and thus provides greater employment opportunities, in mining, manufacturing, shipping and allied services.

Our official CIO policy is for economic expansion and growth which will help maintain full employment and high prosperity, of which international trade is a fundamental part.

The United States, not only for its own sake, but in order to maintain and spread the economic basis of free institutions elsewhere, must create a stable and growing economy which provides high production, high employment, and increasing productivity at home.

Abroad, it has accepted the responsibility of helping other nations to increase their production and levels of living. This task involves enabling them to become independent of American aid, while at the same time they become more interdependent on each other.

In the end, it is necessary to create an interdependent world in which the United States is a partner, if the peoples of the earth are to be well enough served by free institutions so that they will not turn to authoritarian alternatives.

THIS REQUIRES adjustments on our part to the new facts of international life.

In the long run, if Europe is to be self-supporting, we must allow her to repay us for our aid. There is no way for Europe to do this except by sending us her goods and providing us with services.

If we maintain a fully functioning economic system here, it will not be difficult for us to make the necessary adjustments to enable European nations to do this. But the preparations must begin now.

The time when we are asking Europe to become self-supporting is the time for us to start planning the necessary adjustments which could then be mutually helpful instead of being harmful.

We must see our foreign policy, both political and economic, as a whole. Just as the intensification of the cold war has its economic results in European Recovery, so the progress of the Point Four program can produce its results in Europe. The building up of the under-developed areas can help to provide those alternative markets for West Europe, and lessen the impact of increased imports into the United States.

IT IS NOT the particular or sectional interests which are at stake. The alternatives are the preservation of freedom and democracy in the world or the disappearance country by country of the free world behind the iron curtain of totalitarianism.

It is for these reasons that we urge Congress to appropriate the $2,950,000,000 requested to carry out the purposes of the European Recovery Program.

We believe that this is a sound and necessary expenditure of American funds, not only in the interests of the United States, but in the interests of the whole democratic world.

Murray To Talk On Phila. Forum

CIO Pres. Murray will be a principal speaker at the Philadelphia Bulletin Forum on March 21.

Murray will take part in a discussion "Where is the Welfare State Leading us?" Other speakers in the round-table discussion will be Sen. Francis Myers, liberal Pennsylvania Democrat; Gov. James Duff (R.) of Pennsylvania; and Gwilym Price, head of Westinghouse Electric.

Murray will read a brief prepared talk, and then, with the other participants, engage in an open discussion for the remainder of the hour program.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed in Congress.	Keep writing to Senators, Representatives to force T-H repeal.
FEPC S. 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color, and provide penalties for violation.	House Dixiegops voted substitute bill without any enforcement teeth. Senate version faces filibuster.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments, and to fight filibuster.
Middle-Income Housing Bill S. 2246 HR 6618	Provides for long-term, low-interest U. S. loans to co-ops for building moderate-cost housing projects, etc.	OK'd by House and Senate Banking Committees, due for floor action soon.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to give bill full support.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors benefits, etc., under social security. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Senate Finance Comm. now holding hearings. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to try to strengthen HR 6000 over present provisions.
Federal Aid To Education S. 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. Has been stuck in House Labor Comm. for months.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to OK Senate bill.
ECA extension HR 7378	Renews Marshall Plan for another year; sets $2,950,000,000 ceiling on funds.	Senate Foreign Relations Comm. and House Foreign Affairs now considering. CIO has announced support.	Ask members of the two committees to approve it as drafted.
Kerr Bill S. 1498	Weakens Federal Power Commission authority to regulate interstate shipments of natural gas.	Passed House last session; on Senate calendar awaiting action.	Write your Senator, ask him to vote NO.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Europe's $ Deficit Cut Almost In Two

THE "DOLLAR deficit" of Free Europe has been slashed by nearly half in slightly more than two years, thanks to the Marshall Plan, Pres. Harry Martin of the CIO Newspaper Guild reported in a speech broadcast by the CIO Auto Workers Station WFDR, Cleveland.

Martin is serving as chief of the Labor Information Office of the Economic Cooperation Administration and labor adviser to Ambassador-at-large Averell Harriman in Paris. His talk over the UAW station was in the nature of a report on Marshall Plan progress at the half-way mark. The plan expires in 1952.

After detailing increases in industrial and agricultural production in the Marshall Plan countries since 1947, Martin told how their combined trade deficit with the rest of the world, the difference between their exports and what they had to import, has been cut from $7½ billion in 1947 to a little more than $4 billion as of Feb., 1949.

"This is a phenomenal achievement," he declared. "It is positive proof of progress in the field of trade. It is a fact that every American should remember whenever he hears some Communist or some ultra-reactionary claim that the Marshall Plan has failed in its attack upon the problem of the dollar gap, as this deficit is often called.

"INSTEAD OF screaming negatively that the whole plan has failed because the European trade balance is still $4 billion in the red after two years of aid, these unthinking critics should acknowledge affirmatively that the recovery program has eliminated nearly $3½ billion from the deficit that existed at the beginning of the plan in 1947.

"And this reminds me of another fact that we Americans should always remember in connection with Communist attacks upon the ERP—or ECA, as it is officially called. This fact is that the Marshall Plan was never intended to solve ALL of Europe's problems.

"No sane person has ever thought that every single one of the European economic difficulties could or would be wiped out by 1952 under ANY kind of a plan.

"The goal of the ERP has been, rather, that all the MAJOR economic ailments shall be relieved to such an extent that after 1952 the patient can take care of himself without further emergency treatment from Uncle Sam. It is hoped, intended and believed—it has been hoped, intended and believed from the start—that the end of the program in 1952 will find such improvement in all categories that Europe can handle the rest of the job alone.

"THAT TRADE deficit, for instance — that 'dollar gap' — should continue to close in the coming two years, though perhaps somewhat more slowly than in the first two. By 1952 it will still exist, to be sure, but it will be whittled down to a size that these friendly Europeans can manage for themselves. It will be what is known in the high-flown world of finance as 'a manageable deficit,' which is exactly what we have in the United States."

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The CIO News

Vol. XIII WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 13, 1950 No. 11

STANHOPE, N.J.

You decontrolled this conty on Dec. 8, 49, and on Dec.15 th, 49 we had notices of rent increases ranging from 20% to 33 1/3%, we were given the choice of signing leases for this increase or vacate the apartment, in my case I must vacate by Feb. 1,1950. Our landlord, [redacted] c., was granted a substantial increase in June, 1948 of 20.8% which was to take care of any hardship they may have suffered. We do our own repairs and are supposed to get heat, two (2) weeks ago we had to appeal to the board of health because we didn't have heat or hot water, we also pay for janitor service we don't get. This has been going on for a long time.

RANSHAW, PA.

[illegible] notified that starting Feb 8.1950 my rent will be $75.00 instead of $17.00 which I have been paying. Now that rent control has been removed and that arrangement have been taken that if I dont pay the $75.00 I will be evicted

BEVERLEY HILLS, CALIF.

Dear Sir

What am I to do. My rent has been raised from $60.00 to $175.00 I cant pay this on my Husbands $60.00 a week salary and I cant find a place to move as rents are double every place I go. I am ill from worry. My land lord is very wealth Real Estate women [illegible]

OKLA. CITY, OKLA.

Please put the O.P.A. on again in Okla City. Our land lord has raised our rent from $45.00 to $65.00 and we cant pay it, We have [illegible]

HERMLEIGH, TEXAS

[illegible] say from a country hick that doesn't know what she's talking about; but I do know what I'm talking about and that is rent control, it is as bad now, if not worse, than when the war first started.

We are residents of Glens Falls, New York, Warren Co and on Jan.ist. we were decontroled and we got a notice from our landlord that we were to pay a 35% increase beginning Feb.1st. That means that we have been increased by 50 % in the last two years as we gave him a 15% increase last year. We are working people who have a difficult time paying a present rental. We have lived in a place without any improvements being made for over six years. What can we do? We'd like to add our protest to the many that are being made in this city.

We'd like to ask you to fight for the recontrol of rents in this city.

SHAMOKIN, PA.

[illegible] around Dec 15th. On Friday nite Dec. 29 1949 my landlord notified me that my rent was increased from $29.98 to $40.00 He could not even wait till the first!

JONESBORO, ARK.

We have been paying $13.50 per month, and our rent has been raised to $25.00 per month, effective Jan 1. 1950

These are very cheap 3 room houses with no front or back porches. We have no water on the inside just a hydrant on the outside No bath, and an outside flush toilet, but it doesn't flush strong enough to carry toilet tissue

SHAMOKIN, PA.

Dear Sir

My rent has been raised effective Feb. 1. 1950 from $20.10 to $35.00 which is a little more than a 44% increase.

I am a widow with 3 children and on "Mother's Assistance" and cannot afford such a increase.

I ask that you consider putting the Shamokin area back under rent control.

(Story on Page 3)

UMW Defense Pact, Loan Rejected

THE UNITED Steelworkers last week announced it will always offer help "for every necessary and worthy defense of organized labor."

Philip Murray, head of the union and of the CIO, also said "the same is true of the CIO and of all of its affiliated unions."

The views were expressed by Murray—acting in his capacity as president of the steel union—in a letter to Pres. John Lewis of the United Mine Workers (unaffiliated).

At the same time Murray said that a proposal by Lewis for establishment of a "mutual aid pact for common defense" had been considered by the USA-CIO executive board.

"It is the unanimous view of our Board, in which I join, that no useful purpose would be served by concluding any formal arrangement for such a pact," Murray said in his letter.

The proposal had come from Lewis in the course of a letter in which he returned, with thanks, an uncashed check for $500,000 given to the miners by the steel union during the recent coal mine strike. Lewis noted that it was an "appreciated gift" but added that "conditions did not permit the usage of this money."

In the same letter, Lewis suggested negotiations between the two unions—with others also perhaps joining in—for creation of the mutual aid plan.

Murray, in turning aside the proposal, declared:

"Please be assured that the United Steelworkers of America and its members stand ready at all times in the future, as indeed they have in the past, to assist the mine workers in their justifiable endeavors for economic betterment against the concentrated power of the coal industry . . .

"The United Steelworkers of America, in conjunction with the CIO, will always make its resources available, as it did in your recent struggle, for every necessary and worthy defense of organized labor.

"The same is true of the CIO and of all of its affiliated unions."

EARLIER in the week Lewis had offered a million-dollar "cash loan" from the miners to the CIO Auto Workers to help the strike of 90,000 members at Chrysler Corp.

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, in his reply, noted that because of "generous contributions of UAW-CIO members in plants other than Chrysler and of organizations outside the UAW, we have not found it necessary to borrow money to support the strike and we do not anticipate that we shall."

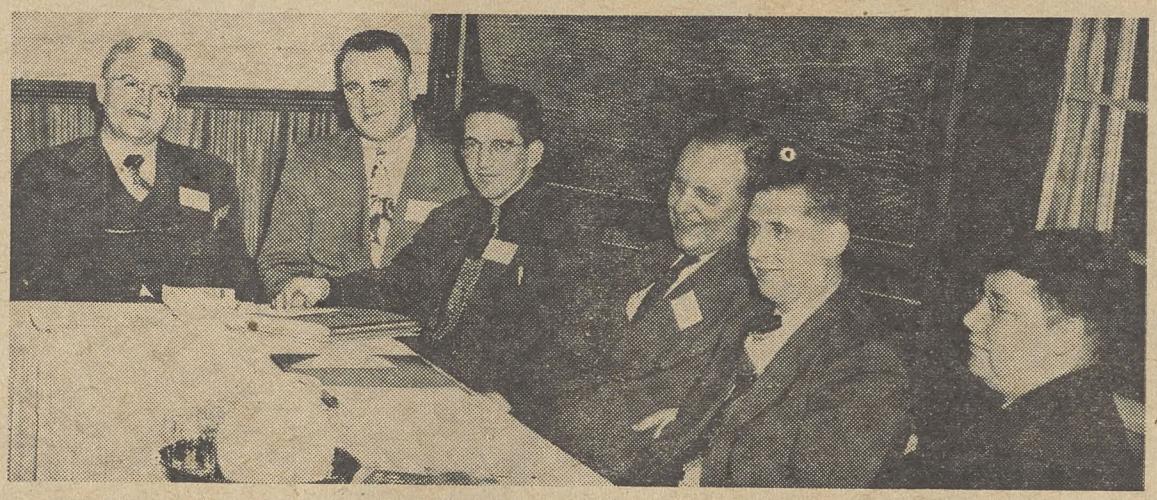
"Accordingly, while we cannot accept your offer of a loan, we appreciate your interest and the expression of solidarity of your organization," Reuther continued.

"As has been our policy in the past, the international union is making substantial contributions to replenish the strike funds of local unions who in turn provide direct relief to strikers and their families within the limits of the funds available.

"WE SHALL be happy, of course, to accept on behalf of the Chrysler strikers and our union any outright contribution you or your organization may wish to make. Any such outright contribution will be immediately distributed to Chrysler local unions for direct relief to Chrysler strikers and their families."

A mine workers' union spokesman later "explained" to newsmen that the offer had been made in the form of a loan because of a constitutional ban on contributions—an explanation which failed to square with gifts made in the past.

It also left unclear how the miners' union would have financed its support of the defense fund which Lewis had proposed.



EIGHTY DELEGATES attended the first Pennsylvania Conference in Harrisburg Feb. 24-26, sponsored jointly by the Pennsylvania CIO Council and the CIO Department of Education and Research. Here panel members elected by groups of eight at a last-day luncheon meet for a final session to report on what they were going to do back home. Shown, left to right, are Joseph Kelley, CIO-IUE; James Flaherty, Steel; Theodore Wewer, Berks County Industrial Union Council; George T. Guernsey, CIO Associate director of education; Charles Ferguson, Delaware County IUC, and Richard K. White, Johnstown IUC. Other panel members not shown were James Norman, Peter Tornielli and George Kutska, all of the Steelworkers. The meeting was one of a series planned by the CIO.

Steel Closed Furnaces Late In Coal Strike

DIRE predictions as to the effect of the recent coal strike on the nation's economy failed to show on at least one major front. The steel industry maintained its high operating rate until a week before the settlement was announced.

In previous periods of coal shutdowns, the steel industry started curtailments almost immediately. Operations were usually reduced about 5% within two weeks, 10% to 15% the following week, 20% or more the third week and progressively more as the strike continued.

This time, however, the steel industry, pressed by a tremendous accumulation of orders, went through several weeks of the strike with its operations above 90% of capacity. The first important cutback was not made until the week before the strike ended.

The unusually large accumulation of coal at steel mills—a 60 to 80-day supply in some cases—permitted them to sustain production at a high rate for almost the whole duration of the strike. Toward the end supplies were below the usual "danger" line, but the industry continued to maintain high production.

ACW Donates $25,000 To Hillman Tool Fund

A contribution of $25,000 to the Sidney Hillman Tool Fund in Israel was announced last week by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The fund was set up to help rehabilitate refugees and turn them into skilled artisans.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the union said the fund "has kindled new hope for many refugees and displaced persons robbed of their skills by years of privation."

Alien Seamen Are Flown Here To Take Jobs Of NMU Members

A BALTIMORE, Md., incident has led 1450 members of the CIO Maritime Union, "beached" for lack of jobs in that city, to seek a congressional investigation of the transfer of American ships to foreign registries.

The NMU seamen staged a mass meeting to protest the manning of a new Olympic Oil Lines supertanker, "Olympic Flame," by 39 German sailors flown to the U. S. from Germany.

The 28,000-ton tanker was built by Bethlehem Steel's shipyards in Baltimore for Olympic, which operates several vessels under foreign flags.

NMU officers say the maneuver is a technique started prior to World War II whereby ship owners can operate at much lower cost under foreign registry because they are then not required to pay the wages prevailing and observe the working conditions won by the union American ships.

ONE MEMBER of the German crew, an able bodied seaman, indicated his shipping papers showed he would be paid $53.57 a month. The standard wage for that rating aboard a ship of U. S. registry is $226 a month.

John J. Smith, NMU Baltimore agent, said the Germans had been hired in their own union hiring halls.

"They were just trying to make a living like everyone else," he added. "They were hooked into this thing by the people in the steamship companies."

Olympic Oil Lines Pres. A. S. Onassis expressed surprise when informed of the Baltimore incident. He said four other new tankers built at the Bethlehem-Sparrows Point shipyard for his company left there manned by Greek seamen without encountering difficulty. He said the Germans were employed because not enough Greek seamen with "high pressure experience" were available.

AFTER 25 YEARS of service in Congress, Rep. Mary T. Norton (D. N. J.) announced Mar. 7 that she will resign at the close of this session because of ill health. Chairman of the House Labor committee for a decade, she refused even to serve as a member when former Rep. Hartley (R. N. J.), co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, became its head in 1947.

OLYMPIC OIL Lines is a Panamanian corporation but the tankers were built for operation under the Honduran flag on charter to major oil companies. The Olympic Flame is to be chartered to the Texas Company.

The Baltimore event took place a few days after NMU Legislative Sec. Hoyt Haddock had appeared before a Senate Commerce Maritime subcommittee and urged Congress to require by law that all Government-financed aid to foreign countries be transported in U. S. flag vessels.

At the time Haddock said, "it is the government's duty to use only U. S. vessels in transporting government-financed cargoes."

THE UNION proposal however, would permit a maximum of 50% of the cargoes to be carried in foreign ships at the discretion of the Maritime Commission, but only after public hearings and under certain conditions.

Haddock declared that despite claims by Economic Cooperation Administration officials that requirements are being met, the present ECA law "lends itself too well to broad interpretation and loose administration."

The Baltimore incident is only one in a spreading wave of protest against the U. S. operators' practice of transferring registration of their vessels to foreign countries. NMU Pres. Joseph Curran has protested personally to President Truman. Members of unions in the industry have picketed Maritime Commission's offices. Strong protests have been made by other union spokesmen, in addition to Haddock, before congressional committees.

Marine Unions Meet to Back Hiring Halls

THE LEADERS of seven maritime unions representing the men who keep the American flag flying on the seven seas will meet in Washington Mar. 20 to carry their fight for legislation of hiring halls to Congress.

The meeting was called by Joseph Curran, president of the CIO Maritime Union, as a result of the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision which left effective a National Labor Relations Board ruling that the hiring hall is the equivalent of a closed shop and a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

It is probable that a sub-committee of the Senate Labor committee will be holding hearings during their meetings on the Magnuson-Lesinski Bill, which would legalize the hiring hall.

Union mariners say that if the hiring hall ban stands, it will turn the hiring standards of the industry back to the days of shanghaiing, crimp joints and other degrading practices wiped out by the spread of unionism in the industry. Curran claims that the NMU hiring hall is legal because it amounts to a preferential shop rather than a closed shop.

Unions to be represented at the conference, in addition to the NMU, are the American Radio Association and Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, both CIO; Seafarers International Union, Sailors Union of the Pacific and Masters Mates and Pilots, all AFL, and the unaffiliated Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers Association.

Rent Control And Why We Need It

WHO NEEDS rent control? Nobody, according to the real estate lobby.

The landlords say rents won't go up much anyway, if controls are lifted, and on the other hand, lifting controls will bring new rental accommodations into the market in vast numbers and thus restore "competition" and bring down prices.

That's what they say. But what really happens has been demonstrated over and over again. It is implied in cold statistics like these: In San Francisco, the average rental charged for units still under control in Jan., 1950, was $44.42 a month, compared to an average of $82.50 for rental units in new houses not under control.

On a nation-wide basis the picture is even more exaggerated. For the 12 million units still under control, the median rental is between $32 and $33 a month. That means that more rent-controlled units are at this level than at any other. The nation-wide median rental for newly constructed rental properties is between $80 and $100 a month. There are only four areas in the entire country where anything at all is offered for less than $50.

It comes out even more coldly in studies of what has happened in places where controls have actually gone off. The nation-wide average increase for the 747 areas decontrolled since April 1 was 19%, according to the Office of the Housing Expediter, which administers the law. And the lower the original rental, the higher the percentage increase. For the lowest groups of all, the increases are around 50%, OHE says.

(The Senate Banking Committee in its 1949 rent control report put the figures a good deal higher. It said the average monthly rental for 41,205 newly built units in 1000 cities and towns was $109.38 a month, that more than 55% of all new apartments rented for at least $80, and that the average rental for 62,000 newly decontrolled rental units had jumped 60%.)

AND ALL these cold, inhuman statistical studies add something to this effect: "Of course, these are just averages. Instances have been reported of increases of 100% or more."

Faced with figures like these, the real estate lobbyists retreat to dollars. A 19% increase on a rental of $40 a month is "only" $7.70 a month, they say. The trouble with that is that the $40 rental is the one that is apt to get the 50% increase, not the 19%.

Finally, the lobbyists will tell you that rentals have already begun to come down in cities and towns where controls have been lifted. True. In Miami, a typical small apartment or house which brought $50 under controls is now renting for about $65, but those which had been leased at $200 are now down to $150.

ABOUT 1% of the population can even dream of renting a house for $150.

Then the real estate lobby will tell you that rent controls are "Un-American"—that any limitation on profits is Un-American.

By implication, the people that want rent controls are Un-American—they are trash, with a pinkish tinge.

Nobody knows what profit the average landlord makes now. Nobody knows who the average landlord is. In 1946, when such figures were available, the OPA guessed, carefully, that the net operating income from rental of large structures had increased 28% over 1939, and that the income from smaller buildings had gone up 43%. Since then, the rent control law has been extended three times, each time with more loopholes for the landlord.

But if nobody knows what the average landlord's net income is from rents, there is plenty of information about the average citizen.

The Bureau of the Census estimates that there were 38.5 million families and about 8 million single individuals in the U. S. in 1948. Of the families:

25.5 million were living on $4000 a year or less. This is about five out of every seven families.

17.5 million were living on $3000 a year or less.

9.6 million were living on $2000 a year or less.

4 million were living on $1000 a year or less.

ALSO IN 1948, one family out of every three in the U. S. spent more than it earned. The trend is continuing.

The Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report made a detailed study of the plight of the nearly 10 million families who were living on $2000 a year or less, including the 6.3 million who were living in cities or towns. They found that 2.3 million owned their own homes and the rest rented.

Only 360,000 paid rents of $40 a month or higher. The rest paid less. And the millions of renters whose total income was under $1000 had to spend half their total income for rent, at that.

The committee commented soberly:

"In the main, housing expenses account for a disproportionate share of the expenses of urban families with incomes of under $2000. In addition to being relatively too costly, a large share of the units are wholly inadequate in terms of physical condition, plumbing facilities, overcrowding and general environment."

In other words, they have to pay too much for terrible shelter.

The same is true for the families who make up to $4000 a year, though the housing is not quite so bad, the share of income devoted to rent is not quite so high.

Most of the lower-income families consist of more than two persons. A million and a half of them are living on social security payments averaging $25 a month per person, with no other source of income.

Another large group consists of widows and the 3.5 million totally disabled workers.

THE BIGGEST group of all, however, are working. The unions have pushed the living scale up so that the bulk of membership is hovering around the $3000 class—but one production worker in five makes $2000 a year or less and on this must support his family, bring up his children.

People who make "ideal budgets" for the American family state that they should have to pay no more than 20% of their income for shelter. All the above figures go to show that the top rental or mortgage payment that most families can afford is $66 a month, and that nearly one family in two should only pay $30.

What is available to rent or buy today for that little in monthly outgo?

Very little more than there was a year ago. The "vacancy rate" in rentals at that figure is just about zero. The new public low-cost housing program, providing for 810,000 new homes at an average rental of about $30 a month, is barely started; loans have been approved for 255,655 units but ground has been broken for only a handful.

Congress has not yet approved the "middle-income" housing bill, which will help out those who can afford to pay around $65 a month for shelter, and if it is approved, construction won't start in any amount until a year or so has passed.

All the landlords' pious statements to the contrary, the record so far proves that rents will soar if controls are lifted, and that properties renting at from $20 to $60 a month are the ones that will take the biggest increase.

The CIO believes a fairly administered federal rent control law is the only answer in the present situation. To press for renewal of rent control in a situation like this is about as un-American as apple pie.

'Impartial'

Here's how one branch of the real estate lobby conducts a "poll" of Congressional opinion about rent control:

The Property Owners' Association sent out postcards headed "Rent control is the most Communistic, radical, anti-American legislation ever foisted on the American people—barring none.

"Millions of good American income property owners want to know how you stand. Rent control is unnecessary except to perpetuate itself. Please check card and mail at once. Thanks."

The card then gave the legislator two choices of reply:

"I am for rent control and police state for everyone," or

"I am for true American rights and principles and against rent control."

Bucks For PAC Are Knockout Drops To Lick Labor-Hating DixieGOPs

'Third Of A Nation' Writes OHE In Panic

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

"THANK GOD I don't have to answer for such stuff as robbing the needy," says a laboriously written letter to the Office of Housing Expediter from a small town in Tennessee.

The woman signed it "A poor family," and here is her story in her own words.

"We have a family of five children and my husband only makes $45 and our rent is already $20 a month and looking for a raise because we repaired the inside of our house here before it was fit to live in and now he says he's going to put the toilet in and raise again.

"He raised it two months ago from $13 to $20 so we don't know what's going to become of us . . . This house hasn't been painted in 25 years. Please if you get this I seen your name in this piece about rent so am trying to reach you. I don't dare sign my name for the one who owns this house is quite a big man here and if some way he was to get a hold of this we'd go out on our ear.

"We are at journey's end in money matters. These people own property and have been collecting rent double and three times the amount off their renters since about four years, writing receipts for 12 dollars and getting 25, and 9 dollars and getting 20 dollars.

"Thank God I don't have to answer for such stuff as robbing the needy. I'll hush—I don't know how or whether you'll get this or not but I sure do hope so —I'm praying to God you will.

A poor family."

THERE IS nothing OHE can do about it, because the town in question was decontrolled by local option and the governor approved.

"I am a widow" . . . "I have two children" . . . "We have been living on beans and eggs, no meat, and now the rent is going up" . . . "My husband has been told he has TB" . . . "I am sick from worry" . . . "We just can't afford it" . . . "We told the landlady we couldn't pay that much and she said 'You know what you can do'" . . . so the letters go, piling up a record of human misery.

The letters come in from the "upper middle" class, too. "What am I to do? My rent has been raised from $60 to $125 and we can't afford it on my husband's $60 a week. There is nothing around here to rent . . ."

Even the realtors feel it. "I am a realtor and know what I'm talking about. I'm in the business. Look up my record and you will see. You decontrolled this town because the local advisory board said to do it. I tell you I don't know where middle class people are supposed to live."

MINORITY members of local advisory boards write in—the ones who voted against the decontrol recommendation and were outnumbered. They tell how some of the hearings were conducted, with no tenant representatives present because no adequate publicity was given in advance. They analyze the "vacancy" figures presented by the landlords, showing that in some cases the high percentage of vacancies was arrived at by throwing in everything from uncompleted buildings to condemned shacks.

MOST OF the letters say, as this one did, "Please do not use my name."

These are isolated instances, say the real estate lobbyists.

Maybe. But OHE has some statistics on the overall picture. Overcharges by landlords since July, 1948: 127,514 charges found justified, $7,483,086 in refunds obtained. Evictions: 58,918 unjustified evictions halted. Cases where landlords stopped supplying essential services, such as heat: 134,698 such instances remedied. Overcharges in cases where properties were put on the market for the first time: 95,258 such rents found excessive, and reduced.

Rent Control Fight Starts In Congress

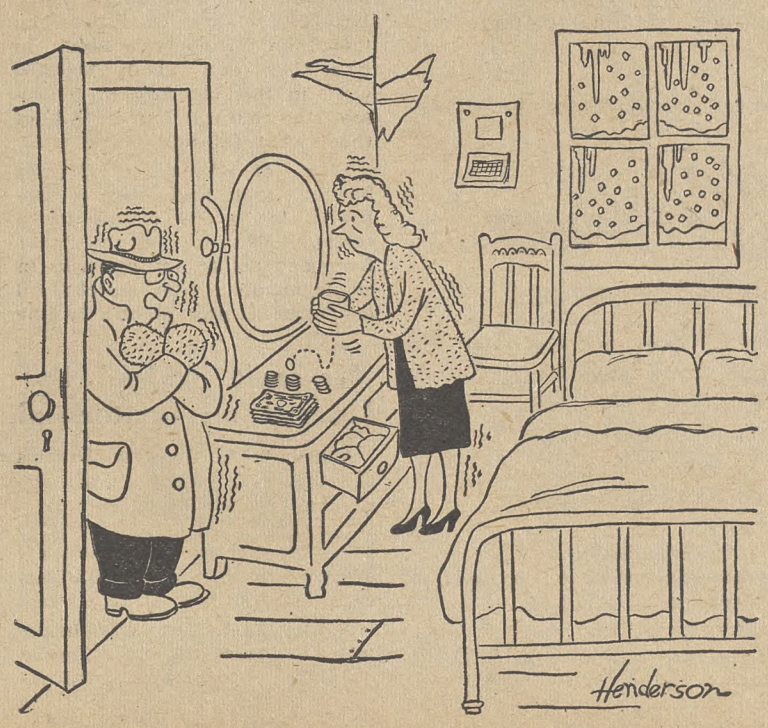
THE FIGHT over renewal of rent control has begun in Congress, and the landlords' lobby has come dangerously close to winning the first round.

The Senate on Mar. 9, by a vote of 44 to 28, cut in half the funds needed to enforce the federal rent law till June 30, when it expires, and voted $2,600,000 for terminal leave of some 2000 employes who will have to be fired starting about April 15.

The Office of the Housing Expediter had run out of money for enforcing the law and asked Congress for more. The Senate Appropriations committee refused to approve any more funds, granting only the terminal leave pay. If this had succeeded, all effective control would have stopped by April 15, OHE says. The compromise proposal forces OHE to cut its present staff of about 4000 in half.

Since the House approved the request in full, and attached no "rider" insisting on terminal leave pay, there is some hope that the House-Senate conferees will come up with something more satisfactory than the Senate version.

The Senate Banking Committee will start hearings April 24, on extending rent controls.



"Please hurry with the rent money, Mrs. Johnson, it's cold as an iceberg in here!"

'Loyalty' Legislation Extremely Dangerous

Could Be Used To Abridge Civil Rights, Needlessly Damage Individual Reputations And Harm Anti-Communist Groups

By ALLAN L. SWIM

SOME Congressmen and Senators keep playing around up on Capitol Hill with the ridiculous idea that they can enact "loyalty" legislation which will make the nation safe from Communism.

The President, who certainly is as aware as anybody of the Russian threat, hasn't asked for such legislation.

Neither has the Dept. of Justice, which has the task of dealing with subversives.

The CIO, which has been kicking the Commies where it hurts most, certainly doesn't favor any of the "loyalty" bills which have been proposed.

And neither does any of the other anti-Communist liberal organizations which believe in civil liberties.

SOME OF THE advocates of "loyalty" measures hint—or sometimes say openly—that new legislation is needed to deal with spies and plug up loopholes through which vital "defense" information is slipped to foreign powers.

If there is a need for such legislation, then it should be passed—immediately!

But measures like the old Mundt-Nixon Bill and the current Mundt-Ferguson Bill do not fit into this category.

Neither does the proposed amendment to the Scientific Foundation Bill — an amendment which would deny government scholarships to any persons who had at any time belonged to organizations which have been declared subversive by the attorney general.

The "loyalty" measures are not designed to bring about the capture and punishment of spies. For the most part, they do not deal with employes of the federal government.

The Mundt-Ferguson Bill's principal objective is to require the registration of Communist organizations, the making public of their membership lists and the labeling of their printed material as Red propaganda.

THOSE WHO ARE strongly opposed to the Communists (as we are) might say, without giving the matter careful consideration, that the Mundt-Ferguson measure would be a good thing.

It would force the Commies to stand up and be counted as Commies, so it might seem.

But would it?

If history teaches anything, then it's more likely that the measure would merely force the Communist Party underground.

And, furthermore, there are provisions of the measure which might easily be used to harm liberal non-Communist organizations and do irreparable damage to the reputations of innocent individuals.

Then, too, there's the matter of whether we're going to punish persons for their beliefs or for their actions. And that's an important matter.

JUDGING BY THE noise made by the House Un-American Activities Committee and its supporters, and by some of the legislation that has been proposed, the Commies are getting ready to take over America.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

The Communists have been taking a bad beating almost since the end of the war.

Their attempt to obtain real political power through the Progressive Party was a miserable failure.

Their attempt to convert the CIO into an instrument of Kremlin policy not only failed but resulted in the CIO launching an effective "housecleaning" campaign.

The Commies are rapidly losing their influence on the thinking of the nation's industrial workers. Their influence on government workers has almost completely disappeared.

The Communist Party and its various front organizations have been thoroughly discredited in the eyes of nearly all Americans.

And this has been done without "loyalty" legislation of the Mundt-Ferguson type.

THOSE WHO seemed inclined to favor "loyalty" legislation should ask themselves this pointed question:

"The Communists first, then what?"

We can't afford to set a precedent which might enable the political party in power at some future date to use "loyalty" as an excuse for cracking down on its political opposition.

We can't permit any governmental agency to sit in judgment of the type of thinking which constitutes subversion.

The money that would be spent insuring "loyalty" could be used with greater effectiveness in stamping out the breeding ground of disloyal isms.

Yes, it could be spent more wisely for slum clearance, for youth education, for elimination of racial discrimination, for improved health facilities and for other things designed to make our nation a better place to live—for all the people.

Over And Over Again

Our "theme song" for the next few months is going to be "Register and Vote" and we intend to "sing" it over and over again until it becomes as monotonous as "Mule Train" or "Chattanoogie Shoe Shine Boy."

Frankly, we're not concerned about whether our readers get somewhat bored with it—just as long as they heed our advice and get their fellow citizens to do likewise.

We hope that it becomes No. 1 on every CIO member's political hit parade and remains there. That's where it belongs.

The present Congress, although it has moved in the right direction on a number of important issues, has demonstrated it won't establish an outstanding record on Fair Deal type legislation.

The Dixiegops will see to that. The Republicans and some of the Southern Democrats have a coalition which keeps throwing monkey wrenches into the machinery when it is set in motion by the Administration.

The record shows that Congress was considerably liberalized in 1948. The record also shows that it wasn't liberalized enough.

The record is an important thing—because it will be used as the basis of CIO-PAC indorsements throughout the country. And it reveals whether a politician talks and votes alike or talks one way and votes another.

There is much at stake for labor in the 1950 elections—as there is in all elections. The job of liberalizing Congress can be stepped up—or Congress can swing toward reaction.

Sitting around and talking about the situation won't do much good—unless the talk is followed by "Register and Vote" action.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Unemployment And Compensation Rise

THE RANKS of the jobless swelled to a nine-year peak in February with 4,684,000 men and women looking for work, the Census Bureau reported March 6.

The figure was the highest since Aug., 1941, when unemployment hit an immediate pre-war peak of 5,620,000. It was an increase in the bureau's figure of 204,000 since the January report.

The drop bears out the forecast of the CIO Full Employment Committee in the survey prepared for the recent meeting of the CIO Executive Board.

"The outlook for 1950 is for further decline," the committee said, "as unemployment is rising, income is dipping and the general picture is one of easing away from full employment.

"The nation's failure to lay the groundwork for a high consumption economy during these postwar years made the decline inevitable."

THE Census Bureau report also showed a decline in the number of part-time workers since Nov., 1949, when the last survey was made. Whereas an estimated 1,500,000 persons were working less than 35 hours a week in November, only about 1,000,000 were in this category in February, the bureau found. All of them want full-time work.

Secy. of Commerce Charles Sawyer said the decrease appeared to be due mainly to "a seasonal decrease in the labor force and not to any cutbacks in employment." Non-agricultural employment was practically the same as in January, but agricultural jobs were 770,000 fewer than in Feb., 1949.

Despite the rise in the number of jobless, employment increased by 6000 to 56,953,000. However, the civilian labor force rose by 210,000 persons to an an estimated total of 61,637,000. Most of the newcomers were midyear high school and college graduates.

Striking miners were not included among the jobless because they were not looking for work.

Meantime, the Bureau of Employment Security of the U. S. Dept. of Labor reported that January saw an all-time high of $186,383,000 in unemployment compensation paid by state agencies to jobless workers.

That amount was divided among more workers than had collected unemployment compensation in any previous month since the program was established—2,078,000 persons.

Robert C. Goodwin, director of the bureau, made two significant observations—that in addition to the recipients, there were thousands of unemployed workers whose compensation had run out, and that the duration of unemployment this year is higher than last. The CIO full employment program calls for not only an increase in the amount of compensation paid to a worker every week he is out of a job, but another increase in the number of weeks it shall be paid to him. It also proposes long-term planning to provide job opportunities when private industry can't or doesn't offer them.

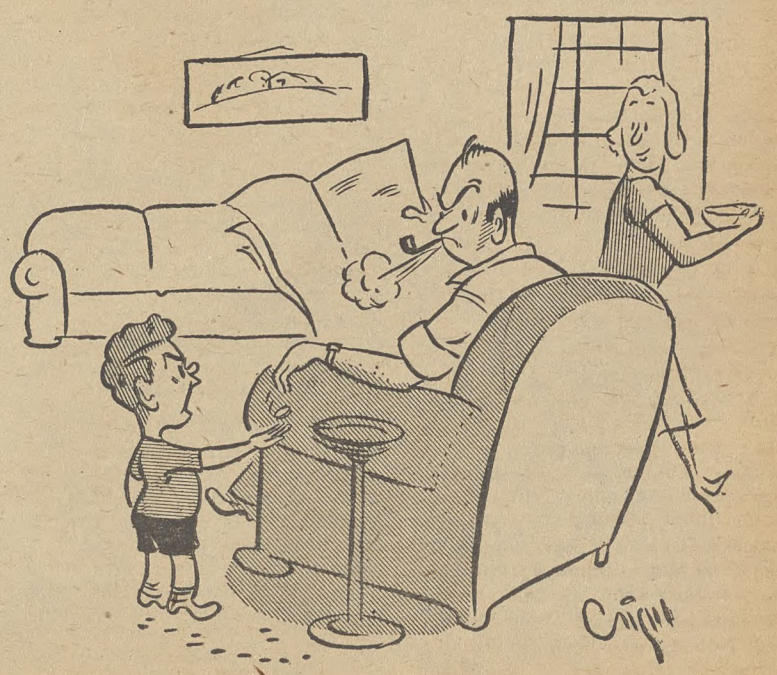
IN A somewhat more hopeful vein, the bureau reported that the auto industry expects to increase employment by 34,000 persons by April. That would set the employment level at 650,000 workers in the industry. The forecast is based on a survey made before the Chrysler strike started.

The survey also showed that fewer people did more work to achieve the record production of 6,238,000 motor vehicles last year. Production was approximately 18% higher in 1949 than in 1948, the bureau said, but average employment in the industry sagged from 792,000 in 1948 to an estimated 770,000 in 1949.

Masaryk Praised By Murray on Centennial

A tribute to the late Thomas G. Masaryk, founder of the Czechoslovakian Republic in 1919, was voiced last week by CIO Pres. Murray on the centennial anniversary of the Czech democratic statesman's birth.

Noting that Masaryk's homeland is "once more under foreign domination," Murray voiced regret that "the social, political and human principles for which he stood have once again been suppressed in Czechoslovakia.



"C'mon, ante up another penny; I'm still paying 6c for candy bars."

Company Decided Not to Fire Them

IT WAS A simple little scheme and it worked like magic. That's why the company had used it several times.

A union organizing drive would start. The company would get the names of those active in union work. Then it would fire them.

It wasn't legal but it was effective.

A CIO organizer named Jim knew all about this little scheme when he arrived on the scene to launch another membership campaign.

So he acted accordingly.

JIM MOVED QUIETLY and slowly during the first three months he was in town and he was constantly bothered by the possibility that his "converts" would be fired.

He didn't pass out any leaflets at the plant gates. He attempted to hold no meetings.

Finally he found 10 men who were willing to stick their necks out and he appointed them local committeemen.

These 10 worked quietly, but the plant was a comparatively small one and soon everybody knew what they were doing.

"Well, it won't be long now before the company breaks up the union," workers told each other as they waited for the axe to fall.

Jim kept right on at his job because he knew the company's anti-union compaign followed a definite pattern. It wasn't time for him to use his "ace in the hole."

ONE MORNING in early June the company decided it was time to move. From then on things happened rapidly.

Supervisors and company "stooges" began their "talking campaign."

All over the plant they "carelessly" made remarks like the following:

"It won't seem like the same place around here after next Wednesday with old Joe gone. It's a shame he wasn't smart enough to keep his nose clean." (Joe, of course, was a committeeman.)

"Hank, I hear you're going to have a new partner on the job after next Wednesday. Don't ask me about it, but I've got the low-down."

"There's a rumor going around that 10 guys have been falling down on the job and that they're going to be fired next Wednesday."

WORKERS IN THE plant — including those who had joined the union—picked up the rumors and passed them along.

Within a few hours everybody in the place was convinced that the company was getting ready to crack down.

This information was soon relayed to Jim, who had been expecting it for some time.

"I don't believe they'll get by with it this time," Jim told one of the committeemen. "I've got a little scheme, too."

Then Jim started designing his "secret weapon." He used a paint brush and a sign board. Then he got in touch with a newspaper photographer and told him what he intended to do.

ON TUESDAY—the day before the firings were scheduled—Jim and his 10 committeemen appeared at the gates with some leaflets and a big sign.

The sign said, "We are CIO members. Tomorrow the ———— Co. will fire us. Remember this date." The date of the month also was lettered on the sign.

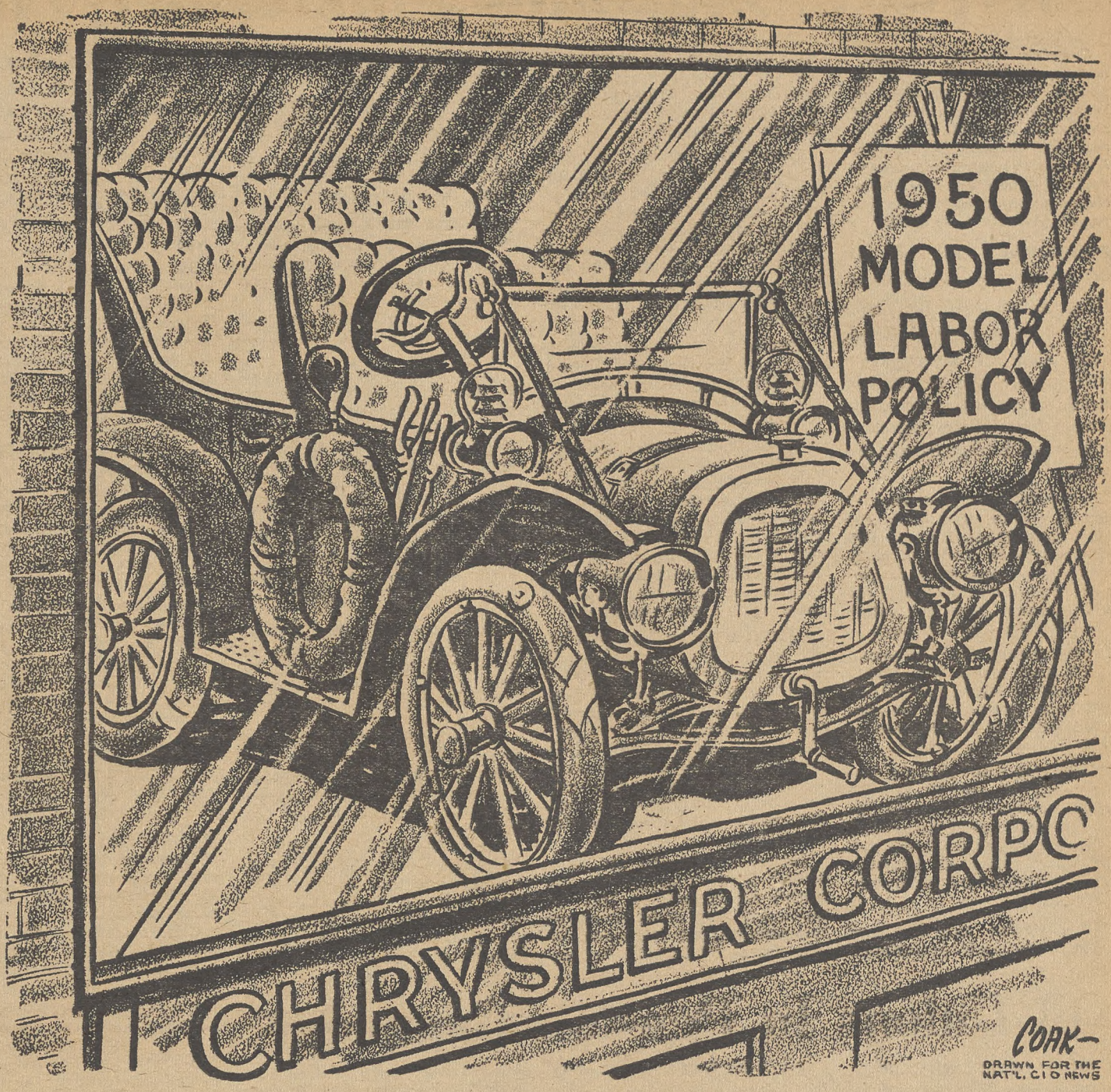
The committeemen posed with the sign as the photographer snapped pictures. They distributed the leaflets openly. The photographer snapped more pictures.

Soon Jim had all the evidence he would need if he had to take a case to the NLRB. The company soon learned about this.

Wednesday passed — and nobody was fired. Nobody was fired for union activity during the remainder of the drive.

The union won a NLRB election shortly thereafter. **A. L. S.**

NO SALE!



Union Cooperation Essential in Job Changes

MOST INDUSTRIAL workers don't like to have changes made on the particular job on which they are engaged.

Aside from the fact that it is quite human to resist an upset in the routine they are used to following, workers have some good reasons to be worried when the boss tells them that a new process, or material or changes in machine speeds, or reorganization of the work is going to be introduced.

They are afraid it may mean lower pay, an intolerable speed-up or even loss of their jobs—as it often does. Yet in this era of rapid technological improvements and inventions, industry is constantly making changes in materials, equipment and processes which mean serious readjustments for the workers on the job.

An examination of how this is working out as it concerns the relationship between the union and the company is reported in a recent study prepared by the Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University. It is called "Job Modifications under Collective Bargaining."

Close observers of industrial progress in the U. S. have long been worried about whether collective bargaining would act as a hindrance to technological change, the foreword notes.

"Can the American genius for invention and technical improvement flourish under arrangements where the workers affected by the application of methods, machinery, or materials have an effective voice in the control of change?" it asks.

Not only ignorance and fear of the consequences of change provoke opposition, states the study, but it also comes "from lack of participation or control in determining how change shall occur." It continued:

"It is fortunate for the American consumer that the same institution—the trade union—which can translate the workers fear of the adverse consequences of technological change into a powerful brake, can also, as an instrument of communication and participation, aid greatly in assuring willing and understanding adjustment.

"Under collective bargaining, job modifications are no longer the private preserve of the engineer and the time-study man. A blunt presentation of engineering data may transmit facts, but at the same time create such a fog of sudden fear and frustration that a reasonable adjustment may be delayed for months and attended by burdensome wage costs."

THE REPORT examines the joint experience of both companies and unions with the handling of job modifications caused by changing production methods. It presents a general survey of 24 companies and four detailed case studies of manufacturing concerns in the mass production industries, including automobiles, auto and aircraft parts, rubber, electrical equipment, steel fabrication, textiles and calculating machines.

The unions involved are principally those with which the 24 companies had dealings, consisting of five CIO and two unaffiliated unions. Craft unions were excluded to avoid the complications of jurisdiction and craft rules. The union material includes both interviews with top officials and particularly with local union officers in the plants concerned.

"Labor relations in the selected companies," the report states, "varied from open antagonism and lack of mutual respect between the parties to a condition of quite satisfactory working relationships. Most situations were between those extremes, a majority of the companies and unions reporting that, in general, their relations could be considered satisfactory.

"Before 1935 none of these companies bargained with an outside union. Six of the multi-plant firms now bargain on a company-wide basis."

The survey revealed that both management and union officials "emphasized in interviews that major technological changes, which create entirely new jobs, are generally from a labor relations viewpoint much easier to handle than the minor method changes, which result in a series of small alterations in a job over a period of time."

"Major changes often are introduced more or less simultaneously throughout the industry and become a principal concern of national union policy," the study found. "The minor changes, on the other hand, give rise to psychological problems that are of immediate and daily concern to the local union because the individual workers remain stationary while the job is modified.

"Work habits and routines are upset, usually piece rates are reduced or production standards increased, and the status of the job may decline relatively.

"The dispute and strike of the Ford automobile workers in the spring of 1949 over the meaning and application of production standards on the assembly line was only one prominent illustration of the human and economic aspects of the problem."

THE NATURE of the material, the report states, does not lend itself to drawing any definite, universally-valid conclusions, but only to some general observations. Among these is the observation that "engineers and economists are too prone to advocate a single answer to all situations that involve changes in job content."

Cartels, Monopolies Find Daily Papers Silent

Somehow or other, most daily newspapers pay little or no attention to stories breaking in Washington on the cartels and monopolies in which U. S. business and industry participates. Here are two significent articles dug up by the Labor Press Association which the country's newspapers generally "overlooked."

CHAIRMAN Celler of the House Monopoly Investigating Committee has submitted to the Federal Trade Commission for investigation testimony by one of its key officials indicating cartel deals between American export associations and foreign cartels are lawful.

Celler acted after testimony by Allen C. Phelps, who heads the FTC Export Trade Division and presumably is in charge of policing the export associations formed by American companies under the Webb-Pomerene law exempting them from the anti-trust laws.

Phelps shocked Celler by saying he felt that under the Webb-Pomerene law export associations could make cartel deals. He contended that was the purpose of Congress in passing the law.

Celler pointed out that the foreign policy of the U. S. was against cartels and quoted former Sen. Pomerene, one of the authors of the law, as saying it did not authorize divisions of territory abroad, which is one of the objects of cartels.

Phelps replied that the law seemed to say export associations were free to join in cartels—that the law put the interests of American exporters "above the interests of the foreign buyer or the foreign consumers."

Later John Stedman, an anti-trust official of the Justice Dept., testified the FTC had never applied the Webb-Pomerene's acts penalty of $100 against export associations which fail to report to the FTC. He said the FTC also had never issued a cease and desist order against an export association.

Phelps said he did not like to be put in the position of defending cartels, but he did not know what our foreign policy was in regard to cartels.

He contended American export associations had made only 15 cartel deals, and none was in effect today. Celler pointed out that a Federal Court recently convicted the alkali export association of belonging to such a cartel. Phelps said that cartel was formed in 1930 and only since 1940 has their legality been questioned.

ASKED WHY he had never referred any of the cartel deals to the Justice Dept. for prosecution, Phelps said the export association had always complied with law in filing reports with the FTC. Celler then read an FTC report charging the steel export association had failed to comply with the law in filing its cartel deal, and another denouncing a sulphur cartel deal.

Phelps said he did not "subscribe" to those reports by the agency which employs him. He contended the Webb-Pomerene law permitted any deals that did not affect competition in this country and he had found no evidence that those did.

"I take it you do not agree with the findings and recommendations of the FTC?" Celler asked.

"I do not agree with those particular conclusions which you read," the witness replied.

CELLER THEN read another FTC report charging that a cartel deal between American producers of phosphate and the foreign cartel gave the domestic producers "practically complete" protection against competition from abroad.

Celler said it was "very serious" for American exporters to be engaging in cartel deals when they were against our foreign policy. He quoted Winthrop G. Brown, director of the Office of International Trade Policy of the State Dept., as saying "it is an important part of U. S. economic foreign policy to press for the elimination of cartel arrangements which block the expansion of multilateral, competitive, international trade."

Phelps insisted again that so far as he knew there were no cartel deals today. He added: "At least we ask them every year in their annual report, and they have answered 'no'."

Phelps testified his division has only three to supervise 44 foreign trade associations and although it had asked the Budget Bureau repeatedly for more help, it had been denied.

Brown testified it would be "very undesirable and reprehensible" for American export associations to engage in cartel deals in view of our foreign policy. If such cartel deals were being made, he said, they should be broken up.

CHAIRMAN CELLER has presented to the House Monopoly Investigating Committee and the Justice Dept. evidence he believes indicates the four big American producers of typewriters are fixing prices and engaging in monopoly.

He gave the evidence to his committee during testimony by Robert R. Sher, spokesman for the Typewriter Manufacturers Export Association. This organization of the big four in the industry controls about 95% of the American market and handles foreign business in competition with foreign cartels. The "Big Four" are Underwood, Remington-Rand, L. C. Smith, and Royal.

Celler presented evidence that the big companies have been submitting virtually identical bids to the government on typewriters, while they are making tremendous profits on their business.

"The closeness of these figures," he said, "will require some very tall explaining."

Sher contended the companies could not vary much in their prices because the products were so much alike that buyers would swing to the lower priced product. Rep. Michener (R. Mich.) observed that if there was no price fixing agreement one company would drive the others out of business.

SHER, WHO used to be an anti-trust lawyer, replied that Michener was probably right "but that is one of the inevitable effects of competition."

Celler's figures showed that profits of the big four had run from 13.93% of invested capital to 37.26%. The latter would double the company's investment in less than three years.

These "unduly large profits," he said, evidenced high prices based on a "firm grip" on the competitive situation. Observers commented that with these profits, the price of typewriters could have been cut from 10 to 25% and still left the companies fair profits.

Sher opposed any strengthening of the Webb-Pomerene law which permits exporters to disregard the anti-trust laws in their foreign sales. He contended that American typewriter companies were efficient enough to compete abroad as long as there were no cartels or government restrictions on trade. He said they had exported about a third of their products until Hitler messed up world trade with his cartel deals.

HE ALSO testified that American producers did not need tariff protection and said imports were small despite the absence of tariff protection. His testimony was one of the strongest arguments ever presented to a congressional committee in favor of competition and free trade.

Questioning developed that Sher had, as a lawyer in the anti-trust division before the war, settled an anti-trust case against the typewriter companies in which they agreed to refrain from price fixing.

He denied that the export association facilitated price fixing domestically. Celler quickly produced figures on sales prices and profits, contending the evidence indicated there "may be collusive arrangements still going on between those companies."

Celler noted that the evidence showed the four companies had raised prices simultaneously in 1934 from $105 to $110 and in 1937 from $110 to $115.50.

Asked if the government had made any check to see whether the consent decree was being observed by the companies, Sher admitted he did not know of any. He admitted the Federal Trade Commission, which is charged with watching export agreements, had never checked the typewriter export association except to look over its minutes.

Oil Unions In Pension Campaign

LABOR unions representing more than 25,000 employes of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. have joined forces to wage a co-operative drive for improved pensions.

In an unusual alignment of forces, representatives of CIO, AFL and independent unions announced the formation of the Tri-Party Policy Council to coordinate pension negotiations by the various unions with Socony-Vacuum management.

Announcement of the new alignment was made through headquarters in Denver of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union, one of the participating unions.

Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers said the Tri-Party Policy Council was established after a series of joint meetings by representatives of the various unions.

Employes scattered from Maine to California and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf are represented by unions participating in the new council.

Included in the new alliance are not only employes of the parent Socony-Vacuum company, but also of various subsidiaries, including Magnolia, which operates extensively in the Southwest, and General Petroleum, which has large production and refining facilities in California.

R. L. Clark, of Quincy, Mass., a representative of the CIO Oil Workers, is chairman of the coordinating committee of the new council. The secretary is Andrew Wolfrum, Boston, of the New England Petroleum Union, an independent union.

Representing AFL unions on the council are D. E. Andrews, G. W. Crawley, G. T. Sinn and Joseph Hatzel, all of St. Louis.

Other representatives of independent unions are William Donahue, Paulsboro, N. J., Joe Pushcal, New York City, and William Feser, Olean, N. Y.

Other representatives of OWIU-CIO are Paul Anger, Beaumont, Tex., Patrick Coughlin, Hammond, Ind., and John Neeld, Torrance, Calif.

The Tri-Party Policy Council has drawn up specific goals to be sought in pension negotiations, but details of these and of negotiating methods were not revealed.

Socony-Vacuum is one of the largest oil companies in the U. S. Only Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey is larger; Standard Oil Co. of Indiana is about the same size.

Oleo Tax Bill Passed

FEDERAL taxes on oleomargarine, in effect for 64 years, are about ready for the graveyard.

The House last week, by a 262-106 vote, gave its OK to a final version of the oleo tax repeal bill. Then the Senate gave its approval, 59-20. President Truman's signature on the bill is expected shortly.

The bill, subject of long debate in both branches of Congress earlier in the session, was under discussion in a joint conference committee for several weeks. But the version finally approved moved quickly through the House—though not without last-minute for-the-record objections from dairy state Congressmen.

The bill removes the dime-a-pound tax on colored margarine—now selling in Washington for about 39c a pound. It also kills the quarter-of-a-cent tax on white margarine, as well as a series of license fees for manufacturers and distributors ranging between $6 and $600 a year.

Dairy state opponents won two compromise points: pats of margarine served in restaurants must be in triangular shape; and packages of margarine sold in stores must bear the name of the product in letters as big as any *other word* on the wrapper.

"Hey! Look at the specimen I found!"

New York Guildsmen Name Winners Of Page One Awards

THE ANNUAL Page One Awards of the CIO New York Newspaper Guild will be presented this year in 11 outstanding fields for "unusual contributions to social or cultural progress," Local Pres. J. Nelson Tuck has announced.

The awards are as follows:

Journalism, Meyer Berger, of the New York Times, for reporting the Unruh mass murders in Camden, N. J., and also for continued reporting of unusually high calibre over a period of years.

Public affairs, Judge and Mrs. J. Waities Waring, Charleston, S. C., for courage in defending Negro rights.

Science, Drs. Philip Hench and Edward Kendall for their work on cortisone.

Literature, John Hersey for his book, "The Wall."

Music, Fritz Kreisler.

Drama, "Cocktail Party" and its author, T. S. Eliot.

Musical comedy, Ray Bolger.

Motion Pictures, "All the King's Men."

Sports, Jackie Robinson, of the Brooklyn Dodgers, for sportsmanship of an unusually high order.

Radio, the program "Books on Trial."

Art, the Metropolitan Museum, New York, for its new policy of enlarged showings of contemporary art.

Bucks For PAC Are Knockout Drops To Lick Labor-Hating Dixiegops

Messengers To Get 'Extra' Dime

THE Western Union telegraph monopoly has lost a bid to squeeze a dime an hour out of the pay of messenger boys.

The company sought to win special exemptions under the Wage-Hour law so it could pay its delivery boys 65c an hour—a dime under the 75c minimum provided by the law.

But last week Isabel Ferguson, a Wage-Hour hearing officer, recommended that the plea be denied. She indicated the company had offered no proof that jobs would be fewer if the nationwide telegraph company were forced to pay the extra dime.

CIO Pres. Murray hailed the Wage-Hour report as "highly gratifying."

"The efforts of the Western Union Telegraph Co. to continue to enjoy a subsidy—through payment of sub-standard wages—from this under-privileged class of employes, most of them minors, was entirely without moral or economic justification," Murray said.

"The federal Wage-Hour law minimum of 75c an hour is little enough, and Western Union's third attempt to escape the requirement of the law was properly thwarted."

Murray said he was pleased that CIO's active opposition to the telegraph company's petition helped preserve Wage-Hour law benefits for almost 9000 messengers.

Irving J. Levy, auto union counsel, represented CIO at the hearings last December and January. He charged that the company had clearly failed to show any justifiable reason for keeping the dime an hour from the boys.

NLRB Examiner Orders Union To Pay 'Stoolie'

For the first time under the Taft-Hartley law, a labor organization has been held solely liable for back pay of an employe declared illegally discharged.

An NLRB trial examiner ruled that the CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, by instructing members to refuse to sail on a ship with a union-named "stool-pigeon," was guilty of violating the act.

He recommended that the union be required to cease the blacklisting of the alleged spy and ordered it to reimburse him for any wages he lost as a result of the union's action. In all previous cases involving back pay, either the employer or both employer and union have been held jointly liable.

In another case an NLRB trial examiner ruled that the retroactive application of a valid union shop clause is illegal

The examiner found that the New York Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N. J., and CIO Shipbuilders Local 1 violated the act in the discharge of an employe who brought the charges on which the case was based. He was discharged for failure to pay dues for July, August and September, 1947, as part of a dispute over a fine.

The trial examiner declared that a union shop does not take effect until it is certified by the board and negotiated into an agreement. He found that these steps were not completed until Jan., 1948.

Real Estaters Buck, But Housing Bill Is Cleared For Floor Action

THE "MIDDLE INCOME" housing bill, which offers a chance to hundreds of thousands of American families of moderate means to own or rent high-quality homes at 25% or more below present prices, has cleared all preliminary Congressional hurdles and is ready for floor action.

The bill was scheduled to come before House and Senate on the same day—Tuesday, March 14.

Clearance was accomplished in record time and in spite of determined opposition by the real estate interests, private money-lenders and their representatives, who screamed "Socialism," pleaded forthcoming bankruptcy, and otherwise carried on in the same vein in which they previously opposed propositions they now espouse as their own.

From the very start, and long before the present session of Congress, CIO and AFL advocated government support of cooperative housing as the answer for millions of union members and their families.

The measure, as finally approved in slightly different forms by the House and Senate Banking Committees, would establish a government corporation which would sell debentures on the private investment market and, with the proceeds, make long-term, low-interest loans to bona fide cooperatives and non-profit trusts. Emphasis is on the "bona fide" aspects, to prevent the formation of phoney outfits seeking to reap profits. The loans would be amortized over a maximum period of 63 years, with the standard loan a 50-year one, and the interest rate has been estimated to be between 3¼ and 3½%.

The applying co-op would be able, if approved, to borrow 100% of funds needed for construction, with 3% in advance for planning and surveying, if necessary.

With all speculative profits out of the picture and with the savinge inherent in the type of loan and manner of operation, it has been estimated by the bill's sponsors that accommodations now costing owners or tenants around $90 can be duplicated or improved for around $65 a month.

These estimates were not contested by the real estate and banking spokesmen, who objected to the measure on other and vague grounds. In many instances, careful committee questioning drew from the witnesses admissions that they favored some form of government aid to cooperative houses but simply thought the proposed interest rates were unfairly low.

The bill had a rough time in the Dixiegop-ridden House Rules Committee before it came to the floor. The committee, which serves as House legislative "traffic cop," held two full days of hearings before it decided to vote, and then cleared the measure for floor action by a 6 to 5 vote, with one member, William M. Colmer (D., Miss.), absent.

Walter Reuther, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee and president of the CIO Auto Workers, wired Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D., Ill.), chairman of the Rules Committee:

"On behalf of the whole membership of the CIO and for millions of middle-income families, I send heartiest congratulations on your valiant and successful effort to secure early action on the middle-income housing bill. Your leadership is inspiring."

In addition to the co-op feature, the bill carries authority for the Federal Housing Administration to continue issuing its famous "608" mortgage insurance to builders of rental apartments. FHA has almost run out of money for this purpose, and the banks, which lend the money which FHA insures, are anxious for action, as are the builders. The interest rate on an average FHA loan of this type is 4½%, but the builder has many opportunities to clear a profit at various stages of construction and is not prevented from taking a "quick profit" on rents after the building is completed.

ACW Members, Closed Out, Seek Own Shop

ONE OF THE oldest and strongest men's clothing manufacturers in Baltimore, Md., was closed last week—and some 1200 members of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers were wondering what came next.

Many of them had been employed by the firm for 25 to 30 years. Labor relations were ideal—there had not been a strike or even an arbitration case since the first union contract in 1932. There was no compelling reason for closing that anybody knew except managament — and management wasn't talking. Yet the plant had closed down, forever, at the end of business on Mar. 3, after 32 years of successful operation. The firm—Cohen, Goldman & Co.—has been in business for 61 years, and its brand names are well known. Its shops in Syracuse and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were closed about six months ago.

The employes of the firm's two suit-coat plants and its pants shop in Baltimore were even more bewildered than the rest of the business community there. Many of them wept, according to Ulisse DeDominicis, manager of ACW's Baltimore Joint Board.

They asked him to write a letter to the company, to see if it would give them the plant and machinery and $500,000 in severance pay so they could go into business for themselves. While they were waiting for an answer from Manfred Goldman, president of the firm, a delegation headed by DeDominicis went to Washington and consulted with Sen. Tydings (D. Md.) on the possibility of getting contracts for service uniforms, which they made during the war.

"IN ALL HUMILITY," DeDominicis wrote Goldman, "we ask you to be magnanimous and give us the tools with which we may continue to work.

"We mean by this that if you have decided to dismantle your shops in Baltimore, the machinery and the equipment thus disposed of will be fit only for the junk shop, as you well know.

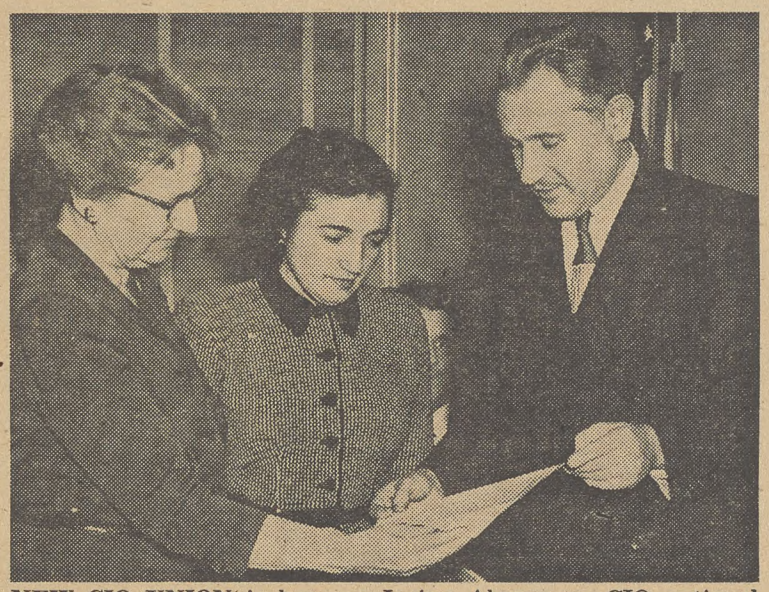
"But if you will grant us $500,000 as severance pay to the people of your Baltimore shops, this will be a little capital to work with, and perhaps we can run a form of cooperative shop whereby we will depend upon the help of all our tailors throughout the country to give us a few bundles to keep the shop in operation, and in that way keep body and soul together.

"We hope that this is not asking too much of you. It is done in a spirit of fair play and according to the great motto, 'Live and let live.' We hope that you will be moved by our extreme need, and that you will continue to be our good friend that you have been for many years."

DeDominicis reminded Goldman that "we of the Amalgamated Union feel that we have at all times given the best loyalty to your firm, the best of our friendship to you, and the best of our workmanship to your plant."

"These people, who for many years gave you the best that was in them," he went on, "are now crushed by the uncertainty of how they will get bread for tomorrow. I know that if you were around to see these grief-stricken people you would be profoundly moved.

"I want you to know that they have begged me to make this plea to you. They cannot believe that after so many years of loyal service to you, you would throw them out into the streets without any hope for security. They want me to plead with you that in deference to all the years of loyalty they gave to your firm, you now do something generous on their behalf."



NEW CIO UNION is born as Irving Abramson, CIO national representative in Eastern Region, presents Local Industrial Union Charter No. 1707 for the Community and Social Agencies Employes Union, New York, to Elizabeth Herring (left) and Hilda Siff, leaders in the fight in their field against the United Office & Professional Workers, expelled from the CIO as Communist-dominated. The local started life with 1200 members.

Arbitrators Tackle N. J. Bell Dispute

A FIVE-MAN arbitration board, including three public members appointed by Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, will attempt this week to settle the dispute between the CIO Communications Workers and the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.

The governor seized the telephone company's facilities 12 days ago to avert a strike of 12,000 operators. Under state law, seizure permitted him to establish the arbitration board.

He named Dr. William H. Martin, dean of the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, as chairman. The other two public arbitrators are Dr. Arthur Lesser, Jr., associate professor of industrial management, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, and Arthur Lewis, law professor at Rutgers.

William M. Dunn, assistant to CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne, will represent the union and Harold W. Lord, N. J. Bell assistant vice president, will speak for the company.

The board is faced with the task of considering union proposals for a $7 a day wage increase, a reduced work week and other improvements.

The N. J. seizure has been termed a "token affair" by A. T. Jones, CWA vice president. He noted that while a state-appointed administrator takes over the business, it continues to be run by top management and profits go undisturbed to stockholders. A decision of the arbitrators, while binding on both parties, may be contested in the courts.

"CWA does not believe that compulsory arbitration is a substitute for either the process of collective bargaining or of voluntary arbitration," Jones said.

"We can in no way agree in advance that the decisions of any state-appointed board of arbitration, acting under a compulsory law designed to limit the economic freedom of utility workers in the state of New Jersey, should necessarily affect the hundreds of thousands of other telephone workers represented by CWA throughout the country," he declared.

Church-Labor Group to Meet

Mutual problems of the church and the labor movement will be discussed at the annual conference of the Religion and Labor Foundation at Hotel Gibson in Cincinnati, O., Mar. 20-22.

Among subjects listed for discussion are:

"Full and fair employment, adequate education, social security, homes and health for all, and the repeal of laws that interfere with collective bargaining.

"The elimination of misunderstanding, prejudice and hatred among the faiths, races and branches of organized religion and labor, and the defense and expansion of civil liberty.

"The building of an economy of abundance and peace, planned for the good of all, which preserves personal freedom and relieves us of fear.

"A world-wide fellowship of religion and labor that will bind together into a true democracy all peoples who strive sincerely for justice and peace."

In Years Gone By—

Federal Troops Used Against Railroad Unions

By WILLIAM WEISS

THE NEXT time the newspaper in your home town refers to the members of your local union as a "bunch of agitators," don't feel too badly about it.

The editor, even though he may not like labor unions, will scarcely resort to the kind of language used by the ultra-proper New York Times in the July 26, 1877, issue.

In referring to railroad engineers, firemen, brakesmen and others on strike at the time, the paper, in a single edition, called the strikers "hoodlums, rabble, bummers, looters, blacklegs, thieves, tramps, ruffians, incendiaries, enemies of society, brigands, rapscallions, riff-raff, felons and idiots."

(It would be interesting to have a record of what the more reactionary papers called the strikers!)

As tough as organizing is today, with the Taft-Hartley club in the hands of employers, it is still a far cry from the historic struggles of the transportation Brotherhoods, now known as the "Big Four," to build their unions in the latter part of the 19th century.

In the 1860's men who chose railroading as a profession were considered men not afraid to die. And die they did, in the scalding steam from exploding boilers and under the wheels of switch engines and moving cars.

The work was so hazardous insurance companies of the day refused to consider railroad men as "acceptable risks." In order to give their families a degree of security, the railroaders formed "Brotherhoods" or "Beneficial Associations" to which they regularly paid "premiums" instead of "dues," as did other unionists.

THE MEN were not concerned in the early days with any idea of collective bargaining with the owners over wages and working conditions. Their initial action in binding together was purely for the purpose of assuring the welfare of their families in case of accidental death on the job.

It would seem logical that the railroad magnates of the era would have encouraged such action inasmuch as it relieved them of a responsibility they themselves should have assumed.

Such, however, was not the case. The Goulds, Vanderbilts and others saw in the efforts of the men to provide for the welfare of their families the seed which one day might ripen into demands for a collective bargaining contract.

They bided their time before trying to smash the railroad unions, and the process began when a series of spontaneous strikes was called in 1877 in protest against a 10% wage cut imposed on employes of all main lines in the country.

This strike was notable for the fact that for the first time in the nation's history armed federal troops were used as strikebreakers.

DESPITE THE use of state militias, the strikers had remained firm and had the tie-up of rail traffic almost complete until Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the U. S., stepped in on the side of the owners.

He decided that interference with train movements was not only an assault upon property but was also rebellion against the national government. He stated his intention of declaring martial law and sending federal troops to every strike center.

The strikers, faced with the prospect of opposing the U. S. Army, began to weaken—and by August America's first great general strike movement had collapsed.

IN THE 1894 Pullman strike at Chicago, the railroad workers really had the whole book thrown at them.

Nineteen locals of the American Railway Union had been quietly organized among 3,700 Pullman workers, following wage cuts of from 25 to 40% between September 1893 and May 1894.

When the company fired several union leaders who had conferred with Owner George Pullman over long-standing grievances, it was the spark which set off the explosion.

This strike was led by Eugene V. Debs, who had founded the American Railway Union one year earlier.

For three weeks all was quiet on the strike front. The pickets were passive and at regular intervals sent delegates to request the company to arbitrate. All union proposals were refused.

Finally as a gesture to force the company to mediate, the ARU ordered its members not to handle Pullman cars. At this point things began to happen. The Pullman company suddenly found an ardent ally in the General Managers Association, which consisted of executives of 24 railroads with terminals in Chicago.

This group ordered the immediate discharge of any employe who refused to switch Pullman cars, a move which apparently backfired because every time a switchman was fired for "cutting out" a Pullman, the other workers on his crew would quit in protest. Within four days all Pullmans were "dead" in Chicago and 11 railroad lines were at a standstill.

The Association retaliated by importing 2000 strikebreakers from Canada, whose job, among other duties, was to attach mail cars to trains made up of Pullmans and operate them. When the strikers "cut out" the Pullman, they were accused of hampering the movement of the mails. This maneuver caused the Association to wire President Grover Cleveland for federal troops. Over the protests of Illinois Gov. John P. Altgeld they were summarily dispatched.

Clashes began at once as the troops attempted to move trains. The spirit of the strikers would not be broken, however, and three-fourths of the roads out of Chicago remained paralyzed.

AN OMNIBUS injunction against the strikers accomplished what the Association strikebreakers and the Federal troops had failed to do.

Under terms of the injunction, picketing itself was a crime while the right of trial by jury was cancelled. The morale of the strikers was broken and the "Deb's rebellion" was overthrown.

Debs and three officers were indicted and convicted on a trumped-up "injury-to-property-of-expectancy" charge and were sentenced to jail terms. The Supreme Court later upheld the convictions.

Railroad workers saw their strike of 1922 broken by a combination of professional strikebreakers and a far-reaching injunction.

Despite their early setbacks, their broken strikes, their disappointments, the railroad unions finally became firmly established. They made a real contribution to the growth of the labor movement in the United States.

(Another story about the early struggles of American trade unions will appear soon in the CIO News.)

GE To End UE Pact, Heed IUE on Grievances

THE GENERAL Electric Co. on March 10 agreed to terminate its agreement with the staggering United Electrical & Radio Workers on April 1 and to permit CIO's International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers to represent its members in grievances until the representation dispute is terminated.

The agreement followed by a few days another between IUE-CIO and UE providing that the money checked off for GE employes' dues will go to whichever union wins the NLRB elections in which they are involved.

Before agreement was announced, the fast disappearing UE went through a series of contortions designed to gain control of dues, presently held in escrow by a court order.

The controversy first arose when IUE was chartered and informed GE that its position as the CIO union in the electrical industry entitled it to receive the check-off dues of GE employes.

The company, due to the conflicting demands made by the two unions, filed a suit and asked the court to decide the rightful recipient.

Although the matter was in the hands of the court, the company and UE entered into a deal which wound up with the former issuing new check-off cards in its Schenectady plant and assisted UE in signing 10,000 workers on the new forms.

A Federal Court injunction issued in New York put a stop to the practice before it had spread to more than a few plants. As a result of the court order, the company was restrained from paying dues money to the UE.

When the court case came up for further argument Feb. 9, UE agreed that all dues held by the the company would be returned to the employes and the check-off clause be cancelled until the contract terminated April 1.

Illinois Labor Journal Meet to Hear Swim

Allan L. Swim, CIO publicity director and editor of the CIO News, will be the featured speaker in a talk on "The Labor Press" at the Fourth Annual Labor Journal Editors' Conference, at the University of Illinois on April 28 and 29.

Editors of CIO, AFL and independent union newspapers will serve as consultants at a writing and makeup clinic and will be assisted by experts from the University School of Journalism and the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations. The conference will be conducted by the University's Extension Division.

PICKET LINES were maintained at airports throughout the country last week, as in Chicago (above), by members of the Transport Workers Union while their officers and representatives of American Airlines met with federal conciliators in Washington. No progress was reported. The union wants a 20c hourly wage increase and job security.

TWU Wins 2d 25c Package

The utility division of Transport Workers Local 101 negotiated its second pension and wage agreement within a fortnight when it signed a new agreement with Brooklyn (N. Y.) Borough Gas Co. yielding an average of 25c an hour in wage and other benefits.

In addition to a 5c across-the-board wage increase, the company also agreed to a contributory pension plan which will cost it 15c an hour and yield pension payments in some categories of $100 more a month than Social Security. Controlled jointly by the union and management, according to John Lopez, local president, it will be a funded plan with the average employe paying 3½c an hour.

A job revaluation program aimed at correcting inequities in some rates will cost the company an estimated 1½c an hour. It will pay an additional 3½c by improving the insurance program to pensioners by pegging the payments to 50% of the last annual wage.

The new contract duplicates benefits negotiated two weeks earlier for the 3600 employes of the Brooklyn Union Gas Co., servicing 850,000 gas users. The Brooklyn Borough Gas Co. services about 100,000 families.

Bucks For PAC Are Knockout Drops To Lick Labor-Hating DixieGOPs

ICFTU Is Made UN 'Consultant'

THE NEW INTL. Confederation of Free Trade Unions last week won consultant status at the United Nations.

The UN's Economic & Social Council voted unanimously to place the ICFTU in "Category A." Groups in that category have the right to submit items for the agenda of the Council.

Both the CIO and AFL, as well as labor organizations in some 40 other nations, founded the ICFTU last November as a world-wide federation of non-Communist labor organizations.

The World Federation of Trade Unions—from which the CIO and many other trade union centers withdrew early last year—also has "A" status with the council. The WFTU is now comprised almost entirely of Communist-dominated labor groups.

Presence of the ICFTU at the UN was warmly commended by a number of the Council members. Earlier CIO Pres. Philip Murray had urged Secy. of State Dean Acheson to instruct the American delegate to vote for its acceptance as a consultative group and to seek quick action.

CIO Warns TUC Of Arms Race Threat To Israel

The concern of American unionists over an arms race in the Middle East that may lead to a war of aggression against the Republic of Israel has been transmitted to leaders of the powerful British Trades Union Congress.

In a letter to Vincent Tewson, British TUC secretary, CIO Pres. Philip Murray voiced hope that "your organization may decide to impress upon your government the need to make a new approach to the problem."

Reports from the Middle East have spoken of heavy shipments of military equipment, funds and army specialists from Britain to Egypt and other Arabic states. Israeli leaders have voiced alarm that they are being threatened by these shipments, and both Murray and AFL Pres. William Green have conferred with Pres. Truman about the situation.

In his letter to the British labor movement, Murray expressed belief "that it is in the power of our two governments, acting jointly, to secure the peaceful solution which is so urgently required in the interests of the democratic world."

Va. House Kills Anti-Labor Bill

An anti-labor bill introduced in the Virginia legislature at the request of Gov. John S. Battle and drafted by the state attorney general was killed last week in the House of Delegates by a vote of 44 to 42.

Purpose of the bill was to tighten up the so-called "right-to-work" law, passed in 1947, which bars the union shop and restricts picketing.

The fight against the bill was led by Temple Kessinger, president of the CIO Paper Workers local at the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Covington, Va., who was elected to the House of Delegates from Allegheny County.

The move to kill the bill was actively supported by a group of liberal delegates in the House composed of two Democrats, two Republicans and one Independent.

Stitches

"THAT'S NO OSTRICH, THAT'S MY WIFE--LOOKING FOR THE UNION LABEL."

ILWU Denies Sellout Charges On Disability Insurance Plan

The Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union denied last week that it is trying to drop coverage for members in California by the State Disability Insurance plan in favor of private coverage.

The charge was made some weeks ago in a leaflet distributed by a group in Ship Clerks Local 34, San Francisco, which charged a "sell out" to private insurance interests by the administration of ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges.

"The fact is that in California, the only Coast state with a disability insurance law, the men are still covered by the State plan," according to Lincoln Fairley, ILWU research director. "No private disability insurance law has been written for the members in California.

"Indeed, the only beef on the welfare plan so far has been by a group of members who wanted to stay under a private plan and couldn't. The ILWU record on the general issue of state vs. private disability insurance is perfectly clear. When the disability law was passed, we fought to keep the private insurance companies out of the trough. Since then we have fought to get the benefits increased. However, whenever we can get a better deal for the membersip with a so-called private plan, we take it.

"It simply is not true that the private plans do not pay as much as the state plan. The fact is that the law requires that every private plan must offer greater benefits than the state plan.

"The law provides that the private plans cost the same at the state plan, namely 1% of the first $3000. It is not true that some men would have to pay double under a private plan. No one would pay a cent more."

CIO Leaders Join in Fight On 'Loyalty' Oath Discharges

CHICAGO CIO leaders joined with representatives of the rest of the labor movement and the American Civil Liberties Union in assailing the "creeping paralysis of so-called loyalty discharges" at a conference protesting the firings of eight workers who refused to sign non-Communist affidavits.

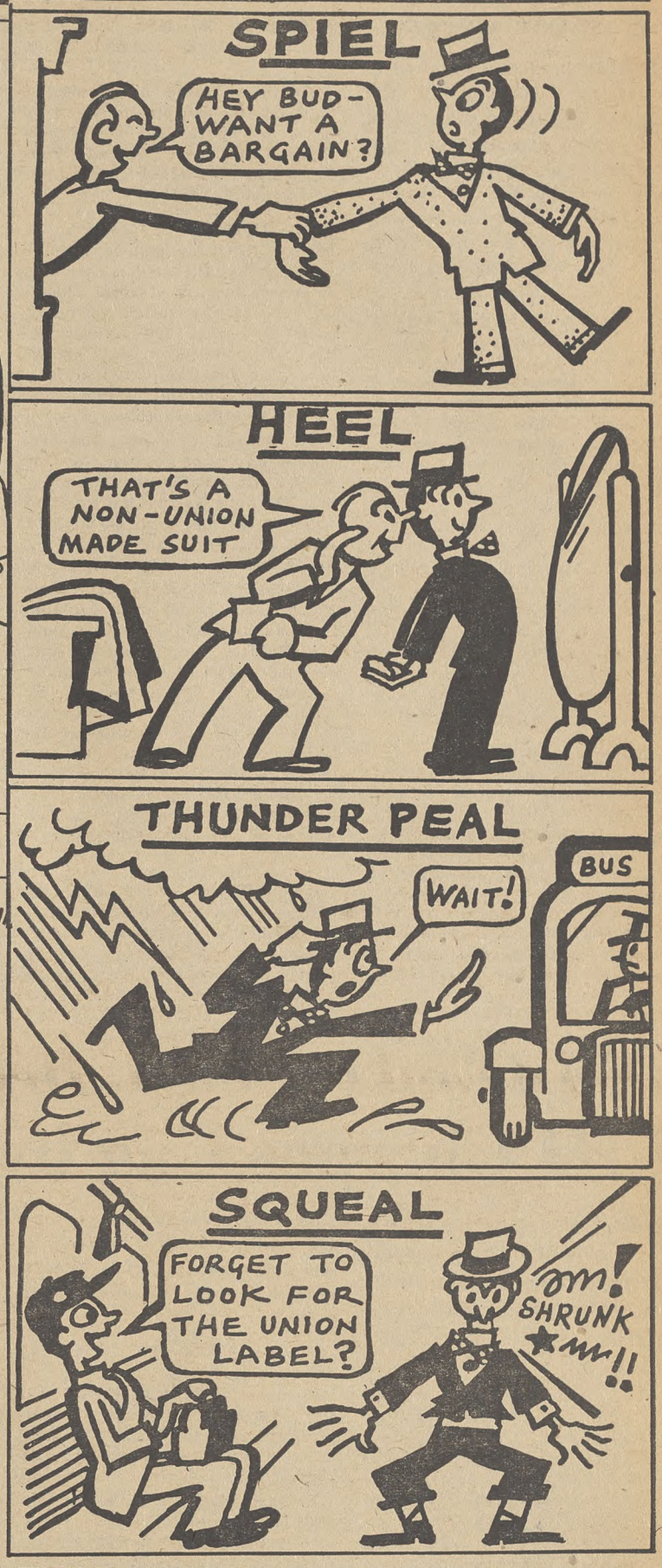
The eight men, discharged by three different employers, are members of the United Electrical & Radio Workers, which was expelled by the CIO on the ground it is Communist-dominated and refused to follow CIO policy.

Although the CIO International Union of Electrical & Radio Workers is contesting jurisdiction of the plants with the old UE, "that has no bearing on the question," Al Fineman, CIO-IUE field man, told the meeting.

"We in the IUE have nothing to gain from purges because of political belief," he said. "Such employers are borrowing from the arsenal of Communism."

"We don't believe anyone has the right to take away a person's living because of race, color, religion or political belief," declared Pat Greathouse, CIO Auto Workers regional director.

Rhyme and Reason



HERE IS A SAMPLE of the material the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers is using in its nationwide campaign to promote the sale of union label clothing. In addition, the ACW has taken over sponsorship of the "Town Meeting of the Air" radio program in the New York City area, where it is heard over Station WJZ. The ACW label drive started last fall.

Move Over, Hope—Here Comes Taft

Labor doesn't want the Taft-Hartley Act repealed, neither does the President, and CIO-PAC is "practically a socialist party." That's what Sen. Robert A. Taft (R, O.), says in his weekly column for Ohio papers.

Taft lauds the GOP's new "socialism or freedom" line.

"The labor people simply want to defeat all those who voted for the law," he says seriously of T-H, "so that they can acquire the same domination over the legislative branch that they have over the executive."

House Approves States 49 & 50

Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii—numbers 49 and 50—was approved last week by the House, and now goes to the Senate.

Both territories would get two Senators apiece, with Alaska getting one Representative and Hawaii at least two.

The Alaska bill passed the House by a narrow majority—168-146. The Hawaii bill had a heavier margin of victory, 261-110.

Statehood for both territories was advocated two years ago by the President's Committee on Civil Rights, and has been supported by the CIO.

Light, Not Heat, On British Health Plan

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

IF ALL the articles and news stories written about the British health system were laid end to end, it would undoubtedly take quite a walk to pace them off. Yet few Americans really know much about the subject and too often what they think they know is inaccurate or entirely untrue.

The American Medical Association can take much of the credit for th Their $100,000-a-year publicists, Whitaker & Baxter, a husband and wife team, can be criticized harshly for the type of lurid propaganda they turn out, but they can't be accused of laziness. Millions of copies of the pamphlets, leaflets and other releases they issue in behalf of the AMA's fight against national health insurance circulate throughout the country.

(The AMA tops the list of lobbyists with the whopping total of $1½ million spent in 1949, according to figures given in the year-end financial reports filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.)

Britain's health system is a favorite topic in the AMA propaganda, although just what it is or how it works is never explained. Instead of facts or honest analysis, the AMA gives rumors, prejudiced opinions and calls names.

REP. BIEMILLER (D. Wis.), one of the sponsors of a bill for a national health insurance system for the U. S., last week called the attention of Congress to the general misconception in this country about the British health plan. Everyone has an opinion on the experiment, he said, "but very few people know the facts about it."

To throw some much needed light on the subject, he asked to have an article by Dr. James Howard Means on England's Public Medicine inserted in the Congressional Record.

DR. MEANS IS a professor in the Harvard Medical School and chief of the medical services at Massachusetts General Hospital. He is the author of many books and over 150 articles on medical subjects. The article quoted in the Congressional Record appears in the March issue of the Atlantic Monthly.

Dr. Means explains that he holds no brief either for or against the British Health Service, but believes that information about it will be of great value to Americans. "We can be aided by the experience of others," he says.

The article is of special interest because it not only explains from an unbiased viewpoint how the British system works, but also takes up the objections made against it in this country and Britain, and examines their validity. Dr. Means says his analysis is based on observations extending back to 1913. Last year he spent some time in England and Scotland studying various phases of the present health system.

"AMERICANS either hold up the British Health Service as a horrible warning," the doctor writes, "or use it as a talking point in favor of compulsory health insurance for the United States," whereas what is needed "is less recrimination and more investigation."

Dr. Means found a practically unanimous opinion in Britain at present that the health service is there to stay. He quoted, however there was much discontent among British doctors running all the way "from trifling dissatisfaction to something approaching actual hostility."

The direction taken by the present health service was set by the Emergency Medical Service, set up to take care of the military and civilian wounded and sick, he states. Although set up hurriedly, the EMS worked smoothly and efficiently.

The service is not compulsory, he points out, although it is intended to provide medical care for all people, even aliens temporarily in the country. Any doctor or person who wants to can stay out of it. Doctors may serve under it and keep their private practice at the same time.

Here are some of Dr. Means' answers to questions raised about the British plan and to attacks constantly made on it:

How well is the health service working? Fairly well, he says, though of course not perfectly. After all it has been in effect only about 19 months. Efforts to improve it and to remove the "bugs" are continually being made.

Has medical care deteriorated under it? Based on observations extending back to 1913, Dr. Means says he found "no important change, and certainly no deterioration in the quality of the care provided." At no time either in Britain or America, he declares, has medical care been as uniformly good "as medical knowledge of our time would permit it to be. . . . There is always abundant room for improvement."

Isn't it true that America has the best medical care in the world? "Possibly, but how many people get it?" replies Dr. Means. "I am unable to assert that the general standard is higher in Britain under the national health act than it was before that went into effect, but on the other hand, I have encountered no convincing evidence that it is lower, and certainly more people get it."

Is it undermining the incentive of doctors? Dr. Means admits that this would be a serious defect, if true, but he admonishes prophets of doom to remember that there is nothing available on the subject at present but opinion. "Only experience will answer the question, and 19 months' experience with the Health Service is not enough time by which to judge it accurately," he says.

What about the complaints that general practitioners are overworked? It is true that at present they are overworked, underpaid and insufficiently related to the hospitals, answers Dr. Means, but amendments to the bill to correct these and other abuses are now before Parliament.

Don't patients abuse their privileges and go to the doctor more often than necessary?

Steps are being considered to remedy this difficulty, possibly by imposing a token fee to put a slight brake on such a tendency, Dr. Means states.

What about this clamor about free eye glasses, dentures and even free wigs?

All this would seem to mean "when viewed dispassionately," says Dr. Means, "is that under the previous system there were great numbers of people who needed prosthetic appliances and could not afford to get them. The stories of abuses of these privileges I am convinced are exaggerated, and I am assured that steps are being taken to eliminate such abuse as does exist."

In rounding out his analysis of the British system, Dr. Means emphasizes the fact that local health centers are one of the important elements of the program, although so far they are still largely in the blueprint stage. When they get going, they will implement and facilitate the work of general practitioners and even provide them with office space in many instances.

Although our own problems are in many ways different from those of the British, Dr. Means feels that we have much to learn from Britain's "momentous experiment."

"We should be grateful to Britain," he concludes, "for making this venture."

You're Right, Soldier

A state-wide lobby tie-up in Wisconsin between the American Legion and the American Medical Association to fight the proposed national health insurance bill was exposed recently in the Capital Times of Madison.

On its front page, the Times reproduced a letter from the president of the State Medical Society to Legion post commanders urging the posts to adopt resolutions opposing the program as "socialized medicine."

One commander sent the letter to the Capital Times with this note scrawled across the top: "I received this as county commander of the American Legion. Alas, we have fallen upon evil days."

CIO Charges Gag by Two Southern Radio Stations

THE CIO has filed a formal complaint with the federal government against two southern radio stations which have refused to sell time for CIO broadcasts.

The stations are WKLY in Hartwell, Ga., and WAIM, in nearby Anderson, S. C. The complaints were filed with the Federal Communications Commission by Jerome Cooper, counsel for the CIO Organizing Committee in the southern area.

A formal demand that CIO complaints against WKLY be heard at hearings on a renewal of the station's operating license will also be filed in the next few days.

WKLY was charged by the CIO with deliberately breaking a contract with the CIO to carry a series of union programs. WAIM refused to make any time at all available to the CIO.

A CONTRACT TO carry the series of CIO radio shows was negotiated with WKLY by the Georgia Association of Local Stations and the CIO, and the first broadcast was carried in Hartwell on Feb. 12.

But two days later the station proprietor—Louie Morris—rushed into print in the newspaper at Anderson with an "apology for ever having broadcast a thing of that kind."

"I'm against the CIO, I don't approve of its policies or its tactics, and furthermore, we had already turned down the application of some of the CIO crowd for time on the station," Morris said in the newspaper story.

Morris claimed that he had received what he described as considerable "adverse comment" about the show, and claimed it was put on the air "strictly by accident and without his knowledge or approval"—even though a contract had been signed for the sale of time.

WKLY's BOSS, in the concluding sentence of his statement, tipped his hand as to a major reason for keeping the CIO's organizing message off the air.

"We are getting new industries here in Hartwell, and we don't want this CIO crowd to muddy up the waters," Morris said.

Cooper, in his letter to the federal radio agency, said the proposed programs were "of general, educational and economic interests to a vast audience of working people reached by this station." He added that the programs were clearly "in the public convenience, interest and necessity."

WAIM, is owned by Milton Hall, who also publishes two daily newspapers.

WAIM at first refused to sell the CIO radio time on Sundays; then it refused time for Saturday broadcasts.

LATER, COOPER charged, a station official "stated orally . . . that the programs would be broadcast if time becomes available . . . but the station still maintains that no time is available."

It is expected that in its petition for a public hearing on WKLY's FCC license renewal, the CIO will charge that the station ownership is "lacking in the probity and character" required of a station license holder.

By refusing to sell time to the CIO for discussion of important public issues, WKLY is failing to operate its station in the public interest, CIO lawyers maintain.

The FCC has held in past decisions that a station is not compelled to sell its time to every would-be program buyer—but it has also ruled that it must make time available for discussion of controversial public issues.

The CIO's organizing campaign in Hartwell is clearly that.

What a Local Does For Its Members When They Strike

By Mary Heaton Vorse
For Labor Press Association

IT WAS almost a blizzard when I went to Local Dodge 3 at Hamtramck, Mich., with Mildred Jeffrey, UAW-CIO radio director.

Dodge Local 3 is one of the locals where anti-administration elements are strong, but the UAW is a young, turbulent, disputatious and independent union.

The last time I was in Hamtramack was in 1937, in the sit-down era. The wind had been howling and the snow blowing then too, only it was 2 a.m. and we'd just heard there had been a settlement of the Chrysler strike in Lansing.

Big Ed Barttiebort, Dodge local president, was away on negotiations, so the first person I met was William Stachiw, publicity director and editor of Main Dodge News. He told me Dodge 3 has 30,000 members.

THE STRIKE committee is made up of the executive board, the plant bargaining committee, and the chairman of the Flying Squadron. Each local has a distinguishing mark for its Flying Squadron, and that of Dodge is a blue fatigue cap, with "Flying Squadron" in yellow. The squadron is on watch 24 hours a day.

The Publicity Committee was meeting, and they let me sit in. They were discussing the material for the issue of the weekly paper, and the meeting was so full of pep it reminded me of the Provincetown Players who first put on Eugene O'Neill's plays. They took up the case of a man who had been burned out and had lost his children.

Next they took up an article about activities for wives. You've got to make the women at home understand what the strike is about, was the gist of the article.

"You take this piece of literature which told all about the strike," some one said, "It was given away at the gates and in the union hall. How many men troubled to take it home? The women sit home and half the time all they know about a strike is that there is no pay check."

"Yes," said someone else, "you know well enough that our dressmaking classes and our dancing classes for the kiddies have had more criticism than anything else."

THIS HAD A familiar ring. As long as I have been in the labor movement, most men wait until there's a strike before they feel something must be done about the little woman.

Then followed a piece on the union-wide blood bank the union has set up.

So the contributions ranged over the whole strike activities, from pensions to blood banks. When I was called away far too soon, someone was reading an article on the H-Bomb and what to do about it. I passed through the welfare room where the strikers were being screened for relief, and back through the kitchen again, feeling I had only had a glimpse of this militant Local.

UAW Wins T-H Vote, Sets GM Proposals

THE CIO AUTO Workers recently smacked General Motors with a resounding union shop vote and at the same time UAW's 275-man General Motors Council announced formulation of the union's 1950 contract proposals.

The workers voted overwhelmingly for the union shop in the biggest NLRB election ever held, final returns showed last week. Of the 193,579 valid ballots, 171,629, or more than 88%, were for the union shop. T. A. Johnstone, director of the UAW-GM department, declared wholesale attempts to pad eligibility lists were made by the company. He called attention to the 5774 challenged ballots and declared:

"The challenged votes would have reached astronomical figures had not NLRB officials ruled, in many instances, against the more obvious fraudulent lists submitted by the corporation."

Johnstone said that the company had listed as eligible workers who had died, quit, been promoted to supervision, fired or laid off so long ago they were unknown in the plants.

"THE VOTE tells GM, in no uncertain terms," Johnstone said, "that the workers stand solidly behind their union and that they mean business in their demand for a union shop this year."

Meanwhile the UAW-GM Council, which speaks for 160,000 GM workers, informed the company it intends to "get a slice" of the corporation's huge $600 million 1949 profit melon.

The union pointed out that for every dollar paid in hourly wages last year GM made $1.13 profit. For every hour worked by hourly rated employes, at an average rate of $1.63 an hour, the corporation made $1.85 in profits.

The union's proposals include $125 a month pensions, comprehensive hospital and medical coverage, severance allowances, wage increases and other economic improvements which will total 31c an hour.

The UAW wants to discontinue the cost-of-living escalator clause written into the 1948 contract, although it would retain and increase the "annual improvement factor" also in the 1948 pact.

"In view of GM's record profits, which are greater than those of any other corporation in the world and greatest in the company's history, the proposals formulated by union are relatively modest," the council declared. "They can be granted in full, the prices of General Motors products can be reduced and the company can still make a substantial profit."

THE PRESENT contract expires May 29. Negotiations may be initiated as early as April 1.

The proposed GM pension plan would follow the pattern of other plans negotiated by UAW in the industry and would be based on three fundamental principles:

1. A fully guaranteed plan through the establishment of an actuarially sound trust fund maintained through fixed payments by the company.

2. The plan to be administered by a joint board on which the workers through their union have equal representation with the company, with an impartial chairman.

3. Full financing of the plan by the corporation.

FROM NOW ON Frank Schratz, 66, UAW-CIO member who for 36 years worked for the Ford Motor Co. in Detroit, will take it easy. The taking started March 1, when he retired as the $100-a-month pension plan reached under agreement between Ford and the UAW became effective. Nearly 90,000 UAW members have struck Chrysler for similar benefits.

Organizationally Speaking

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The workers of the Chrysler Corp., members of the United Automobile Workers-CIO, are still engaged in a gigantic strike for improved pensions, wages and social benefits. The one major strike action in the country today, it has the support of every true trade unionist.

The United Mine Workers' strike has been settled, and the credit for settlement goes to the workers themselves, the men with the picks. They resisted successfully every effort of the operators to force them back to work.

The writer had the pleasure of addressing a meeting of workers of the Atomic Plant, Oak Ridge, Tenn. These workers are members of the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, and the occasion was the installation of recently elected local officers. The workers in atomic plants operate under restricted conditions, therefore are entitled to utmost considerations. They are determined to maintain their union and keep it strong, and with the help of the CIO they can better realize the improvement and considerations they are entitled to.

There continues to be good progress in organizing white collar and office workers, and public workers.

USA-CIO Rep. Erwin "Curly" Leppert reports the following union shop elections recently held in District 9, United Steelworkers of America:

	Yes	No
L. F. Grammes & Sons, Inc., Allentown, Pa.	371	14
Traylor Engin. & Mfg. Co., Allentown, Pa.	145	4
The Aldrich Pump Co., Allentown, Pa.	101	15
W. F. Mosser & Sons, Allentown, Pa.	60	9
Dieters' Foundry, Cherryville, Pa.	44	1
Sarco Mfg. Corp., Bethlehem, Pa.	181	16
Keystone Lamp Mfg. Co., Slatington, Pa.	109	4
TOTAL	1011	63

Al Hartnett, assistant to the chairman, IUE-CIO, reports two more IUE representation-election victories. At the Star Metal Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, the workers voted 56 to 32 for the IUE. This was a run-off election, as the IUE had a plurality but not a majority in the first election. The UE got only 8 votes in the first election and was dropped from the ballot in the run-off. At the Illinois Gear and Machine Co., Chicago, the workers voted 185 to 16 in favor of IUE.

Pres. O. A. Knight, Oil Workers International Union-CIO, and CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes report a representation election victory at the Cit-Con Oil Refinery, Lake Charles, La. The vote was 254 OWIU-CIO; 164 AFL; no union 1. Dir. Starnes gives particular credit for this victory to Harry Cochran and Perry Allen.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that the Textile Workers Union of America won a representation election at the Allied Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, Ia., by a vote ofi 30 to 1.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh reports that the TWUA also obtained recognition from Duplan Corp. for 650 employees at its Nanticoke, Pa., mill, who for 10 years were represented by an independent union. Vote for affiliation with TWUA was practically unanimous. Congratulations to Appalachian Joint Board Manager Charles Sobol and Reps. Joseph Killian, Sam Fiore, Joseph Bellas, and Al Camer on a notable victory.

A. F. Hartung, vice president, IWA-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Coos Head Timber Co., McKenna Mill, Coos Bay, Ore., the 57 eligible voters gave the IWA-CIO a substantial majority over the AFL. The organizing work was carried on by the local business agent, Howard Campbell, and Pres. Ed Benedict of District 7. The IWA-CIO also won two NLRB representation lections in Michigan: Barrett Logging Co., Eligible 37; IWA 21; no union 9; Northwestern Veneer and Plywood Corp., eligible 99; IWA 45; no union 24. IWA Organizer Walter Young participated in these elections.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that the TWUA-CIO won a representation election at the Under Garment Corp., Watertown, Conn., by the following vote: Eligible 510; TWUA-CIO 298; Intl. Garment Workers-AFL 10; no union 172; void 8; challenged 2. Gordon Lodge, TWUA representative, was in charge. Through a check of signed application cards, Local 364, Cleaners and Dyers Union, CIO, was recognized as the bargaining agent for the 29 employes of the American Cleaners Corp., West Haven, Conn. This local is affiliated with the ACWA-CIO.

In the largest union shop election held in the history of organized labor, the workers of General Motors voted in favor of the UAW-CIO by the following vote: Eligible 230,050; ballots cast 193,579; yes votes 171,629; no votes 21,950; void ballots 521; challenged 5774. Of the valid ballots cast, 88.6% voted for the union shop. Of those eligible to vote, 86.9% participated.

Chrysler Bars Plan of UAW To End Strike

THE CHRYSLER CORP., which has literally made a career out of saying "no" to CIO Auto Worker contract proposals, has turned down another UAW offer to end the seven-week strike against the nation's third largest auto manufacturer.

The union's latest bid offered "immediate termination" of the strike if the company would agree to a pension plan and a hospital-medical program amounting to 10c an hour, providing the pension plan incorporated three basic pension principles included in other contracts in the industry. The principles were:

Establishment of a trust fund maintained through fixed payments by the company which would guarantee pension payments.

Joint union-company administration of the plan.

Full financing by the company, with no employe contributions.

If the company agreed to these provisions, the union would call off the strike and the parties would then negotiate on contract changes for a 30 day period, the union said. All unresolved issues at the end of that time would then be submitted to impartial arbitration.

Chrysler's director of industrial relations, Robert W. Conder, promptly turned thumbs down on the offer.

He also replied "not interested" to a UAW invitation to debate the issues of the strike at a union meeting later in the week.

At the meeting, UAW Pres. Walter Reuther told 20,000 strikers to "stay out on strike until Chrysler is ready to give what we ask." Reuther indicated that the Auto Workers are making plans to ask for a $200 a month pension by 1960.

"Give us 10 years and we will reach that goal," he said.

LATE last week, Reuther rejected with thanks an offer of a $1 million cash loan by the United Mine Workers to assist UAW in its strike. He said the union has not been forced to borrow money to support the strike and did not anticipate that it would have to do so.

UAW Chrysler members went on strike Jan. 25 in a dispute over pensions. The union charged that the company's offer amounted to not more than 3c an hour.

When Chrysler rejected a union counter proposal of a straight 10c an hour wage increase, the 89,000 union employes walked out.

Bowles Orders Jobless Study

Gov. Chester Bowles of Connecticut has named a Full Employment Committee to look into the problem of the State's 68,000 currently unemployed persons.

The committee will explore all possible measures for developing a broad program of economic expansion, including the creation of new jobs, raising the level of industrial production and retail sales, and increasing farm income.

Chairman of the committee is Laurence I. Ackerman, dean of the University of Connecticut School of Business. The committee's activities will be financed by a grant from the U. S. Department of Labor.

Congressional Hysteria Puts Civil Rights in Peril

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

IT WAS a tough week for the cause of civil rights:

1. The Mundt-Ferguson bill, which endangers every sort of labor and liberal organization, was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

2. The Smith Amendment to the National Scientific Foundation bill was approved by the House; it would bar federal scientific scholarships to a lot of youngsters under the stiffest "loyalty" statute yet drawn.

3. Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), joining in a GOP drive to smear the State Dept. plunged into the middle of a name-calling contest. First victims of the smear: Mrs. Dean Acheson, wife of the Secretary; Philip Jessup, a leading State Dept. figure; and Miss Dorothy Kenyon, prominent New York lawyer.

CIO joined with scores of other liberal and labor groups to protest both the Mundt-Ferguson bill and the Smith amendment to the Science bill.

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, described the Mundt-Ferguson bill as "vicious and repressive" and said it would confer on a government bureau—the FBI—"the power of life and death over all organizations."

The bill contains a number of loosely-worded provisions for registration and control over allegedly subversive organizations, but its terms are so sweeping that all types of groups might be caught in its meshes.

COWAN pointed out that the Justice Dept. has not requested any such bill, and charged that its "real purpose is simply to make political hay for its authors in an election year."

"Under this bill, organizations would be judged not on the basis of their acts but on their beliefs," he said. "Such thought control is totalitarian, not democratic; and democracy cannot be preserved by totalitarian methods."

Liberal Sen. Kefauver (D., Tenn.) said its provisions might cover "several million" Americans who are clearly not Communists or Communist sympathizers. Sen. Langer (R., N. D.) called the bill a product of "hysteria and frantic, unthinking fear."

Sen. Kilgore (D., W. Va.) attacked the proposal as "fundamentally a sedition bill." He said it "can be used against organized labor and in fact against other organizations, whether churches, farm business, or any of the multitude of legitimate American organizations against which a hostile prosecutor or administration might want to use it."

With the Smith amendment to the Scientific Foundation bill ready for study by a House-Senate conference committee, CIO Pres. Philip Murray urged its elimination from the final bill. The amendment was added in the House and was not passed by the Senate.

Pointing out that the Foundation's scholarships are for "pure science" and have no relation to atomic matters, Murray noted that the education funds would be withheld from anybody who ever belonged to any organization on the Attorney-General's subversive list.

THAT TYPE of inquisition seemed to be just what McCarthy was after as he started testimony before a Senate committee on his charges of "communism in the State Dept."

The Wisconsin Republican—twice censured in the past 10 years by his state's Supreme Court for unethical conduct—received widespread publicity when he listed what he claimed were "81 cases" of persons with Red ties in the State Dept.

The first person named—Miss Dorothy Kenyon, who has served the U. S. at the United Nations—called the Wisconsin Republican an "unmitigated liar. . . a coward to take shelter in the cloak of Congressional immunity."

Miss Kenyon, a former New York City judge, suggested that if the Senator thinks she's a Red, he should talk with Russia's delegate on the UN Women's Commission—"she and I battled for years."

Mrs. Acheson, wife of the Secy. of State, McCarthy charged, was listed in the House Un-American committee's files as a sponsor of the leftist Congress of American Women. Mrs. Acheson revealed to reporters that 10 years ago she'd given two bucks to the League of Women Shoppers, which just recently merged with the women's congress.

Philip Jessup, a top State Dept. figure, has been buillding anti-Communist diplomatic fronts throughout the world; but he was "accused" of having belonged to the highly-respectable American Russian Institute during the war.

It was also revealed that two of McCarthy's "81 cases" were in mutual conflict. The same person branded as a dangerous Communist in "Case 14" was hailed as a devoted but thwarted anti-Communist in "Case 41."

Steel Price Rise Held Untimely by Probers

A Congressional committee is due to report this week that recent price increases by the steel industry were "untimely" and "unwarrantd."

A majority of the joint Senate-House economics group has told reporters that last year's steel union pension-welfare programs were not responsible for causing the price increase. The committee, it appears, will accept the argument of Otis Brubaker, steel union economist—who testified at length before the group—that the corporations had no economic basis for lifting their prices to the consumer.

Sen. Taft (R. O.), leading minority member of the committee, has already squawked against the forthcoming majority report.

Senate Delays DP Bill Action To Next Month

THE SENATE has delayed action on a new displaced persons bill until early next month.

Decisions to postpone final debate and vote on 24 amendments and a substitute measure was taken after days of wrangling and talk on the Senate floor. At times it looked suspiciously like a filibuster.

The Administration has been calling for major reforms in the Displaced Persons act voted by the 80th Congress. That bill limited the number of war refugees entering the country to about 200,000 and included provisions that were widely criticized as biased against Catholics and Jews.

Revision of the law—to remove the discriminatory features and to add about another 100,000 to the number of refugees allowed into the country during the next few years—has been vigorously backed by labor, church and civic groups.

The House has already passed the Celler bill, which carries most of the Administration's proposals. But that bill was held up for months last year in the Senate Judiciary committee, where Chairman McCarran (D., Nev.) has voiced his opposition to it.

The bill was finaly blasted out of committee last year just before adjournment, but was sent back with instructions that it be reported out again on Jan. 25, 1950. The bill McCarran reported at that time was looked upon as providing a stymie to further efforts to get DP's into the country.

Liberal members of the committee then proposed a substitute bill along the lines of the measure voted in the House. Meanwhile McCarran ordered new hearings on charges of maladministration of the existing law. The hearings, which still continue, have offered little support for his accusations.

McCarran used the continued hearings as an excuse for postponing action on the bill at this time. Sen. Kilgore (D., W. Va.), a supporter of the liberal subtsitute, commented that it was the "first time in the history of the Senate" that new hearings have been ordered on a bill already up for action.

The debate itself was an often hot-tempered exchange of views about the war refugees, their desirability as new American citizens and the country's power to absorb new immigrants at this time.

Sen. O'Conor (D., Md.) hailed the liberalized bill as fitting in with American traditions of humanitarianism. But Sen. Eastland (D., Miss.) strongly supported the McCarran "tightening up" bill.

Liberal Sen. Lehman (D., N. Y.) followed up with a listing of 10 major inaccuracies which he said were contained in Eastland's criticism of the DP program and the Administration bill.

Eastland claimed that Lehman had spoken a "deliberate untruth"—at which point Sen. Neely (D., W. Va.) forced Eastland to give up the Senate floor under rules that one Senator may not call another a "liar."

Also read into the record were wires to Senators from CIO Pres. Philip Murray hailing humanitarian purposes of the Administration bill and denying that the DP's would in any appreciable way aggravate the unemployment situation.

Millionaires' Relief Bill Set For Early Vote

IF THEY called it a bill to make millionaires richer, it probably wouldn't have a chance.

Instead the Kerr bill's title talks about regulation of shipments of natural gas, and sounds very technical.

The result is that the bill may soon be passed by Congress unless popular outcries frighten off some Senators who will otherwise support it.

The bill—S.1498—is due for a Senate vote any day. It was passed by the House last year. If it becomes law, the Federal Power Commission will lose much of its effective regulation over rates for interstate shipment of natural gas to consumers in big city areas.

Opponents of the bill predict its passage would take at least $50 million a year out of the pockets of gas consumers. Natural gas consumption for household and industrial purposes has been spiralling upward.

A small number of big oil corporations would get most of the higher revenue. Sen. Kerr (D., Okla.) is a big oil-and-gas man himself, and his own Kerr-McGee Oil Producing Co. would benefit directly. It owns about 900 billion square feet of natural gas reserves.

Fair Deal Senators are planning a heavy barrage against the bill. They see it as one of a recent series of moves to grab heavy profits and to limit federal regulation of basic utilities.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed in Congress.	Keep writing to Senators, Representatives to force T-H repeal.
FEPC S. 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color, and provide penalties for violation.	House Dixiegops voted substitute bill without any enforcement teeth. Senate version faces filibuster.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments, and to fight filibuster.
Middle-Income Housing Bill S. 2246 HR 7402	Provides for long-term, low-interest U. S. loans to co-ops for building moderate-cost housing projects, etc.	OK'd by House and Senate Banking Committees, due for floor action soon.	Ask Senators, Congressmen to give bill full support.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors benefits, etc., under social security. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Senate Finance Comm. now holding hearings. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to try to strengthen HR 6000 over present provisions.
Federal Aid To Education S. 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. House Labor Comm. now considering.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to OK Senate bill.
ECA extension HR 7378	Renews Marshall Plan for another year; sets $2,950,000,000 ceiling on funds.	Senate Foreign Relations Comm. and House Foreign Affairs now considering. CIO has announced support.	Ask members of the two committees to approve it as drafted.
Kerr Bill S. 1498	Weakens Federal Power Commission authority to regulate interstate shipments of natural gas.	Passed House last session; on Senate calendar awaiting action.	Write your Senator, ask him to vote NO.
Mundt-Ferguson Bill S. 2311	Bill endangers civil liberties, union rights — under guise of fighting subversive activities.	CIO opposed bill at hearings last year. Senate Judiciary Comm. has brought out revised bill.	Ask Senators to oppose bill as dangerous to civil rights.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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On The Ideological Front . . .

MISS DOROTHY KENYON, who called Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) a "cowardly liar" after he charged her with being a Communist sympathizer, appears before a Senate subcommittee to establish her loyalty. (See Page 3.)

On The Strike Front . . .

IN AN EFFORT to speed settlement of the two-month strike of the Chrysler workers, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers (right) meets with Chief Federal Mediator Cyrus Ching at a Washington hotel. (See Page 7.)

On The Political Front . . .

Your vote is the one that counts

Register!

CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

PAC MOVES into high gear as the dates of the primary and general Congressional elections draw nearer. (For story on PAC activities and a round-up of the contests, please turn to Page 9.)

Left-Wing Unions Routed By CIO on Four Fronts

The Steelworkers, the new Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and the newer Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee scored significant victories over Communist-dominated unions. In New York City members were flocking into the Community and Social Agencies Union No. 1707, CIO, from the discredited Office and Professional Workers.

The IUE-CIO signed a contract with General Motors covering electrical workers just two weeks after the new union, in a National Labor Relations Board election, roundly defeated the Commie-controlled United Electrical Workers.

The Steelworkers gained 20,000 new members when miners and smeltermen in Utah and Nevada deserted the Red-controlled Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. (See Page 2 for the Steelworkers and IUE stories.)

GCEOC issued its first block of charters to local unions, many members of which formerly belonged to the expelled United Public Workers. (See Page 11 for Stories on GCEOC and Local 1707.)

20,000 Desert Mine, Mill; Join Steelworkers

APPROXIMATELY 20,000 members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers have deserted their Communist and party line leaders and affiliated with the CIO Steelworkers.

The shifts in affiliation are the fruit of a seed of rebellion against being used as a front for Communist activities that was planted among the miners and smeltermen in Nevada and Utah more than 10 years ago, grew in a decade of ever-increasing dissension and dissatisfaction, and ripened when the IUMMSW was expelled as Communist-dominated by the National CIO Executive Board last month.

Other locals with an estimated membership of an additional 20,000 are seeking affiliation with the Steelworkers, it is reported.

Communist domination of the IUMMSW almost destroyed the union in 1947, when a large group of members sympathetic to the CIO rather than the Communist Party revolted. The CIO for a long time advised the workers not to secede but to fight within the union to remove the Communist influence. This proved impossible. Early in 1948 some locals bolted in disgust and became part of the Progressive Metalworkers Council of the CIO Shipbuilders Union in order to remain within the CIO. Others followed.

THOSE THAT remained found themselves burdened with trade union as well as ideological problems. Last summer five IUMMSW locals with about 5000 members in iron ore mines in the Birmingham, Ala., area were on the verge of disintegrating because top leaders appeared to be too busy serving the Communist Party to serve them. The CIO was forced to step in and charter them as local industrial unions. They later affiliated with the Steelworkers.

In the Timmins gold area of Northern Ontario, Canada, once-strong IUMMSW locals charged that to all intents and purposes they were completely abandoned by top leadership. Contracts ran out and were not renewed, grievances remained unsettled.

In 1948 they appealed to the Canadian Congress of Labour, which chartered them, launched an organizing campaign and won certification as bargaining representative at seven mines. At its meeting last January the CCL Executive Board formally took over IUMMSW's jurisdiction and asked the Steelworkers to assume it.

The majority of the new members of the Steelworkers come from locals which were associated with the Shipbuilders' Progressive Metalworkers Council and with the CCL. They are located in Alabama, Utah, Nevada, Illinois, Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as Canada.

The IUMMSW was organized in 1916 by locals of the old Western Federation of Miners. It was one of the original eight internationals which left the AFL in 1935 to set up the CIO. At the time of its expulsion by CIO it had a membership of about 44,000. In its jurisdiction are about 150,000 workers.

Pres. Truman Urges Abolition Of NLRB Post Held By Denham

By GERVASE N. LOVE

TWENTY-ONE sweeping changes in the federal government's administrative setup were proposed to Congress on Mar. 13 by President Truman.

They were prepared in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949 and were based on recommendations of the Hoover Committee. They become effective in 60 days unless a majority of the authorized membership of House or Senate—not a majority of those voting—passes a resolution of disapproval.

The most important change from the labor viewpoint is the abolition of the office of general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, made one of the most powerful in the entire government by the Taft-Hartley Act.

The general counsel is the chief administrative officer of the NLRB, although the five board members have some administrative authority themselves. In addition, he can act independently of the board in some instances as set forth in the law. The post is filled by Robert N. Denham, a Republican, who has been bitterly criticized by labor.

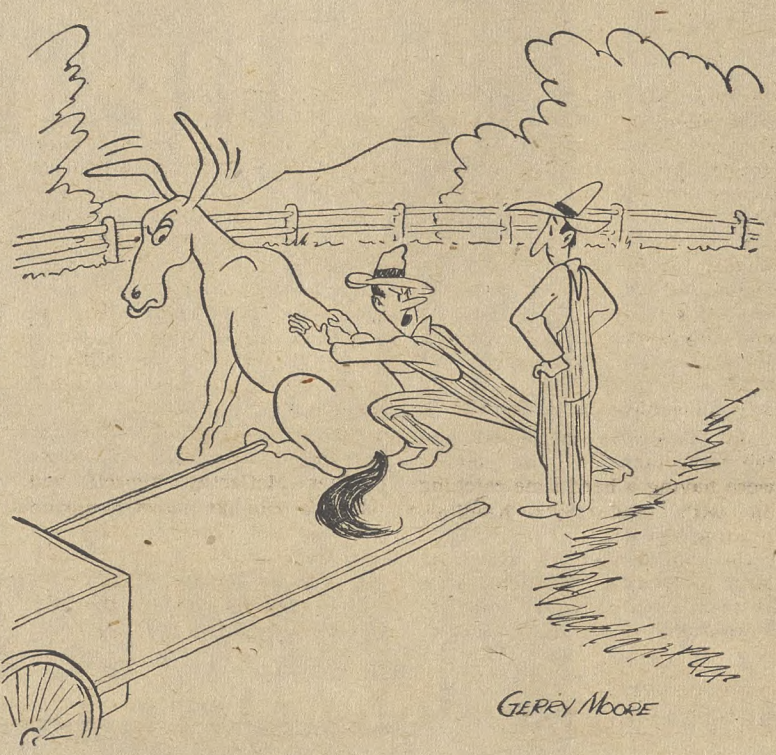
A move to abolish the job was made a year ago by one of the sponsors of T-H, Sen. Taft (R., O.). A bill he introduced with this proviso passed the Senate, but died in the House.

THE T-H division of authority between the general counsel and the NLRB, and the confused administrative organization it established, have led to an increasingly bitter feud between the board and Denham.

The board early this month rescinded some of an earlier delegation of its administrative authority to him, whereupon he announced that he refused to stand for "usurpation" of his authority by the board. President Truman in his accompanying message to Congress said his plan will "end the confusion which has resulted from divided responsibility."

"The Senate last year indicated its approvel of this setup," he said. "The reorganization plan in effect restores unified authority and resposibility of the board. As in the case of other plans for regulatory agencies, certain administrative and executive responsibilities are placed in the chairman (Paul M. Herzog) . . .

"This action eliminates a basic defect in the present organization of the NLRB and provides an organizational pattern consistent with that established for other regulatory agencies."



"Has a Denham complex—thinks nobody can change his ways."

THE CIO "is in agreement with and supports" the order abolishing the NLRB general counsel's post, Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, said. In its testimony on the Thomas-Lesinski Bill last year, he recalled, the CIO objected to the unlimited discretion conferred upon the holder of the post by T-H.

"The CIO's objections to the independent office of general counsel," he said, "were apart from and in addition to its opposition to the person of Mr. Robert N. Denham."

He pointed out that the Taft bill of last year and the Hoover Commission both said the office should be abolished, and maintained that "this is one proposition on which everyone seems to be in agreement."

The Hoover Commission's first recommendation in its report on regulatory agencies was that all administrative responsibility be vested in the chairman. President Truman followed this suggestion not only for the NLRB, but also for the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, Federal Communications Commission and Civil Aeronautics Board.

Radical changes were made in the Maritime Commission.

The present five-man commission was abolished and will be replaced by a three-man Maritime Board and a Maritime Administration in the Dept. of Commerce. The new board will have the regulatory duties of the commission and its authority to award subsidies for shipbuilding and operating.

However, ship construction and the other administrative functions will be vested in the Maritime Administration. The plan also includes an Undersecretary of Commerce for Transportation who will have charge of the department's expanded transportation activities.

THREE MAJOR changes were made in the Dept. of Labor.

One concentrates in the Secretary the powers and functions now conferred on subordinates and creates an administrative assistant secretary at $14,000 a year to provide top-level assistance in managerial functions. The same change was made in the Depts. of Justice, Treasury, Interior, Agriculture and Commerce; in addition, two more assistant secretaries were provided in Agriculture and one more in Interior.

A second Dept. of Labor change vests in the secretary the authority to coordinate the enforcement of labor standards provisions of laws relating to federal construction and public works, or to construction with federally-financed assistance or guarantee.

He likewise will have authority in the application of the eight-hour-day law on such projects; over the Davis-Bacon Act prescribing the going rate for workers on federal construction; the Copeland anti-kickback law, and the payment of prevailing rates on construction financed wholly or in part by federal loans or grants, or covered by federal guarantee, such as the National Housing Act, the Housing Act of 1949, the Airport Act and the Hospital Survey and Construction Act.

The third change shifted to the department from the Federal Security Administration the Bureau of Employees' Compensation and the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board and their functions. The bureau administers programs which compensate federal workers and their dependents for death or disabling injuries suffered on the job, and carries on accident prevention and safety campaigns among government workers.

At present it covers 2 million federal employes, about 500,000 longshoremen and harbor workers, 250,000 industrial employes in the District of Columbia and an estimated 100,000 employes of private contractors at overseas U. S. bases. The Appeals Board hears and decides appeals on compensation of such employes.

IUE-CIO, GM Sign First Agreement

GENERAL Motors Corp. signed a contract Mar. 10 with the CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers just two weeks after the CIO's new union dealt a resounding defeat to the United Electrical Workers in the first major NLRB elections in the industry since the IUE was chartered.

The contract continues provisions of the old agreement and contains some additional IUE suggestions, and will expire on the same date as the UAW-CIO contract with GM. Representatives of the two unions met in Dayton recently and agreed to recommend to their respective members that neither union come to an accord with General Motors in future negotiations without agreement of the other.

Some 27,000 workers in GM's electrical division in Dayton and Warren, O., Rochester, N. Y., and New Brunswick, N. J., are covered by the contract. One of the provisions is new system for checkoff cards which will go into effect in May.

The contract, IUE officials said, "completely refutes the phony UE propaganda handed out before the NLRB election that a vote for IUE-CIO meant a vote for no contract."

MEMBERS OF IUE's Westinghouse Conference Board met in Pittsburgh recently to discuss contract demands. A week earlier the General Electric Conference Board had met in Schenectady, N. Y., to draw up its economic program.

The Westinghouse group discussed changes which include:

- Pensions, hospitalization and insurance.
- Three weeks' vacation after 15 years service, instead of after 20 years.
- One day's vacation for each month of work up to 10 months. This would assure paid vacations to workers in shops with seasonal employment.
- Increase in holidays from seven to nine a year.
- All holidays to be paid, even if they fall on a Saturday.
- Temporary or estimated time values to become recorded values within 90 days rather than within 12 months.
- Added time on estimated value to be considered integral part of estimated value so that total will become the recorded value.
- Five days sick leave per year for hourly employes to be paid for by end of year whether used or not.
- Day worker inequities to be removed by wage adjustment.

THE GENERAL Electric group highlighted in its proposals:

- Substantial wage increases.
- An improved company-financed pension plan.
- Death benefits, sick benefits, severance pay.
- Improvement of holiday pay and seniority provisions.

Both groups will take back the proposals to the membership of each local union for discussion. At the end of the month the boards will meet again, both separately and jointly, to adopt specific contract proposals based on the rank-and-file suggestions.

Sen. McCarthy Used Red Smear To Win Office

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

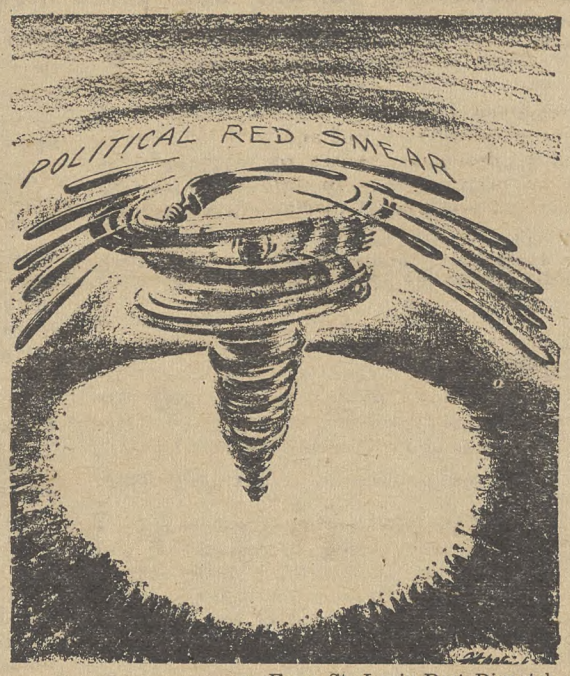
SMEAR compaigns against Fair Dealers—in the State Department and throughout the Administration—are an old story with Sen. Joe McCarthy (R., Wis.).

The Senator has been using the cry of "communism" to attract headlines in his current attack on the State Department—one that seems to fit in with current Republican sniping attacks on the Truman administration.

McCarthy used much the same technique during his 1949 election campaign in Wisconsin.

His Democratic opponent in that contest was Howard McMurray, a university professor and consistent New Dealer who had already served two years in the House of Representatives. But McCarthy hauled out the "communism" brush against him, too.

That attack on McMurray's patriotism sprang from the fact that he had been endorsed by the CIO Political Action Committee.



—From St. Louis Post Dispatch

Sen. McCarthy Goes Into His Act

—Herblock In Washington Post

"Pst—Is She Gone Yet?"

ELECTED in the 1946 Republican sweep, McCarthy showed his antagonism to labor by voting down the line for the Taft-Hartley Act.

In fact, the CIO's 1947 Voting Record showed that McCarthy had failed to cast a single "right" vote on the listed issues.

In 1948, he failed to vote "right" on any of the key domestic issues listed by the CIO; and last year, though his record improved a trifle, he was still voting wrong on labor issues—including Taft-Hartley.

Only last week the Senator, who has done a lot of talking about housing, voted with the majority to remove the most important section of the middle-income housing bill.

McCarthy was not even the majority selection of his party in the 1946 Republican primaries in Wisconsin, the records show. Though he won the primary by 5500 votes over veteran liberal Sen. Robert LaFollette, Jr., he received less than 50% of the votes cast in that primary.

A STATE judge twice cited for unethical conduct by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, McCarthy looked anything but judicial as he ranted through his charges of "communism" against various employes of the State Dept. last week.

And Washington residents who know a good many of the people cited by McCarthy as reds, ex-reds, or near-reds, called his charges "fantastic."

The sharpest retort came from Dorothy Kenyon, former New York municipal judge and later a U. S. representative at the United Nations. Miss Kenyon termed herself "an independent, liberal, Rooseveltian Democrat."

When she was through, a GOP member of the Senate group investigating McCarthy's charges—Sen. Hickenlooper (Ia.)—admitted that there wasn't "the least evidence . . . the least belief" that Miss Kenyon had been "in any way subversive or disloyal."

But, as always, the denials and the acceptance of the denials were having a hard time catching up with McCarthy's headline-hunting charges.

News of McCarthy's attack on Miss Kenyon—as "affiliated with at least 28 Communist front organizations" and as having a "deep-rooted" record of communist activities—reached a lot more people than did her fiery, consistent reply to the Wisconsin Senator.

She testified under oath that "I am not and never have been a Communist. I am not and never have been a supporter of, or a member of, or a sympathizer with any organization known to me to be, or suspected by me of being controlled or dominated by Communists."

Hickenlooper made the mistake of trying to tone down McCarthy's charges—McCarthy himself had taken a run-out powder during the afternoon when Miss Kenyon appeared on the Senate committee witness stand.

He suggested, blandly, that McCarthy hadn't really called her a Communist, but that her affiliation with a number of liberal organizations should be a "matter of concern to the State Dept."

Miss Kenyon bristled, said she was "trying to keep her temper" and emphasized that Sen. McCarthy had charged her "with a great deal more than that."

AS McCARTHY added names to the record, at the insistence of the Senate investigating committee's Democratic majority, the denials came pouring in from all parts of the world.

Philip Jessup, a high State Dept. official busy trying to build an anti-Communist front in Asia, was flying back to Washington to put his statement on the committee's record; and the State Dept. said the manner in which disloyalty charges against John Service, U. S. Consul in India, had been made to the Committee were a "shame and a disgrace."

One effect of the Republican Party's constant hammering at the State Dept. and at other branches of government service may prove a serious blow at liberal government.

With McCarthy applying the Red smear to people of liberal sentiments who are clearly anti-Communists, the government may soon find it hard to find capable people for top jobs, if they feel that working for Uncle Sam will result in defamation of character and loss of future earning power.

And government executives may decline—consciously or unconsciously—to hire men and women who have belonged to liberal organizations, for fear that they, too, will become involved in the smear campaign.

That type of pressure and fear may help make the government safe for conservatives and reactionaries — despite the people's mandate for liberal policies when they vote in national elections.

Three 'Free State' Women Lose Jobs Over Loyalty Oaths

ON MARCH 13 the Court of Appeals of the Free State of Maryland ordered reinstatement of the Ober Anti-Subversive Act, which it had ruled constitutional a month earlier.

On Mar. 14 the law, which is opposed by the CIO, AFL and other liberal groups, chalked up its first victim.

On Mar. 15 the toll was two more.

First to go was Doris Shamleffer, a personnel examiner in the State Dept. of Employment and Registration. She was notified that her services would be terminated on Mar. 15, the end of the payroll period, because she had refused to sign the loyalty oath required by the act.

Out practically on her heels were Dr. Miriam E. Brailey, head of the Baltimore Health Dept.'s Bureau of Tuberculosis, who was on leave collaborating in the writing of a book on tuberculosis in children, and Elizabeth Hass, an employe of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore. They too had refused to sign as a matter of principle.

The refusal of all three to take the oath stemmed from their religious convictions. They are members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers.

THE OBER LAW requires public employes and candidates for office to sign loyalty affidavits under penalty of losing their jobs if already in the public service, or being barred from them if successful candidates.

It is aimed at the Communists, but what the CIO and other opponents claimed would happen actually happened when the three—about whose loyalty and patriotism no one has any doubts—lost their jobs because of it. The foes of the law contended it was so worded that it could be used against any one of a large number of groups as opposed to Communism as are the legislators who passed it.

The bill was attacked in a test case filed in Baltimore. When Judge Joseph Sherbow ruled it unconstitutional its effectiveness was stayed pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals, which in February upset the lower court by refusing to act but left the stay of enforcement dangling. The reversal was based on the appellate court's claim that the none of the test case complainants is a candidate for office and that the one state employe among those bringing the suit had not been threatened with discharge or other harm.

This, the court held, failed to show "unconstitutional discrimination." In other words, it insisted on having someone harmed by application of the act before making a decision.

It now has such a person—three of them, in fact. The trio scheduled a conference with co-religionists to determine upon a course of action, but no decision was reached immediately, petitions have been filed for a referendum on the law. It probably will be on the ballot at the next election.

Not Too Tough For Woodruff, Critic Of HST's Luxury

PERHAPS the "Woodruff story" wasn't a sensation, but it was given a big play by many of the daily newspapers.

It "broke" on March 13 when Rep. Roy O. Woodruff (R., Mich.) declared:

"A private citizen, to match the standard of living now enjoyed by the President, would need an income of between $3 million and $3.5 million a year."

He then gave figures to show that the man who holds what is probably the biggest job in the world gets well paid—but he didn't stop there.

He added in the cost of the Presidential staff, White House travel allowance, the cost of operating the Presidential yacht and airplane, and the cost of the Secret Service and White House guards.

"H-m-m-m," said a CIO staff member after reading the story. "Wonder what the same kind of figuring would show about Mr. Woodruff."

HE PUT the matter up to an expert on governmental affairs, who provided the following information:

Rep. Woodruff receives an annual salary of $12,500 and has a $2500 tax-free expense account. He is allowed $16,300 annually for clerical help, $500 for telegrams and long distance telephone calls.

"That amounts to $31,850," the expert said, "but that isn't all."

Rep. Woodruff also gets the free use of office equipment and other facilities in Washington and his home town.

"The figure of $31,850," the expert added, "does not include free medical care, free flowers, unlimited free postage, cut-rate prices on stationery and other articles in the House Post Exchange (called by courtesy a 'stationery room') and it does not include a 20c-a-mile travel allowance to and from his home."

And furthermore, our expert added, members of Congress have a good pension system. After serving six years, Congressmen can draw $1875 a year in pensions for the rest of their lives. The maximum pension is $7500 annually.

FREE medical care applies not only to Congressmen but to members of their families. There's a fully-equipped clinic on Capitol Hill—and services also are provided free at the Army's Walter Reed Hospital and the Navy's Bethesda, Md., hospital.

"And even beyond that," the expert continued, "Rep. Woodruff and his colleagues get cut rates on the food they eat in the Capitol dining room and for their barbering and shoe shines.

"And then there's the matter of how much we charge up to Rep. Woodruff of the $56 million which was required to run Congress last year."

"H-m-m-m," said the CIO staff member. "Very interesting—very interesting."

"You understand, of course," the expert concluded, "that I'm not charging Rep. Woodruff abused any of his privileges or took undue advantage of facilities.

"What I'm saying is that his method of 'figuring' in relation to the President has a very bad odor."

McCarthy Didn't Have A Pumpkin

But He, Like Whitaker Chambers, Produced a Sensation; Senator's Scheme Can Cause Nothing But Damage

By ALLAN L. SWIM

AH, PROGRESS is a wonderful thing—a really wonderful thing, and there's no two ways about it.

Way back in 1949 a fellow by the name of Whitaker Chambers poked his hand into a "secret" pumpkin on his farm in Maryland.

What he brought out—a handful of documents—was a nine-day news sensation. Hundreds of thousands of words were used to chronicle the event.

And it was even rumored that little children went around trying to make up rhymes containing the words "Whitaker Chambers—Pumpkin Papers."

But time has revealed Chambers was a piker.

Just a short time ago a fellow named Joseph McCarthy, a Republican Senator from up Wisconsin way, apparently stuck his hand into thin air and came up with an even bigger sensation.

The State Dept., according to the McCarthy story, is just loaded down with Communist influences.

We on the CIO News aren't going to be so silly as to declare in advance that McCarthy won't dig up a person—or maybe two—in the big State Dept. who at one time or other belonged to Commie front outfits.

He might even do better than that—though we doubt it.

Regardless of the outcome of his "investigation," however, the public owes him a real vote of thanks.

He has demonstrated again—and forcefully—the danger and folly of guilt by association.

But the public owes him no thanks for the other things he has done.

He has undermined—or at least cast suspicion on—American foreign relations at a time when it can ill be afforded.

He has demonstrated a dirty method of making what he no doubt considers "political hay."

And, unfortunately, a large portion of the press has handled the McCarthy story in such a way as lend aid and comfort to the Senator.

IF THERE ARE Communists in the State Dept. they should be booted out—and in a big hurry.

The same goes for Communists sympathizers.

ButMcCarthy seems to be more interested in smearing Secy. of State Dean Acheson and, by inference, President Truman, than in getting rid of a dangerous element existing in one of our important governmental bodies.

The "evidence" he has produced thus far indicates he's taken up where the House Un-American Committee left off when it was dominated by former Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, the salary kick-back man.

Thomas made "guilt by association" a phrase which believers in civil liberties abhor.

In a way, he, too, was a piker. He picked mostly on the "small fry"—but McCarthy is going after the big boys.

Ah, yes, progress is wonderful—perhaps.

AS WAS SAID earlier, the nation owes McCarthy a vote of thanks—or will owe him one if his fancy little scheme backfires to such an extent that the public wakes up to the danger of this "guilt by association" business.

In past years many persons who dislike everything the Commies stand for joined "front" organizations without realizing what they were.

Many persons, in an effort to obtain books at a saving, patronized certain book shops without knowing they were operated by the Commies.

Many others joined organizations which were non-Communist at the time but later swung to the extreme left.

And still others became members of organizations which have been tagged "subversive" but aren't.

And those who did so can easily lose their good reputations and professional standing if the "guilt by association" schemes of the Thomases and the McCarthys aren't nipped in the bud.

AH, YES, PROGRESS is a wonderful thing—or so it's said in certain circles.

But for our money you can stamp "void" on the progress that has been made in recent years in limiting the freedom of Americans to join the organizations of their choice.

We'll still cling to the old-fashioned, time-tested theory that a person should be convicted by his acts—not by his thoughts or by his associates.

And we can't go along with the idea that McCarthy's little stunt is merely smart politics in a political election year.

It's much more than that—and it's much worse than that.

A Little Speed, Please

We're inclined to go along with a liberal friend of ours who said, "Not bad, but not outstanding," when asked what he thought about the record Congress made during its last session.

But we feel that Congress hasn't been doing so good this year—that is, good from the standpoint of those who favor Fair Deal legislation.

It won't be very long before Congressmen and Senators head back home to participate in that biennial sport known as "trying to get re-elected."

The Republicans seem to have figured out their campaign strategy. They'll make the most of the phony "Liberty vs. Socialism" campaign slogan.

The Democrats, we hope, will be in a position to do much better than that. We'd like to see them run on the record of their accomplishments.

And the more accomplishments, the better the record.

That's why we're urging more action—more speed—on those portions of the Fair Deal program that have not been enacted.

The President's civil rights program is still in the "talking stage." Action needs to be taken (or completed) on the following:

Social security, health insurance, middle-income housing, labor extension service, elimination of discrimination from the displaced persons law.

And then there's that obnoxious Taft-Hartley Act!

If the Democrats can't get all of the Fair Deal legislation through, they will have a strong point if they can convince the voters they made a real effort to do so.

There's something appealing about those who try hard.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Owner's Bias Made KMPC Policy, FCC Told

NEWS BROADCASTS on Radio Station KMPC at Los Angeles—one of the West Coast's most powerful transmitters — were thoroughly scrambled into editorials slanted to the prejudices of the station's owner, a government agency was told last week.

The prejudices of G. A. Richards, KMPC's owner, were sharply turned against Pres. Truman's Fair Deal, against Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, and against Jews, and against labor, according to testimony from the station's former news editor.

The Federal Communications Commission has been hearing testimony on whether Richards should get a renewal of his license to operate KMPC and other 50,000-watt stations: WJR in Detroit and WGAR in Cleveland.

Hearings are being held in Los Angeles, where Clete Roberts, former news editor of the station, has been telling how Richards slanted the news for a period of several years.

Roberts and two other members of the KMPC news staff were fired in Feb., 1948, and the story of their charges was given nationwide coverage by Billboard magazine, a show business publication.

At the FCC hearing, Roberts testified:

"I was told always to present the Roosevelts in an unfavorable light. I was once ordered to fabricate a story that Eleanor (Roosevelt) and (Henry) Wallace were going to run together on the same ticket.

"I was instructed always to couple Wallace and the Roosevelts with Communists when I could, and also always to report items where Jews were involved in criminal actions."

WESTBROOK PEGLER, the labor-baiting columnist, was a favorite of the KMPC station owner, Roberts testified, and he was instructed to use Pegler's material generously in his news broadcasts — without identifying Pegler as the source.

KMPC policy, under the instructions he received from Richards, was to use news "to the best advantage of the Republican position in 1947 and 1948. He instructed me to minimize Truman in the news."

On numerous occasions, Roberts said, he received early morning phone calls from Richards demanding that he carry generous hunks of anti-Administration newspaper editorials as news. There were other orders to play up unfavorable news about Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, David Lilienthal and airplane maker Howard Hughes.

Roberts testified that when he protested to Richards that his policy directives to slant the news were in violation of the federal law covering radio, Richards snorted:

"To hell with the FCC. Let them take our license away. We'll go down with all flags flying."

The incidents occurred at a time—1946 and 1947—when the FCC sternly forbade editorialization by station owners. Since that time, FCC has loosened the ban on editorials, but only when all sides get a chance at fair rebuttal.

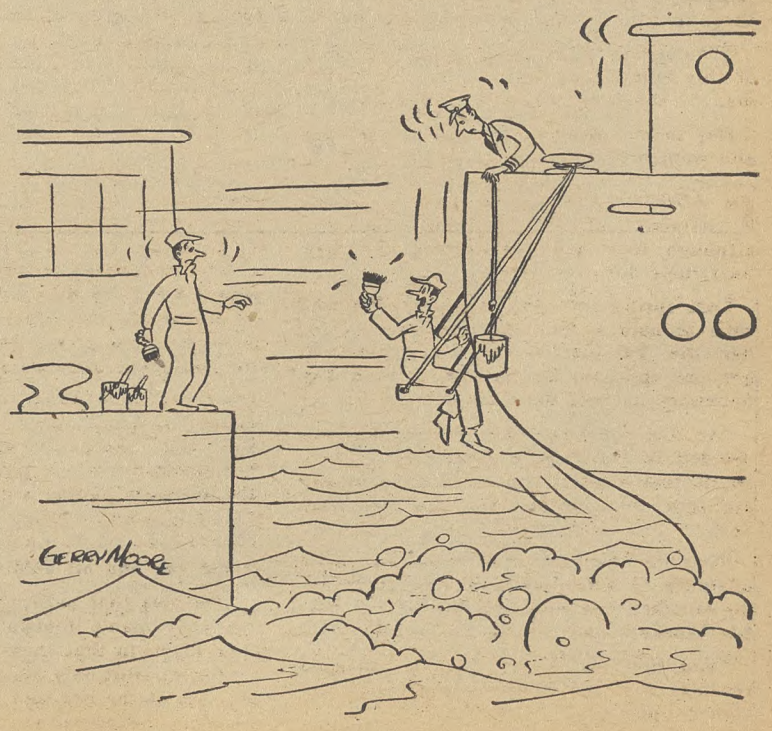
Radio stations operate under government license, since the airwaves are considered the property of the people.

Federal law provides that stations which abuse their privileges or fail to operate in the public interest and welfare may be denied extension of their operating licenses.

Ruttenberg Serves On Foreign Service Board

Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO Research director, has just completed serving as a member of one of the Foreign Service Selection Boards which recommend promotions in the State Dept.'s career service overseas.

During seven weeks the board examined and discussed the efficiency and personnel reports of more than 400 career Foreign Service Officers. At the conclusion of this study the board recommended a substantial number of the officers for promotion.



"I know the ship's sailing, but I want to finish the job!"

It Took Guts To Wage Such A Fight

THIS IS THE STORY of the "Battle of Griffin," which began in 1945 and ended just a couple of weeks ago.

Involved were a group of tenacious textile workers, a company that was determined not to deal with a union, the courts and armed guards.

It was a tough battle and before it was over some 20 persons went to jail for short periods and one man served time on a chain gang.

Following are the details, as told by a CIO representative who was on the scene during part of the struggle.

EARLY IN 1945 a group of workers at the Highland-Crompton Mills at Griffin, Ga., decided that what they needed was a union.

An organization drive was started and in July employes of the plant voted by more than six to one in favor of a union. There was great elation among the workers as a result of the smashing victory.

The union soon entered into negotiations, which continued until broken off in December. The company wasn't interested in signing a contract and it declared it just couldn't grant a wage increase.

After contract talks were broken off, the company granted a wage hike—without conferring with the union.

FINALLY, IN APRIL of 1946 union members had had all they felt they could take, so they went out on strike.

"Soon the company threw everything at us but the kitchen sink," said the CIO man.

"A judge granted an injunction limiting us to 50 pickets for the big plant and ruled that the pickets had to remain at least 10 feet from each other while in the line.

"The judge also granted the company permission to hire armed guards to 'preserve order.' Thirty-seven or 38 guards were hired.

"Before long our members were being picked up on phony charges that they had violated the injunction."

ABOUT 20 UNIONISTS, the CIO representative said, were sentenced to jail for from 10 to 30 days each on injunction charges.

"Then one day I was out on the picket line and a fellow in front of me stopped and leaned over to tie his shoe, holding up the line a bit.

"This made the guards suspicious, I guess, and the fellow was arrested. He was charged with throwing tacks on the company's road and ended up by serving three months on a Georgia chain gang.

"The people at the plant thought so much of this fellow that they elected him chairman of the local union after he got out."

Day in and day out, without let-up, men and women picketed the plant.

IN AUGUST the pickets decided to call the strike off. They maintained a union although they had no contract and they paid their dues regularly.

Last spring the company decided it was time to hold a decertification election under the Taft-Hartley Act, but failed to get the approval of the 20% of employes necessary to call such an election.

"At this point the CIO Textile Workers decided it would be a good idea to have an election—just to demonstrate the union's strength—and one was set," the CIO man said.

"Despite the fact that there had been all kinds of difficulties and there had been no contract, the vote was 426 for the Textile Workers and 229 for 'no union.'

"And, boy, was I happy when I learned recently that the company and union had signed up a good contract!"

And so were a lot of Griffin textile workers.

A. L. S.

The Mountain Labored --

And Brought Forth a Mouse

Washington Post Flays Natural Gas Lobby As Selfish

"**PROPONENTS** (of the Kerr bill) have not denied that the chief purpose is to permit a price rise" in natural gas, the Washington Post declared in an editorial March 13. The editorial which lambasts the selfishness of the natural gas lobby follows:

"The seemingly perpetual efforts to remove independent natural gas producers from Federal regulation are coming to a head again in the Senate. The House already has passed the Harris bill, which would amend the Natural Gas Act of 1938 to eliminate Federal Power Commission jurisdiction over the sale of natural gas to pipeline companies for transmission in interstate commerce.

"The Kerr bill, scheduled to be called up shortly in the Senate, is the companion piece. Inasmuch as some 86% of the country's natural gas reserves are held by so-called independent producers—that is, companies which do not operate pipelines—in all probability the effect of the bill would be to raise gas prices down the line, with the consumer ultimately paying the bill.

"As the flight from coal for heat and power becomes more pronounced, the Kerr bill takes on added significance. Proponents have not denied that the chief purpose is to permit a price rise. Senator Kerr himself is a party at interest; he is a millionaire many times over as a result of his gas and oil holdings.

"The plea that natural gas production is the 'poor man's domain' has some superficial merit in that there are 2300 separate producers. But only 3% of these producers sell 75% of the gas, and they would be the principal beneficiaries of the Kerr bill. Many of the larger holders, incidentally, are oil companies. Nor is there any reason to believe that existing regulations are unfair or have frozen out new enterprises; applications continue to come before the FPC in great numbers.

"An additional element of discrimination is to be found in the bill. It would be patently unreasonable to regulate gas transmission companies of distributors if producers were left free to charge what the traffic would bear. Although a more specific law might be desirable, the authority of the FPC to regulate the sale of gas for interstate commerce has been upheld explicitly by the Supreme Court.

"No one should be misled by the intense activity of the selfish and determined natural gas lobby Nor should there be any mistake about the nature of the amendment to the Kerr bill which would authorize the power commission to investigate the matter and make recommendations after controls were removed. The FPC now has that authority, and the amendment merely would gloss over what was being done. Indeed, it looks suspiciously like a move to enable the FPC to recommend locking the door after the horse is stolen."

S. C. Readies Its Resources To Impeach Liberal Judge

THE OFFICIAL MOTTO of the State of South Carolina is the Latin phrase "Animus Opibusque Parati," which means "Ready with Minds and Resources."

The state House of Representatives recently indicated that it goes along with at least the latter part of the motto by voting to put up $10,000 to finance the proposed impeachment of U. S. District Judge J. Waties Waring, of Charleston.

Waring is the judge whose 1947 and 1948 orders opened state Democratic primary voting and party membership to Negroes.

The House previously had voted to appropriate money to buy Judge and Mrs. Waring one-way tickets out of South Carolina.

Rep. Hare (D. S. C.) announced in Washington that a resolution to impeach Waring had been prepared for introduction in Congress.

On the other side of the picture, the American Council on Human Rights last week—also in Washington—presented Judge and Mrs. Waring with citations for distinguished service. The council is sponsored by Negro school fraternities.

Mrs. Waring, in speeches in South Carolina, Washington and N. Y., has called the South "decadent" and "morally weak," and has stated Negroes should intermarry with whites if they please.

Co-op Clause of Housing Bill Beaten In Senate

THE SENATE on Mar. 15 dealt a smashing blow to the Truman administration, organized labor and veterans when, by a vote of 43 to 38, it killed the cooperative housing section of the "middle-income" housing bill. The proposal was actively supported by the White House, by all of organized labor, by all veterans' organizations and by the entire cooperative movement.

The emasculated measure now goes to the House, for possible vote March 22. In the short time remaining, the interested organizations are expected to redouble their efforts to get commitments from House members in favor of the co-op section, in order to overcome the psychological hazard of the Senate defeat.

(The CIO Housing Committee immediately urged all CIO Internationals, councils, locals, and representatives to write, wire, phone, or visit their Congressmen, asking their support of the measure. The same approach was used by AFL and veterans organizations.)

The reversal was all the more disappointing because it was unexpected. Political prognosticators, even the more cautious ones, had predicted that the co-op section would pass the Senate. Three switched votes and five absentees made the difference.

THE MOTION TO kill the section was made by Sen. Bricker (R., O.), who gave an all-out, down-the-line, tub-thumping argument that the section was a "direct, special grant of government benefits to the cooperative housing movement."

The proposal would advance long-term, low-interest loans to genuine housing cooperatives and non-profit trusts. The money would be raised through the sale of Treasury-guaranteed debentures on the private investment market. The loans would be amortized over periods of 50 years or longer at an interest rate which was not spelled out in the bill but has been estimated at about 3¼%.

Because of the long-term natures of the loans, and the savings inherent in the cooperative approach, it has been conservatively estimated that monthly costs to owners or tenants would be 25% less under the program than for identical accomodations now available.

NOT EVEN Bricker, who wouldn't look at a sunset if he thought it was red, dared come right out and call the proposal socialistic. He just hinted at it. He said cooperative housing was successful in other countries but insisted that it would work only in a Socialistic state.

The argument that appeared to carry the most weight with the Senators who voted with Bricker was that it was unfair to the veteran — since government-guaranteed veterans' home loans are at 4% for a shorter period. The success of this argument was ironic, because the veterans' organizations had backed the co-op proposition to the hilt.

Since no interest rate was spelled out in the bill, chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D. S. C.) of the Senate Banking Committee offered to amend the co-op section by stating that the interest rate should be 4%. This, he said, would meet the unfair-to-veterans argument. No takers.

After the Bricker motion had carried, Senators Ives (R. N. Y.) and Tobey (R. N. H.) proposed a substitute, suggested by the mortgage bankers, to force cooperatives to secure Federal Housing Administration loans. This was defeated 66 to 14. Ives had voted against the Bricker amendment and Tobey had been paired against it, but both had made it clear from the start that they intended to offer this substitute.

The bill as passed may not prove too pleasing to the real estate lobby in spite of the fact that it was victorious in its campaign against the co-op program. The Senate ended, as of March 1, the famous "608" FHA mortgage insurance for construction of large-scale rental projects, allowing $400 million more to take care of applications on file up to Feb. 1. The lobby had been pressing as eagerly for full extension of "608" as it had against the co-ops.

The bill now contains a new authorization for the FHA to make $2 billion worth of loans to private builders, provides for the first time direct loans to veterans (at 4%) if they cannot get private loans, offers direct loans (at 2½) to educational institutions, and provides machinery for the transfer of war housing to local government for low rental housing purposes.

Senate Vote On Housing Co-ops

Here's the record of the vote by which the Senate cut out the most important provision of the middle-income housing bill, providing low-interest, long-term government loans to cooperatives for housing purposes. The Senate approved, 43-38, on March 15, an amendment by Bricker (R., O.) to kill that provision.

Thirty Republicans and 13 Democrats—mostly from the South—voted for the Bricker proposal: 32 Democrats—13 from the South—and six Republicans voted against. Votes for the Bricker amendment are marked W; votes against, are marked R; pairs are shown by PR and PW. A indicates absent.

ALA.	—Hill (D)	R
	Sparkman (D)	R
ARIZ.	—Hayden (D)	R
	McFarland (D)	R
ARK.	—McClellan (D)	W
	Fulbright (D)	W
CAL.	—Downey (D)	A
	Knowland (R)	W
COLO.	—Johnson (D)	R
	Millikin (R)	W
CONN.	—McMahon (D)	R
	Benton (D)	R
DEL.	—Williams (R)	W
	Frear, Jr. (D)	R
FLA.	—Pepper (D)	PR
	Holland (D)	W
GA.	—George (D)	W
	Russell (D)	W
IDA.	—Taylor (D)	R
	Dworshak (R)	W
ILL.	—Lucas (D)	R
	Douglas (D)	R
IND.	—Capehart (R)	W
	Jenner (R)	W
IOWA	—Hickenlooper (R)	W
	Gillette (D)	W
KAN.	—Darby (R)	PW
	Schoeppel (R)	W
KY.	—Chapman (D)	W
	Withers (D)	PR
LA.	—Ellender (D)	W
	Long (D)	R
ME.	—Brewster (R)	W
	Chase Smith (R)	R
MD.	—Tydings (D)	PW
	O'Conor (D)	W
MASS.	—Saltonstall (R)	W
	Lodge (R)	R
MICH.	—Vandenberg (R)	PW
	Ferguson (R)	W
MINN.	—Thye (R)	W
	Humphrey (D)	R
MISS.	—Eastland (D)	A
	Stennis (D)	W
MO.	—Donnell (R)	W
	Kem (R)	W
MONT.	—Murray (D)	R
	Ecton (R)	W
NEB.	—Butler (R)	W
	Wherry (R)	W
NEV.	—McCarran (D)	A
	Malone (R)	W
N. H.	—Bridges (R)	W
	Tobey (R)	PR
N. J.	—Smith (R)	W
	Hendrickson (R)	W
N. M.	—Chavez (D)	R
	Anderson (D)	R
N. Y.	—Lehman (D)	R
	Ives (R)	R
N. C.	—Hoey (D)	W
	Graham (D)	R
N. D.	—Langer (R)	R
	Young (R)	A
OHIO	—Taft (R)	PW
	Bricker (R)	W
OKLA.	—Thomas (D)	R
	Kerr (D)	R
ORE.	—Cordon (R)	W
	Morse (R)	PR
PA.	—Myers (D)	R
	Martin (R)	W
R. I.	—Green (D)	R
	Leahy (D)	A
S. C.	—Maybank (D)	R
	Johnston (D)	R
S. D.	—Gurney (R)	W
	Mundt (R)	W
TENN.	—McKellar (D)	R
	Kefauver (D)	R
TEX.	—Connally (D)	R
	Johnson (D)	R
UTAH	—Thomas (D)	A
	Watkins (R)	W
VT.	—Aiken (R)	R
	Flanders (R)	R
VA.	—Byrd (D)	W
	Robertson (D)	W
WASH.	—Magnuson (D)	R
	Cain (R)	W
W. V.	—Kilgore (D)	R
	Neely (D)	R
WIS.	—Wiley (R)	W
	McCarthy (R)	W
WYO.	—O'Mahoney (D)	R
	Hunt (D)	A

Their Position Unknown

Although many House members have made definite commitments for or against the middle-income housing bill, the CIO Housing Committee reported there was a sizeable group which has not made its position known.

Labor-supported Congressmen who have not made their position known include:

ARIZONA
Murdock (D)
H. Patten (D)
CALIFORNIA
G. Miller (D)
Cecil White (D)
Harry Sheppard (D)
COLORADO
W. Aspinall (D)
CONNECTICUT
A. Ribicoff (D)
J. McGuire (D)
FLORIDA
C. Bennett (D)
A. S. Herlong, Jr. (D)
GEORGIA
H. Lanham (D)
IDAHO
C. I. White (D)
ILLINOIS
T. S. Gordon (D)
C. Reed (R)
C. W. Bishop (R)
INDIANA
E. Kruse, Jr. (D)
KENTUCKY
N. Gregory (D)
J. Whitaker (D)
F. Chelf (D)
T. Underwood (D)
J. Bates (D)
J. Golden (R)
LOUISIANA
E. Willis (D)
J. Morrison (D)
MAINE
C. Nelson (R)
MARYLAND
W. Bolton (D)
E. Garmatz (D)
MASSACHUSETTS
P. Philbin (D)
MICHIGAN
G. Ford, Jr. (R)
C. Potter (R)
MINNESOTA
Roy Wier (D)
F. Marshall (D)
MISSOURI
Paul Jones (D)
State
NEBRASKA
E. O'Sullivan (D)
NEVADA
W. S. Baring (D)
NEW JERSEY
M. Norton (D)
NEW MEXICO
J. Miles (D)
NEW YORK
G. Clemente (D)
V. Quinn (D)
E. Keogh (D)
Mrs. Kelley (D)
J. Heffernan (D)
J. Murphy (D)
W. Lynch (D)
C. Buckley (D)
W. Byrne (D)
C. Gorski (D)
NORTH CAROLINA
F. Carlyle (D)
OHIO
R. Crosser (D)
OKLAHOMA
D. Gilmer (D)
W. Stigler (D)
C. Albert (D)
T. Steed (D)
T. Morris (D)
G. Wilson (D)
OREGON
H. Angell (R)
PENNSYLVANIA
H. O'Neill (D)
TENNESSEE
D. Phillips (R)
J. Frazier (D)
P. Sutton (D)
TEXAS
J. Combs (D)
A. Thomas (D)
H. Thornberry (D)
UTAH
W. Granger (D)
Mrs. R. Bosone (D)
WEST VIRGINIA
J. Kee (D)
E. Hedrick (D)

CIO Protests Roll Back Rents

RENT CONTROLS are going back on in Shamokin and the surrounding area of Coal Township, Pa., as the direct result of union labor activity spearheaded by the CIO Clothing and Textile Workers.

The Office of the Housing Expediter announced March 17 that Tighe Woods, administrator of the federal rent control law, on the basis of information received from the Williamsport Rent Advisory Board, had decided to recontrol the area. Back of the brief announcement lay quite a story.

OHE decontrolled Shamokin and Coal Township, effective last Dec. 21, on the recommendation of the Williamsport Board, whose members allegedly had conducted their own informal survey of housing conditions and found "ample housing" and no reason for continuing controls. The board made this recommendation without holding any public hearings.

THEN the rent increases started, and the evictions.

Things got so bad, so fast, that early in January a group of local CIO officers complained directly to Woods. He advised them to try to persuade the Williamsport Board to hold hearings on recontrol. The board, possibly embarrassed by the fact that Williamsport is 42 miles by car from Shamokin and that the only board member from Shamokin owned rental property, held three hearings, on Jan. 8 Feb. 8 and Feb. 22.

At these hearings, union witnesses produced some cold statistics nobody could dispute: That the population of Shamokin in 1940 was 18,810; that 3833 dwelling units had been decontrolled by the OHE order of Dec. 21; that currently 1200 persons in Shamokin were unemployed and had exhausted their state compensation payments.

The witnesses also testified that there had been 944 marriages in the past year; that the working force in town was on a part-time basis.

And, added Harold Sneltz, president of ACW local 129 and secretary of the Northumberland County CIO, exactly three new building permits had been issued in the past two years.

The two labor union representatives on the board, neither of them from Shamokin, persuaded the board to ask OHE to make a formal survey of rental conditions in Shamokin.

OHE sent three men in. And here's what they found:

NEARLY 40% of all rental units had been increased, by an average of 33.1%, in the two months since controls went off. The average maximum rental of this group on Dec. 21, 1945, had been $20.64 a month. By Feb. 20, when the survey was made, this average had risen to $27.48 a month. And this was for "shelter rent" only, with tenants supplying their own heat and light.

Individual increases ranged from $1.50—the lowest—to $60.00—the highest.

The increase was the highest, percentagewise, in the units that had been controlled at the lowest rentals. The under-$20 group had received an average hike of $4.55 a month, or 34.8%. The group formerly paying $20 to $30 had received increases averaging $7.17, or 31.5%. Those formerly paying $30 to $40 a month were now paying an average of $8.59 more, or 24%.

When these official figures came before the board at its March 8 meeting, the recontrol motion, renewed by the two union representatives, passed. And OHE acted.

Rents will be rolled back to the Dec. 21 level.

How To Keep Curbs

How's your rent situation? What will happen to you if controls go off? What increases have you had already?

The people who should hear your story are your Representative and your Senator. They are the ones who will vote on whether rent controls will be renewed. Unless they are convinced that rent control is really necessary, chances are they will vote it down.

A letter to OHE does no good. OHE cannot vote on Capitol Hill.

Liberal Party Reneges On Pensions--CCL

THE CANADIAN Congress of Labour, to which CIO unions north of the border belong, has taken Prime Minister St. Laurent of Canada to task for apparently walking out on a Liberal Party pledge to eliminate the means test for the old age pension.

St. Laurent recently declared that "there never was any offer of a pension without a means test and without a contribution." The CCL has been actively campaigning for elimination of the means test "as long overdue for the welfare of the Canadian people," according to Pat Conroy, CCL secretary-treasurer.

"Mr. St. Laurent now takes the extraordinary position that the party which he leads and the government which he heads "at no time obligated itself to wipe out the means test," he said.

"The fact is that in August, 1945, the Liberal Government placed before the Dominion-Provincial Conferences proposals which included this paragraph:

"'It is proposed that the federal government would establish a system of national old age pensions entirely financed and administered by the federal government, and paid at the uniform rate of $30 per month regardless of means to men and women aged 70 and over in all parts of Canada.'

"MR. ST. LAURENT was a minister of the government which made those proposals. He has since become Prime Minister and in the general election of last year received a mandate which clearly gave him authority to carry out the commitments made by the Liberal government and repeated during the recent election by candidates of the Liberal Party.

"Now the country is faced by the extraordinary situation of hearing the Prime Minister deny that these commitments, which are to be found in official government documents, ever existed. At a time when democratic forms of government are being challenged in so many parts of the world these circumstances are cause for the deepest concern.

"It is to be hoped that the Prime Minister and his government will not only admit that they are committed to relieve the plight of so many older Canadians who suffer under the injustices of the means test, but also act without delay to give effect to their repeated promises."

Pay Rise Asked On Govt. Pacts

The CIO Textile Workers Union has requested that the minimum hourly pay for workers on government contracts in the cotton-rayon industry be boosted from the current 87c to 94c. TWU Pres. Emil Rieve told Administrator William McComb of the Wage-hour and Public Contracts Division, U. S. Dept. of Labor, that 94c is already the going rate in the industry.

Plants employing 90% of the workers in the South have minimum rates of 94c or higher, with a prevailing minimum of 97c in the North. Rieve said in a letter to McComb. These minimums include both organized and unorganized mills, he said, since the latter have almost universally followed the wage patterns set by the union.

DETERMINATION of the Chrysler strikers was shown by the crowd of more than 20,000 that overflowed the Michigan State Fair Coliseum in Detroit March 7 to cheer strike reports by Pres. Walter P. Reuther and other leaders of the CIO Auto Workers. Here is part of the crowd. Chrysler workers have been out for two months in a pension dispute.

Nash Settlement Brings Hope Of Break in Chrysler Strike

TWO developments last week spurred hope for an early break in the two-month-old Chrysler strike.

The CIO Auto Workers union, which is striking Chrysler, and Nash-Kelvinator Corp., signed an agreement which meets the 10-cents an hour pattern established by the union at a number of other auto manufacturers. The pact provides a pension plan and an insurance program for Nash workers, such as the union has proposed to Chrysler.

In announcing the Nash agreement, Leonard Woodcock, UAW Nash-Kelvinator Dept. Dir., said, "We have reached an agreement with Nash-Kelvinator which we can recommend to our members without the necessity of strike action."

"The pension plan meets the three basic requirements essential to any equitable and guaranteed pension program," Woodcock declared.

The three requirements are:

1 Through the payment of fixed sums by the company into a trust fund and provision for the amortization of past service credits, the pension plan guarantees the payment of benefits to all eligible employes.

2 The pension fund will be administered by a joint board which will consist of two representatives from the company, two from the union and an impartial chairman selected by the other members.

3 The plan is financed entirely by the company with no contributions from employes.

The five-year Nash plan provides workers with $100 a month pensions, including social security benefits, to those retiring at 65 with 25 years service. Features include payments of a fixed amount—seven cents an hour—into a fund with the amounts not affected by future social security law changes and no automatic compulsory retirement age. The union has a voice in administering the pensions.

UAW officials hailed the Nash contract as "the most advanced yet negotiated in heavy industry."

THE PENSION plan is entirely financed by the company. The insurance program is a contributory plan based on hourly rates. The company will pay 2.6c an hour for each worker for life and health insurance, and the remainder for administration. Workers contribute and receive benefits in proportion to their hourly pay.

UAW represents 20,000 workers in plants in Kenosha and Milwaukee, Wis., Grand Rapids, Mich., and El Segundo, Calif.

The other sign auguring well for a Chrysler settlement was the announcement by UAW and Ford that "complete agreement" was reached on details of a $100 pension plan.

Basic agreement on the Ford pension plan was reached last September but details proved to be a knotty problem for Ford and UAW negotiators.

The joint union-company statement said, "All administrative details have been worked out."

On the Chrysler front, the nation's third largest auto builder maintained its refusal to contribute a cents-per-hour sum toward pensions for its 89,000 workers.

IN THE FACE of the Ford and Nash settlements, however, the company was expected to undergo a change of attitude.

UAW invited some 70 outstanding citizens in the fields of religion, educational and civic activities to hear a presentation of the issues in the Chrysler dispute at a meeting in Detroit last week. Chrysler officials were invited to present the company's side of the picture.

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther in a letter of invitation said the meeting would afford those attending an "opportunity to hear the issues in dispute explained first-hand by those participating in negotiations."

"It is our sincere hope that the issues in dispute can be fully clarified so that you will be in a position to judge independently the merits of the dispute and fix the responsibility for the strike and its continuation." Reuther stated.

Bucks For PAC Are Knockout Drops To Lick Labor-Hating DixieGOPs

Chicago CIO Honors Firm

FOR THE FIRST time in its history, the Chicago CIO Council presented a Philip Murray award to the management of a plant organized by the CIO. The award went to the management of the Gibson Springs Co. for its cooperation with the union in its plant on the health and welfare problems of workers.

The 1950 Community Services Award went to Judge George Quilici of the Chicago Municipal Court. He was honored as "a friend and protector of labor's rights and who as a citizen has vigorously championed the inherent rights of all men to a dignified and secure way of life."

The awards were made at the all-day fifth annual conference, March 11 attended by 400, who split into 11 "workshops" to discuss such subjects as housing, education, transportation, human relations, recreation, and the current relief crisis caused by recent cuts in the relief budget. The conference closed with a banquet, addressed by Ted Silvey, secretary of the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee. Chairman was Albert Towers, Chicago CIO president.

Philip Murray awards also went to CIO members representing their unions on public and private community agencies; to three local unions, and to individual union counsellors. The awards were presented by Jerome Wilczewski, chairman of the Chicago CIO Community Services Committee, and president of Local 65, Steelworkers.

GM Report Is Argument For UAW Program

GENERAL MOTORS Corp. last week built up a swell case for the CIO Auto Workers' 1950 wage and pension proposals with the issuance of the 1949 financial statement for stockholders.

The corporation's stockholders, meeting in New York, were told the company's 1949 net profit was the greatest ever recorded by an American corporation. Last year's net profit hit $656,434,232, 49% above 1948.

The report, signed by C. E. Wilson, president, and Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman, noted that the corporation's sales last year were 3½ times the 1936-41 average.

(Wilson gave an inkling of GM's huge 1949 profits last January when he told a luncheon meeting of 500 industrial and financial leaders that the corporation's profits for last year "are likely to move up to over $600 million.)

THAT $656 ODD million presents a beautiful argument to GM's 230,000 production workers. The union is proposing $125-a-month pensions, wage increases, comprehensive hospital and medical coverage and severance allowances, totaling 31c an hour.

The GM officers acknowledged 1949 was a year of "substantial achievement" and called attention to the fact that, because of the company's record-breaking performance "material benefits accrued to a large number of individuals." General Motors has 434,000 stockholders.

The corporation's net profit last year was equal to $14.64 each on the 44,104,340 shares of outstanding common stock and represented a return of 11.5% on the year's sales. The 1948 net income was $440,447,724—equal to $9.72 a common share and 9.4% on sales.

Total sales increased 21% over 1949—$5,700,833,141 from $4,701,770,340. Passenger car sales alone increased 39% over the preceding year to 2,264,406 units.

Va. Poll Tax Repeal Killed

THE VIRGINIA House of Delegates recently voted by a better than three to one margin to repeal the state's poll tax but the measure never reached a vote on the Senate floor. The Senate Privileges and Election Committee last week voted five to four to kill the bill.

Voting against reporting the resolution which would have eliminated the tax as a voting prerequisite were Sens. Earl Fitzpatrick, M. M. Long, Robert Varden, L. Paul Wailes and last, but not least, Harry F. Byrd, Jr., son of U. S. Senator, Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.). Young Byrd said, "the committee has had too little time to consider the bill."

The General Assembly turned down a much-needed teachers' pay boost, and failed to repeal the state's segregation laws affecting public carriers.

The Assembly gave Gov. John S. Battle requested authority to seize and operate the state's coal mines in "emergencies." The chief executive promptly used the power to take over two tipples several days before the coal strike ended.

Labor unions and "certain other organizations" were made subject to the state's anti-monopoly laws.

How We Treat Aged is Test of U. S. Progress—Reuther

ANYBODY WHO'S dreaming about lolling around in sybaritic luxury after his social security-old age pension checks start to roll in had better find himself something new for his pipe—but fast.

He—or she—will have no steam yachts, no champagne, little if any pate de foie gras.

He won't have to worry about full dress suits or evening gowns, the shore or the mountains, the opera or the drama.

In fact, he won't be around long enough to do much worrying about anything unless he has some other source of income or outside help. He'll just starve quietly to death—if, by any questionably fortunate chance — he manages to survive the winter in the kind of clothes he'll be wearing.

THAT GRIM picture of what the future holds for millions of working men and women was painted between the lines March 15 when Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers testified before the Senate Finance committee in support of higher old age pensions at least as good—and preferably better—than those established in HR 6000.

"When corporation executives paid as much as $300,000 a year are too old to work and too young to die," he told the Senators, "they are assured of non-contributory pensions of $25,000, $50,000 and up a year for the rest of their lives.

"The same corporations' employes, who have invested their lives in production for wages of $3000 a year and less, can look forward to getting the disgraceful sums of $120 to $540 a year when they are too old to work and too young to die.

"In the past, some workers, by collective bargaining, have more than doubled these amounts. But $1200 a year is not enough for an aged worker nor is the present top of $1460 enough for an aged couple to live on."

THEN the UAW president went into details.

He told how UAW experts had spent four months studying the Federal Security Agency's Budget for an Elderly Couple, how they adjusted it to include certain increases and additional items "essential to an American standard of living."

"We offer this budget as an approach to an adequate standard of living for retired American workers," he said. "We challenge anyone to point out to the American people any item in that budget that should be reduced or cut out. We challenge anyone to show why any retired American worker should have less than this budget provides."

What kind of a living standard does the budget give the pensioner and his wife?

Well, each of them can indulge in an eighth of a pound of butter a week. That's six and a half pounds a year each. The dairy farmers will love that; last year they produced 11.4 pounds for every person in the country.

The husband can have one dental examination every 30 years, the wife can have one every 25 years. There is no explanation of what happens should either develop a toothache in the meantime.

The husband can't have an umbrella, but he can swagger around in a new raincoat every 25 years. The wife can't have a raincoat, but she can flaunt a new umbrella before her aged friends every 20 years, assuming she can flaunt anything after living that long on the diet she'll have to put up with. For instance, a round steak is the best steak they'll ever have on their table.

(Lamb chops, incidentally, were $1.29 a pound last week in a Washington chain store of the type patronized by workers; the aged are often urged to eat lamb chops because they are easy on tired, worn digestive systems.)

SO THE budget goes—an overcoat every eight years for the husband, one house dress a year for the wife, 11 movies a year (less than one a month) for each.

"Measured against this budget," Reuther told the committee, "which comes to $2089 a year or $174 a month (in Detroit), the level of benefits in the present Federal program leaves a deficit of $96 to $106 a month for an aged couple in the $200 to $300 a month earnings bracket and with 30 years in covered employment.

"The level provided in HR 6000 as passed by the House leaves a deficit of $53 to $70 a month for such an aged couple.

"The level proposed in the bill when introduced would leave a deficit of $35 to $64 for such an aged couple (the bill was amended before passing).

"The level proposed in Social Security Commissioner Altmyer's recommendations to this committee would leave a deficit of $18 to $47 for such an aged couple.

"The ratio of benefits to past earnings proposed by CIO, which we indorse and support, would provide monthly payments of from $136.50 to $175.50 to aged couples with average earnings of $200 to $300 a month during the best five years in 30 years of covered employment. This would leave deficits of as much as $37.50 for those who had earned $200 a month and even greater deficits for those whose earnings had been lower."

REUTHER urged Congress to use adequate old age pensions as a powerful weapon in the cold war with Russia.

"The American economy is freedom's greatest asset in the cold war," he declared.

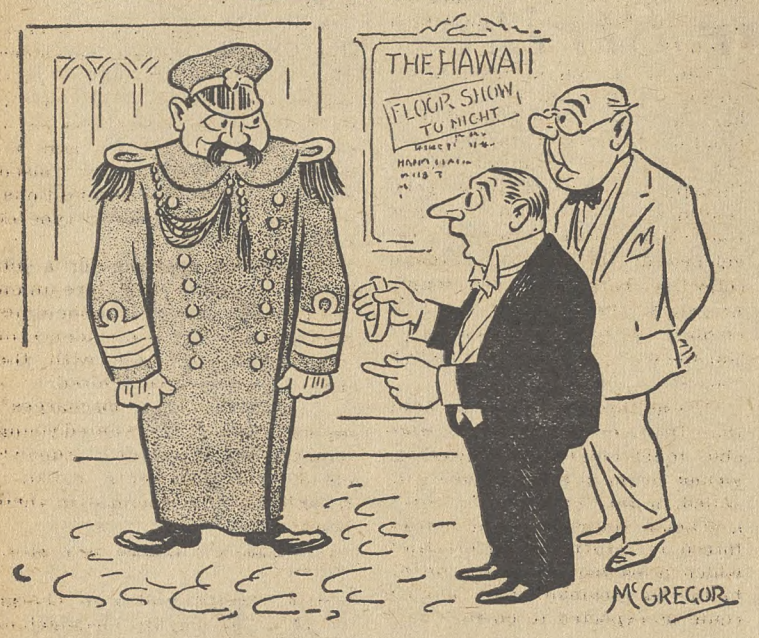
"The world will judge America not by our ability to split the atom and to make great technological strides, but by our ability to translate the technical progress into human progress, such as adequate security."

His plea made a strong impression on the committee.

"I think that's a very good way to put it," commented Sen. Millikin (R., Colo.).

Russia has two psychological weapons important as the H-bomb, Reuther contended, in this country's failure to cope with unemployment and to provide adequately for the aged. Proper pension payments would also hit unemployment, he said, as the dollar paid to the elderly is "the highest velocity dollar in the economy" because it goes into "dynamic" or immediate spending.

Failure of social security to pay decent old age pensions lies behind the drive of the UAW and other unions for greater security, Reuther held. When all Americans are adequately protected in their old age, he added, the union will de-emphasize its own campaign for industry pensions and eventually eliminate them.



"A raise is out of the question, but we can offer you another stripe."

War Lumber Supply Inadequate, CIO Warns

ANTHONY W. Smith, executive secretary of the National CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, last week warned the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations of the Senate Appropriations Committee that the United States will not be able to meet its needs for lumber, even with the aid of Canada, in case of war.

Smith also represents the CIO Intl. Woodworkers of America in respect to forest resources legislation and appropriations. Smith is assistant to John Brophy, CIO councils' director.

"Behind the whole issue lies the question of sustained-yield production in America's domestic forests, public and private," he said. "Partly, this is a problem of direct federal regulation of timber cutting on private lands. But a great deal of the problem is one of using the agencies and laws we have as they should be used by making adequate appropriations available. That part is the responsibility of this Committee."

Earlier, Smith said that while some increases in forest items have been recommended by the Budget Bureau, the amounts are still "very inadequate." He spoke specifically for adequate appropriations for the Forest Survey, which has the task of locating forest resources.

"THE PRESIDENT'S budget," he said, "recommends an increase of $410,500 for the Forest Survey, which would bring the total appropriation for this item to $1,293,500, or roughly half the annual authorization. The recommended increase is a direct result of bi-partisan legislation (PL 128) passed last year.

"The CIO strongly indorses the proposed acceleration of the Forest Survey as a minimum. It knows that happy families and prosperous communities are not built upon nomadic industries. The history of the timber industry in this country is one of continual movement. Permanent industry is based upon continuous supply of raw materials; timber industries and public officials responsible for the administration of our timber lands must have a reliable balance sheet of timber supply and demand.

"The Forest Survey furnishes that balance sheet."

Regarding a wartime scarcity of timber, Smith said:

"The important point is that in case of another war, we could not produce 33.6 billion board feet, as we did the last time, but only about 30 billion. The reason is that we cut most of our readily accessible stands of soft wood during the recent war. Large areas of second growth in the Southeast were cut, and many of the more accessible stands in the West.

"UNQUESTIONABLY, our demands on Canada will be stepped up sharply. We might conceivably be able to get two billion feet a year from Canada instead of the 1.2 billion feet or less which we obtained this last time.

"But we are not going to be able to do any better than that for the simple reason that Canada's sustained-yield production is perhaps six billion feet of sawtimber at the most. Canadian production had to be divided three ways in World War II between the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States, and perhaps we can count on a one-third share again.

"Now, where does this bring us out? It gives us 32 billion board feet a year to meet a demand which some people think may rise as high as 50 billion feet.

"And we cannot count on it from sources outside the North American continent, because of military interference with oceanic transportation, and because tropical and other Latin American resources have not been developed and probably cannot be developed satisfactorily . . ."

Compensation Conference To Be Held This Week

A NATIONAL conference on Workmen's Compensation and Rehabilitation, sponsored jointly by the U.S. Dept. of Labor and the Federal Security Administration, will be held in Washington, March 22-23, Labor Secy. Maurice Tobin announced.

CIO representatives named to the planning committee are Harry Read, executive assistant to Secy-Treas. James B. Carey, and Frank Fernbach. William L. Connolly, director of the Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Standards, heads the committee.

The conference will be attended by state administrators of both workmen's compensation and vocational rehabilitation, as well as leaders of labor, business, medical and insurance groups.

"Advances in rehabilitation and medical techniques and compensation practices," states the letter of invitation, "make it highly desirable that we examine joint responsibilities to the injured worker and plan activities to embrace as many as possible of the newer methods."

CIO representatives at the conference will have as a guide in discussions a program recently drawn up by the CIO Committee on Social Security which calls attention to the maze of overlapping and inconsistent state, federal and territorial compensation laws confronting American workers today.

The committee recommended "a single Federal Workmen's Compensation with broad coverage, equitable benefits and fair and efficient administration," but until such a law is enacted, drew up a set of standards for evaluating present state laws.

These advocated compulsory coverage of all employers, including small establishments and employments now classified as nonhazardous; payments for entire period of disability, revision upward of present compensation for permanent partial disability, inclusion of occupational diseases and other improvements.

Pay Raised As Much As 38½c

The highest wage rates in the aluminum industry have been negotiated in a new contract between the Aluminum Division of the CIO Steelworkers and the Kaiser Aluminum Co., covering four plants employing 3500 members in Tacoma, Mead and Trentwood, Wash., and Newark, O.

In addition, the contract eliminated inequities by raising some rates as much as 38½c an hour and provided for $2000 life insurance, $2000 accidental death and dismemberment, $26 weekly for a maximum of 26 weeks for sickness and injury, and a pension. The pension clause guarantees a minimum of $100 monthly after 25 years' service and $60 after 15 years' service at 65 years of age.

Winning Spirit

PAC Director Jack Kroll recently gave a speech to a small local meeting in the Deep South.

When he got through, a voice from the rear said:

"Mr. Kroll, I have $98 here that I collected for PAC. Our local has 100 members. And I'm a-going back now to get them other two."

Local PAC's Getting In Gear To Launch Big Dollar Drive

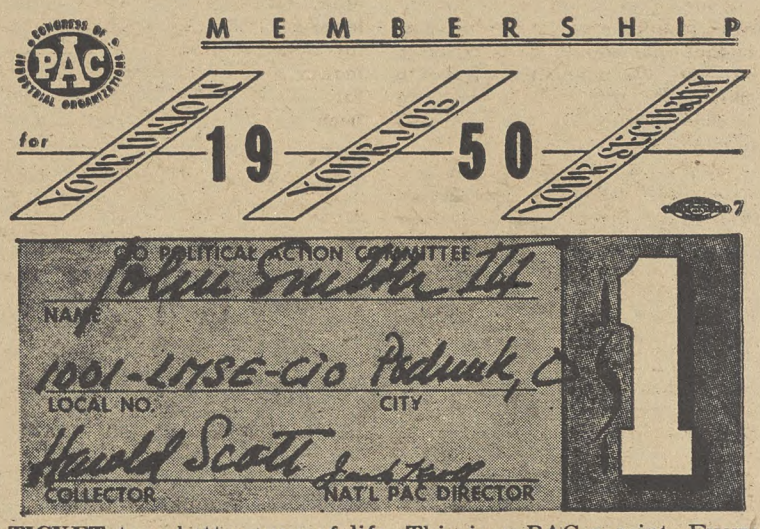
ALL OVER the nation, thousands of local CIO Political Action Committees are getting in gear for the big dollar drive which must supply the bone and sinew of successful campaigns in the crucial 1950 Congressional and state elections.

PAC's goal is that every CIO member be personally, intelligently approached with an appeal to give a dollar or more to PAC—to give it voluntarily, from intelligent motives and for understood purposes.

In a speech to the CIO Executive Board Feb. 14, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said that CIO-PAC is "the only worthwhile instrumentality we have had in the United States of a political nature that can help this nation and help its people . . . It is the good strong arm, political arm, of American wage earners and the common people . . . But its successes or its failures are contingent wholly upon the degree of application, the degree of energy and vigor and work that we put into this movement.

"You see, this organization has its roots way down in the life of America and in every community, no matter where you may go, organized or unorganized, you will hear people talk of the work of CIO-PAC. It is good. It is a good organization, good for the country and good for its people.

"Well, we are coming along to the year 1950. We are beset with dangers that are reflected in the newsprints of the nation and in the activities of mortal enemies of the American labor movement, and we must assume the initiative in a fight of this description."



TICKET to a better way of life. This is a PAC receipt. Every CIO member ought to have one of these, made out in his own name, to show that he has made his voluntary contribution to CIO-PAC's efforts to elect a better 82nd Congress this fall.

UNDER THE "fair" rules of the political game, dreamed up by the 80th Congress, labor unions can't make direct contributions from their treasuries to federal political campaigns. Neither can corporations. Members and officials of both must confine themselves to voluntary contributions, given by individuals.

The fact that local union presidents, for the most part, cannot afford more than $2 or $3, whereas corporation branch managers probably can cough up $500, is not taken into account. So tens of thousands of union volunteer collectors are going into action.

The collectors do a tremendous selling job. They get no commissions for doing it. They don't even get a PAC membership free.

PAC financial operations take place in a "goldfish bowl." The money comes in, in trickles, gushes, or floods, from the local PAC's, and here's how it's spent:

Half the collected amount—50c of every $1—stays in the state, to be spent on the scene by the local PAC's, for the thousand and one expenses that attend a political campaign — literature, radio time, baby sitters, rallies, posters, telephones, postage, clerical help.

The other half goes to the national office, at 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Of this, a large portion is used for direct contribution to candidates whom local and state PACs have indorsed. Out of the national office share also comes money for research which provides state and local PACs with material useful in campaigns, such as voting records and statistics, results of special surveys, last-minute information on Capitol Hill developments.

The public relations department in the national office is in charge of the preparation and printing of literature, which is sold below cost. It also develops and produces network radio shows of a general nature, devoted to issues such as Taft-Hartley and housing, and likewise prepares "canned" radio programs for local sponsorship. The public relations staff also helps out local PAC's from time to time with specific problems, and is always ready to give time-tested advice.

A small field staff also works out of national headquarters, keeping constantly on the move, going into "hot" situations to stand by ready to help, visiting local PAC's personally, and coordinating their activities where possible.

In quite a few instances, the national office and the local PAC split expenses for hiring workers for a specific campaign.

PAC Pamphlets Are Available

Here is a list of PAC literature currently available.

"What is PAC?", a four-page leaflet. Free.

"The Case of the Missing Ballots," giving off-year election statistics. One cent each.

"Brother, Can You Spare $100?" an appeal for voluntary contributions. One cent each.

"How We Win," an instructive pamphlet on registration drives. One cent each.

Also there are posters available on the dollar drive and on registration, and a "register-vote" car sticker.

Magnuson Predicts 'Utter Chaos' If Hiring Halls Go

IF THE preferential hiring hall system in the maritime industry is "wrecked" by enforcement of the recent U. S. Supreme Court ban, "utter chaos will break out on the waterfronts," Sen. Magnuson (D., Wash.) warned the Labor-Management Relations subcommittee of the Senate Labor committee last week.

Magnuson, whose first job was as a merchant seaman, testified in support of the bill he co-sponsored with Rep. Lesinski (D., Mich.) to legalize union hiring halls in the industry.

"Having followed the industry rather closely," he said, "I am aware of the low wages, intolerable working conditions and degrading hiring practices which prevailed prior to the unionization of merchant seamen

"The labor strife which reached its peak shortly after the emergence of these unions has steadily declined. Today management-labor relations in this industry are better than at any time which I can recall.

"The outlawing of preferential hiring through the union hiring hall by the Labor-Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley Act) has created a condition which threatens to disrupt these good relations. I feel, and strongly, that the hiring practices developed by the industry through collective bargaining are sound. As such they should not be changed without the consent of the industry, or other compelling reasons.

"It was through the hiring halls that the merchant seamen were able to eliminate the degrading, vicious hiring practices which prevailed in the industry. If I were a seaman today I would not be forced to return to the practices which prevailed before the hiring halls. No seaman with dignity could be expected to do so."

MAGNUSON recalled that certain provisions of the 1936 Merchant Marine Act, which he helped frame, were aimed at improving the then low ability and character of merchant seamen. One of the reasons for the "material" improvement since then, he said, "has been the disciplinary action of the seamen themselves through their unions . . . (which) have suspended members for serious acts of misconduct aboard ship."

Management, he declared, has nothing "but praise for the present method of employment of merchant seamen, as compared to those that existed before the emergence of the union hiring halls." He conceded that management had cited instances of alleged unfairness of the operation, but said "they unanimously indicated a desire to work these problems out with the unions."

The maintenance of membership and dues checkoff offered by T-H as union security do not offer seafaring unions the protection they do shoreside unions, he pointed out. Turnover among crews at the end of a voyage could quickly wipe out union membership, he demonstrated, and deductions from seamen's wages are forbidden by a 1915 act.

"I have a pretty good knowledge of union security as it related to maritime unions prior to the enactment of the Labor-Management Relations Act," Magnuson went on, drawing again from his experience.

"The preferential hiring hall system operates in a manner which gives less security to merchant seamen than could be had by shoreside establishments through the maintenance of membership and checkoff. Union security through preferential hiring in the maritime industry approaches to a degree maintenance of membership for shoreside unions. There is nothing in the hiring hall practices, however, which can be likened to the checkoff."

Joseph Curran, president of the CIO Maritime Union, testified at length in support of the union's contention that the union hiring hall operates as a preferential shop and not as a closed shop, as the Supreme Court found.

Curran, who also appeared on behalf of the CIO American Radio Association, answered specific questions raised by members of the committee when he appeared earlier.

The hiring hall as it has been operated, he showed, provides more competent employes than were obtained from crimp joints or could be shanghaied because it has introduced stability and security into the industry, raised wages and improved conditions, and so attracted a better type of man.

He recalled applying for a job in 1934 under the pre-union setup. Everybody had to show his discharges, which are evidence of experience, and those with the least experience were hired.

"I had too many discharges," he explained. "They wanted young fellows who wouldn't squawk about the grub or a donkey's breakfast if they found it in their bunk."

(A donkey's breakfast is a straw mattress.)

THE VESSEL sailed in charge of a "thoroughly incompetent crew," he said. It was the Morro Castle, and before it returned it caught fire off Asbury Park, N. J. The crew stampeded to the lifeboats, he said, and wouldn't let in the passengers. As a result of their incompetence and failure to behave as they should, he recalled, 134 lives were lost.

Curran cited contract clauses in support of his earlier contention that employes may be retained in their positions as long as both parties are satisfied and that they are not required to seek new jobs when discharged after each trip.

He said other clauses giving management the right to reject employes furnished by the hiring hall, requiring the union to furnish replacements for those rejected, and giving management the right to fill vacancies at will if the union cannot provide acceptable candidates.

Curran proposed a substitute for the Magnuson-Lesinski bill which would limit the operation of hiring halls to unlicensed personnel. This would do away with one objection to the original measure—that it was so loosely worded it could be made applicable to other industries.

H. L. Daggett, representing the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, told the subcommittee that nothing should be done to affect adversely the current relationships of the union with employers.

Alabama, Florida, Ohio To Hold Crucial Primaries in 6 Weeks

ON MAY 2, just six weeks from now, the voters of Alabama, Florida and Ohio will decide who runs for election in November.

The results of these primary contests, each one of them dramatic and important, will be watched closely all over the nation and will have a decisive effect on the national political scene.

In Alabama, Sen. Lister Hill, who was elected with labor support in 1944, is seeking the Democratic nomination for re-election, and faces a tough, bitter, opponent, Dixiecrat Lawrence McNeil.

Alabama's nine-man House delegation is likewise seeking renomination, with major attention centered on the Birmingham district, where incumbent Laurie Battle, who voted with the administration only four times in 13 crucial roll-calls last year, faces John Tucker.

Gov. James E. Folsom cannot, by law, succeed himself, and his place is being sought by no less than 15 candidates, including Eugene ("Bull") Connor, Birmingham chief of police, who won national fame by arresting Sen. Glen Taylor (D., Ida.) for attending a non-segregated meeting. In Alabama, which has an extremely punitive poll-tax law, victory in the Democratic primaries is the same as election, since there is no Republican opposition to speak of.

IN FLORIDA, PAC-supported Sen. Claude Pepper and conservative Rep. George Smathers are in a hot race for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

(Smathers has publicly charged that the CIO has "invaded the state" in an effort to help Pepper. Maybe he has something; CIO Pres. Philip Murray did spend his vacation in Florida, if you can call that an invasion.)

The six-man Florida House delegation also seeks re-nomination. Florida has no poll tax. Here, as in Alabama, however, victory in the primaries means election in November.

In Ohio, the Democrats will decide which of three men will oppose the Republican nominee, Sen. Robert A. Taft. The three contending Democrats are State Auditor Joseph Ferguson; Michael V. DiSalle, mayor of Toledo; and Henry F. Busch, professor of social science at Western Reserve Univ.

Ewing, Target Of GOP, Given Hillman Award

THE SIDNEY Hillman Foundation has presented its 1950 award for public service to Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, the target of a score of reactionary attacks on Roosevelt-Truman liberalism.

The award is given each year in memory of the late president of the CIO Clothing Workers in recognition of meritorious service by those devoted to the public welfare. It carries a $1000 award and was presented to Ewing in New York on March 11 at a luncheon over which Hillman's successor as ACW leader, Jacob S. Potofsky, presided.

"His courageous fight for the nation's health in the face of powerful opposition," said the citation by Potofsky, "his concern for the widows, the orphans, the sick, the disabled and the aged; his warm and lively interest in those who toil and make our country great; his enlightened stand on government's responsibility to its citizens place Oscar R. Ewing in the forefront of our great public servants and have earned for him the esteem and affection of millions of his countrymen."

POTOFSKY PAID further honor to Ewing in his presentation.

"As Federal Security Administrator and before," he said, "Mr. Ewing has fought for the underdog. Perhaps even beyond the call of duty he has fought for civil rights and FEPC.

"He has opposed discrimination in all its forms. He has fought for an adequate housing program and federal aid to education. He has opposed the Taft-Hartley Act.

"He has made a determined campaign to extend old age and survivor insurance to millions of persons not now covered. He has fought for increases in social security benefits to compensate for rises in living costs. He is making a fight to aid unfortunate Americans who do not qualify for those insurance benefits.

"Millions of American men, women and children are in debt to this great public servant for his fight in behalf of comprehensive welfare programs, including public assistance and family, adult and child welfare services, as well as services to safeguard mothers and children.

"But perhaps Oscar Ewing has earned the gratitude of millions of Americans because of his stand in support of national health insurance. While he has the support of those millions of plain Americans suffering from inadequate medical care, he has been the object of the most unscrupulous attacks by organized medical interests. He has been made the principal target of these attacks."

IN ACCEPTING the award, which he said he would add to a loan fund he has established for Harvard Law School students, Ewing attacked both the Republican Party and the American Medical Association, bellwether of the campaign against health insurance. First he teed off on the new GOP campaign slogan, "Liberty or Socialism."

"What kind of a political slogan is that?" he demanded. "Do they mean that only a Republican is dedicated to liberty in America? Do they dare to say that American liberals who have produced men like Roosevelt and Truman and Hilman, do not know the value of individual liberty, of human dignity, of American freedom?

"And as for Socialism—at a time when American industry is a hundred times healthier than at any point during the last years of the last Republican administration, these lackwit leaders of reaction presume to raise the scarecrow of Socialism."

A recent AMA booklet attacking national health insurance had at least 19 misstatements or misrepresentations, he said. On its cover is a reproduction of Sir Luke Fildes' famous painting, "The Doctor," with an AMA-added caption "Keep politics out of medicine."

"WHEN Sir Luke painted this picture," he said, "I am certain that he intended to give us the impression of the good family doctor, in the old tradition, whose single concern was to bring the child back to health. As a result of AMA's action, most of us are now given the distinct feeling that our good country doctor is not thinking about what he must do to cure his patient, but rather how he must word his next letter to his Congressman.

"If the doctor in Sir Luke's picture were to practice medicine with the same disregard for painstaking accuracy that the doctors' lobby uses in practicing publicity, the little child would have small chance for survival."

The picture shows a bearded doctor, chin in hand, gazing intently at a sick child in a bed in a poverty-stricken home. The mother sits at a table, head in arms. Behind her stands her husband, one hand on her shoulder, looking distractedly at the child.

FRANCES V. SMITH, newly elected president of CIO Communications Workers' Michigan Division, is a shrewd negotiator. Her operators have the highest scale in the country. Michigan division was set up as a merger of CWA Divisions 43 and 44.

Monopoly In Gas Charged

THE House Monopoly committee has been asked by Rep. John Lesinski (D., Mich.) to investigate alleged monopolistic control of the supply of natural gas in Detroit, which the CIO Auto Workers union has also been fighting.

Lesinski said the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Line Co., which imports gas to Detroit, and the Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. which distributes the gas at retail in the Detroit area, are owned by the American Natural Gas Co. and are headed by the same person.

As a result, he said, the local gas company is powerless to choose the lower-priced source of natural gas offered by the Panhandle Eastern system and has been "shackled, instead, to the high-priced natural gas of the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Line Co."

Lesinski also complained that the Detroit Common Council is now considering a resolution which would block competitive sales of natural gas directly to industrial consumers, although that is required by the anti-trust laws. The Congressman cited opposition of Walter Reuther, of the UAW-CIO, to the proposal pending before the Detroit Council.

Golden State Agency Lined Up As Bell Fink

WAS THE State of California getting ready to act as a strike-breaking agency if the CIO Communications Workers there had found it necessary to go on strike against the Bell Telephone monopoly Feb. 24?

Albert T. Lunceford, greater Los Angeles CIO Council Secretary-Treasurer, says it looks that way and has a photostatic copy of a State Dept. of Employment memorandum to back up his suspicions.

The memorandum, issued over the signature of H. P. Harnish, department area director, was addressed to all of the department's local managers. It was headed "Impending telephone strike," and gave detailed instructions on how to proceed in "Fearless Fosdick" fashion toward gathering information on the activities of the prospective strikers.

The mangers were instructed to "post observers in strategic positions near telephone exchanges, not later than 7:30 a.m. on Feb. 14."

Among other duties, the observers were told to do the following:

NOTE THE HOUR and minute the picket lines were established.

Describe the identification signs worn by the pickets.

List the number of persons on picket line and number of potential pickets gathered in nearby groups.

Observe demeanor of pickets and note what was said to persons who crossed or approached the lines.

Watch for any indications of violence, threats or intimidation.

Make written notes on all incidents observed, conversations held, etc.

THESE DETAILED instructions to labor spies point to only one think," Lunceford charged, "an attempt to break strikes and undermine organized labor."

"The California Unemployment Insurance Act was intended to benefit workers. It is being perverted by state officials to wreck trade unions and benefit wealthy corporations."

Lunceford said the CIO has demanded from Gov. Warren a full explanation as to "why a state agency was to be used against the workers." He declared the CIO demands that the practice be stopped.

ON THE negotiation front, CWA officials reported all quiet with the exception of brief flare-ups in Indiana and Wisconsin where A. T. Jones, CWA vice president in charge of negotiations, accused the Bell System in those two states of trying to make certain there is a strike in the telephone industry next month by "opposing the use of state mediation and arbitration machinery in working toward a peaceful settlement of issues in dispute between the union and the company."

"Use of state mediation and arbitration machinery is one way of peacefully revolving a dispute," Jones said. "By opposing the full use of this machinery, AT&T is trying to make certain that there is a strike in the industry at the end of the present 60 day truce.

"We don't like these laws, but since strikes are prohibited under them in both states by special public utility anti-strike statutes, they provide the only method we can use as an alternative to acceptance of AT&T's flat 'No'.

"THE BELL SYSTEM spurns compromise. They flout the institution of collective bargaining. Now they are even opposing the use of state mediation laws which they themselves inspired.

"It just proves what we have been saying all along. The Bell System has no intention of carrying on decent collective bargaining. They are determined to retain the intolerable wage levels, long progression schedules and unsatisfactory working conditions that prevail in the industry. They're trying to make certain there will be a strike in the industry next month."

CIO Leaders On Labor Council To Aid City Of Hope

FORMATION of a National Labor Council for the City of Hope, tuberculosis sanitarium at Duarte, Calif., where thousands of trade unionists have been restored to healthy, useful lives, has been announced by Victor M. Carter, president of the institution. Since its inception in 1913, organized labor has been the hospital's strongest means of support.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and a group of other labor leaders, CIO and AFL, are members of the Council. At the time the council was set up, Pres. Murray praised the work of the City of Hope and urged support for the hospital. "We should ally ourselves with this friend of labor and give generously to aid in reaching humanity's greatest goal—health for all," he said.

A number of unions, among them the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, have given funds to construct buildings on the 75-acre grounds at Duarte. A building expansion program is near completion.

ORIGINALLY an institution for victims of tuberculosis exclusively, the medical program in the past few years has been expanded to care for patients of all long-term chest ailments, including cancer of the lung.

The institution is run on a strict non-sectarian basis, and is mainly supported by volunteer contributions from labor unions and other groups and individuals. No patient has ever paid for his care and treatment at the City of Hope, which has been praised by medical authorities.

In addition to Murray and Carey, these presidents of CIO International unions are on the City of Hope's Labor Council: Jacob Potofsky, Clothing; O. A. Knight, Oil; Walter Reuther, Auto; Michael Quill, Transport; John Green, Shipbuilders, and Irving Simon, Retail & Wholesale Employes.

N.Y. Times Refuses To Discuss Pay Increases For Guildmen

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger told employes in his Christmas message last December, "is what it is today because of each of you."

Apparently he didn't mean to include 1800 American Newspaper Guild members who work in his editorial, business and maintenance departments. At any rate he won't even talk about wage increases for them, so after four months of hearing his spokesman insist that pay boosts be removed from current negotiations, the New York Newspaper Guild has scheduled a strike vote for later this month.

Times employes have not had a wage raise since 1948, and had looked forward to one hopefully when the old contract expired in December. However, the Times consistently has refused to meet the standards agreed to by other New York newspapers which have signed 1950 agreements with the Guild. The standards set in Times contracts often have a major influence in Guild negotiations throughout the country.

The Times is one of the country's more prosperous newspapers. Since the last Guild contract was signed the newsstand sales price has been boosted from 3 to 5c; its 1949 revenues were the highest in its history.

Two More Labor Films Available

Two more 16 mm. sound films have been added to the list of labor movies available from the CIO Dept. of Education and Research. They are:

Voices of the People, 35 minutes: The film shows that our nation was founded by discussion which led to action. It can be used by unions to point up the importance of discussion in solving union problems. Rental $2.

Hymn of the Nations, 35 minutes: Shows the response of Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra, as they hail the liberation of Italy by Allied troops. It features the Westminster Choir and Soloist Jan Peerce. Rental, $4.

Requests for film rentals should be made three weeks in advance of date of showing, and sent to CIO Film Division, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Tax Repealer Signed

President Truman on Mar. 16 signed the bill repealing the 64-year-old U. S. tax on oleomargarine. It becomes effective July 1.

New CIO Gov't Unit Issues 1st Charters

ANTHONY FEDEROFF, chairman of the new CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, announced last week that the first block of charters in the new organization had been issued.

The march of government workers from federal, state and municipal branches into the new CIO group, Federoff reported, was literally "overwhelming."

"The office, established in CIO headquarters at 718 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., has been deluged with applications for affiliation. Locals of the former United Public Workers have been writing and telephoning from all parts of the country to announce their intention of remaining with CIO," Federoff said.

CHARTER NO. 1 was issued to the Washington federal workers local which had been among the leaders of the fight to establish a sound, effective and honestly American trade union for government workers.

Charter No. 2 went to a group of West Virginia state employes and Charter No. 3 was being held to complete transfer of a group of nearly 5000 New York employes.

Among the first charters issued by GCEOC were certificates to the 40 Local Industrial Unions comprising approximately 5000 workers who had revolted against UPW, to the more than 40 locals which had rallied in the Government Workers Union and to revived groups which had, temporarily, suspended operation rather than continue under UPW.

CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood and GCEOC Secy.-Treas. Milton Murray met last week in Detroit, Mich., with representatives of a number of city and state locals which had disaffiliated from UPW and were asking continued affiliation with CIO. Also represented at the conference were 10 locals of city and state workers who had been grouped in the United Government Workers Union as an independent organization until they could regain CIO affiliation.

P.R. Governor Feted By CIO

IF ALL THE population of the world were moved into the United States, this country would become as crowded as Puerto Rico, our island possession in the Caribbean.

With the 1940 population of about 1,900,000—it's much larger now—Puerto Rico's people are crowded together, about 625 of them to the square mile. Lack of industry and natural resources have kept the island's standard of living down to low levels.

But the island's liberal political administration is trying desperately to improve conditions, Puerto Rican Gov. Luis Munoz Marin told a luncheon in Washington given in his honor last week by the CIO.

"Operation Bootstrap is the name we've given to our program," the liberal Governor told some 40 guests of the CIO. "We haven't yet succeeded, we are still tugging at our bootstraps.

"But we in Puerto Rico consider the CIO among our warmest and staunchest friends, and we appreciate your help."

Gov. Marin was introduced as a "great liberal statesman" by Jacob S. Potofsky, head of the CIO's International and Latin American Committees.

Pointing out that the CIO has recently given a charter to the Puerto Rican labor movement, Potofsky promised full understanding by CIO of the island's difficult economic problems and its pressing need for industrial expansion.

"We're not afraid of your competition, we welcome it," Potofsky said.

The Governor, first to be elected by the people of Puerto Rico, was hailed by Potofsky and by CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood as a "real New Dealer" and a warm friend of the CIO. Haywood emphasized the "responsibility" of the United States to work for improvement of Puerto Rican living conditions.

Attending the luncheon were CIO Vice-Presidents John Green and Joseph Beirne, representatives of a number of CIO affiliates, staff officials and officials of a number of government agencies concerned with Latin American problems.

$102,500 Anti-Trust Fine Imposed

Twelve firms, 13 individuals, and two national associations have been fined $102,500 in federal court at San Francisco for violating the anti-trust laws in the sale of vertical pumps. All pleaded nolo contendere (no defense), thus in effect admitting government charges that they had conspired to fix prices since 1935.

The indictments were returned last December after the Justice Dept. had worked on the cases for about a year. Vertical turbine pumps and parts are used by farmers and municipalities for water for both irrigation and domestic purposes.

"Reducing is easy! Just try living on the same diet your employes can afford."

TWU Strikers Win Security

THE NATION'S largest air carrier, American Airlines, last week signed a contract with the CIO Transport Workers which brought the strike of TWU's 4600 maintenance and store members against the company to an end.

The 11-day walkout had cut flight schedules 80% after the first day.

American agreed to a job security clause in the contract and to elimination of the practice of "farming out" work to sub-contractors when regular employes could handle it. The sub-contracting practice was one of the chief union complaints.

The issue of severance pay was settled by compromise. TWU had sought two weeks pay for the first year, four weeks for the second year and one week for each additional year up to eight. The company finally agreed to give two weeks for the first year, two for the second, three for the third and one additional week for each year up to eight.

The union dropped its proposal for a wage increase,

Members Joining CIO As UOPWA Crumbles

OFFICE and professional workers in New York City, who for years struggled under the handicap of being represented by the discredited United Office & Professional Workers, are flocking in increasing numbers to the CIO banner.

Spearhead of the surge into the CIO following its expulsion of the UOPWA as Communist-dominated is the Community and Social Agencies Employes Union No. 1707, which was presented with a local industrial union charter three weeks ago by Irving Abramson, CIO national representative.

The presentation took place in the Textile Workers Hall as a couple of hundred pickets, purporting to be members of the crumbling UOPWA Local 19, marched in front of the place and screamed hysterical mouthings about fascism.

THE NEW local is centered around a group of employes of the YWCA national office who bolted from Local 19 about a year ago under the leadership of Elizabeth Herring and Hilda Siff.

They tried to obtain a CIO charter but were turned down because the UOPWA was still in good standing at the time, so they formed the United Social Service Employes Union and started to expand. At the time the UOPWA was expelled last month they had the nucleus of a national organization set up.

When the UOPWA ouster was announced they got in touch with Abramson. Using their 600 members as a base, he was able to amalgamate other CIO-minded people in Local 19 with them and came out with a strong new local of about 1200 members.

Since then the CIO has been tearing Local 19, largest in the UOPWA with 4500 claimed members, into shreds.

IT HAS cracked the largest of Local 19's units, that at the United Jewish Appeal, with more than 600 members, and has built up a substantial membership in the offices of Hadassah, the Jewish women's philanthropic organization.

At the UJA the CIO has asked recognition and bargaining rights. When the old contract expired it notified Hadassah that it now represents the employes. Hadassah attempted to persuade Local 19 to agree to a consent representation election (charitable organizations are not covered either by the Wagner Act or the New York State Labor Relations Act). The left-wing union refused and threw a picket line of business agents around Haddassah headquarters.

UOPWA Insurance Agents Local 30, the largest local of insurance agents in the country, also is fast moving into the CIO. The UOPWA leadership promptly lifted the charter when word got around and rushed into court for an ex parte injunction barring the local even from holding a meeting.

An "ex parte" injunction is one obtained without notice to the other party. It is a form of employer resistance which every phase of organized labor has fought for years and has managed to wipe out in some states, but the left-wingers tried to use it.

TWU To Issue P. R. Charter

THE CIO Transport Workers have broken through the continental bounds of the United States and are organizing in Puerto Rico.

Arrangements have been made to issue a charter as Local 600 to some 3000 airport employes and bus, trolley and taxi drivers in San Juan, the island capital, as soon as the workers themselves ratify affiliation.

Chartering of the new local is an outgrowth of the recent visit to Puerto Rico of CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, CIO Councils Dir. John Brophy and Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and chairman of the National CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee. During their visit they presented a charter as an industrial union council to the Puerto Rico Generl Confederation of Labor, representing about 100,000 workers on the island.

PRIOR TO their trip TWU Secy.-Treas. Gustave Faber conferred with Haywood about the ground crews at San Juan airport, some members of which already belonged to the TWU. In San Juan, Haywood met with the workers themselves, and with the cooperation of the CGT the conference resulted in widespread alignment with the TWU. The Puerto Ricans will continue to retain their affiliation with the CGT.

Since then TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill paid a flying visit to the island and completed arrangements for the affiliation short of the formal member ratification.

He was hailed and feted throughout his trip and when he left his hotel for the airport on the return trip, a short auto ride, the new TWU members arranged a parade of limousines. The crowds along the route cheered Quill.

Organizationally Speaking

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers reports that TWU-CIO has come through with a new improved contract for the 4600 employes of American Airlines. Quill compliments the CIO Regional Directors, CIO legal and legislative depts. and the rest of the National CIO for their help to TWU in this campaign in some 22 stations of American Airlines all over the country.

The writer was in Detroit, Mich., this past week along with Chairman Anthony Federoff and Secy.-Treas. Milton Murray of the Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee, to meet with public workers in Michigan. CIO Regional Dir. Scholle and his staff were also in attendance and we started the movement rolling to give protection to these workers by bringing them within the CIO where they want to belong. Their desire to escape the discredited Communist-dominated United Public Workers was very pronounced.

An untimely tragedy has occurred in the death of CIO Rep. B. T. (Hank) Wolford. "Hank" worked loyally and untiringly for the CIO. The hour was never too late or the day too long for him to help the movement he loved and served so well. He put all he had into his work for the CIO.

His buddies will join with me in expressing our profound sympathies to his family and many friends. In his memory we shall carry on to build a better, more secure country and world.

Vice Pres. Philip O'Rourke, American Radio Association-CIO, reports that the ARA defeated the AFL Radio Officers' Union in a representation election for radio officers on Tidewater Associated Oil Co. tankers. The election was held in San Francisco, Cal.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to the Chairman James B. Carey of the IUE-CIO Administrative Committee, reports that in a representation election held at the Osborne Transformer Co., Detroit, Mich., the workers voted in favor of the IUE by 19 to 6 for no union.

The Newspaper Guild of New York-CIO reports that it gained its second overwhelming victory in a union security vote under the NLRB when editorial and commercial department employes of the Herald Tribune voted 487 to 89 for a Guild shop. The first union security election in a unit of the Newspaper Guild of New York since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law was won at Standard & Poor's where employes voted 211 to 7 for a Guild shop last December.

Adolph Germer, Director of Organization, Intl. Woodworkers of America-CIO, reports that IWA victorious in two NLRB union shop elections at Everett, Wash.: Weyerhauser Timber Co., eligible approximately 1000; for union shop 779; against 166; Eclipse Mill Co., for union shop 164; against 28; eligible, approximately 200. Pres. Ralph Winn of Local 101, IWA, was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a representation election held at the Producers Dairy, Muncie, Ind., the workers voted 42 to 2 in favor of the United Brewery Workers-CIO. There were 49 eligible to vote. Intl. Rep. John Dippel was in charge of this drive and was assisted by Chairman Jack Reed of the Delaware County IUC and Pres. Leland Stiff of the Delaware IUC. This group was formerly Food and Tobacco Workers Local 38, and had been in that organization for a number of years.

House Unit Kills Education Bill, 13-12

THE HOUSE Labor and Education Committee by a one-vote margin voted on Mar. 14 to kill the $300 million aid to education bill, which already had been approved by the Senate. The vote was 13 to 12.

The bill, which had the support of the CIO, directed that most of the money be earmarked for teachers' salaries in public schools. A major controversy with religious overtones was created when Rep. Barden (D., N.C.) introduced an amendment specifying that the money only be spent for public schools and that neither parochial nor private schools nor their pupils be assisted.

The original measure would have left disposition of the money up to the States. In about 20 states religious and other non-public schools receive some kind of aid, most often in the form of bus transportation for pupils from outlying areas, for school lunches or for textbooks.

Hope for some kind of federal aid for schools did not appear to be completely lost. Rep. Burke (D. O.) offered another bill to provide $300 million for teachers' salaries alone. This money would go entirely to public schools. The private and parochial school question would not arise, he claimed.

The committee met again the following day and by a 13 to 12 count voted to take up Burke's bill for amendments. However, any action was delayed at least until April 17, when a subcommittee is due to report on alternative measures to help schools indirectly by contributions to the cost of their construction.

The committee's vote on March 14 was in executive session. The members immediately got themselves into such a parliamentary knot they had to call upon House Parliamentarian Lewis Deschler for help in untangling it.

"Inside Lobby" Aids German Cartels

By NATHAN ROBERTSON
For Labor Press Association

ONE OF THE most important planks in American foreign policy is the destruction of the German cartel, or monopoly, system which helped build Hitler's war machine and supported his maniacal war.

Recently there has been strong evidence that this policy has not been carried out. This evidence has come from none less than John J. McCloy, American High Commissioner in Germany, and an official of the Justice Department who called the program a "complete failure."

One reason for this failure has been a clever propaganda campaign in this country to convince Congress and the public that to dismantle German plants would destroy the hopes of a new democratic Germany, by making the democratic government too weak to survive attack from the Communists or Fascists. Many liberals in this country are convinced of this danger — but it is obvious that this line of reasoning plays into the hands of the cartelists who want to save their plants.

THIS PROPAGANDA was put over through a tremendous campaign financed by a number of sources—some of them believed to be the German cartelists, the Nazis, and their allies in this country.

The House Lobby Investigating Committee has evidence that two of the most important figures in the conduct of this propaganda campaign against dismantling were lobbyists working from inside the Capitol. One, says the committee, was John Crane, administrative assistant to Senator Malone (R., Nev.); the other, his wife, Joan Crane, who was employed for a while by Rep. Katherine St. George (R., N.Y.), the successor to Ham Fish, who as a Congressman was a tool of Nazi propagandists.

Both Malone and Mrs. St. George have denied to this correspondent that they had any knowledge of, or responsibility for, the lobbying campaign carried on by the two Cranes.

Both admitted hiring these "inside lobbyists," and Mrs. St. George admitted paying the expenses of a trip last summer by Mrs. Crane to Germany during which she gathered much of the data she used to impress Senators with the desirability of stopping the dismantling program. Mrs. St. George also carried Mrs. Crane on her payroll for a couple of months while she wrote a report on the trip and lobbied with Senators.

But when questioned about the activities of the Cranes, both Senator Malone and Mrs. St. George denied they knew of their lobbying when it was taking place.

NEITHER CRANE nor his wife was registered as a lobbyist or a foreign agent. Whether they should have been, under the law, remains a question for the lobby investigating committee to determine.

But investigation by this correspondent discloses that there is no question about the lobbying activities. Mrs. Crane talked to many Senators and their assistants—trying to sell liberal Senators such as Douglas (D., Ill.), O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), Kefauver (D., Tenn.), Humphrey (D., Minn.) and others the story that the dismantling program was hurting the chances for a democratic Germany. They apparently talked some other line to the conservative Senators—who were lined up almost solidly in the campaign to stop dismantling.

Investigation discloses, also, that neither Crane nor Mrs. Crane admitted to the liberal Senators their connections with conservative Senator Malone and Mrs. St. George. Whether they also were violating one or two laws—the lobbying law and the foreign agents registration act—depends upon whether they were being paid, and by whom.

If they were receiving no pay, they may have been violating no law, although it is possible that the lobby law would require Mrs. Crane to register her expense payments from Mrs. St. George.

Both Senator Malone and Mrs. St. George denied any knowledge of who was paying the lobbyists. Senator Malone did not know whether they were being paid or not. Mrs. St. George said she assumed Mrs. Crane was being paid by someone, but she did not know who. She said she had inquired without finding out, even though she had paid Mrs. Crane's traveling expenses.

But while still on Malone's payroll, Crane went to Germany between sessions last year. He did not leave the Senator's payroll until Feb. 15 this year. During the last month of his employment he was very busy writing letters from the Senator's "research" office in the Press Building, lobbying against dismantling. A week or two before his employment with Malone ended, Crane headed back to Germany to join his wife, who had been there since mid-December.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed in Congress.	Keep writing to Senators, Representatives to force T-H repeal.
FEPC S. 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color, and provide penalties for violation.	House Dixiegops voted substitute bill without any enforcement teeth. Senate debate, probable filibuster, due soon.	Wire Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments, and to fight filibuster.
Middle-Income Housing Bill S. 2246 HR 7402	Provides for long-term, low-interest U. S. loans to co-ops for building moderate-cost housing projects, etc.	Co-op feature failed to pass Senate. House to vote soon.	Wire Representatives to give bill full support.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors benefits, etc., under social security. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Senate Finance Comm. now holding hearings. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to try to strengthen HR 6000 over present provisions.
Federal Aid To Education S. 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. House Labor Comm. badly split.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to OK Senate bill.
ECA extension HR 7378	Renews Marshall Plan for another year; sets $2,950,000,000 ceiling on funds.	Senate Foreign Relations Comm. and House Foreign Affairs now considering. CIO has announced support.	Ask members of the two committees to approve it as drafted.
Kerr Bill S. 1498	Weakens Federal Power Commission authority to regulate interstate shipments of natural gas.	Passed House last session; on Senate calendar awaiting action.	Write your Senator, ask him to vote NO.
Mundt-Ferguson Bill S. 2311	Bill endangers civil liberties, union rights — under guise of fighting subversive activities.	CIO opposed bill at hearings last year. Senate Judiciary Comm. has brought out revised bill.	Ask Senators to oppose bill as dangerous to civil rights.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

ADA Presses For 3 Steps To Aid Europe

THE UNITED States should work for better conditions in Europe "to dispel any notion" that this country is "on the side of decay," Henry S. Reuss, Milwaukee attorney, testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in urging continuation of the Marshall Plan.

Reuss formerly was deputy general counsel in the office of the ECA Special Representative in Paris. He testified in behalf of Americans for Democratic Action, and hailed the plan and its execution as "really great achievements" in U. S. foreign policy.

Reuss said that by taking account of "human aspirations" we "may surprise ourselves at the number of people who will repair to our standards." He recommended that we tell the French through ECA that "we favor a return to collective bargaining and a more honest tax system," and that we "be sympathetic to the cry of the Italian peasants for land reform."

Communism makes gains in those Marshall Plan countries "where standards of living are lowest, where jobs are unstable, where the ordinary working man and peasant has lost hope that he can cross over to the other side of the street in his search for the better things in life," Reuss said.

While applauding "integration" as a step toward greater productivity in Europe, Reuss said these further steps were needed:

1. Requiring Marshall Plan countries to end cartel restrictions in domestic trade as well as international trade.
2. Special aid to factories and farms which develop productivity plans through management-labor cooperation. This would give trade unions and co-ops, as well as private and public enterprise, "a long delayed opportunity to participate directly in the Marshall Plan."
3. Adoption of full employment as another Marshall Plan goal, placing it beside high production, liberalized trade, economic stability and European unification as a purpose of American aid.

DuPont Profits Rise $56 Million in Year

DuPont, the giant firm against which the government has brought anti-trust suits, set a new record in 1949, its annual report disclosed. Sales hit $1,025,000,000, or 6% over 1948, the previous record year. Net income (profits after taxes) reached $213 million against $157 million in 1948. A greater physical volume, plus higher prices, accounted for sales passing the billion-dollar mark.

REA Brings Power To 83% Of Farmers

Claude R. Wickard, Rural Electrification Administrator, told the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association at its convention at Chicago that 83% of the nation's farmers now have electricity as compared with only 10% when the REA program got under way. He said the farm borrowers had repaid to the government almost $225 million and are now delinquent on only four-tenths of 1% of their loans.

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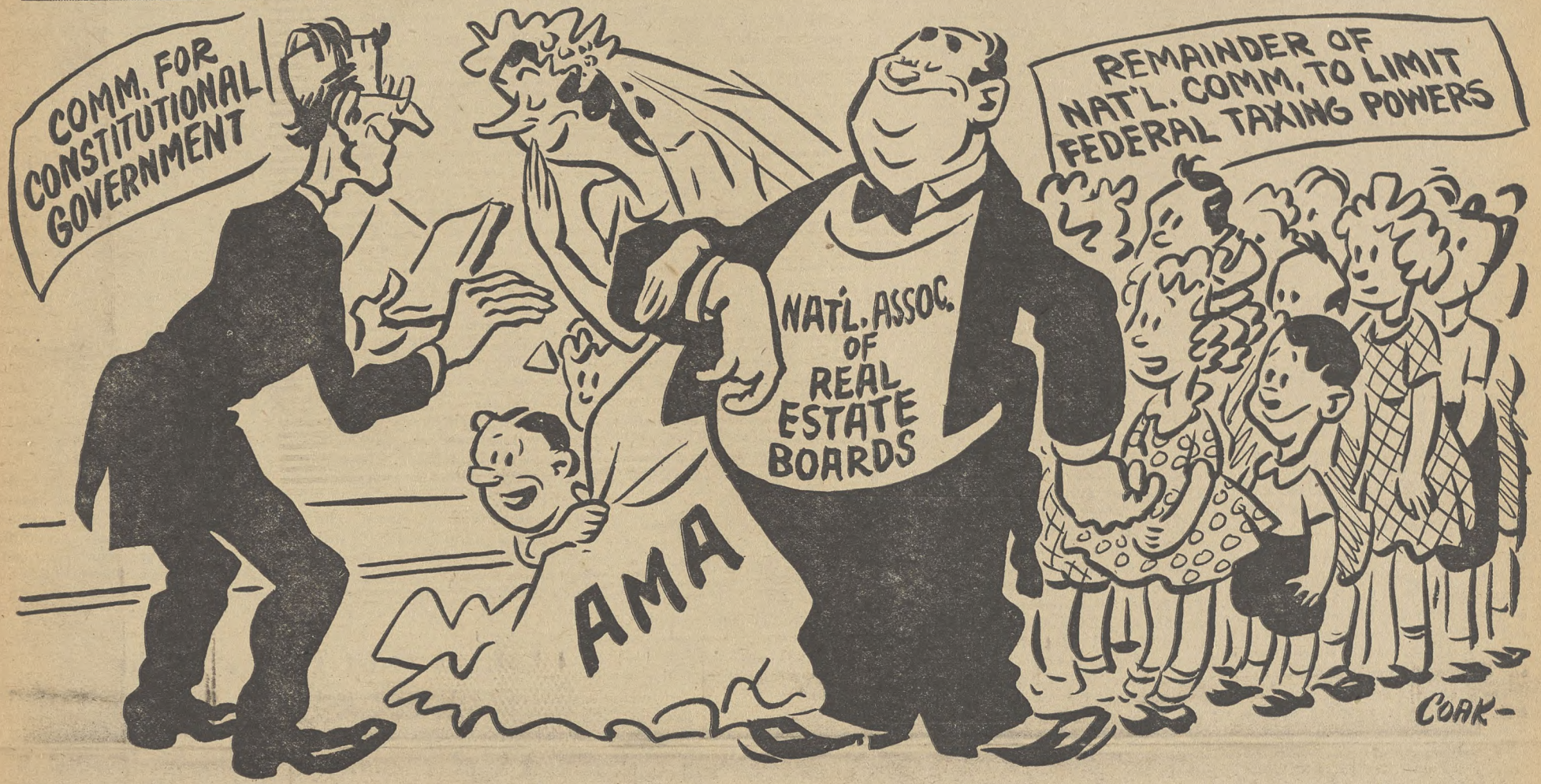


REAL ESTATE and medical lobbies have been united in unholy matrimony with the blessing of the Committee for Constitutional Government to form with other groups the Natl. Committee to Limit Federal Taxing Powers. Birdseye view of the ceremony, caught by our cartoonist, above. See story on Page 6.

House Unit Hits Denham Post

The House Committee on Executive Expenditures voted last week to abolish the office of NLRB general counsel.

The committee voted to carry out the recommendation of the Hoover Reorganization Commission after three days of testimony, pro and con, on eliminating the much disputed post held at present by Robert N. Denham.

Denham's removal has been demanded by many union groups, which charge him with extreme bias. Present move in Congress is aimed at abolition of Denham's office, not merely the removal of the present general counsel.

Unless disapproved by Congress, the change is effective in seven weeks.

See Page 3 for Additional Details

FTA And UE Losing To CIO

Local industrial union charters have been issued to nine groups which voted to pull out of the Food & Tobacco Workers Union after FTA was expelled from the CIO on charges of consistently following the Communist Party Line. Included in group newly chartered is former FTA Local 78, with 10,000 dues-paying members.

Westinghouse Electric has notified the United Electrical Workers, also expelled from CIO on Commie charges, it will not extend present contract.

WE's action also means IUE-CIO can handle members' grievances at Westinghouse plants.

See FTA and IUE-UE Stories on Page 2

CIO, AFL Sea Unions 'Unite'

CIO, AFL and independent maritime unions have launched joint campaign to retain hiring halls, outlawed court interpretation of the Taft Hartley Act.

Unions say elimination of hiring halls would bring chaos to industry and return to old "shape-up" and the racketeering and shanghaiing which accompanied it.

Also they point out even T-H sponsors admit the statute was not intended to outlaw hiring halls.

The U.S. maritime group also declared "hot war" on the Communist-dominated maritime unions of Europe who are attempting to sabotage the Marshall Plan and interfere with shipments made to Atlantic Pact Nations.

For Futher Details See Page 3

Locals Are Rejecting FTA Coast To Coast

OPEN AND widespread rebellion against the Communist-line Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers has brought a veritable flood of rank and file membership applications to the CIO from coast to coast.

In the lush agricultural districts of California and Arizona, where the once-powerful FTA Local 78 sprawled across irrigated fields from San Francisco's back door to the gates of Phoenix, workers in one packingshed after another have voted to cast off the red mantle. Six key officers have resigned and a CIO charter as Local Industrial Union No. 78 has been issued.

This local has a minimum of 10,000 members at the height of the fresh fruit and vegetable season, and has paid per capita on as high as 14,000 members.

The officers who bolted were G. Lewis Joyce, local secretary; Clayton Coon, vice president in the Brawley, Calif., area; Lester Logan, vice president in the Yuma, Ariz., area; Nona Joyce, secretary of the Imperial Valley area, and Victor H. Burns and Eugene Watkins, local trustees.

IN A FORMAL statement they said they resigned "in protest against the policies, political or otherwise, formulated and carried out by FTA and certain officials in Local 78, FTA, which are against our democratic principles."

The FTA was expelled from the CIO at the last meeting of the national Executive Board. It had been found guilty of following "every zig and zag" of the Communist Party line.

Over on the other side of the continent a charter has been issued to Local Industrial Union 1711 in Philadelphia, Pa., covering about 1600 members. This was an FTA amalgamated local with members in several food and tobacco processing plants—right on the doorstep of FTA's national headquarters.

Back in California again, FTA Local 64, with nearly 1000 members, voted to jump out of FTA at a regular membership meeting held only two days after the expulsion. A charter as LIU No. 64 has been issued to a substantial majority of the workers, who process a well-known brand of canned tuna at the plant of the Van Camp Sea Food Co.

Another LIU charter, No. 306, has been issued to old FTA Local 306, Cotton Compressors and Oil Mill Workers, in Phoenix. This local, which also voted unanimously to get out of the FTA, is protected by an agreement between the CIO and the employer, the Western Compress Co., that the contract will continue in effect.

Two locals of agricultural workers in Michigan have been given LIU charters. No. 1710, at Traverse City, has about 800 workers at the height of the season. No. 1709, at Ellsworth, has about 400.

ACROSS LAKE Michigan at Whitewater, Wisc., members of FTA Local 236, Dairy Workers, voted to rid themselves of the FTA incubus and continue with the CIO. They have been chartered as LIU No. 1705.

In Toledo, O., more than 200 employes of a spice company and a coffee roaster who had been in FTA Local 297 killed off that affiliation and have been given a charter as LIU No. 1714, Coffee, Tea, Spice and Allied Workers.

More than 100 tobacco workers in Wheeling, W. Va., who left FTA, received a charter as LIU No. 1704, Tobacco & Stogie Machine Operators & Strippers Union.

These defections from FTA have been spontaneous and became effective with the aid of members of other CIO local unions and the various CIO regional directors. The National CIO has not yet set up an organizing committee in the jurisdiction formerly held by the red-ridden FTA.

STEELWORKER'S SON: Lyle Button, Jr., captain of the 1949 Univ. of Illinois football team, has just signed a contract with the Washington Redskins of the National Professional Football League. His father, Lyle Button, has been a member of Steelworkers Local 1014 at Gary, Ind., for the last 14 years. Young Lyle is considered a hot prospect by Redskin owner, George Marshall. He is the 2nd U. of Ill. captain to join the Redskins.

Senate Votes This Week On 'Gas Steal'

THE KERR amendments to the Natural Gas Act, which would open the way to a boost of millions of dollars a year in the nation's gas bill, will go to a vote in the Senate Mar. 29.

The balloting will follow some of the most furious debating in the Senate in recent years, with the oil interests and their allies staging a bitter offensive to put across the amendments. Sponsored by Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.), whose oil millions make him one of the wealthiest men in Congress and who stands to benefit personally from passage, the measure would exempt so-called independent gas producers — those who do not transport their product — from price regulation by the Federal Power Commission.

The battle for the bill was led by Sens. Thomas (D. Okla.), and Johnson (D. Tex.), in addition to Kerr. In the front line of its opponents were Sens. Douglas (D. Ill.) and Gillette (D. Ia.) who made full-dress speeches as well as participated in the rough-and-tumble debate, and Sen. Brewster (R. Me.)

DOUGLAS charged the sponsors' aim is to raise the price of natural gas if the amendment is passed "so that one million BTUs of energy" will cost "approximately the same" as a similar amount of energy from coal or oil. That, he declared "would mean quadrupling the cost of gas in the field."

"And the hotels in Texas," he added "would be even more lush than they are now."

He predicted that if the bill passed it would "blast open a rate loophole big enough to allow $4 billion to $16 billion rate increases to drive through."

The big companies are hiding behind the skirts of the small ones on whose behalf the fight is ostensibly being made, he said. In the two biggest oil fields, 10 pipeline companies and 16 non-transporting producers control 75% of the reserves, he said, showing the high degree of concentration in a few companies.

GILLETTE CHARGED the producers with taking a "public be damned" attitude and called for a complete investigation of the industry "because we have allowed a situation to develop which calls for far more than the defeat of this bill." He said the investigation is in order because owners of "a precious natural resource —90% of which is found in seven states—have the power to sell or withhold as they desire or their interests direct, a fuel on which millions of consumers depend."

Brewster said the only reason the producers are excited over the bill is because "they are contemplating an increase" in rates. Sen. McFarland (D. Ariz.) maintained the bill would make no difference in the present situation.

"Then why do you need a bill?" shot back Brewster.

McFarland earlier had admitted that he was supporting the bill only because Texas producers will not sell natural gas to potential users among his constituents in Arizona unless the Kerr bill passes.

Sen. Langer (R. N. D.) quoted minutes of a hearing before the Federal Power Commission at which Kerr frankly and openly admitted that proponents of the bill are interested in higher prices for natural gas. Kerr got mad.

All Of 'Big Three' Now Recognize IUE

ANNOUNCEMENT by Westinghouse Electric that it had refused a request of the United Electrical Workers to extend that union's contract beyond the March 31 expiration date means that for the first time representatives of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers will handle grievances for its members in Westinghouse plants.

Coming on the heels of a similar move by General Electric, the statement also means that for the first time since UE was expelled from the CIO last November, IUE will now be able to represent its members in the "Big Three" — General Electric, General Motors and Westinghouse. IUE signed a contract with General Motors Mar. 10 after GM workers had handed UE a shellacking in an NLRB election.

The company's reply to the UE request was given by W. O. Lippman, Westinghouse vice president in charge of plant labor relations, at a meeting with UE representatives in Pittsburgh Mar. 20.

The statement disclosed the company had agreed not to cancel any contract agreements during the period April 1-30, during which time a new contract is expected to be negotiated with whichever union wins the forthcoming NLRB representation elections.

In turning down the UE request, the corporation reiterated a policy laid down on Jan. 27 in which it announced its intention to terminate the contract in accordance with the contract's 60-day termination clause.

"At that time," Lippman explained, "inasmuch as the UE is a party to representation proceedings now before the NLRB, Westinghouse would be unable to negotiate and execute a 1950 contract without laying itself open to a possible charge of influencing a 'free' selection of a bargaining agent. This same situation applies to any act by Westinghouse which would extend the existing contract."

Lippman also issued a statement of policy to employes which will govern the company's actions during the interim period.

The statement held that "local management will recognize the right of the individual or individuals to choose any person to represent him or them in the presentation of the grievance."

Westinghouse announced it will continue in effect various employe benefits and company practices which are currently in effect under the present contract, including vacations, paid holidays, seniority rights and progression schedules.

Leftists Oust Perlow Follower

Abraham Zide, insurance fund director of the Furniture Worker-CIO, for the past three years, was removed from his post at the March 20 meeting of the fund's board of trustees.

Zide, a strong adherent of UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer's program to support National CIO policy, charged his removal was "witch-hunting with a vengeance" and was engineered by the Perlow-Marsh anti-CIO forces because "I expressed my backing of Natl. CIO."

Max Perlow is secretary-treasurer of the union, Ernest Marsh is director of organization.

"My own local union, Local 76B, voted overwhelmingly to support Pres. Pizer's CIO position," Zide continued, "I expressed my honest convictions and was active for CIO in my own union. That is why the axe fell.

"Our membership repudiates the undemocratic, union-busting tactics of the anti-CIO Perlow-Marsh gang. Our international convention opens in Chicago, June 7 and they see the handwriting on the wall. In their desperation, they are hell-bent-for-destruction, trying to wreck and ruin what they can't control.

"Their crimes against democracy, free speech, free press and free thought are a disgrace to the labor movement."

'Most Dynamic Registration Drive' Planned By Ohio PAC

THE OHIO CIO-PAC central committee, 100 strong, met March 18 in Columbus to lay the groundwork for "the most dynamic registration campaign ever conducted in Ohio," as the primary date came nearer and with it the dramatic race between Sen. Robert A. Taft (R.. O.) and whomever among three Democratic candidates for Senator the voters pick to oppose him.

PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, who also is president of the Ohio State CIO Council, attended the meeting, and told the press afterwards that "the momentous issue of our time must not be decided by the voters who stay away from the polls."

The Committee "carefully considered the qualifications of candidates for the Democratic Senate nomination," an official announcement stated. "Fortunately, this year unusually well-qualified men are seeking the nomination . . . All of these candidates are committed to a policy of placing the welfare of our people ahead of the profits of special interests. Therefore the Ohio CIO-PAC is making no indorsements in this race."

Kroll said that committee research showed that there is an estimated potential vote of 5,200,000 in Ohio, but that in the general elections of 1948 only 3,138,463 voted, and in 1946 only 2,343,862.

This year, he said, "we shall have as our goal the registration of every eligible voter, regardless of political affiliation, in the areas where registration is required. In November we shall endeavor to get every eligible voter to the polls."

The Ohio committee will hold a Political Action Institute April 21-22 in Columbus, to instruct PAC leaders on the best techniques for bringing the issues and the record of candidates home to voters.

House Unit Votes To Kill NLRB Counsel Post

THE HOUSE Committee on Executive Expenditures on Mar. 23 approved President Truman's plan to abolish the post of general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

The vote, at a closed session, was 18 to 7. It was on a motion by the anti-labor Rep. Hoffman (R., Mich.) which would have kept the plan—part of the overall reorganization recommended by the Hoover Commission—from becoming effective.

The committee acted after three days of public hearings at which the plan, including the shift of the general counsel's powers to the board itself, got mingled approval and disapproval. Those favoring it pointed out that it would end the turbulence and disharmony between the board and the general counsel. Opponents called it a subterfuge to amend the Taft-Hartley act, which created the position as it now stands.

One of those who approved the plan was Director of the Budget Frank C. Pace.

Pace stressed the "confusion and conflict" that the division of responsibilities between the genreal counsel and the board has caused, and which the President mentioned in a letter to Congress accompanying his plan. Continuation of the division, Pace claimed, "with resultant confusion and demoralization of staff, can affect efficiency and economy as well as the sound effectuation of the purposes of the (Taft-Hartley) law." He claimed the conflict between the board and the incumbent general counsel, Robert N. Denham, is more than one of personalities requiring the President to determine who's wrong and fire him.

The committee also heard NLRB Chairman Paul M. Herzog indorse the Truman plan. Labor policy as determined by Congress cannot be effectively administered by a "two-headed agency," Herzog said.

Continuation of the split in authority will constitute a continuing threat to effective enforcement of the law, whatever that law may be," he said.

THE GENERAL counsel, he said, has full authority to decide if a charge of unfair labor practices is to be prosecuted, and there is no appeal from his ruling. Denham, he added, has assumed the role of "policy maker" and has objected to defending board decisions he thought would embarrass him.

In one case, the chairman related, Denham even told the board he intended to make a statement to the court in opposition to the board's decision and "in support of the very party attacking the board's orders."

"Thus the government of the United States—indeed, one agency of the United States—would be on both sides of the same case," Herzog pointed out.

The general counsel is required by the T-H act to defend board decisions against attack in the courts.

Sen. Taft (R., O.), co-sponsor of the law, flipped a complete flop from his stand of a year ago. At that time he introduced a resolution which would abolish the general counsel's post. Last week he announced he will oppose President Truman's proposal to to do the same thing.

William B. Barton, director of employer-employe relations for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, opposed the plan and alleged it would restore "unfair and inequitable administration of our national labor law."

Rep. Ralph E. Church (R., Ill.) collapsed on the witness stand and died immediately after telling the committee the proposed change is "illegal."

The recommendation was one of a score sent to Congress by the President at the same time. They become law after 60 days unless a majority of the authorized membership of House or Senate disapproves.

Maritime Unions Unite For Hiring Hall, Against Reds

SEVEN UNIONS in the seafaring industry met in Washington Mar. 20 and 21 and united for a "hot war" on European Communists fighting the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact.

They rapped the reds and their trade union "stooges" for the violence they have declared will mark the arrival of Atlantic Pact arms in Europe, and for the chaos with which they have tried to write off the benefits of the Marshall Plan.

Then they took up another joint attack—to preserve union hiring halls, declared illegal under the Taft-Hartley Act by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The union agreed not to use the Taft-Hartley Act to attack each other and not to aid any outside group using the act against a union.

The unions, representing 170,000 mariners, were represented by their top leaders. Pres. Joseph Curran, of the CIO National Maritime Union, presided.

AGREEING TO the pact, in addition to the NMU and Curran, were Harry Lundeberg, of the Seafarers International Union, AFL; H. L. D. Daggett, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, CIO; W. R. Steinberg, American Radio Association, CIO; Andrew MacDonald, Radio Officers Union, AFL; Capt. C. F. May, Masters, Mates and Pilots, AFL; Vincent J. Malone, Marine Firemen's Union, unaffiliated.

The agreement to fight the propaganda of the Communist-dominated unions in European transporation came in answer to a plea by Omer Becu, of Belgium, secretary-general of the International Transportation Workers Federation.

"Through this resolution," he said, "we are now declaring 'hot war' on the Communists through all maritime unions."

The Senate Labor sub-committee studying the Magnuson-Lesinski bill to legalize maritime union hiring halls received a letter from Federal Mediation Director Cyrus W. Ching warning that abolition of the halls probably would result in strikes on all coasts and would be "a most serious disturbing factor" in the industry's labor relations.

"It would precipitate strikes and stoppages on all coasts," he wrote, "unless some other hiring procedure acceptable to maritime workers which would give them and their unions the protections and benefits of the union hiring hall were substituted in its stead.

"I know of no such procedure."

The maritime unions consider the hiring hall "essential and indispensable to their security and survival as effective unions," he wrote the Senators.

Employers, he continued, regard "well-run" hiring halls "essential or significantly important for industrial stability." Unions regard the union shop as impracticable in the industry, he added, because of its special character and the presence of a "casual and itinerant" relation to the industry.

At a session of the Labor subcommittee at which Lundeberg pressed for continuance of the hiring hall, Sen. Taft (R. O.), said he did not think the Taft-Hartley Act was intended to abolish the institution, but admitted the law was not clear on the point.

Lundeberg reminded Taft that the hiring hall clause in contracts between employers and the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, SIU division on the West Coast, had been approved by the Ohio Republican. The clause gives preference on a basis of seniority—and seamen with seniority are all SUP members.

Three Great Lakes shippers urged abolition of the hiring halls on various grounds.

Murray's Knowledge of Jobless Silences Hostile Audience

IT WAS A crowd—invited by the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin — that filled every chair in the ornate, gold-decorated ballroom of Philadelphia's Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

Said CIO Pres. Philip Murray: ". . . There are almost five million people in this country unemployed and looking for jobs."

The crowd laughed—a hostile, derisive laugh. The audience was clearly showing that those unemployment figures were something dreamed up by an "outside agitator" and they weren't going to believe any such nonsense.

"Just a minute, now," said Murray, a note of sternness in his voice.

"There's a man at this table with me who knows something about the facts of the situation. He's the president of a great corporation in this state"—and Murray pointed his finger at Gwilym Price, head of Westinghouse Electric—"who knows something about unemployment. For his company has laid off 4000 men."

The crowd quieted down. And Price looked uncomfortable.

OCCASION OF the debate was the annual Philadelphia Bulletin Forum. The question: "Is the Fair Deal Endangering the American Way of Life?" Yes, said Price and Pennsylvania's Gov. James Duff (R.) who is running for the Senate. No, said Murray and liberal Sen. Francis Myers (D.), who is seeking re-election.

The crowd, invited by the Bulletin, obviously felt that the Fair Deal is "ruining everybody." They hooted with amusement at several phases of the Murray-Myers defense of the Fair Deal.

(A radio man told the CIO News: "the crowd may have applauded the Republicans, but Phil Murray was the man tonight whose speech would register with radio listeners.")

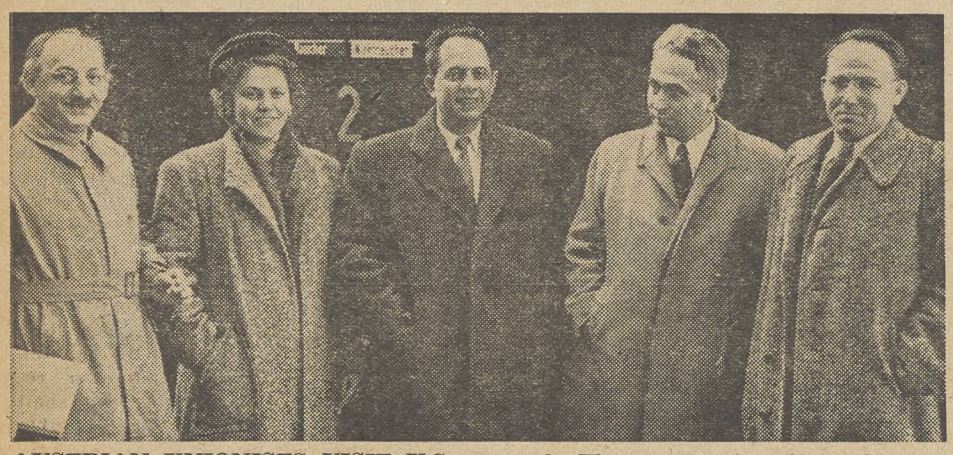
Gov. Duff, a heavy man with a sandpaper voice, thought the federal government is ruining opportunity, making bad economic experiments and copying socialist practices abroad.

The GOP Governor admitted that there are a "vast number of things" that the government must do, but he had no stomach for the things that the Fair Deal is doing. One of them, he said, was coddling "loafers," the people out of jobs and on relief.

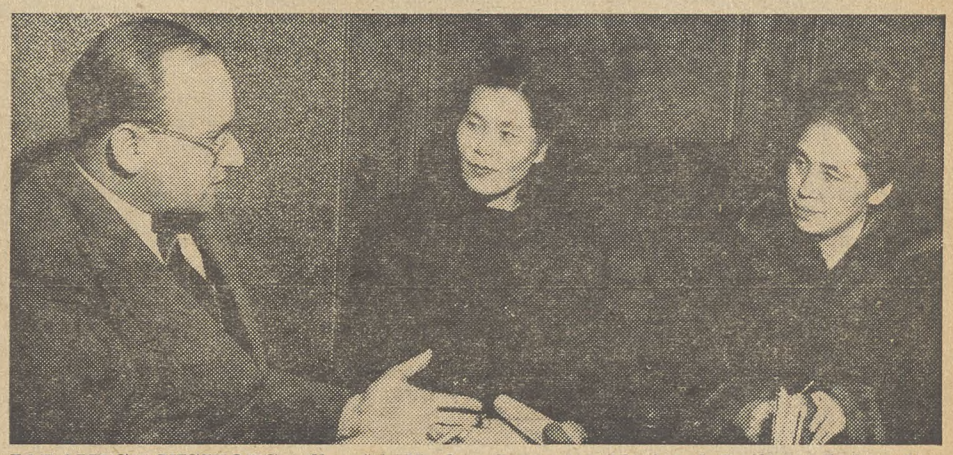
PRES. PRICE of Westinghouse was deeply worried by government policies which he claimed had produced "centralized planning by a small group of economic theorists," and he worried about "distorted economic thinking" which has killed "incentives."

Retorted Murray: Westinghouse Electric had just reported 1949 profits after taxes of $68 million, highest in the company's history. That, and reports of record-breaking profits by other companies, didn't look to the head of the CIO as though the Fair Deal were altogether ruining business.

Sen. Myers also noted that the country had risen, under the Fair Deal and the New Deal, "from the paralysis of depression, and today we stand with the highest standard of living in world history." He charged that old-guard Republicans hadn't stopped complaining "in 17 long years."



AUSTRIAN UNIONISTS VISIT U.S.: Five Austrian trade unionists have come to the U. S. for a two-month study of how our unions operate. Group is shown as it prepared to leave Vienna for Washington. Left to right: Leo Geiger, Metal & Miners Union; Ferdinanda Flossman, union research economist; Herman Brotman, labor adviser to U.S. occupation authorities in Austria; Walter Schwarcz, English teacher in Vienna trade union schools; Wilhelm Schmidt, member of Trade & Transport Workers Union.



JAPANESE VISITORS talk with Natl. CIO Research and Education Director Stanley Ruttenberg. Mrs. Setsu Tanino (right) is with the Women's and Children's Bureau, Labor Ministry of Japan, and Miss Michiyo Marusawa is on the executive committee of the Japanese National Railway Labor Union, one of the largest in Japan. It has 500,000 members, 16,000 of them women, she said. They came to the U. S. with a group of 49 men and 11 women from Japan on a tour sponsored by the Army

We're Fighting a Soft 'Cold' War

United States Hasn't Really Rolled Up Its Sleeves In Ideological Battle Which Engulfs Whole World

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT'S EASIER for a nation like the United States to effectively fight a "hot" war than a "cold" one.

We're a united people when the bombs are bursting, the machine guns chattering and torpedoes are tearing gaping holes in ships.

The sight of men and women in uniform and stories about their heroism in conflict make us forget our petty differences and work as a team against our common enemy.

But experience has demonstrated that we're not too well equipped by nature or experience to wage a "cold" war—a war of ideologies.

We can understand the meaning of cold steel and hot lead—and we're willing to spend huge sums for armament while bloody battles are under way.

But we're prone to pinch pennies and shrug our shoulders when told that an ideology is doing what armed might couldn't accomplish.

About 4½ years have passed since the end of the shooting war in the Pacific and still the world doesn't have peace.

Those old dreams of a world dominated by brotherly love have turned into horrible nightmares.

The Communists now exercise control over Russia, Poland, Roumania, Hungary, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, China and Eastern Germany.

They are making strong bids for power all over the Orient and in Italy and France.

In some cases the Communists expanded their domain with the help of the Russian army. In other cases "domestic" Reds, with aid from Russia, did the job.

And in our battle to preserve democracy little or nothing can be gained by trying to distinguish between the Stalin, Tito and Chinese brands of Communism.

SOME MEMBERS of Congress seem to feel that Marshall Plan economic aid and Voice of America propaganda are enough—perhaps more than enough—to halt the spread of Communism.

And there is an even larger group which acts on the false theory that our behavior at home has no effect on the ideological struggles abroad.

Take civil rights as an example.

Discrimination against Negroes in this country provides the Communists with a powerful propaganda weapon—a weapon they use effectively in winning over the colored peoples of the world.

"Why should you support the United States?" they ask. "Why, in Washington, the capital of the United States, Negroes are barred from all of the best restaurants and hotels."

And they tell about our slums, our Taft-Hartley Act, our lynchings, our restrictions on free voting.

LET'S GO on the assumption that we already have the best nation in the world and that we're going to make it better—much better.

We're going to eliminate our faults, raise our standard of living, make our liberty more secure, more equitably distribute the fruits of production, unify ourselves as we've never done before.

Will that be enough? Will that halt the spread of Communism and the totalitarianism that goes along with it?

Absolutely not!

As producers of material that maims and kills we're the tops. As propagandists on the home front we probably have no superiors.

But we, as a nation, either do not realize the seriousness and importance of the "cold" war or we're unwilling to give it all we've got.

IT TOOK only a brief visit to Europe for me to learn that the most likely victims of ideological warfare know little or nothing about the real United States.

And I didn't get behind the Iron Curtain.

Day after day the Communists pour out the story of our "dollar imperialism," of our "great" armaments, of our "desire" to embroil the world in another war.

Maybe the stories don't "stick" completely, but they cast doubts on our motives and make people suspicious.

Abroad we're using few of the propaganda techniques which prove so effective at home.

Perhaps that's because we don't want to be accused of interfering in the internal affairs of other nations.

It's a big problem. Perhaps no one person has all the right answers.

But we've got to put more into the battle—much more—and soon.

It's Ridiculous!

We know of nobody interested in good management-labor relations who would do away with the maritime hiring halls.

The CIO and AFL unions directly involved say—with considerable feeling—that abolition of the halls would bring chaos into the industry.

Many of the ship owners agree.

Government officials who deal with management-labor problems do likewise.

And Senator Taft, co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, says T-H wasn't designed to do away with hiring halls.

But the courts have held that the halls are illegal under T-H.

It's a ridiculous situation—and a bad one. And what has happened illustrates again that labor was right when it said T-H appeared bad enough on the surface but was worse than it looked.

Hiring practices in the maritime industry before the unions established hiring halls were a disgrace. Men obtained their jobs —when they were able to get them—through the "shape-up."

And the "shape-up" provided many opportunities for the "shake-down." A couple of bucks paid to the right guy often meant you'd be hired. If you failed to pay, however, you might sit on the beach for weeks.

Through the hiring halls the unions established an orderly system of providing maritime workers for the available jobs. Under this system those who registered first got an opportunity to take the first jobs available. This eliminated shanghaiing, favoritism and racketeering.

Congress can remedy the present bad situation by passing the Magnuson-Lesinski Bill legalizing the hiring halls. It should act promptly.

CIO Wins, Dixie Bosses Stall

CIO's organizing drive in the South "apparently at long last is clicking," says a story by Charles Pou in the Atlanta Journal.

"But there's one big hitch," he added. "The unions are admittedly having trouble getting management to sign contracts even after NLRB says CIO represents employes.

"A whopping win at Atlantic Cotton Mill in Macon for the Textile Workers Union of America made the victory string five in a row for the CIO in the state.

"But at Atlantic Cotton Mill, as was the case in other recent triumphs, there were no indications that management would come rushing to sign on the dotted line.

"Implying darkly that the mill might close, Atlantic president George W. McCommon said he was afraid 'some of our big customers' might not like the mill's doing business with the CIO. He glumly predicted that 'we'll have to go back to plowing.'

"Somewhat similar reactions from management in all the other recent victories have added a sour note to victory celebrations by the organizing staff. In Atlanta, for example, the union has not yet negotiated a contract with one company for which it was declared the duly certified "bargaining agent" last June.

"Blaming the 'red tape' of the Taft-Hartley Act for the long gap between signing up union members and actually negotiating with their bosses, the CIO, for the moment, is just happy that the elections were wins and not losses.

"A switch from a Southwide, scattershot technique to a concentrated effort—one mill at the time —possibly has been the chief reason for recent successful campaigns. And drive director George Baldanzi is generally credited with being a smart organizer."

Free Advice For Strikers

How to organize an effective assistance program is outlined in one of a series of new program guides just issued by the National CIO Community Services Committee.

The leaflet is designed to assist CIO unions on strike in setting up machinery for referring needy strikers' families to the proper source for public or voluntary assistance.

Other leaflets in the series:

Services for the Unemployed tells about some of the typical welfare problems and how to meet them through securing community aid.

Health of Your Community, proposes that CIO unions become active in voluntary health agencies as well as working for long-range national health programs.

Design for Giving states the CSC's case for federated financing for voluntary health and welfare agencies and suggests ways of meeting the problem of multiple appeals through overall planning in cooperation with other community organizations.

The leaflets are available free to CIO unions and members from the CSC's headquarters, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Labor, Business Meet Planned By College

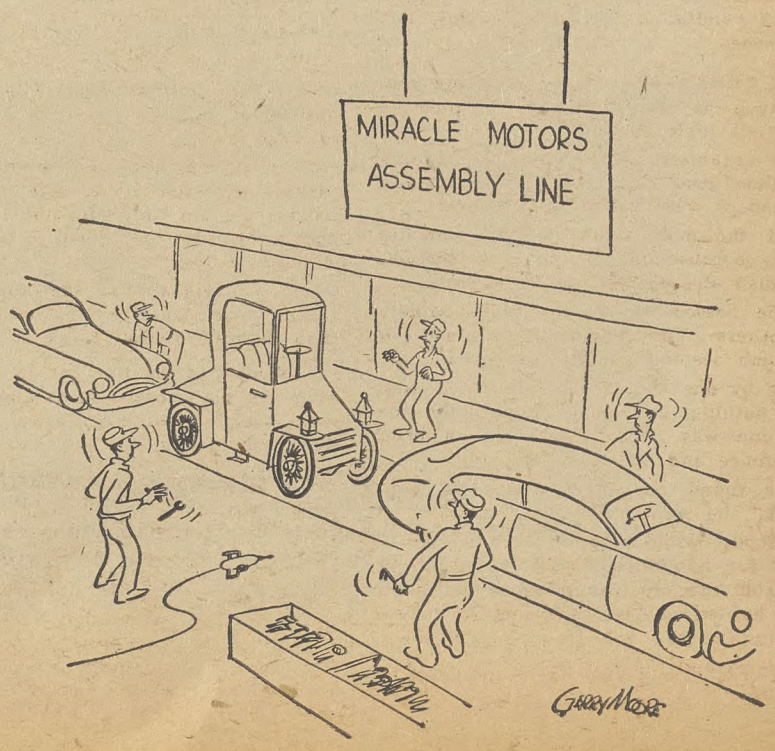
Workers and businessmen in Kansas and surrounding states have been invited to the fourth annual Labor-Management Round Table conference April 14-15 at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans.

Purpose of the conference is to bring labor and management groups together in a congenial atmosphere to discuss problems of joint interest, and to promote a better understanding by the public and the college students of better labor relations. The conference, sponsored by the college, is indorsed by the CIO, AFL, unaffiliated labor groups and business organizations. Last year attendance at the six sessions held totaled 1825, or nearly double that of previous years.

Willard Murphy, president of the Kansas CIO Council, will preside at the final session.

Conciliator Honored

The annual Rerum Novarum Award of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J., has been presented to Justin McAghon, U. S. commissioner of conciliation, for outstanding work in promoting peace between labor and management.



The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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He Picked A Good Time to Leave Town

TWO PERSONS—a man and a woman—stood in the center of a mob in a Northern state back in 1937.

They saw men uncoil a rope. They listened to threats that "we're going to hang you, you dirty ——."

Nobody seemed willing, however, to order the lynching and nobody made a definite move to drape the rope around the necks of the intended victims.

The mob continued its threats for what seemed like hours—and then it dispersed.

And the two CIO organizers who had been slated for hanging went on their way.

The climax would have been different if—

But here's the whole story.

THE TWO organizers, both of whom are now well known in the union movement, were sent to a company town soon after the CIO was formed.

It didn't take them long to learn the sledding was going to be tough.

One big industry dominated the entire town. It really "ran things." It was THE POWER in the community.

After a lengthy search, the organizers finally made arrangements for a meeting of workers in the hall of a fraternal organization.

The company objected and the organization said the meeting would have to be called off.

Another meeting was called—this time at a privately owned amusement park. The owner soon cancelled it, however, and told the organizers, "I've just learned the bank will foreclose on my mortgage if I permit you to hold the meeting."

SOME TIME LATER the organizers located an abandoned schoolhouse on the edge of town and scheduled a meeting there.

Workers turned up for the session and everything seemed to be going fine. Finally the crowd departed—just at dusk—and the two organizers remained behind, intending to spend only a few more minutes there.

Suddenly, and almost as if they had risen out of the ground, a mob of about 50 men surrounded the two union representatives.

A rope was uncoiled and the organizers were told they were going to be hanged. The men hurled insults and threats at them.

But the mob didn't dash in for the kill.

The men seemed to be leaderless and uncertain as to whether to complete the nasty job they'd started.

Several of them went into a huddle, then a handful of "scouts" hurriedly left the scene.

THE THREATENING and insulting continued as the "scouts" attempted to carry out their mission.

The organizers were told that hanging was "too good" for them. The CIO and its leaders were called dirty names.

And the mob didn't pull its punches merely because one of the unionists was a woman already well along in years.

Time passed—slowly for some, rapidly for others. The original enthusiasm of the mob seemed to be disappearing.

One by one the "scouts" returned—and still nothing happened. Eventually the last one was back. There was a brief conference and the mob broke up.

"We found out later what had happened," the woman organizer said.

"Nobody would assume actual responsibility for hanging us until they got an OK from the superintendent of the plant. They hunted all over town for him before learning he had gone to a nearby town.

"He certainly picked a good time to go visiting!"

A.L.S.

I Cover The Waterfront!

Union Leader Scoffs At 'Big Labor Defeat' In Britain

A FEW WEEKS ago headlines in many American newspapers told about the "defeat" of the Labour Party in the British elections, and about the "swing" away from the labor government.

The "defeat" was hailed by conservatives and reactionaries as part of a widening movement away from "socialism."

Today, however, the Labour Party is still in control of the British government and a top British unionist says that the "swing" simply didn't materialize.

Victor Feather, assistant secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, puts it this way:

The 1945 Labor vote was 12 million and it increased in 1950 to 13 million.

The Tory vote of slightly less than 10 million in 1945 increased to 12.5 million in 1950.

These figures showed that the Conservatives increased their vote more than Labour did but they "did not attract support away from that given to Labour candidates in 1945."

"It is obvious that the miners voted Labour more solidly since nationalization than before," Feather says.

"Labour had no difficulty in again winning the big centers of nationalized railways such as Carlisle, Crewe, Doncaster, Derby and Swindon.

"In Middlesbrough and Newport, steel constituencies, Labour again won more easily than last time. Labour's opponents in each constituency were former Labour M. P.'s who had resigned from the Labour Party because they were opposed to the nationalization of iron and steel.

"Generally speaking, Labour strengthened its vote in the industrial constituencies and maintained its support among the agricultural workers.

"The increase in the Conservative vote came from lower middle class and middle class communities, who turned out in force, mainly because the margin between the standard of living of manual workers and those who consider themselves 'middle class' is now not so pronounced.

"Before the war the dweller in the city suburb could usually employ a low-paid domestic worker who 'lived in'. He could afford to run a car. Now, because of full employment, the domestic worker has found a preferable job in a factory. The car isn't available because of our need to build up exports.

"The Tories claim their increased support is a 'revolt' against nationalization and a blow for the restoration of a 'free economy'. The brutal fact is that the Tory upsurge derives little from high principles but much from considerations of narrow and short-term self-interest.

"It was this which helped to give an aggregate vote of 84% as against 73% in 1945.

"It is difficult to compare 1950 constituency results with 1945 because changes were made in boundaries at this election. Of 625 Parliamentary constituencies, only 62 remain unaltered.

"The changes appear to have favored the Tories, or rather, to have redressed the Parliamentary advantage which Labour got at the 1945 election. For, based on the aggregate votes of the various political parties, the 1945 election results gave more Parliamentary seats to Labour than their vote actually merited. This election has corrected that bias.

"In short, where Labour in 1945 won certain constituencies by a narrow margin and lost others decisively, this time they have won with heavier majorities and lost narrowly elsewhere.

"Labor scored a higher number of votes than any other political party has ever secured before.

"The expected failure of the Liberal Party was confirmed."

Feather said the Communist campaign was a "farce" and that every one of CP candidates—about 100 of them—was defeated.

Are Businessmen Serious?

Here are some figures that businessmen who say they want to keep government out of their affairs as much as possible, might consider:

- There are 10 states in the U. S. in which income payments from government (federal, state and local) are at least twice as large as manufacturing pay rolls.
- In 21 states people get more money from government agencies than they do from factory payrolls.
- In 15 states, government payments are more than half as large as manufacturing pay rolls.
- In no state do government payments amount to less than a fourth of the amount workers in industrial plants get.

These figures showing "the importance of government to the country's business activity," are cited by the U. S. News and World Report, business weekly.

Frank Gannett's Committee Officiates

Lobbyists Unite To Try Impoverishing Uncle Sam

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE POLITICAL doctors and the rent-greedy real estate owners have been united in the bond of what appears to be unholy matrimony by Publisher Frank Gannett's Committee for Constitutional Government.

Although both principals to the ceremony, the American Medical Association and the National Association of Real Estate Boards, will retain their premarital identities, they and members of a host of other anti-labor reactionary organizations which can only assume their own legitimacy have constituted the Natl. Committee to Limit Federal Taxing Powers.

The new committee purports to be, according to its literature, a "cross-section of American life including housewives, doctors, small manufacturers, lawyers, retailers, realtors, educators and property owners" with a common objective—a constitutional amendment to limit the federal tax levy in any year to a maximum of 15% of the average total annual income received by the country's individuals during the previous four years. It plans to work in Congress and if necessary at the polls.

If it were part of the constitution at present, such an amendment would tie down Congress to imposing taxes of about $30 billion this year. Actually the tax bill will run about $40 billion and even at that deficit financing will be necessary to pay some of the cost of fighting the cold war and giving the people the kind of government they want.

NOBODY LIKES to pay taxes, even low ones. The new committee is going to try to capitalize on this universal aversion. Lower federal taxes, it claims, will keep the country from going socialistic, though nobody but a handful of Dixiegops concedes such a probability.

Less money to spend will result in decentralization of federal powers, it asserts, completely ignoring the fact that a majority of the people in the last four presidential elections demonstrated their belief that a strong central government is a necessity in a country the size of the United States.

Furthermore, the committee proclaims, less money for government to spend will "return the right of home rule to the people." Whatever that means.

What the sum total of it all means, however, is pretty obvious. It means that if the committee's campaign is successful the government just won't have money enough to do the things the people have told it to do through their votes.

It's a pretty safe bet, for instance, that there won't be a national health insurance program or anything remotely resembling a housing program for people who can't pay the inflated prices builders and landlords are screaming for now. The farmers undoubtedly could bid farewell to most price supports for their products.

Any union member ought to be able to figure out for himself what would happen to things like the wage-hour law and its enforcement, social security, money for relief, etc. He also ought to be able to foresee some of the most thriving monopolies in the history of the world through a lack of funds

The Congressional Quarterly, an independent publication in Washington, took a long, hard look at the new group and came up with some interesting information and background about the committee itself and those behind it.

Reactionary anti-laborites and clamorers for the particular brand of freedom pursued by anti-New Dealers and anti-Fair Dealers have been bellowing for a ceiling to federal taxing powers for some time.

Among the loudest voices raised were those of former Rep. Samuel B. Pettengill of Indiana; Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn, of New York; Herbert U. Nelson $25,000-a-year lobbyist for the NAREB, and Theodore H. Maenner, NAREB president last year.

Gwinn is a Republican. Pettengill, shifting with the grace and ease of a pinwheel, served in the House as a Democrat from 1931 to 1939 and then went over to the opposition. He did so well as a Republican that by 1942 he was chairman of the GOP National Finance Committee.

Both are old stalwarts who have long decorated the rolls of Publisher Gannett's Committee for Constitutional Government and/or its numerous spawnings. Pettengill, in addition, has decorated its payroll. He wrote a regular column for the group until last year and still collects royalties according to the committee's report,

Gwinn writes a weekly column which is syndicated by Features for America's Future. And who owns Features for America's Future? None other than Gannett's Committee for Constitutional Government, which sends the column to Gwinn's fellow members of Congress every time it appears.

THE NAREB has a publication called "Headlines." Nelson, in addition to being NAREB lobbyist, is also executive vice president of the association and editor of "Headlines." He won a Freedom Foundation award for three of his editorials.

In his farewell speech as president of the NAREB last November Maenner called upon the realtors to join other groups "in small business political action." The convention passed two resolutions. One pledged the group "to fight for constitutional amendments limiting the federal taxing power" and barring the government from business. The other instructed officers to work with other groups to launch "a non-partisan movement in election districts to support the program."

"I am going to work for launching Small Business Action," Maenner had told California realtors a month before, "to demand that the voters be given a choice be-spending power, which leads to socialism, and constitutional government . . . I urge realtors throughout the nation to . . . work for its success."

The same sort of airy nothingness has appeared repeatedly in editorials in "Headlines." Last August Nelson wrote:

"The only recourse for small business, as President Maenner has vigorously and fearlessly pointed out, is to act in its own interest. . . . He means political action at the level of the congressional election district . . . He means a nation-wide effort by the professions and small business to limit the federal taxing power."

He gave frequent echo to Maenner's plan and dutifully plugged the convention resolutions.

And so on.

GWINN, A blatant anti-laborite and a long and loud critic of the administration, has been howling for small businessmen to do something about the government for a long time.

In a speech in January before the presidents of real estate boards he called for a "Boston Tea Party" to throw off the "crushing burden" of federal government,

"Gwinn outlined the same program which is being pushed by the tax limitation committee.

PETTENGILL, THE Democrat turned Republican, summed it all up in a speech in Chicago last Columbus Day. His speech was entitled "The Grand Strategy of Freedom." Copies were sent to all congressmen by—guess who? The Committee for Constitutional Government! Just to make sure that nobody was missed, the Gold Standard League sent it around, too.

Sam's theme was that tax limitation by the constitutional amendment route is the "grand strategy" if the New Deal is to be cancelled out and the Fair Deal killed in its youth. Many people, he said, are "fighting different phases of Socialism . . . exhaust-(ing) themselves on scattered tactical skirmishes." Let's all get together, he said—"Cut off the money supply—and the power to borrow—and you stop them in their tracks . . . Reduce taxes and spending, especially at the federal level. Keep government poor and remain free."

Improverishment of the government of the wealthiest nation in the world must be the No. 1 plank of the "grand strategy," he said. All the special interests can fight together on that basis, he made clear, and—

"The doctors can then fight socialized medicine; owners of real estate can fight public housing; others can fight federal control of education; business can fight government competition; others can fight to relieve privately created wealth of some of the tax burden and shift some of the necessary taxes to socially created wealth."

DR. ELMER L. HENDERSON was sort of a fifth evangelist for the cause. As chairman of the coordinating committee of the AMA National Education Campaign, he reported in 1949 to the AMA board of trustees and House of Delegates that the decisive fight for national health insurance lies ahead.

"That fight may be lost or won in next year's Congress, or in the 1950 Congressional elections," he wrote. "Let's reach our objectives in 1950. Let's face our Battle of Armageddon, proud to carry the banner for American medicine—and our American way of life."

Dr. Henderson was elected AMA president at the December convention.

The National Committee to Limit Federal Taxing Powers was formally set up at a luncheon in Washington's Statler Hotel on Feb. 27 which was ostensibly paid for by eight reactionary Republican congressmen. At least they were the hosts. Gwinn was toastmaster.

The others were Reps. Curtis (Neb.), Andresen (Minn.), Crawford (Mich.), McCulloch (O.), Phillips (Calif.), Harvey (Ind.) and Saylor (Pa.) In 1949 they had the opportunity to cast a total of 94 votes on the 13 key issues listed in the CIO Voting Guide (Saylor came in late). Seventy-two of those votes were cast wrong, according to the Guide, and two more were paired wrong. There were 14 absences—and only six "right" votes among the lot of them.

SEVENTY-FOUR housewives, small manufacturers, etc., attended the luncheon. At least 20 of them are in the real estate or allied business, according to Congressional Quarterly's survey; 24 are in or dependent upon other business; four each are doctors or lawyers, two are in other professions. Activities of the rest are undetermined.

The real estate interests and their allies were well represented among the temporary officers. Dr. Joseph W. Seay, Falls Church, Va. (a Washington suburb), formerly executive director of the National Home & Property Owners Foundation and a past president of Optimists International, was named chairman.

Nelson was chosen acting secretary-treasurer. Craig Siegfried, Independence, Mo., of the Property Owners Association heads the public relations committee. Acting vice chairmen are Douglas Whitlock, Washington lawyer and $1500-a-month lobbyist for the Building Products Institute; Fritz B. Burns, Los Angeles realtor, a member of the executive council of Realtors' Washington Committee of the NAREB; Judge Paul A. Lennington, Muncie, Ind., and Mrs. Reginald V. Cauchois, Yonkers, N. Y.

The executive council includes Fred A. Virkus, Chicago, whose lobby law registration discloses that he gets $12,000 a year as chairman of the Conference of American Small Business Organizations. He is a former chairman of the highly reactionary National Republican Round-up and a member of the Council for Clarification of Pricing Practices, which works for the revision of the law on basing points, and is on record as favoring, among other things, the elimination of "labor monopolies."

Other council members are Thurman Sensing, Nashville, Tenn., research director of the anti-labor Southern States Industrial Council; Harold L. Kennedy, oil lobbyist; Harry Hansen, Des Moines, Ia., lobbyist for the Home Owners Protective League of Des Moines and the Property Owners Association of America, which sponsored a mass eviction drive in 1949, and a member of the Friends of the American Constitution. Fourteen others comprise the board, seven of them realtors.

THE ORGANIZED medicos graciously stepped aside when it came to filling the executive council posts.

But they were well represented among the founders. Dr. Joseph S. Lawrence, director of AMA's Washington office, whose lobbying registration shows a salary of $15,000 a year and $5000 a year paid into a pension fund, was one of them.

Other founders included Dr. Gunnar Gundersen, LaCrosse, Wisc., a member of the coordinating committee of the AMA National Education Campaign; Dr. James E. Paullin, Atlanta, Ga., AMA president in 1943-44, and Dr. R. L. Sensenich, South Bend, Ind., AMA trustee and also a member of the coordinating committee of its education group.

At no stage of development of the Natl. Committee to Limit Federal Taxing Power was a single soul unkind enough even to suggest that its bleeding about small business and the constitution might possibly—just possibly—be a front for big business.

Lobby Probe Opens This Week

The special congressional committee named to find out how the lobbying law works will open public hearings this week with considerable misgivings about what it will find.

Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), the chairman, in a speech in Washington last week estimated that only one-fifth of the individuals who lobby among congressmen and one-third of the groups have complied with the act by registering. He calculated that 10,000 individuals and 1500 groups are trying to influence legislation, but that only about 2000 persons and 500 organizations have placed themselves on record in full compliance with the law.

Some "irregularities" have already been uncovered, he said, but it will be up to the Dept. of Justice to decide if they are actual violations.

Maybe A Loyalty Oath Is Needed

Down in Mississippi they take party politics seriously.

The lower house, by a vote of 118-1, passed a bill stating that if people who did not vote Dixiecrat in 1948 tried to pass themselves off as Democrats, they could be thrown in jail.

Northern Democrats, or Trumancrats, can go off and form their own party, if they like, but they can't call themselves Democrats.

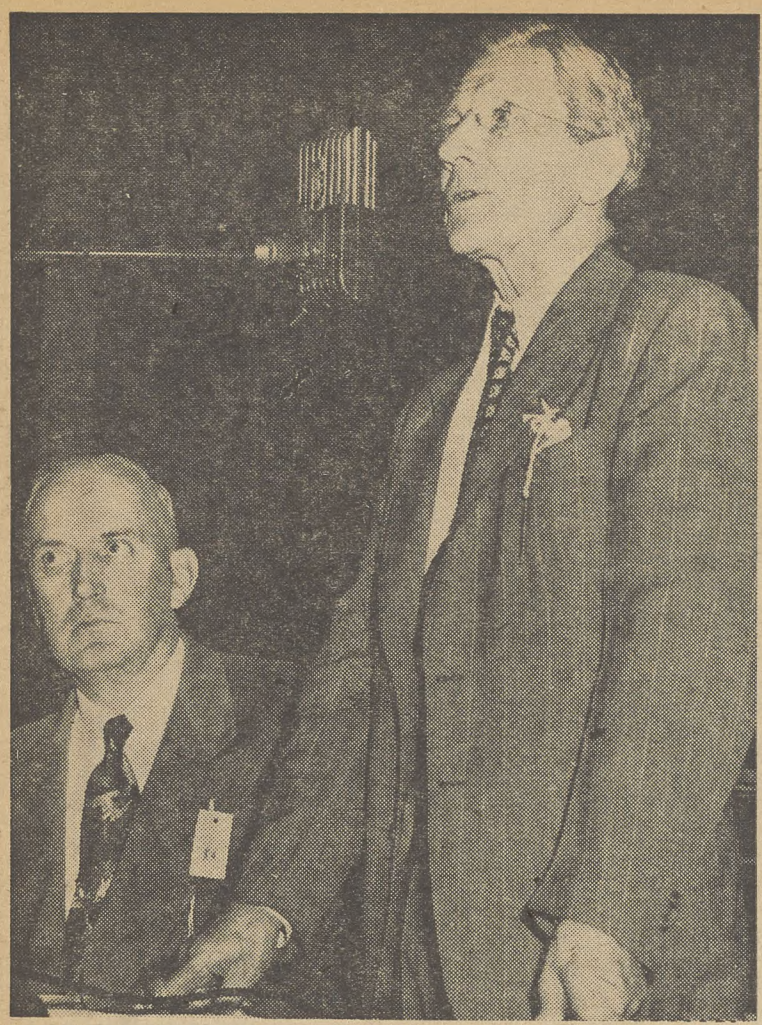
The upper house hasn't acted.

The Keep-Uncle-Sam-Poor Club

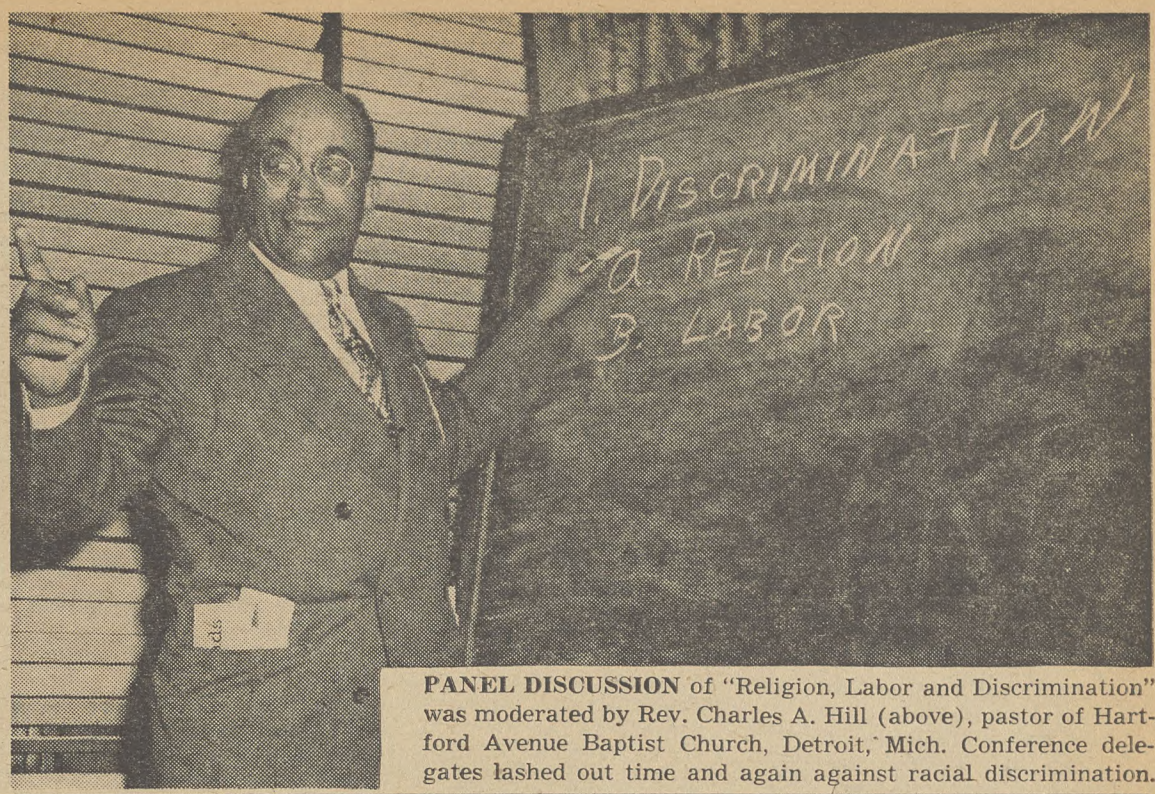
AFFILIATIONS, past and present, of those who attended the founding luncheon of the Natl. Committee to Limit Federal Taxing Powers follow:

American Medical Assn., Natl. Home Property Owners Foundation, Optimists International, Building Products Institute, Natl. Association of Real Estate Boards, Property Owners of America, Conference of American Small Business Organizations, Natl. Republican Round-up Committee, Council for Clarification of Pricing Practices, Natl. Tax Equality Association, Pennsylvania Realtors Association.

Other affiliations were: Southern States Industrial Council, Inc., Ohio Oil Co., Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, Friends of the American Constitution, Home Owners Protective League of Des Moines, Minneapolis Property Owners, Inc., Southern Pine Industry Committee, Southern Pine Association, Gold Standard League, Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, Natl. Retail Dry Goods Association, Natl. Retail Lumber Dealers Association, Real Estate Board of Kansas City, National Federation of Private Schools Association, Indiana Real Estate Association, Indiana Real Estate Board, American Retail Federation and National Association of Retail Grocers.



WILLARD UPHAUS, executive secretary of the National Religion and Labor Foundation, outlines program of Foundation's national conference at opening session at Cincinnati, Ohio. John Ramsay (seated), community relations director of the CIO Organizing Committee, was co-chairman of the three-day meeting.



PANEL DISCUSSION of "Religion, Labor and Discrimination" was moderated by Rev. Charles A. Hill (above), pastor of Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, Detroit, Mich. Conference delegates lashed out time and again against racial discrimination.

Churches, Unions Seek Better Life Together

By ALLAN L. SWIM

ONE OF THE delegates put it this way: "The atmosphere here is as refreshing as a cool breeze blowing in off the ocean on a hot summer night."

Men and women of many different religious creeds joined with veteran union representatives in an effort to find possible solutions to important, weighty problems—controversial problems.

But there was no jockeying for position, no clever parliamentary maneuvering, no "secret deals" worked out in smoke-filled rooms—and no arguments conducted along ideological lines.

That's what made the annual conference of the National Religion and Labor Foundation at Cincinnati, Ohio, last week refreshing and "different."

It was different from the usual labor meeting and different from the average religious meeting because those attending tried to combine the spiritual-ethical approach of the church with the practical approach of organized labor.

DELEGATES CAME from most parts of the country—about 150 of them representing 20 different religious groups and 27 CIO and AFL unions.

There was speech-making by Protestant ministers, Jewish rabbis and Catholic priests.

Men like CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll and Joseph Keenan, director of the AFL League for Political Education, talked about the role the church and labor should play in a democracy.

Editors of labor papers and church publications discussed methods of improving church-union understanding

There were panel discussions on social and economic planning, legislation, discrimination, relationship of church, labor and agriculture, the cooperative movement and peace.

One little incident which occurred during a panel meeting illustrated that the ministers and unionists were able to speak each other's language.

"The boys in the local unions aren't too impressed by the pious pronouncements the preachers make from the pulpit unless they are accompanied by action," said a CIO council official.

"You're not talking about me then," responded a minister. "I've walked the picket line with the boys!"

And in the group were other ministers who had done the same thing.

A number of ministers voiced sharp criticism of what one of them termed "the failure of a large portion of the organized church to understand, appreciate and support the program of organized labor."

And a number of union officials said such a condition was unlikely to change until organized labor gives greater support to the church.

THE CONFERENCE, which was generally ignored by the daily press, went on record as favoring a labor-Fair Deal type of social action program.

Throughout the meeting ran a general theme which might be summed up like this:

"Although they're following different paths and using different methods, the church and the labor movement are seeking the same thing. They both want a better way of lif for all the people."

THREE MEMBERS of the conference Commission on Religion, Labor and Legislation look over copy of CIO News before opening session on legislative matters. From left to right are Mrs. Orville Jones, wife of the Ohio CIO Council educational director; Ben Segal, CIO Textile Workers upper-South educational director; Rev. Maceo Pembroke, pastor of St. Mark Methodist Church of Chicago. Delegates indorsed a Fair Deal type program.

FOUR EDITORS attending conference discuss mutual problems. They are (l. to r.) Dr. David D. Baker of St. Louis, editor of The Messenger, and president of Associated Church Press; Miss Margaret E. Kuhn of Philadelphia, assistant editor of Social Progress; Rabbi Eugene Kohn of New York, editor of the Reconstructionist; Robert Bollard of Chicago, editor of Illinois (CIO) Labor. Editors discussed methods of improving church-union understanding.

Real Estate Lobby Hands People Another Licking

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

HOPES for enactment of co-op housing legislation at this session of Congress are dead and buried.

The House on Mar. 22 finished what the Senate began and kicked the co-op section out of the middle-income housing bill by a roll call vote of 218-155, in the face of a direct appeal by President Truman to retain the feature.

On the final vote, 137 Republicans and 81 Democrats, the latter mainly from the South, prevailed over 141 Democrats, 13 Republicans and one ALP member.

The usual political maneuvering preceded the vote.

Seeing which way the wind was blowing, administration leaders offered two compromises, answering two specific points of criticism which had been raised against the bill. The critics thereupon voted against the compromises. It was the same story in the Senate, the week before.

The tactic surprised nobody in the House, but outspoken Majority Leader McCormack (D. Mass.) did not let it pass without comment. He warned the Republicans that anybody could see they had been "flip-flopping"—refusing to support their own suggestions for improvement—and said that while they might be able to "fool the public today," they would not be able to do so next November.

FIRMLY in the House saddle, the victorious group then proceeded to pass a landlord bill, minus its only Fair Deal feature.

As passed by the House, the "middle-income" housing bill now ladles out more gravy for builders and the mortgage banks. The bill provides an additional $600 million for insurance of mortgages for private builders of rental housing. It also gives the Reconstruction Finance Corp. another $750 million for bailing out the makers of Federal Housing and veterans' loans. And in another section, the rental ceiling for dwellings built with government funds is raised from $7000 to $8000, with no corresponding upward adjustment in minimum standards for size of the unit or quality of the materials.

The term of GI loans was raised from 25 to 30 years at 4% interest, thus reducing monthly carrying charges on an $8000 home by $4 a month. And provision was made for the transfer of 145,000 government-built war-time units to municipalities for use as low-rental housing.

The co-op section, which had been indorsed by all veterans' organizations, by all of organized labor, by the cooperative movement and (sotto voce) by segments of the building industry, would have worked this way:

The government would have put debentures on the private investment market and with the proceeds would have made up to $2 billion worth of loans to genuine cooperatives and non-profit housing trusts. The loans would have been long-term ones—50 years, for the most part, with periods as long as 63 years allowed under special conditions. The interest rate would have been low. It was not spelled out in the bill, but had been estimated at 3¼% or thereabouts.

THAT was the proposal, in a nutshell. It represented no direct drain on the U. S. Treasury or the U. S. taxpayer. But it also gave no toehold to profiteers. They were ruled out of the picture. With the profiteers out, and the long-term, low-interest features in, savings of 25% or more per month were in sight.

Put it in your memory book.

It was licked by arguments like these, handed out in neat packages by the well-heeled real estate lobby:

"The interest rate is so low as to be unfair to veterans who now have to pay 4% if they borrow under the G. I. provisions." (The veterans' organizations emphatically disagreed—they loved the idea. In fact, the super-cautious American Legion sent a special message to every House member, stating flatly that elimination of the proposal in the Senate was a "vote for the real estate lobby and not for the veterans of the country.")

A few tactless House members, fighting for the co-op proposal, said that the low interest rate would only be "unfair" to one group—the mortgage bankers. The GOP strategists just ducked their heads and let that one whistle by.

Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) offered an amendment making the interest rate 4%, and the very group that had been kicking about the lower rate voted it down.

Patman then offered to cut the loan ceiling down to $500 million, which would have meant merely a "pilot" co-op program, and the same thing happened. The reactionaries knew what they wanted to vote against and also knew that if they took any compromises they might lose some votes on the final roll-call.

THE OTHER argument, put forward with a perfectly straight face by House Minority Leader Martin (R. Mass.), was that the proposal was Socialistic. This tararaboomdeay had been a little too embarrassing for use by the GOP in the Senate, but Martin used it.

The motion to kill the section was made by Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.), ranking Republican on the House Banking Committee. He advanced the most unusual argument of all—said it was inflationary. This in spite of the fact that the Federal Reserve Board, asked for its opinion, had said it might have a deflationary effect if anything, whereas the move to give RFC another $750 million for the real estate boys, which Wolcott ardently supported, is inflationary on its face, as was pointed out ably in a fiery speech by Rep. Roosevelt (D. N. Y.).

Wolcott also said that since the program would help only 3% of the nations middle-income families it had better not be undertaken at all.

THE VOTE was preceded by intensive efforts on the part of all organizations favoring the measure. CIO Pres. Philip Murray called for enactment of the section, stating that "the American people have a right to expect that Congress will give preference to their desperate housing needs rather than to the selfish demands of greedy financial interests."

In his special appeal, President Truman pointed out that "about a third of our urban families have incomes in the middle range between $2800 and $4400 a year."

"They are the backbone of our country," he said, "yet they cannot pay the rental or sales prices now being asked in most localities for homes large enough for family living. They are not in need of and certainly do not want public assistance or governmental subsidies in meeting their housing problems.

"It is important that measures be devised to permit them to live in decent housing and to realize their dreams of owning their own homes. H. R. 7402 . . . will stimulate home ownership through the use of cooperative methods to achieve savings in the cost of financing and construction methods which have long been successfully used in other fields of endeavor."

Congress Slashes Rent Control Operating Funds Over 61%

The politics that killed the co-op housing bill quietly crippled rent control too, last week.

The Office of the Housing Expediter, which administers the federal law, had been forced to ask Congress for $3,600,000 more in operating fund to take it through June 30, when the law expires, because it got too little money last year. Congress quietly cut this to $1,400,000, slashing 61.11% from the requested appropriation — and added $2,600,000, which OHE had not requested, to pay terminal leave for thousands of employes OHE doesn't want to fire.

Hearings on extension of the law for another year from June 30 will start in April in the Senate and House Banking committees.

How House Members Voted On Housing Co-op Provision

Here's the record of the vote by which the House on March 22 cut out the most important provision of the middle-income housing bill, providing low-interest, long-term government loans to cooperatives for housing purposes. The House approved, 218-155, an amendment by Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R., Mich.) to kill the co-op section, and then passed a landlord bill. For killing co-ops: 137 Republicans and 81 Democrats. Against it, 141 Democrats, 13 Republicans and 1 ALP. Votes for the Wolcott amendment are marked W; votes against are marked R; pairs are shown by PR and PW; A means absent.

ALA.—Andrews (D) W
Battle (D) W
Boykin (D) W
deGraffenried (D) R
Elliott (D) R
Grant (D) R
Hobbs (D) W
Jones (D) R
Rains (D) R
ARIZ.—Murdock (D) R
Patten (D) W
ARK.—Gathings (D) W
Harris (D) W
Hays (D) W
Mills (D) R
Norrell (D) W
Tackett (D) W
Trimble (D) R
CAL.—Allen (R) W
Anderson (R) W
Bramblett (R) W
Douglas (D) R
Doyle (D) PR
Engle (D) R
Havenner (D) R
Hinshaw (R) W
Holifield (D) R
Jackson (R) W
Johnson (R) W
King (D) R
McDonough (R) W
McKinnon (D) W
Miller (D) R
Nixon (R) W
Phillips (R) W
Poulson (R) W
Scudder (R) W
Sheppard (D) A
Shelley (D) R
Werdel (R) W
White (D) R
COLO.—Aspinall (D) W
Carroll (D) R
Hill (R) W
Marsalis (D) R
CONN.—Lodge (R) W
McGuire (D) R
Patterson (R) W
Ribicoff (D) W
Sadlak (R) W
Woodhouse (D) R
DELA.—A. Boggs (R) W
FLA.—Bennett (D) PW
Herlong (D) W
Peterson (D) PW
Rogers (D) W
Sikes (D) W
Smathers (D) R
GA.—Brown (D) R
Camp (D) W
Cox (D) W
Davis (D) W
Lanham (D) W
Pace (D) R
Preston (D) W
Vinson (D) PR
Wheeler (D) W
Wood (D) W
IDA.—Sanborn (R) W
White (D) R
ILL.—Allen (R) PW
Arends (R) W
Bishop (R) W
Buckley (D) R
Chesney (D) R
Chiperfield (R) PW
Dawson (D) R
Gordon (D) R
Hoffman (R) PW
Jenison (R) W
Jonas (R) A
Linehan (D) R
Mack (D) PR
Mason (R) PW
McMillen (R) W
O'Brien (D) PR
O'Hara (D) R
Price (D) R
Reed (R) W
Sabath (D) PR
Simpson (R) W
Velde (R) W
Vursell (R) W
Yates (D) R
IND.—Crook (D) R
Denton (D) R
Halleck (R) W
Harden (R) W
Harvey (R) W
Jacobs (D) R
Kruse (D) PW
Madden (D) R
Noland (D) W
Walsh (D) R
Wilson (R) W
IA.—Cunningham (R) W
Dolliver (R) W
Gross (R) R
Hoeven (R) W
Jensen (R) W
LeCompte (R) W
Martin (R) W
Talle (R) W
KAN.—Cole (R) W
Hope (R) W
Meyer (R) W
Rees (R) W
Scrivner (R) W
Smith (R) W
KY.—Bates (D) R
Chelf (D) W
Gregory (D) A
Golden (R) W
Morton (R) W
Perkins (D) R
Spence (D) R
Underwood (D) W
Whitaker (D) PR
LA.—Allen (D) W
Boggs (D) R
Brooks (D) W
Hebert (D) W
Larcade (D) W
Morrison (D) PR
Passman (D) W
Willis (D) W
ME.—Fellows (R) W
Hale (R) W
Nelson (R) R
MD.—Beall (R) W
Bolton (D) W
Fallon (D) W
Garmatz (D) R
Miller (R) W
Sasscer (D) W
MASS.—Bates (R) W
Donohue (D) R
Furcolo (D) R
Goodwin (R) W
Herter (R) W
Heselton (R) W
Kennedy (D) R
Lane (D) R
Martin (R) W
McCormack (D) R
Nicholson (R) W
Philbin (D) R
Rogers (R) W
Wigglesworth (R) W
MICH.—Bennett (R) PR
Blackney (R) W
Crawford (R) PW
Dingell (D) R
Dondero (R) W
Engel (R) W
Ford (R) W
Hoffman (R) W
Lesinski (D) R
Michener (R) W
O'Brien (D) R
Potter (R) PW
Rabaut (D) R
Sadowski (D) PR
Shafer (R) PW
Wolcott (R) W
Woodruff (R) W
MINN.—Andersen (R) W
Andresen (R) W
Blatnik (D) R
Hagen (R) W
Judd (R) W
Marshall (D) R
McCarthy (D) R
O'Hara (R) W
Wier (D) R
MISS.—Abernethy (D) W
Colmer (D) W
Rankin (D) W
Whitten (D) W
Whittington (D) W
Williams (D) W
Winstead (D) W
MO.—Bolling (D) R
Cannon (D) R
Carnahan (D) R
Cristopher (D) R
Irving (D) PR
Jones (D) W
Karst (D) R
Karsten (D) R
Magee (D) R
Moulder (D) R
Short (R) W
Sullivan (D) R
Welch (D) R
MONT.—D'Ewart (R) W
Mansfield (D) PR
NEB.—Curtis (R) A
Miller (R) W
O'Sullivan (D) R
Stefan (R) W
NEV.—Baring (D) PR
N. H.—Cotton (R) W
Merrow (R) W
N. J.—Addonizio (D) R
Auchincloss (R) W
Canfield (R) R
Case (R) R
Eaton (R) W
Hand (R) W
Hart (D) R
Howell (D) R
Kean (R) W
Norton (D) PR
Rodino (D) R
Widnall (R) W
Towe (R) W
Wolverton (R) R
N. M.—Fernandez (D) W
Miles (D) A
N. Y.—Buckley (D) PR
Byrne (D) R
Celler (D) R
Clemente (D) A
Cole (R) W
Coudert (R) W
Davies (D) R
Delaney (D) R
Dollinger (D) R
Gamble (R) W
Gorski (D) R
Gwinn (R) W
Hall, E. A. (R) W
Hall, L. W. (R) W
Heffernan (D) R
Heller (D) R
Javits (R) R
Kearney (R) W
Keating (R) W
Kelly (D) R
Keogh (D) PR
Kilburn (R) W
Klein (D) R
Latham (R) W
LeFevre (R) W
Lynch (D) R
Macy (R) PW
Marcantonio (ALP) R
McGrath (D) R
Multer (D) R
Murphy (D) PR
O'Toole (D) R
Pfeifer, J. L. (D) PR
Pfeiffer, W. L. (R) W
Powell (D) R
Quinn (D) R
Reed (R) PW
Riehlman (R) W
Rooney (D) R
Roosevelt (D) R
St. George (R) PW
Taber (R) W
Tauriello (D) R
Taylor (R) W
Wadsworth (R) W
N. C.—Barden (D) W
Bonner (D) W
Bulwinkle (D) A
Carlyle (D) W
Chatham (D) PW
Cooley (D) R
Deane (D) R
Doughton (D) W
Durham (D) W
Jones (D) W
Kerr (D) W
Redden (D) W
N. D.—Burdick (R) PR
Lemke (R) R
OHIO—Bolton (R) W
Breen (D) R
Brehm (R) W
Brown (R) W
Burke (D) R
Clevenger (R) W
Crosser (D) R
Elston (R) W
Feighan (D) R
Hays (D) R
Huber (D) R
Jenkins (R) W
Kirwan (D) R
McCulloch (R) W
McGregor (R) W
McSweeney (D) R
Polk (D) R
Secrest (D) R
Smith (R) PW
Vorys (R) W
Wagner (D) R
Weichel (R) W
Young (D) R
OKLA.—Albert (D) R
Gilmer (D) PW
Monroney (D) A
Morris (D) R
Steed (D) R
Stigler (D) R
Wickersham (D) W
Wilson (D) R
ORE.—Angell (R) PR
Ellsworth (R) W
Norblad (R) W
Stockman (R) W
PENN.—Barrett (D) R
Buchanan (D) R
Cavalcante (D) R
Chudoff (D) R
Corbett (R) W
Dague (R) W
Davenport (D) R
Eberharter (D) R
Fenton (R) W
Flood (D) R
Fulton (R) A
Gavin (R) W
Gillette (R) PW
Graham (R) W
Granahan (D) R
Green (D) R
James (R) W
Kearns (R) W
Kelley (D) R
Kunkel (R) PW
Lichtenwalter (R) W
Lind (D) R
McConnell (R) W
Morgan (D) R
O'Neill (D) PR
Rhodes (D) R
Rich (R) W
Saylor (R) A
Scott, Hardie (R) W
Scott, Hugh (R) W
Simpson (R) W
Van Zandt (R) R
Walter (D) R
R. I.—Fogarty (D) R
Forand (D) R
S. C.—Bryson (D) W
Hare (D) W
McMillan (D) W
Richards (D) W
Rivers (D) A
Sims (D) R
S. D.—Case (R) W
Lovre (R) W
Tenn.—Cooper (D) W
Davis (D) W
Evins (D) W
Frazier (D) PW
Gore (D) W
Jennings (R) W
Murray (D) W
Phillips (R) R
Priest (D) R
Sutton (D) R
TEX.—Beckworth (D) R
Bentsen (D) A
Burleson (D) W
Combs (D) R
Fisher (D) PW
Gossett (D) W
Kilday (D) W
Lucas (D) PW
Lyle (D) A
Mahon (D) W
Patman (D) R
Pickett (D) W
Poage (D) W
Rayburn (D) Speaker
Regan (D) W
Teague (D) W
Thomas (D) W
Thompson (D) W
Thornberry (D) W
Wilson (D) W
Worley (D) A
UTAH—Bosone (D) R
Granger (D) PR
VT.—Plumley (R) W
VA.—Abbitt (D) W
Burton (D) W
Fugate (D) A
Gary (D) W
Hardy (D) W
Harrison (D) W
Smith (D) W
Stanley (D) W
WASH.—Holmes (R) W
Horan (R) W
Jackson (D) R
Mack (R) W
Mitchell (D) R
Tollefson (R) R
W. VA.—Bailey (D) R
Burnside (D) R
Hedrick (D) R
Kee (D) R
Ramsay (D) R
Staggers (D) R
WIS.—Biemiller (D) R
Byrnes (R) W
Davis (R) W
Hull (R) R
Keefe (R) W
Murray (R) W
O'Konski (R) R
Smith (R) W
Withrow (R) R
Zablocki (D) R
WYO.—Barrett (R) W

Wash. CIO Council Faces Charges Apr. 5

DEMANDS that the certification of the Washington State Industrial Union Council be revoked will be heard by the National CIO on April 5 in Seattle, Wash.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has designated John Brophy, councils director, as the hearing officer. The sessions will be held in the office of CIO Reg. Dir. Roy W. Atkinson, who filed the charges. They were made in a letter to Brophy on Mar. 1 in which he said:

"I hereby charge that the Washington State Industrial Union Council has ceased to be representative of the CIO in its territory, in that, among other things, a substantial majority of the local unions affiliated directly or indirectly to the CIO in the State of Washington, comprising a substantial majority of the membership in the state, have severed their affiliation to the Council or have not affiliated, and will not affiliate.

"I ask that the certificate of affiliation of the Council to the CIO be revoked, that the Council be expelled from the CIO, and that such other actions as may be deemed appropriate be taken."

William Plested, Raymond, Wash., is president of the council, and A. A. Fisher, Seattle, is secretary-treasurer.

The proceedings are being conducted pursuant to Rule 25 of the CIO Rules for Industrial Union Councils, which states in part:

"The President or his designee, on notice and hearing, may revoke the certificate of affiliation of any Council for violation of the CIO Constitution or the Rules governing Councils, or on the ground that the Council has ceased to be representative of the CIO in its territory or has ceased to function, or may suspend or remove any officer thereof, including Board and Committee members, for violation of the Constitution or Rules, or may take other appropriate remedial action. . . ."

Man Gets Jail Term in Union Leader's Death

GUS DORAZIO, once an outstanding heavyweight boxer, was sentenced to 2½ to 5 years in prison for beating to death Al Blomeyer, shop steward of CIO Brewery Workers Local 5, Philadelphia.

Dorazio, who was good enough to merit a bout with Joe Louis while the latter was champion, was convicted of second degree murder and has appealed to the State Supreme Court.

He was found guilty of attacking Blomeyer in Jan. 1949, as the latter circulated petitions for a union shop election in Philadelphia breweries after defeat of the AFL Teamsters Union in an NLRB election. Witnesses testified that Dorazio had threatened other Local 5 members also circulating petitions and warned he would "send them home in an ambulance" if they didn't stop. Principal witnesses for Dorazio were two officials of the Teamsters Union.

New Pacts Assure Pension For 62,000

CIO TEXTILE, rubber and utility unions last week announced pension agreements, covering 62,000 employes.

The CIO Utility Workers Union has signed a pact with the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York City assuring minimum pensions of $125 a month to 30,000 employes. Four thousand employes already retired will be eligible for increased benefits which are to be paid entirely by the company.

The union estimated that under the arrangement, 95% of the employes will retire on pensions of at least $150 a month, social security benefits included.

UWUA officials said the settlement, which included a new wage progression program and improved holiday benefits, represented the fifth round of wage increases since the war. The union estimated cost of the full package at more than $9 million a year or 18c an hour for each worker.

All employes who retire at the age of 65 after 30 years' service will receive minimum pensions of $125 a month. The contract, an extension of one that went into effect last year, provides for a wage reopening next Mar. 1 for a 60-day period. If no agreement is reached in that time, the issues go to arbitration.

IN the RUBBER industry, Firestone Tire and Rubber signed a new company-wide bargaining agreement with the CIO Rubber Workers.

About 20,000 employes of eight plants are covered by a pension plan calling for at least $100 a month, including social security.

The agreement which runs for one year left wage rates unchanged but the pension plan was set up on a five-year basis. Also included in the agreement was a life insurance plan. The company will pay all the costs of both pensions and insurance. The contract is almost identical with the one recently signed by the union and Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

Workers become eligible for pensions at the age of 65 after 25 years' service. They will receive 1% of their total earnings. If the 1% is less than $100 a month, including social security, they will receive $100. If the 1% exceeds the minimum, they will receive the full 1%.

The company will provide group life insurance in amounts ranging from $1000 to $4000 depending on the employe's hourly rate of pay.

The agreement covers plants in Akron, O.; Noblesville and Newcastle, Ind.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Pottstown, Pa.; Fall River, Mass.; Des Moines, Ia., and Memphis, Tenn.

THE CIO TEXTILE Workers reached tentative agreement with three major rug concerns which will provide $100-a-month pensions for 12,000 workers.

The contract was made with Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., Yonkers, N. Y.; Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn., and Amsterdam, N. Y., and the A&M Karagheusian Carpet Co., Freehold and Roselle Park, N. J.

The terms of the agreement, the details still to be worked out, call for pension payments, including social security benefits, to employes reaching the age of 65 with 30 years' service.

Negro Fraternities Honor Judge And Mrs. Waring

FEDERAL JUDGE J. Waties Waring, of Charleston, S. C., whose stand on the race issue has brought threats of impeachment from his neighbors, was presented with a citation at the annual dinner of the American Council on Human Rights, a group of Negro fraternities, in Washington.

A citation also was presented to Mrs. Waring.

Judge Waring chose the dinner to attack racial discrimination in Washington as "disgraceful," with conditions "even worse than in my part of the country."

"At least in my state a lot of the people don't know any better," he commented.

He urged the council to use its influence on Congress and the White House to obtain legislation insuring equal rights for all racial groups. The solution, he maintained, lies "in a status (of equality) created by law" with the aid of Congress, the executive department and the courts.

Judge Waring has been viciously attacked in South Carolina because of his ruling in 1947 requiring the admission of negroes to Democratic primaries. The lower house of the South Carolina Legislature has passed a resolution appropriating $10,000 to promote impeachment proceedings against him.

On the same day that Judge and Mrs. Waring were honored in Washington, delegates to the Southeastern Regional Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Chattanooga, Tenn., condemned the efforts of "certain white citizens of South Carolina" behind the impeachment move. Introduced by the South Carolina delegation, the resolution asserted that those sponsoring the impeachment were "aiding and abetting the enemies of democracy and embarrassing our United Nations delegation before the eyes of the world."

Bucks For PAC Are Knockout Drops To Lick Labor-Hating DixieGOPs

"And what has mama's little helper learned in school today?"

Wrote Letter, Made History

THE MAN whose letter in 1902 to a coal baron evoked a reply that shocked the country, is dead.

The reply, enunciating the amazing doctrine of the "divine right" of coal operators to do as they saw fit, brought such public denunciation that President Theodore Roosevelt stepped in and named a commission, a landmark in labor history, to settle the bitter dispute.

William F. Clark, 81, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., wrote a plea during the strike to George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., asking that Baer "bring about peace and good will by granting a wage increase no matter how small." Clark's letter continued:

"I believe all would gladly return to work and you would have the respect of the nation and the blessing of God. I pray God to send the Holy Spirit to reason in your heart and to act accordingly as the means of lifting thousands to a better way of living and, finally, to purer, nobler lives." Clark was a coal miner's son.

Baer replied: "I have your letter of the 16th instant. I do not know who you are. I see you are a religious man but are evidently biased in favor of the right of the working man to control a business in which he has no other interest than to secure fair wages for the work he does. I beg of you not to be discouraged.

"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for—not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom in His infinite wisdom God has given control of the property interests of the country and upon management of which so much depends . . ."

Thornton Re-elected Shoe Workers Head

Unofficial returns indicate that William E. Thornton of Boston, has been re-elected international president of the CIO United Shoeworkers in balloting on Mar. 21.

Reports from locals put Thornton about two to one ahead of Milton Filker, of New York, with a substantial majority of the board lined up with him.

Mundt Bill Hit As Totalitarian

USING THE Mundt-Nixon bill (S. 2311) to fight communism would be "like using a hammer to swat a wasp on baby's head."

That was the opinion expressed last week by Prof. Zachariah Chaffee of Harvard Law School, one of the country's leading legal experts on civil liberties programs.

Chaffee's views were written into a 15,000-word statement which he mailed to the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, now studying the bill. It has already been approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Chaffee argued that America's hope is to stand firmly on its "principles of freedom, and not, as this bill does, water freedom down by borrowing some of the most hateful practices of the totalitarians."

Opposition to the bill has already been voiced by the CIO and numerous other organizations. They charge that in allegedly fighting subversives, the bill would build a straitjacket into which any labor or liberal organization could be placed.

JOHN GREEN, president of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers, looks over testimony presented at a hearing of a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce in support of a $25 million appropriation for repair to the reserve fleet. The subcommittee heard other speakers point out that it is vital to the defense of the nation that the ship repair industry be maintained at a level to meet any emergency. Other Shipbuilding Union men who also spoke were (l. to r.) Sid Rose, Local 12; Ben Hewitt, Local 33 and John Grogan, Intl. vice-president who also holds the office of Hoboken, N. J., Commissioner.

A Page From Labor History

Robot-Like Treatment Sparked Auto Union

By WILLIAM WEISS

A NUMBER OF years ago theater audiences were amused by the antics of Charlie Chaplin in the movie "Modern Times."

Chaplin played the part of a worker on an automobile factory line. All day long, as the partially completed cars moved past him, his job was to tighten two nuts on each chassis.

The motions he made simultaneously with both hands while on the job became so automatic that Chaplin, after working hours, continued to tighten imaginary nuts. The scene caused movie-goers to be convulsed with mirth but actual auto factory workers saw nothing humorous in this characterization.

The burning resentment of auto workers at being considered mere robots was a major factor in the beginning of unionization in the automobile industry.

When the "inventor" of scientific management, Frederick W. Taylor, hit upon the conveyor belt system as a means of building autos faster and cheaper, his accomplishment was hailed as the greatest triumph of American technology.

TAYLOR WAS an expert in the field of machine designing but he ignored the worker required to adjust himself to an ever-increasing tempo to keep in rhythm with a mechanical master. He had hoped, however, to eliminate discord between capital and labor by increasing the output of industry to a degree that both employer and worker would benefit.

The "speedup" and "stretchout," the methods by which workers were forced to work harder and harder, to put out more and more effort in the same amount of time, took the "guts" out of the men and made them old before their time.

In the late twenties the late Henry Ford startled the country with the announcement of the unheard of $5-a-day wage in his auto plants. Reams of copy hit the newspapers regarding his generosity.

It is a matter of record, however, that in the prosperous year 1926, annual earnings of auto workers averaged less than $1300 and by 1935 the average yearly wage had dropped to less than $1000.

It was true that some of the workers did make $5 a day but due to seasonal layoffs, auto workers found themselves continuously "in the hole"—never able to get their debts paid and a little laid aside while they were working in preparation for the next inevitable layoff.

From the industry's infancy, union-minded workers time and again tried to unite for their own protection. As early as 1891, the International Union of Carriage & Wagon Workers was founded to embrace all horseless carriage labor and was later chartered by AFL as an industrial union. An ill-timed strike caused the disintegration of this group in 1921.

In 1926, AFL made the first serious attempt to organize the nearly half million workers then employed in automobile plants. The effort died a gradual death.

A series of spontaneous Detroit area strikes in 1933, caused by layoffs, wage cuts and the everlasting speedup, brought out workers at Buick, Chevrolet, Fisher Body, Cadillac, Dodge, Hudson, Plymouth and Packard. The strikes were short lived and unsuccessful but for the first time auto workers in different plants had acted in concert and the seeds of industrial unionism were firmly planted among workers in the industry.

IN 1935 FEDERATED auto locals began banding together in what was at first a loose alliance under the name of the United Automobile Workers at just about the time the Committee for Industrial Organization was being formed.

With the characteristic militancy for which the UAW is known today, the group in a letter to General Motors Vice Pres. William Knudsen asked for a conference on the general subject of collective bargaining.

When Knudsen refused the request, workers in the Fisher Body Plant at Flint, Mich., promptly sat down in protest. In doing so they rang up the curtain on the most spectacular capital-labor drama of the post-World War I period.

Within a few days the "sit down" technique had spread to practically every GM plant in the country and the attention of the nation was focussed on the outcome of this new type labor-management struggle.

Despite court injunctions, company police onslaughts with tear gas and lack of food and heat, the sit-downers stuck it out for over a month and the company finally capitulated and signed an agreement in 1937. The contract was a great step forward for unionism in the motor industry.

No history of the automobile workers would be complete without some reference to the elaborate spy system devised by employer groups and used with telling effects to smash early attempts at unionization. In the early days, an auto worker could never tell whether the man who worked beside him was a friend or a company stooge.

Sometimes the corporations corrupted the weak and unprincipled among their own employes to act as spies. At other times, they depended on the professional services of private "dectective agencies."

GM paid the Pinkerton agency $419,000 for 2½ years' work and Chrysler gave $211,000 to Corporations Auxiliary for the services of spies and stool pigeons.

Despite owner opposition of the most violent type, the auto workers by their courage and determination brought democracy into the plants of one of the most arrogant anti-union industries in the world.

Chryler Continues To Say 'No' To UAW Pension Proposals

CHRYSLER Corp., the nation's third largest auto manufacturer, continued its monotonous practice of saying "no" to CIO Auto Worker pension proposals as the strike of 89,000 UAW members entered its ninth week.

The company, spurred to slight action by the Ford and Nash settlements, did get around to making an offer last week but went back to its negative position in a hurry when Auto Workers President Walter Reuther countered with a union proposal.

Referring to the company's proposal, Reuther said, "Even though the concessions were small, the Chrysler Corporation has finally and reluctantly moved from its unreasonable position in the current negotiations. It is unfortunate that the corporation has been unwilling to make these very small concessions until after 56 days of strike action."

"The company's proposal is unsatisfactory because it does not meet the needs of Chrysler workers and it still falls far short of the protection and security afforded workers by the contracts worked out with Ford, Nash, Kaiser-Frazier and other competitors of Chrysler.

"The Chrysler offer still makes no provision whatever for medical and hospital protection for Chrysler workers."

The strike, longest in the company's history, began Jan. 25 when the corporation refused to make a definite cents-per-hour contribution to a pension fund and refused to permit the union to have a hand in the fund's administration. UAW officials contend that the company's offer amounted to only 3c an hour.

Union efforts to have Chrysler officials present their views on the current contract dispute at public hearings have been rebuffed by the company on three different occasions.

Steel Union Gives $100,000 To Aid Chrysler Strikers

The CIO Steelworkers union has made a contribution of $100,000 to aid the striking Chrysler workers, it was announced by Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Auto Workers.

"We are grateful to the Steelworkers for this substantial expression of their solidarity," Mazey said. "This gift will be distributed among the various Chrysler locals for direct relief of striking Chrysler workers and their families."

The contribution was sent to the UAW headquarters in Detroit by David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the steel union.

PROXY STATEMENTS to the Chrysler stockholders filed last week with the Security and Exchange Commission, revealed that 229 Chrysler top executives were paid a total of $2,581,000 in bonuses during 1949. An additional $2,101,210 went to 5086 supervisory employes in the form of bonus payments.

The report showed $1,352,266 distributed in "fees and salaries" among top bracketed officials. These payments were exclusive of bonuses.

K. T. Keller, Chrysler, president, was down for a salary of $250,800, but was left out of the bonus picture, according to the report.

The statement credited B. E. Hutchinson, vice president, director and chairman of the company's finance committee, with receiving $225,700 in salary and he also received no bonus.

AMONG THE lesser figures, Fred M. Zeder, vice president and vice chairman of the board, picked up $215,400 in salary, L. L. Colber, Dodge Division president, drew $100,100 in salary and $70,000 as a bonus, and H. L. Weckler, Chrysler general manager, got $175,400 in salary and a bonus of 70,000.

A. Vander Zee, a vice president, received $85,100 salary and $75,000 bonus, Owen R. Skelton, corporation director, got $88,350 salary and a bonus of $55,000 while Carl Breer, another corporation director, settled for $62,866 salary and $55,000 bonus.

Of particular interest to the striking Chrysler workers is the revelation of the following retirement plan payments last year: Weckler, $27,546; Skelton, $14,904; Vander Zee, $11,915 and Colber, $6,342.

In Detroit, negotiations continued. Despite an optimistic feeling in the industry that a break in the strike was imminent, both parties were reported far apart.

Reuther Made Doctor Of Laws

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers recently was awarded an honorary degree of Doctors of Laws by Boston Univ.

When he conferred the degree, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, the university's president, said that Reuther is "a man who knows both intellectually and experimentally the Christian idealism of America and also the pagan realism that too often characterizes both sides in a labor dispute; a man whose civic stature is well proportioned, and whose American patriotism is unimpeachable."

Bell Strikers Facing Prison, Funds Sought For Legal Aid

THE COMMITTEE to Aid in the Legal Defense of Bell Workers has been set up in Buffalo, N. Y., to raise funds to aid 46 members of CIO United Auto Workers Local 501 who face penalties up to 26 years in jail and a fine of $25,500 on charges growing out of the Bell Aircraft Corp. strike in nearby Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The walkout started last June when negotiations for a new contract broke down. Bell had refused a pension plan and a wage increase, and declined to extend the old contract while its successor was being negotiated. The company got an injunction limiting picketing, then promoted a back to work movement.

Disorder on the picket line in August and September led to attacks on the strikers by deputy sheriffs who used a Bell helicopter to drop tear gas bombs, brutally clubbed the strikers and arrested a total of 83 workers, strike leaders and supporters on criminal charges.

Prosecution of the 46 indicted continued even after the walkout was ended on Oct. 18 by an agreement to arbitrate. Notice of appeal has been filed in each conviction, and the committee is seeking to raise funds to finance the court fight.

Chairman of the group is Richard Lipsitz. The Rev. Alan B. Peabody is secretary-treasurer. The committee includes clergymen of many religious faiths, educators, liberals, labor leaders including CIO Regional Director Hugh Thompson and two Democratic members of Congress, Reps. Chester D. Gorski and Anthony F. Tauriello. Contributions may be sent to the committee at 506 Brisbane building, Buffalo 3, N. Y.

Drawn By McGregor

"I'm sorry, Smitty, Joe has decided to stay home today."

Ewing Urges Centers For Rehabilitation

CIO LEADERS together with AFL, United Mine Worker and International Association of Machinists representatives last week attended a two-day National Conference on Workmen's Compensation and Rehabilation in Washington, D.C.

The annual conference, sponsored jointly by the U.S. Dept. of Labor and the Federal Security Agency, seeks closer cooperation in the rehabilitation of injured industrial workers through the participation of federal officials, state workmen's compensation and rehabilitation officers, business and labor leaders and medical and insurance men.

Undersecretary of Labor Michael J. Garvin, substituting for Secretary Tobin, told the delegates at least 200,000 of the two million workers injured each year could use rehabilitation services. But, he pointed out, only 6000 get them under the current state-federal program. About 12,000 are eligible under the present law.

FEDERAL Security Administrator Oscar Ewing called for a fool-proof system under which an injured worker could get immediate rehabilitation services. Ewing would extend rehabilitation services to disabilities caused by chronic disease or by mental and physical impairments.

He asked for more rehabilitation centers throughout the country. "You know how many technicalities must be unraveled if we are to make any real headway toward this objective," he said. "In many instances state compensation laws are not geared to facilitate really effective rehabilitation work. These inadequacies must be remedied."

The conference grew out of Pres. Truman's industrial safety conference of several months ago. On the planning committee for the conference were Harry Read, executive assistant to CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey, and Lewis G. Hines, AFL.

Other CIO representative attending were J. W. Childs, Rubber Workers vice president; Harold Grossman, Penna. CIO Council; Frank Burke, Steelworkers safety director; Dolly Lowther, Clothing Workers; Leonard Lesser, Auto Workers; John Edelman, Textile Workers; C. W. Werkau, Communications Workers; Frank Fernbach, CIO Department of Education and Research, and Gaston LeBlanc, Stone & Allied Products Workers.

Doctors' Mag Blasts AMA

A slashing attack on the methods used by the American Medical Association in its drive against national health insurance is made in the March issue of the National Medical Association's Journal. The NMA membership is composed of Negro physicians.

Accusing the AMA of trying to "shackle free expression" by using its $25 assessment on all members to fight the health insurance proposal, an editorial in the Journal charged that the AMA's "attempts to use the techniques of ward politics to disparage dissenting opinion in the NMA are beneath contempt." It urged NMA members to take the lead in developing adequate medical care programs.

REPRESENTATIVES of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers appear at a hearing in the Wage and Hour Division to protest against the glove industry's proposal that so-called learners be paid less than 75c an hour. They are (left to right) Hyman Bookbinder, assistant research director; Reuben Kamm of the Western Organization Dept., Frank E. McMaster of the glove workers, and Miss Helen Blanchard, Washington representative. The man at the extreme right was not identified. Other "learners" face similar threats.

Steel Union Dist. 21 Perfects PAC System

PROBABLY THE outstanding record on PAC collections, year in and year out, has been made by CIO Steelworkers' District 21, under Director John Grajciar of Sharon, Pa.

There are thousands of Steelworkers in the area. And in every $1 drive, District 21 has come through with contributions of $1 or more from between 75% and 80% of the entire membership.

District 21's technique sounds simple enough.

The drive starts with a meeting of all district officials and shop stewards. At this meeting, the stewards and officers are briefed thoroughly on the whys and wherefores of PAC. Receipt books are distributed and a date is set for the next meeting.

The shop stewards are the chief collectors. Occasionally they ask for volunteer help. The ideal is one collector for every 25 members. Each steward makes it his personal responsibility to see that every man in his department is approached at least once for a contribution. They work with membership lists supplied by the locals.

The stewards and assistant collectors make it clear to every person they talk to that there is nothing compulsory about the contributions and that nobody is telling anybody how to vote. They explain what PAC is and what the money is used for.

The drives last a month, usually, and the collectors meet once a week and compare notes. They keep accurate count of how many persons they have talked to and what the response has been. The collectors vie with each other for 100% records.

Organizationally Speaking

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer attended a banquet given in honor of our dear buddy, George De Nucci, CIO Regional Director, Columbus, Ohio, on Friday, March 17. The banquet was well attended by Brother De Nucci's many friends. He has served the CIO well in Ohio and everyone wishes him every success in his new assignment in Puerto Rico. Walter H. Harris will take up the duties of Regional Director in Columbus.

This past week the CIO set up temporary offices in Philadelphia to meet the growing demand for charters by former local unions of the Office & Professional Workers, particularly insurance agents. The headquarters will be the office of CIO regional Director George Craig, 1105 Bankers Securities Building, Philadelphia.

CIO Rep. Harold Ash, who served with the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, will handle all correspondence for this group with the support of an advisory committee for the time being. The reports are that the UOPWA, as well as the Public Workers, are getting desperate and are calling conventions. While they "bark" the CIO marches on!

Robert I. Wishart, Business Agent, Local 1145 International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, reports the victory of the Amalgamated Local 1140 IUE-CIO over the discredited UE by the vote of 896 to 276, in Twin Cities, Minn. This makes five recent victories in that area, representing some 8,886 workers, others to come.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to the IUE-CIO Chairman, James B. Carey, reports another victory for the IUE over the discredited UE: Heekin Can Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, IUE 80; UE 5; no union 21; challenged 20.

IUE-CIO won two elections in Lynn, Mass., when workers of J. C. Pitman & Sons voted IUE 41 to nothing and Superior Products chose IUE 18, no union one. UE was not on the ballot in either case.

Everyone is looking forward to the important elections in Westinghouse.

Adolph Germer, Director of Organization, CIO Woodworker, reports the following results of two union shop elections: Doernbecher Manufacturing Co., Portland, Ore., eligible 619; yes 558; no 7; challenged 10; void 2. Vancouver Plywood Co., Vancouver, Wash., eligible 373; yes 338; no 6.

Reg. Dir. Chester Dusten reports that in a representation election held at the Pendleton Woolen Mills, Pendleton, Ore., the workers voted 54 for CIO; 16 AFL; 4 neither and 2 challenged. This campaign was conducted by Neil Griffin and Ray Brown, representatives of the Textile Joint Board, Portland Area.

Russell Taylor, Legislative Representative of the CIO Shoe Workers, reports that the shoe workers of the Rondeau Shoe Co., Farmington, N. H., won a union shop election by the following vote: eligible 1216; yes 712; no 426; challenged 24.

Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst reports that in a representation election held at the Texas Empire Pipe Line Co. the workers voted 128 to 101 in favor of the Oil Workers International Union. The election was conducted in St. Louis, Mo.

Sub-Reg. Dir. John Maurillo reports that the Barbers & Beauty Culturists Union of America, CIO, won elections held in the Hills Building Barber Shop and the Phil Plessis Barber Shop, both in Syracuse, N. Y., by a unanimous vote. This drive was conducted by Maurillo and William Rabinowitz.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that the CIO Auto Workers won two union shop elections: Air Cleaners Service Co., Denver, Colo., eligible 90; yes 77; no 7, Heckathorne Manufacturing Co., Littleton, Co., eligible 116; yes 90; no 26.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers won a representation election held at the Ideal Garment Co., Los Angeles, Calif., by a vote of 10 to 9. Rep. Hymie Schneid was in charge of the campaign. DeShetler reports further that the CIO Textile Workers won recognition from the Allied Printing and Dyeing Co., Los Angeles, by a show of cards.

Va. Landlords Move Quickly To Hike Rents

"THE SITUATION is general and people are frantic," says a letter written to the Rent Control District Office in Danville, Va., by four tenants of a Danville apartment building.

The Virginia Legislature voted to end rent controls in the state, effective June 25. No sooner was the decision announced than landlords started telling tenants their rents would be raised.

In one 12-unit apartment house, a familiar building to several CIO representatives, tenants on March 4 received identical letters from their landlord.

The building consists of six three-room apartments and six five-room apartments, currently rently at $48 and $65.75 a month. The letter stated that, effective June 1, the rents would be $70 for the three-room units, $85 for the five-room apartments. Tenants also were notified that they would be expected to sign a 12-month lease.

Four of the tenants of three-room apartments wrote the rent control office. "The apartments occupied by the undersigned," they said, "consist of three unfurnished rooms, very crude bath. The stove and refrigerator are not furnished. No painting nor other improvements have been made during the past 10 years except by the tenants.

"In 1943 at the beginning of rent control, these apartments rented for $40 per month. From 1943 to 1949, two 'hardship' increases were given, which made a total of 20%. With the abolishment of state rent controls, notices have been received that rent on the three-room apartments will be increased from $48 to $70. . . .

"We consider this completely out of all reason. . . .

"The landlords in this area all seem to have the same idea, so there is no alternative of moving out and moving somewhere else where the rent will be more reasonable. The situation is general and people are frantic."

Phone Co. Talks Long Distance

HEARINGS IN the dispute between Division 55, CIO Communications Workers, and the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. continued last week before the five-man arbitration board established by Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, of New Jersey.

Testimony was expected to continue into the early part of this week because the company took more time than was expected in presenting arguments against the union's proposals for a wage increase, a reduced work week and other contract improvements.

The Governor seized the telephone company's facilities three weeks ago to avert a strike of 12,000 CWA members. Under state law, seizure permitted him to establish the arbitration board.

Oleo Monoply Charged

An investigation of why the price of oleomargine "has consistently followed the price of butter as the shadow follows the man, regardless of the price trends in the basic materials from which oleo is manufactured" has been proposed by Sen. Herbert Lehman (D. N.Y.). The New York Senator, who unsuccessfully opposed repeal of the taxes on oleo, charged that five firms manufacture 60% of the output, and altogether there are only 25 firms making oleo.

McCarthy Act—Ho Hum!—Runs Another Week

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

SEN. JOE McCarthy's hit-and-run act has run into its fourth week—and nobody, including the Wisconsin Senator, seems to know where or when it's going to wind up.

McCarthy, having so far failed to make his accusation stick—that the State Department is infested with Communists in leading positions—last week pulled another bunny out of the hat.

His story: that he had the name of the "top espionage agent in America," and that the man is connected with the State Department.

On demand, and under oath, McCarthy gave the name in closed hearings to the patient, somewhat shell-shocked Senate investigating committee which has been hearing his testimony during the last month.

John Peurifoy, State Dept. administrative head, looked at the name and told reporters the man had never been on the State Department payroll.

He had, it appeared, acted as an informal consultant to members of the department. The Senate group has launched a high-priority investigation to find if there is any more factual matter in McCarthy's latest charge than earlier buck-shot accusations.

IF THE McCarthy series of charges—and his blunt demand to President Truman to "put up or shut up"—had not produced much proof, it had succeeded in keeping the Wisconsin Republican's name on the front pages

Behind the verbal artillery attack, some Republicans—most of them from the party's most reactionary, isolationist wing—began to call for removal of Dean Acheson as Secretary of State. Acheson, a Fair Dealer, has never been popular with the GOP's isolationists.

Meanwhile Sen. Robert A. Taft—a top-ranking member of the Republicans' Senate Policy Committee—took out a political insurance policy on the McCarthy charges.

He told the New York Times that McCarthy's charges were "not a matter of party policy"—that is, the GOP wouldn't take responsibility for them if they prove a complete dud.

ON THE other hand, Taft said he had personally urged McCarthy to keep pressing his accusations, and "if one case didn't work, to bring up another."

At that rate, McCarthy will be competing during the late spring with the New York Yankees and the Brooklyn Dodgers for the public's attention, for he has estimated the number of State Dept. "reds" to be, variously, 57, 81 and 256.

So far the documentary proof behind those charges has been conspiculously missing.

Thus, on Feb. 9, at a speech in Wheeling, W. Va., McCarthy told an audience he had the names of 57 card-carrying Communists still employed by the State Dept.

On Feb. 20 he told the Senate: "I shall be willing, happy and eager to go before any committee and give the names and all the information available." And, he added, "I think I have a fairly good digest of the files."

But when the committee headed by Sen. Tydings (D., Md.) started to listen to McCarthy on Mar. 8, he back-tracked: ". . . Before I turn over cases to the Senate, I want to check all of the information, document it and give it to you."

By Mar. 20, McCarthy had given the Senate committee a list of 81 names—but he had not provided information about the cases, digests of material he had claimed to have in his files; and he had declined to transfer into the committee's sworn record even the statements he'd made on the Senate floor.

In his earlier pronouncements, McCarthy had claimed that three of his 81 cases constituted the big menace to the country's security—but by now that trio appears to have been pretty well forgotten.

Then he predicted details of a "phenomenal" case. But McCarthy's next move was to throw in nine more names—many of them people not connected with the State Dept., and none of them showing any phenomenal characteristics. Most of the people denied the charges, vigorously.

WITH THOSE vigorous denials—from Miss Dorothy Kenyon, from Mrs. Edith Brunauer and from Ambassador-at-Large Phillip Jessup—McCarthy moved off on a new tack, with his "revelation" about the "man I consider the top Russian espionage agent in this country."

If it had any meaning at all, this bit of information was obviously pretty important. But McCarthy handled it like a casual piece of gossip. Instead of presenting the "name" to Sen. Tydings and his investigation committee at a formal hearing, McCarthy passed along the name to Tydings in the course of a chance meeting in the Senate cloakroom. Tydings made him repeat the charge at a closed committee session.

So far, that name hasn't been officially divulged.

In the face of these hit-and-run tactics, the Administration has been considering whether it should turn over to the Senate committee the loyalty files of the people named in McCarthy's various speeches in the Senate and at the committee hearings.

There is a solid mass of precedent, going back to the earliest days of the Republic, against any one of the three divisions of government — legislative, executive and judicial—being compelled to turn over its files on demand of any of the other three.

(In the recent federal perjury trial of Harold Christoffel, former Auto Workers local officer, the House of Representatives firmly declined to turn over minutes of a Labor Committee session to the court.)

THE LOYALTY files — like the files of the FBI—are filled with both fact and fancy. They include hearsay gossip, rumors, anonymous letters, as well as sworn statements and documentary evidence.

It's up to the loyalty boards—in the State Dept. and other departments—to assess this mass of evidence and rumor about each individual, and to seek a reasoned judgment on the basis of all the facts at hand.

But McCarthy's demand for making public the contents of these files would undoubtedly lead to further smearing of government employes, with more lurid headlines and extension of the GOP attack on the Fair Deal Administration.

Which is just what Sen. McCarthy, Sen. Taft, Sen. Wherry and other Republicans are seeking.

Registration In April In 10 States

April is a crucially important month politically in 10 states, on the registration front. Groups working for the nomination and election of liberal candidates face the following deadlines and restrictions:

ALABAMA—The all-important Democratic primaries, in which labor-suported Sen. Lister Hill faces skilled Dixiecrat opposition, are May 2. Only two registration days remain—Monday, April 3, and Monday, April 17. In order to be allowed to register, the Alabama would-be voter must be accompanied to the polls by two qualified voters, and must have paid a poll tax of $1.50 by the poll-tax deadline, which was two months ago.

CALIFORNIA—To vote in the exciting June 6 primaries, when voters will decide whether Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas or Sen. Sheridan Downey gets the Democratic nomination for Senator. Californians voting for the first time and those who didn't vote in 1948 must be registered by April 28.

FLORIDA—To vote in the critically important May 2 primaries, new voters must be registered by April 1. In these contests, Sen. Claude Pepper is opposed by Rep. George Smathers for the Senatorial nomination, victory in which amounts to election.

GEORGIA—Primaries in the Talmadge state are not till September 13, but in Fulton County, where most of the voting strength is centered, registration for the September primaries must be completed by May 6.

ILLINOIS—Primaries here are April 11, and the registration for them is already closed. Registration for the general elections opens April 14. This is the state where Senate majority leader Scott Lucas faces a hard battle with former Rep. Everett Dirksen (R.).

INDIANA—Primaries here are May 2; new voters and those who failed to vote in 1948 must register before April 3.

NEW JERSEY—The primaries are April 18; registration for the general elections begins April 19.

NORTH CAROLINA—For the May 27 primaries, which will be decisive here, voters may register only on April 29, May 6 and May 13. A new law provides that the counties may call for all voters to re-register this year, and about three-quarters of county elections officials have done so. The two Senators, of opposite opinions on almost every issue, are both up for re-election—Frank Graham and Clyde R. Hoey. The state also is having an intensive battle for the governorship.

OHIO—The primary date is May 2, with a three-way contest among Democrats to see who gets to run against Sen. Robert A. Taft. To vote in the Ohio primaries, new voters and those who failed to vote in 1948 must register before April 3.

PENNSYLVANIA—Primaries here are May 16, with interest centering on the Republican contest; Gov. James H. Duff is seeking the senatorial nomination against Rep. John C. Kunkel, and the victor will face Senate Majority Whip Francis J. Myers. New voters and those those who failed to vote in 1948 must register before April 27 to vote in these primaries.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed in Congress.	Keep writing to Senators, Representatives to force T-H repeal.
FEPC S. 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color, and provide penalties for violation.	House Dixiegops voted substitute bill without any enforcement teeth. Senate debate, probable filibuster, due soon.	Wire Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments, and to fight filibuster.
Middle-Income Housing Bill S. 2246 HR 7402	Provides for long-term, low-interest U. S. loans to co-ops for building moderate-cost housing projects, etc.	Both Houses defeated co-op section, passed landlord bill.	Write Senators and Representatives asking reconsideration.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors benefits, etc., under social security. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Senate Finance Comm. now holding hearings. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to try to strengthen HR 6000 over present provisions.
Federal Aid To Education S. 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. House Labor Comm. badly split.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to OK Senate bill.
ECA extension HR 7378	Renews Marshall Plan for another year; sets $2,950,000,000 ceiling on funds.	Senate Foreign Relations Comm. and House Foreign Affairs now considering. CIO has announced support.	Ask members of the two committees to approve it as drafted.
Kerr Bill S. 1498	Weakens Federal Power Commission authority to regulate interstate shipments of natural gas.	Passed House last session; Senate votes this week.	Wire your Senator, ask him to vote NO.
Mundt-Ferguson Bill S. 2311	Bill endangers civil liberties, union rights — under guise of fighting subversive activities.	CIO opposed bill at hearings last year. Senate Judiciary Comm. has brought out revised bill.	Ask Senators to oppose bill as dangerous to civil rights.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

ICFTU Official Will Visit U.S.

J. H. Oldenbroeck, secretary-general of the new democratic world labor organization, will be a guest of honor of the CIO and AFL this week.

The two organizations have scheduled a Washington luncheon for Oldenbroeck, who was elected last November to the top staff post of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

It is his first visit to the country since that time. ICFTU headquarters have been established in Brussels, Belgium.

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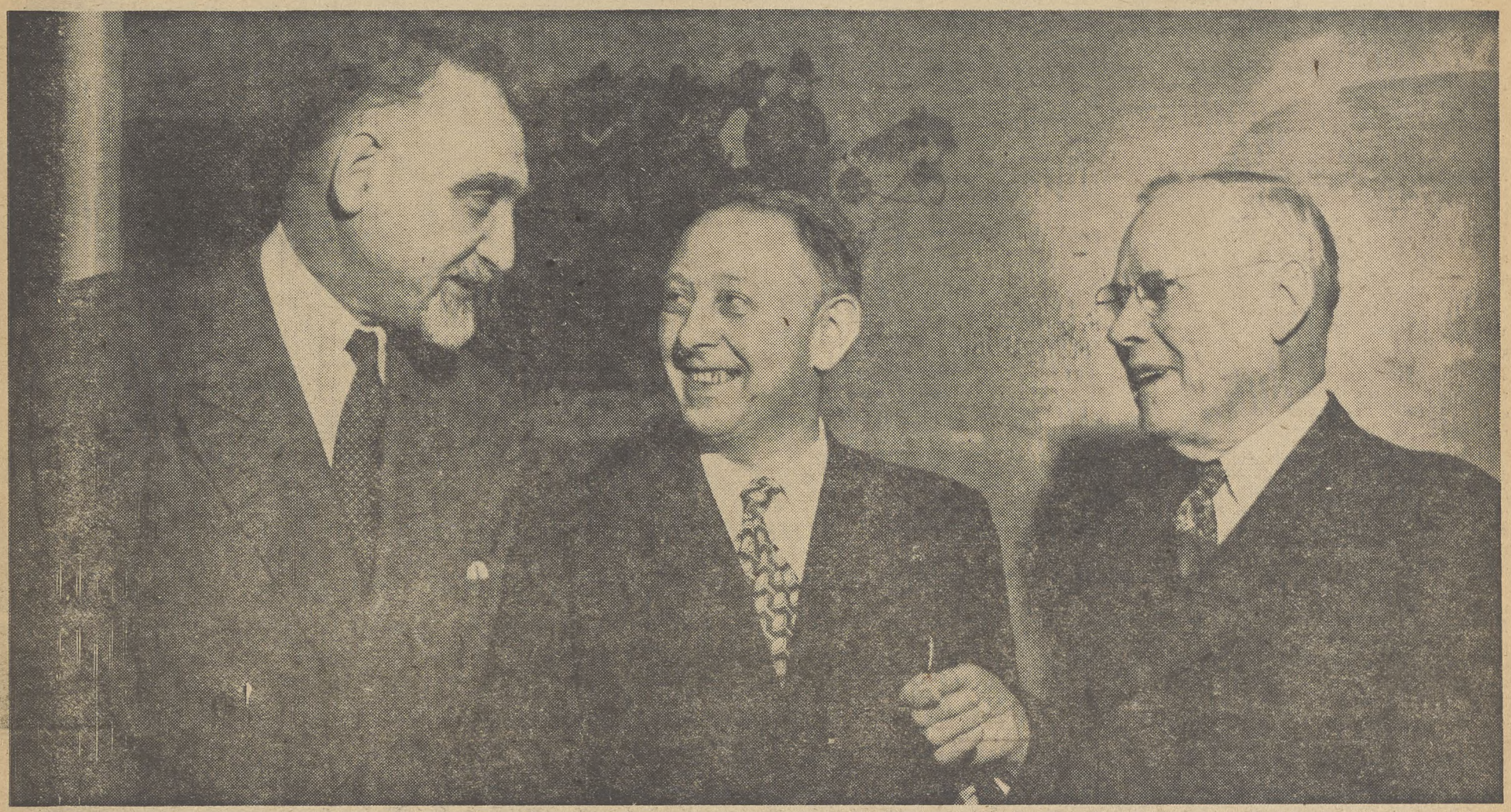
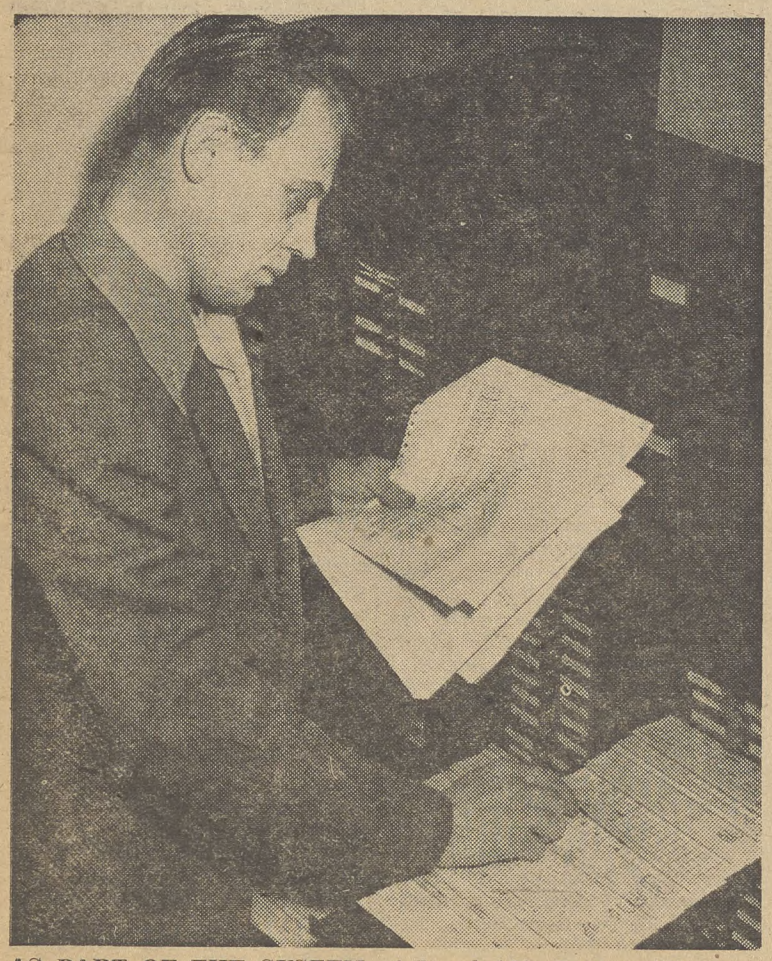


J. H. OLDENBROEK (center), secretary-general of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, was guest of honor and main speaker at a CIO-AFL luncheon in Washington. He's shown here with Jacob Potofsky (left), president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO International Affairs Committee, and Pres. William Green of the AFL. Oldenbroek said the ICFTU will seek to spread democratic trade unionism throughout the world and improve the standard of living of workers everywhere. It also will fight Communist efforts to sabotage the North Atlantic Pact, he said. See Page 3.



AS PART OF THE SYSTEM of Local 100, Rubber Workers, near Los Angeles, for getting members registered and to the polls, Karl Englund checks the names of members which are filed according to assembly districts. See story on Page 11.

RECOVERING RAPIDLY at her home is Patty Carey, 8, daughter of CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, who was unconscious for 32 days after being hit by an automobile and dragged more than 100 feet while on her way to school on Jan. 5. She is able to walk and to talk to her little friends on the telephone but is still under medical care, must be massaged daily.

Westinghouse Poll Apr. 27; IUE Expects 2nd Big Win

THE SECOND major test of strength between the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers-CIO and the discredited United Electrical Workers will take place among the 75,000 employes of the Westinghouse Corp. April 27.

That was the date set for Nat'l. Labor Relations Board elections by the Baltimore Regional Director last week after the NLRB, a day earlier, ordered 51 elections at 40 plants in 32 cities in 13 states within 30 days.

IUE leaders are confident that there will be a repeat performance of the first major NLRB election at the General Motors electrical division plants which the IUE won by a vote of 21,167 to 2528 for UE. The current Westinghouse contract with UE expired April 1.

IUE and UE will not be the only unions on the ballot in some of the plants. These five other unions will be listed:

Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions (unaffiliated); AFL Electrical Workers; AFL Pattern Makers; Intl. Association of Machinists (unaffiliated) and Meter Division Engineers (unaffiliated).

The board set up 40 specific bargaining units. It also set up 11 tentative voting groups of employes on which it reserved final determination of the bargaining unit until after the expression of the employes' own wishes on their ballots.

Most of the bargaining units were agreed to among the parties and followed the lines of the units which UE has been representing. Most of the tentative voting groups were set up among the salaried clerical and professional employes and skilled craftsmen.

THE ELECTIONS will be held at Westinghouse plants in the following cities:

Pennsylvania — Wilkes-Barre, Johnstown, Derry, Sharon, Philadelphia, South Philadelphia, Manor, Sunbury, East Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh.

New Jersey — Newark, Bloomfield, Trenton, Jersey City and Belleville.

Ohio—Cleveland, Mansfield, East Springfield and Lima.

New York—Buffalo and Attica.

West Virginia—Huntington and Fairmont.

California — Los Angeles and Emeryville.

Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Seattle, Wash.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Baltimore, Md.; and St. Louis, Mo.

THE ELECTIONS were asked for in a series of 57 petitions filed with the Board. Hearings on the cases before an NLRB Hearing Officer consumed 32 days, with the transcript of the testimony and argument totalling 4526 pages, among the longest in any representation case in the history of the NLRB. In addition, 264 exhibits of documents and other matter were filed.

UE's contention that "its contracts are a bar to the holding of an election" was denied by the government agency, which ruled that "without regard to the events which gave rise to the formation of IUE, we find that the UE contract, which is about to expire, is no bar to this proceeding."

James B. Carey, chairman of IUE-CIO administrative committee, hailed the announcement. He said:

"It is gratifying to IUE-CIO that the NLRB has finally ordered an election among the workers in the Westinghouse chain.

"This means that the workers will at long last have the opportunity to choose between the IUE-CIO, a real trade union, and the Communist-dominated, do-nothing UE.

"The tactics of UE have been disgraceful all through the hearings and preceding them. UE tried every delaying tactic possible to disrupt and prolong the hearings.

"As chairman of the administrative committee of IUE-CIO, I am confident that the workers of Westinghouse will vote overwhelmingly for IUE-CIO. In that way they will win decent union coverage."

Petitions for elections among approximately 150,000 employes of General Electric Corp. and 6750 employes of RCA-Victor Corp. are pending before the Board.

Joblessness Perils U.S. Economy—Murray

THE 13th annual convention of the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council was an historic demonstration of the power and influence of the CIO for liberal government in this Commonwealth.

The convention, which was held in Pittsburgh Mar. 28-30 emphasized the necessity for greater political action this year. Delegates heard the opening of the Democratic campaign to put Pennsylvania back in the liberal column.

The entire state ticket headed by U. S. Sen. Francis J. Myers, Philadelphia City Treasurer Richardson Dilworth for Governor, and Judge Michael A. Musmanno for lieutenant-governor, made public their platforms for the first time. The convention endorsed the ticket while the candidates remained on the floor.

Judge Musmanno, of Allegheny County Common Pleas Court, the man who put the coal and iron police out of business and a long-time symbol of liberalism, was put on the ticket at the behest of the CIO and Pres. Philip Murray.

Rivaling the visit of the candidates for drama was the appearance of Pres. Murray.

The CIO leader charged unemployment is reaching a point dangerous to the internal economic structure of the country. Machines, he said, were displacing men from jobs, and 750,000 youngsters were leaving schools each year without a chance to earn a livelihood.

But the CIO, Murray declared, would not stand by while new machines force workers into starvation. He said the CIO is not opposed to new labor saving equipment so long as it provides greater benefits for the workers.

Murray was one of a dozen national CIO leaders who spoke.

PRES. JOSEPH A. BEIRNE made a stirring appeal for his Communication Workers in their fight against the AT&T and the Bell System.

He urged the delegates to help organize Bell workers in Pennsylvania, and explained "that we are decent American citizens" who only want "a break."

"We wouldn't presume to ask for a 'square deal,'" he said, "for that would be too much."

CIO Dir. of Organization Allan Haywood exhorted the delegates to go out and "help those telephone kids, for they can do you a lot of good." Haywood asserted Bell workers are virtual "serfs" now.

PAC Dir. Jack Kroll urged a $1-a-member contribution to help defeat Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), co-author of the Taft-Hartley slave act, and the rest of the enemies of labor this year.

CIO SECY.-TREAS. James B. Carey got applause from Western Pennsylvania delegates particularly when he tore apart the pension agreement the Commie United Electrical Workers signed recently with the Westinghouse Airbrake Corp. Carey, director of the CIO's new International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, said the Westinghouse pension program was a company union plan as far back as 1937.

David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers, spoke for the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The convention re-elected Pres. Harry Boyer, of Reading, to his third term. Sec. Harry Block also was re-elected without opposition.

Two new vice presidencies were created. The places went to Morton Schiller, Wilkes-Barre, of the Brewery Workers, and Andrew Kaelin, Philadelphia, Transport Workers.

THE IUE WAS recognized with the election as vice president of Steve Hritz, of Local 601, East Pittsburgh. The classification of United Public Workers was changed to Government Workers, with John Evans re-elected vice president.

Other officers re-elected were Frank Kirsch, needle trades, Philadelphia; James J. Thomas, Pittsburgh, Steel; Harry J. McDonald, Philadelphia, Auto; Francis H. McCabe, Ford City, Glass; George Craig, Philadelphia, and Anthony J. Federoff, Pittsburgh, for the Eastern and Western Pennsylvania miscellaneous industries, respectively.

The convention without dissent adopted 30 resolutions, including one commending Murray for his victory in the Steel Industry pension fight and for driving the Commies from the CIO.

Steel Price Rise 'Untimely, Unwarranted Greedy, Conscienceless,' Congress Unit Finds

THE POOR, harassed steel industry—nobody seems to love it any more except a few Republicans—took another sock on its unprotected little chin last week over the matter of boosting its prices last December.

The Joint Congressional Economic Committee, which has been investigating the price raise, reported that the hike was "not only untimely but unwarranted, greedy and conscienceless" and a threat to the whole economy.

The raise, approximately $4 per ton, was supposed to have been "forced" upon the industry by the cost of the pension agreements that settled last fall's strike by the CIO Steelworkers.

The congressional committee's attack was the third by an impartial agency. A Presidential fact-finding board, which delved into the strike, reported last September:

"The substantial profits of the steel industry in the past two years and the current reversal of the downward trend in production satisfy the board that the net cost of the insurance and pension plans herein recommended can be absorbed without unduly narrowing the profit margins of the industry or the ability to hold or even lower its prices."

IN JANUARY the President's Council of Economic Advisers took another healthy swing at the price rise:

"Steel affects the whole economy, and some reduction in steel prices would favorably influence the whole economic situation . . . The statement of the steel industry accompanying the recent price increases did not in our judgment impair the shortly prior findings of the Steel Industry Board. These findings were to the effect that the price-profit-cost situation in the steel industry, allowing for pensions, would not justify price increases and in fact left room for price decreases in view of no wage rate increases."

The Economic Outlook, publication of the CIO Department of Education and Research, in the issue which appeared last week observed that "the propaganda machine of the steel industry has suffered a setback" in its grim effort to foist the blame for the price increase on the union. The industry's "shortsighted policies on profits and prices are unbalancing the nation's purchasing power," it declared.

"By the piling up of profits against the lean depression years which they seem to feel are 'inevitable,' the steel companies are leading us to the bust," the Outlook charged.

THE JOINT congressional committee in reaching its conclusions found that steel prices were out of line even before the rise, as they have gone up much more than other industrial products since the base year of 1926; that cost increases in 1949 amounted to only about $1.20 a ton, not $4, and even these were offset to some extent by decreases; and that prices were lifted only because the traffic would bear it—and the industry never would have got away with it had there been honest-to-gosh free competition.

It also recommended that the Federal Trade Commission collect and make continually available to Congress pertinent information on steel prices, production, costs and profits; that producers be required to file notice of pending price increases with the government 30 days before they become effective; and that a further study be made to determine if the steel industry has assumed the character of a public utility and should be regulated as such.

The Republican minority of the committee disagreed vehemently with the conclusions. The only recommendation upon which it could agree with the Democratic majority was a further study aimed at finding out if there is full competition in the steel industry, and if not how to obtain it.

The lack of detailed information on the industry, which has hampered students of its economics for years, became so apparent during the inquiry that the committee chairman, Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), asked Congress for the power of subpoena.

Four Union Men Get Civic Posts

In line with the CIO program of developing more democratic representation in civic groups, four more CIO officials have been named to the boards of national organizations.

Arthur Goldberg, CIO and Steelworker's general counsel, was elected to the board of directors of the National Legal Aid Association.

August Scholle, president of the Michigan CIO Council, became a member of the board of directors of the National Committee for Education on Alcoholism.

Joseph W. Childs, executive vice president of the CIO Rubber Workers, and Sol Stetin, a vice president of the CIO Textile Workers, were elected to the board of directors of Community Chests and Councils of America, Inc.

ACW Label Drive In High Gear

The far-flung campaign of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers to induce the consumers of two nations to ask for clothing with the union label has brought other unions, municipal officials and even retailers to its aid.

A series of "union label week" celebrations has been held in this country and Canada and has drawn widespread attention and participation. In Canada the celebrations were held under the auspices of the Canadian Congress of Labour.

In Altoona, Pa., "Union Label Week" was inaugurated with a proclamation by Mayor J. Lester Laughlin. As he signed it, representatives of CIO and AFL unions and the railroad brotherhoods looked on and posed for newspaper photos.

Two of the city's largest stores had Amalgamated label displays, thanks to the work of E. B. Gersh and Julia Maietta, union representatives.

Speakers representing virtually every union in the city discussed the campaign on two 15-minute radio programs each day. The label message reached the city's entire union membership through speakers at local meetings and house-to-house visits.

In Eldon, Mo., the same general program was carried out but a couple of additional twists were added. Ray Snodgrass, owner of the largest clothing store, filled one of his windows with the Amalgamated display usually exhibited at conventions and later spoke at a Saturday night jamboree.

Gas Price Rise Expected, If Kerr Bill is Signed

THE SENATE last week gave the natural gas monopoly the right to clip the consumers for several billion dollars before the country's present and known potential supply gives out.

By a vote of 44 to 38 it passed the bill introduced by Sen. Kerr (D.), multi-millionaire oil and gas tycoon from Oklahoma, exempting from regulation by the Federal Power Commission independent producers of natural gas.

The independents are producers who do not transport natural gas via pipelines to homes and factories hundreds of miles away. They sell it "at arm's length" to pipeline companies which are subject to FPC regulation. The FPC also regulates companies which both produce and distribute natural gas. It has never regulated the independents but had the implied power to do so. This the Kerr bill prevents.

Twenty-eight Democrats and 16 Republicans voted for the measure, 16 Democrats and 22 Republicans against it.

An estimate that up to $16 billion may be added to the nation's gas bill was made by Sen. Douglas (D., Ill.), who was a professor of economics at the University of Chicago when he was elected to the Senate. The estimate was based on the maximum length of time known reserves may continue to deliver.

THE MEASURE now goes to conference with the House, which passed a similar bill at the last session.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray urged Pres. Truman to veto the Kerr bill which Murray described as an "unconscionable measure" which would "enrich large and profitable oil companies out of the pockets of the consumers."

He said that "millions of families are dependent on natural gas," have spent money to equip their homes for its use and "are compelled to pay whatever price is fixed." Murray declared that "gas service is a public utility and is properly subjected to regulation under Federal, state and local laws."

The gas industry victory followed another triumph an hour earlier when it defeated a motion by Douglas, who led the fight against the measure, to send the bill back to the Commerce committee. The vote was 45 to 37.

Three amendments that would have made it somewhat more palatable to opponents were defeated also before the final vote. One by Senator Kefauver (D. Tenn.) would have exempted only the small producers from regulation—those grossing less than $250,000 a year or producing less than 2 billion cubic feet. The proposal would have exempted every independent except the 37 largest producers, who stand to benefit most from the measure.

Another, by Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), provided that if the FPC were to find that a price-fixing agreement existed, the sellers involved would lose their exemption from regulation.

The third authorized the FPC to regulate prices if they go up "unduly" and was introduced by Sen. Mundt (R. N. D.).

In its final form the bill provides for a continuing study by the FPC to determine if gas prices or supply are being adversely affected by lack of competition among the producers.

—From St. Louis Post Dispatch

Up We Go, Boys

Before the last vote there had been days of debate during which advocates of the measure, led by Kerr, thumped the tub and brought forth all the weary old phrases that have greeted every effort to protect the average American against exploitation or to improve his lot since the late President Roosevelt's first term.

Sen. MacFarland (D. Ariz.), who previously admitted he had been "blackmailed" into voting for the bill because Texas producers refused to sell additional gas to his constituents until they get a higher price for it, said the next step after defeat of the bill would be "nationalization."

Sen. Hickenlooper (R. Ia.), one of the better tub-thumpers, orated that regulation of natural gas producers would be a step toward "the planned state and the planned economy." He righteously refused to accept the "bombastic arguments" of opponents that the industry is a monopoly—this in spite of the fact that 10 of the more than 2500 producers sold half of the gas that flowed out of Texas, Louisiana, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma in 1947.

DOUGLAS AND the others who sought to block passage of the bill stressed the monopolistic nature of the industry despite the proponents' refusal to see it. He declared the bill if passed would be "almost pure gravy" for the producers.

"It would be gravy for the big boys and not the small independents," he asserted. "It would be added gravy for those who are already making big profits. Competition cannot regulate the price."

Prices are rising "very rapidly" in the gas fields, he pointed out, but the consumer price has dropped because of regulation of the distributors. If the FPC is stripped of its power, he added, prices will shoot up still further.

Sen. Aiken (R. Vt.) told Northern Senators that the producers are holding a gun to their heads but that it isn't loaded — even though they threaten not to sell without a price boost.

President Truman had indicated he would sign the bill, but later reports hint he may have changed his mind.

Demo Ducking Was in Order

The Kerr bill, political dynamite, caused a lot of senatorial sweat right up to the time the vote was taken.

It was passed by the Democrats—enough of them voted for it to wipe out the smaller Republican majority which voted against it.

Democratic ducking was strictly in order. Sen. Lucas (D. Ill.), the majority leader, ducked all the way out of Washington and was not around to take part in the last three days of debate on one of the session's most controversial measures.

Three Democrats — Sens. Magnuson (Wash.), Hill (Ala.) and McMahon (Conn.)—ducked out of actually voting against the bill, which they said they opposed, by pairing with absentee Senators who were in favor of it. They did this even though the courtesy was not reciprocated by the proponents, who refused to allow pairs for absentees opposed to the bill.

How Senators Voted on Kerr 'Gas Steal' Bill

Here is how the Senate voted, 44-38, on March 29, to approve the Kerr Bill to prohibit the Federal Power Commission from regulating independent producers of natural gas—and thereby to protect gas consumers from price rises that may total billions of dollars over the years. Sixteen Democrats and 22 Republicans voted against the bill; 28 Democrats and 16 Republicans voted for the bill. Votes against the Kerr Bill are marked R; votes for the bill are marked W. Pairs are indicated by PR and PW. A means absent.

ALA.	—Hill (D)	PR
	Sparkman (D)	W
ARIZ.	—Hayden (D)	W
	McFarland (D)	W
ARK.	—Fulbright (D)	W
	McClellan (D)	W
CAL.	—Downey (D)	PW
	Knowland (R)	R
COLO.	—Johnson (D)	W
	Millikin (R)	W
CONN.	—Benton (D)	R
	McMahon (D)	PR
DEL.	—Frear, Jr. (D)	W
	Williams (R)	R
FLA.	—Holland (D)	W
	Pepper (D)	A
GA.	—George (D)	PW
	Russell (D)	W
IDA.	—Dworshak (R)	R
	Taylor (D)	R
ILL.	—Douglas (D)	R
	Lucas (D)	A
IND.	—Capehart (R)	W
	Jenner (R)	R
IOWA	—Gillette (D)	R
	Hickenlooper (R)	W
KAN.	—Darby (R)	W
	Schoeppel (R)	W
KY.	—Chapman (D)	W
	Withers (D)	W
LA.	—Ellender (R)	W
	Long (D)	W
ME.	—Brewster (R)	PR
	Smith (R)	R
MD.	—O'Conor (D)	R
	Tydings (D)	A
MASS.	—Lodge (R)	R
	Saltonstall (R)	R
MICH.	—Ferguson (R)	R
	Vandenberg (R)	PR
MINN.	—Humphrey (D)	R
	Thye (R)	R
MISS.	—Eastland (S.R.)	W
	Stennis (D)	W
MO.	—Donnell (R)	R
	Kem (R)	R
MONT.	—Ecton (R)	W
	Murray (D)	R
NEB.	—Butler (R)	W
	Wherry (R)	W
NEV.	—Malone (R)	PW
	McCarran (D)	W
N. H.	—Bridges (R)	W
	Tobey (R)	R
N. J.	—Hendrickson (R)	R
	Smith (R)	R
N. M.	—Anderson (D)	W
	Chavez (D)	R
N. Y.	—Ives (R)	R
	Lehman (D)	R
N. C.	—Graham (D)	R
	Hoey (D)	W
N. D.	—Langer (R)	R
	Young (R)	W
OHIO	—Bricker (R)	W
	Taft (R)	W
OKLA.	—Kerr (D)	W
	Thomas (D)	W
ORE.	—Cordon (R)	R
	Morse (R)	R
PA.	—Martin (R)	W
	Myers (D)	R
R. I.	—Green (D)	R
	Leahy (D)	A
S. C.	—Johnston (D)	W
	Maybank (D)	W
S. D.	—Gurney (R)	W
	Mundt (R)	R
TENN.	—Kefauver (D)	R
	McKellar (D)	W
TEX.	—Connally (D)	W
	Johnson (D)	W
UTAH	—Thomas (D)	PW
	Watkins (R)	W
VT.	—Aiken (R)	R
	Flanders (R)	R
VA.	Byrd (D)	W
	Robertson (D)	W
WASH.	—Cain (R)	PW
	Magnuson (D)	PR
W. VA.	—Kilgore (D)	R
	Neely (D)	R
WIS.	—McCarthy (R)	W
	Wiley (R)	R
WYO.	—Hunt (D)	W
	O'Mahoney (D)	R

ICFTU To Fight Commies and Develop Positive Program

THE INTERNATIONAL Confederation of Free Trade Unions is an independent organization "which is prepared to work with governments—and to criticize governments if need be."

That is what distinguishes the the ICFTU from the World Federation of Trade Unions, which criticizes governments opposed by the Soviet Union but never criticizes the Russian government itself.

That's what J. H. Oldenbroek, secretary-general of the ICFTU said at a CIO-AFL dinner in his honor last week in Washington.

"The same forces (Communists) which attempted to sabotage the European Recovery Program are now trying to sabotage the delivery of material sent to Europe under the North Atlantic Pact," he said.

"We're going to work against any group which tries to interfere with the North Atlantic treaty."

Oldenbroek said that fighting Communists groups is necessary but is "somewhat negative." The ICFTU must have a "positive" program—and is now working one out, he declared.

"If, in the midst of war, we were able to get our democratic message to individual Germans in the enemy's camp, we can surely get our message behind the Iron Curtain," he said.

But more than that is needed, he added.

"We must help improve the conditions of workers all over the world by providing them with advice, technical know-how and other aid."

He announced that ICFTU plans to establish a training college for trade unionists in Asia "to teach them about such things as collective bargaining and playing a bigger role in public life."

The college, he said, would be operated for at least three years "on an experimental basis."

He pointed out that the ICFTU is made up of representatives of more than 50 million unionists in 53 nations.

There will be a further gain in membership soon, he said, because "applications for membership are already coming in."

Oldenbroek was welcomed to the luncheon on behalf of the CIO by Jacob Potofsky, president of Amalgamated Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO International Affairs Committee, and on behalf of the AFL by Pres. William Green.

Potofsky said the CIO is giving "full support" to the ICFTU in its campaign to "spread our way of life throughout the world."

"Labor must do all it can to establish peace, prosperity and democracy everywhere," he said.

Green pointed out that the AFL and CIO had worked closely with each other in helping establish ICFTU.

Commies Make False Anti-Semitism Charge

Party-Liners, Who Last Year Tried To Picture Philip Murray As Klansman And Fascist, Trot Out Another Lie

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE COMMIES really scraped the bottom of the gutter in the latest campaign they've cooked up in an effort to discredit the CIO.

What they've done, however, isn't surprising in the light of their previous behavior.

Last year they attempted to picture CIO Pres. Philip Murray as a Ku Klux Klansman, an exploiter of Negroes and as a fascist.

Previously they had termed him a "warmonger."

It was to be expected that the party-liners would eventually get around to accusing Murray and the CIO of anti-Semitism—and so they have.

The Daily Worker has called on Murray to "repudiate" the "anti-Semitic" cartoons which have been carried in the CIO News and the IUE-CIO News.

The implication is that if he doesn't "repudiate" them he will be guilty of anti-Semitism.

The Commies know, of course, that the issue they're trying to raise is a completely phony one.

They know that the CIO hasn't deviated one iota from its firm and well known position of strong opposition to anti-Semitism.

They know that the CIO News has consistently fought against racial prejudice of all types and has not carried any anti-Semitic cartoons.

They know that James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and IUE administrative chairman, has a long record of fighting racial intolerance.

And they know that the CIO in its own employment practices has never discriminated against Jews.

But that doesn't seem to bother them.

Long ago they set out to smear the CIO and they wouldn't let a "little" thing like lying bother them.

PERHAPS THE latest underhanded attack by the Commies shouldn't be dignified by a reply—but if a reply wasn't forthcoming the party-liners would soon be yelling:

"CIO Refuses to Deny Charge of Anti-Semitism."

That's the way they do their dirty work.

So here's a bit of documentation—just for the record:

Long before I was employed by the CIO I traveled around the country writing stories for a big newspaper chain about organizations which preached and practiced anti-Semitism. The stories strongly condemned such outfits.

Over a period of years I worked closely with the Anti-Defamation League in combatting anti-Semitism.

And the editor of the IUE-CIO News (who, incidentally is married to a Jewish girl) has a long record of openly battling racial and religious prejudice.

LeBARON COAKLEY, who draws the "Coak" cartoons for the CIO News and the IUE-CIO News, is a man who can speak bluntly when he's angry.

And he was angry when he heard himself accused of anti-Semitism. He declared:

"Anybody who says I've been creating anti-Semitic cartoons for the CIO News or any other publication is a liar!"

He added that he'd been cartooning for the CIO News for five years and that the Commies hadn't "discovered" his "anti-Semitism" until after he drew some anti-Commie cartoons.

Both Murray and Carey are well known for the work they have done for such organizations as the Jewish Labor Committee and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Murray is now co-chairman of the labor division of the National Christian Committee of the United Jewish Appeal and is a member of the NAACP board.

DESPITE THE facts cited here and many others of similar nature which are known to the Commies, the CP boys decided to embark on their smear campaign.

The official publication of the Communist Party on March 23 ran a Page 1 article which said:

"The Daily Worker yesterday called on Philip Murray, CIO president, to repudiate 'obviously anti-Semitic cartoons' published in the CIO News and the IUE News."

At least one of the unions expelled by the CIO—the Office & Professional Workers—has issued a pamphlet accusing the CIO of anti-Semitism and Jim Crowism.

By now the pattern should be familiar to everybody who has watched the CIO's campaign to rid itself of Communist influences.

It's a simple pattern. The Commies try one type of smear and if it doesn't stick they try another.

And none of them have been sticking!

Outrageous!

The two houses of our Congress last week took actions which might easily make one wonder whether our lawmakers had lost their sense of direction and their appreciation of public needs.

The Senate passed the Kerr natural gas bill, which prohibits regulation of independent gas producers by the Federal Power Commission.

Unless all of the predictions of the experts are wrong, this action will cost consumers millions of dollars over the years to come.

And don't let anybody sell you the idea that independent gas producers are just like the little independent grocers who are having a hard time because of chain competition. Many of them are really "big boys" whose profits run into huge figures.

The House, in a flippant mood and with only a minority of members present, voted to withold ECA funds from Great Britain until partition of Ireland is ended.

Regardless of the merits of partition of Ireland, the move by the House, acting as a committee of the whole, is a stupid one which can do great harm.

The world has been told time and again that the U. S. would not use ECA economic aid to interfere in the internal affairs of nations given help. House members certainly knew this to be true.

Yet they voted to use ECA as a club by which to attempt to beat Britain into taking action on the Irish problem.

It was generally assumed in Washington as this was written that the House would quickly reverse its position—but reversal could come only after much of the world had started questioning our foreign policy and our moral stability.

Things Ain't Always What They Seem Dept.

IT SOMETIMES makes a lot of difference who tells the story and how it's told.

Here's the way Associated Press did it:

BREWTON, Ala., Mar. 24—A southern textile mill is proving one of its favorite economic theories by employing a force that is nearly 100% Negro.

They work in the Stephens Spinning Mills in this deep south Alabama town, and their standard of work is regarded as the equal of that in any mill.

Stephens Spinners is a branch of the Bonita Ribbon Mills, which also operates plants in Allentown and Stroudsburg, Pa., and New York City. The Negro labor policy is part of the "new South" formula of Bonita's owner, Horace Levy.

"The sooner we find a way to put the Negro to work in our factories, the better off the South will be," says the middle-aged industrialist who came here from Stroudsburg 11 years ago.

"There's a definite place for these people and we've got to help them. Besides they do a whale of a good job.

"They're 50% of our buying power down here. We've got to give them something to buy with."

And here's the story of the plant and its owners as told by the CIO Textile Workers Union.

Back in 1946, TWUA began an organization drive at the company's mill in Brewton. The company raised racial issues during the campaign and fought the union bitterly. The union won an NLRB election but while contract negotiations were going on, the workers were given a 10c an hour raise, plus a 2c shift premium, without consultation with the union. The first contract was finally signed when NLRB charges TWUA had filed were withdrawn. (The mill paid a minimum wage of 40c an hour before the raise.)

Six months later when the first contract expired the company refused to pay the 10% increase the union had won throughout the South. It also refused to grant union security or the checkoff and insisted on a "no strike" clause which would make the union liable for any work stoppage.

TWUA offered to arbitrate the differences but the company refused. A strike vote was taken and the strike itself began April 28, 1947. The company brought in strikebreakers, state and local police, and got an anti-picketing injunction. The walkout ended when all but 40 of the strikers returned to work.

In Nov., 1949, a decertification election was held and the union was voted out.

The Associated Press article gives a Brewton farmer and businessman, E. V. Lovelace, who is also president of the town's Chamber of Commerce, partial credit for development of the "Stephens Negro project."

John Papson, superintendent of the mill, says the production rate is "above average" and that the company plans to move its Pennsylvania plants south.

Asked what kind of workers the Negro women were, Papson is reported to have replied:

"Once they're trained, they're as good as there are anywhere . . . they like the work too, and it's hard to get them to take time off."

"Before the Federal minimum wage went up to 75c an hour," Papson said, "the women averaged 48c an hour—with plenty of overtime. Now they make an average of $28 a week, more than many of them used to make in a month on the farm and as cooks in white people's homes."

What he neglected to say was that the average textile worker in Alabama—union and non-union lumped together—earns an average of $1.13 an hour, or $42.50 for a 40-hour week.

Harold Laski Dies; Labor Party Leader

Harold Laski, one of the principal architects of the British Labor Party's rise to power, is dead at 56.

Laski took top honors at Oxford, taught at McGill Univ., Montreal; Harvard, Amherst and Yale. He returned to England in 1920 and made a reputation as Socialist teacher at London Univ. He became a member of the British Labor Party's executive committee in 1936; served briefly as Clement Attlee's advisor during World War II, and was chairman of the British Labor Party in 1945-46.

The CIO News
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
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It All Happened Because He Got Sick

IT'S OFTEN SAID that "good trade unionists are born—not made," and some people think it may be true.

But occasionally you come across a story which refutes this contention—a story like this one, in which some germs changed a man's life.

The man really didn't know the direction in which he was heading and he was just about as surprised as anybody by where he finally ended up.

THIS MAN, whom we shall call George, joined the union when his local shop was organized, but for a while he was more of a dues-payer than a unionist.

Then gradually, he became interested in union work—but not too interested.

George got sick one day—the day on which his local union met and elected delegates to the annual convention of his international.

George wasn't interested in attending the convention but he wasn't on hand to object when he was nominated and elected an alternate.

He still didn't think much about the convention until a few days before it was scheduled to open. Then the delegate got sick and George attended.

THE CONVENTION was a hectic one and there was much battling over efforts of the Commies to retain their control over the union, which they had dominated almost since its founding.

George went back home convinced that the Commies should be kicked out on their ears and that this couldn't be accomplished without a lot of work.

So George began working. He became a leader of his local union. He was elected a delegate to the next convention.

GEORGE WAS in there pitching for all he was worth during the convention at which the Commies were defeated.

He agreed to run for office and was elected an international executive board member.

He hadn't intended to do any of these things when he joined the CIO, he told himself, but he liked what he had been doing.

He'd do a bit more work for the union, he figured, and then he'd "retire." After all, he had a reasonably good job for which years of experience qualified him.

And, furthermore, he'd made his contribution to the union movement, hadn't he?

Yes, just a bit more union work and he would go back to the old grind.

AT THE TIME George was "arguing with himself" the CIO organizational department was looking for a representative in George's region.

His record was checked and found to be good. He was contacted, told about the job and asked to take it.

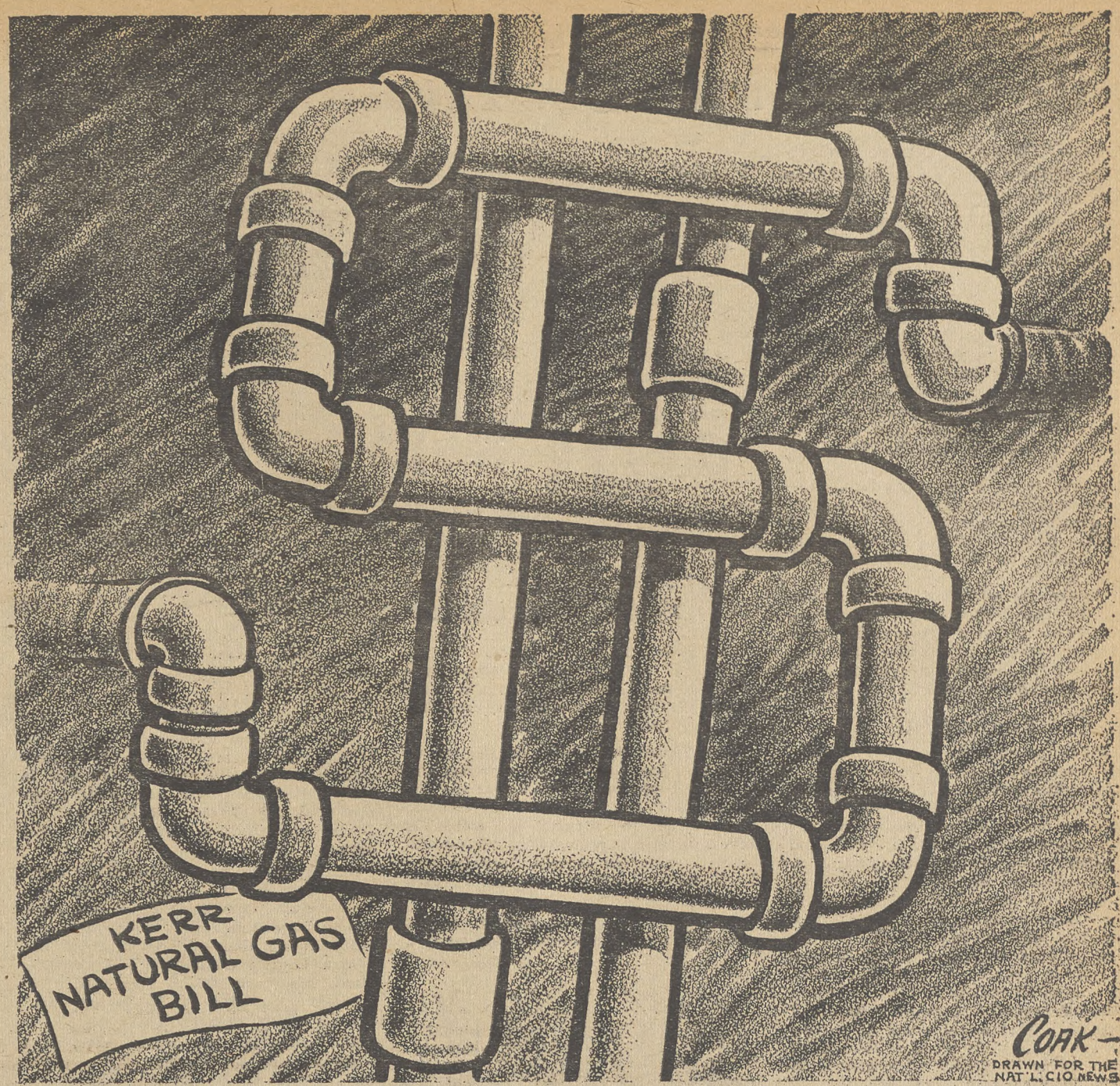
And almost before he realized it he was a CIO sub-regional director.

That happened a number of years ago and George is still on the job. He's found that his earlier training served him well, that the battles against the Commies in his own union taught him many lessons from which he profited later.

But don't tell George that he's a "born" trade unionist.

"Chances are 100 to one I'd still be working at my old job today if I hadn't had the good luck to get sick when I did," he said. "Germs are sometimes pretty potent, you know."

A.L.S.



Ray Becker, Centralia Labor Martyr, Dies in Portland

HE HAD spent more than 18 years of his life behind prison bars, this martyr to the cause of labor now lying in his coffin. Trade unionists, both CIO and AFL, paid him final honor as his body lay in state in a funeral parlor in Portland, Ore. Some placed wreaths on the coffin.

The International Woodworkers of America, CIO, presented red roses. Carl Winn, the union's secretary-treasurer, leaned over and pinned an IWA-CIO button on the coat of the lapel of the still figure in the coffin.

Ray Becker, a leading figure in one of America's most terrible labor cases, died last month. The story of the Armistice Day riot in Centralia, Wash., in 1919 and the ensuing trial that sent Becker and seven others to prison, all under sentences of 25 to 40 years, was front page news in the nation's press some 30 years ago.

To thousands of woodworkers, however, his death brought echoes of one of the most bitter of the battles waged in behalf of loggers and mill workers in the early attempts to organize the workers for better wages, hours and working conditions, reports the CIO Woodworkers weekly paper.

Oldtimers in the IWA recall that Ray Becker, "the Tom Mooney of the Northwest," was one of the eight members of the IWW (Industrial Workers of the World) convicted of murder as a result of the Armistice Day attack on the IWW hall at Centralia during the wave of anti-labor hysteria that followed World War I, states the IWA paper.

"THE IWW, known as the Wobblies, was the only organization actively opposing the old 4L (Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen), a set-up sponsored by the government during the war as a company-union counter to the efforts of the workers to force an improvement in their wages and working conditions," the story continued.

"In Centralia, then a center of logging activity, the IWW hall was attacked and gutted by fire less than two months before that Armistice Day in 1919. Seeking protection of the law, IWW members were told by their attorney that they had a constitutional right to protect their property.

"A new hall was acquired on Tower street and when it was learned that another attack was planned against the IWW hall, preparations were made to defend it.

"According to the oldtimers who were in the city at that time, a group of those participating in the parade sponsored by the American Legion broke ranks and headed for the IWW hall. The riot that ensued resulted in the death of five persons and the lynching of another, an IWW member."

Westley Everest, union logger and former serviceman, was captured by a mob after the raid on the union hall. He was beaten, castrated and hanged from a bridge trestle.

Ralph Chaplin, then a member of the IWW and a reporter at the trial, in his book "Wobbly," says there were 10 defendants at the trial, two of whom were acquitted, an old man named Mike Sheehan and Elmer Smith, IWW attorney. A third, Loren Roberts, was declared insane.

THE others were found guilty of second-degree murder and sentenced to 25 to 40 years each at Walla Walla prison. As the years passed and the bitterness died down, the prisoners were eventually paroled—all except one who died in prison, and Ray Becker, who refused to apply for a parole or accept one when it was offered.

Becker maintained to the bitter end that he had been unjustly convicted and that he would not accept a parole because he was innocent. Finally toward the end of 1939 his sentence was commuted to the time served and he was released.

After lying in state in Portland, Ore., where he had lived and died, Ray Becker's body was sent for burial to Chicago.

H. R.

Survey Confirms The Obvious

Business Week says management "might do some pondering" over the results of a test on supervisory practices conducted by an outfit called the Purdue Research Foundation.

The test, "a carefully devised and scored examination of human relations attitudes," was given to large groups of supervisory personnel, and the results graded according to whether the answers showed understanding of sound psychology.

A while back, a couple of the researchers thought it might be interesting to ask a group of labor leaders the same questions.

They picked 100 union officers at random, and gave them the same set of questions. (Sample questions: Do you think it is right to post the names of the workers with the worst production records each week? Do you think most employes will do better work when constantly watched by their supervisors?)

The results: the union leaders showed greater understanding of the psychologically best supervisory methods.

The scores were "not related to degree of formal education, position in the labor hierarchy, number of people represented in past and present union jobs, or supervisory experience in industry."

Committee Makes Second Report:

Hitler Technique Used On Jews Behind Iron Curtain

THE NATIONAL executive committee of the Jewish Labor Committee heard a grim story about what's going on in Europe at its meeting a couple of week ago.

It struck a reminiscent note for many of the members. And well it might, for they were hearing it for the second time. The first time, a decade or so ago, it was about the unspeakable brutality with which the Nazis were treating the Jews in Germany. This time it was about the unspeakable brutality with which the self-styled friends of the common man, the Communists, are treating the Jews in Russia and the other countries behind the iron curtain.

The report is a moving document—unemotional, matter-of-fact, even dull in the damning simplicity with which it describes how the Hitler techniques are being applied by the Russians and their satellites.

It is the second report that has been made to the Jewish Labor Committee executive board. The first was given a year ago, when "we pointed out that liquidation threatened the Jewish communities in all the countries dominated by Soviet power."

Summation

What happened in the last year? Let the report sum it up:

"Our conclusion is: While for most of the people living under the Soviet regime that reign means impoverishment, slavery and moral degradation, for the Jews and the Jewish groups it spells thorough spiritual annihilation as well. The national liquidation of the Jewish population in Communist-dominated countries is now proceeding with an iron hand."

The national strength of Jewry in Russia now is about two million persons, compared to 5.3 million in 1939 (including the Baltic republics, Eastern Poland and Bessarabia). That means about 3.3 million Jews exterminated by Nazis or Reds, dead in Siberia or liquidated in concentration camps under one flag or another.

The campaign to exterminate Jewish national cultural life was launched in September, 1948, by Ilya Ehrenburg, himself a Jew, in the Moscow newspaper, Pravda.

Since then party apologists have proclaimed that the aims of Jewish nationalism and Zionism are the same as those of "reactionary capitalism and American imperialism."

In November, 1948, Einikeit, the only Yiddish newspaper published in Russia, was liquidated. During 1949 "almost all Yiddish literary figures, even though they were members of the Communist party," vanished.

Inquiries as to their whereabouts at the Soviet embassy in Washington "have met a stone wall of silence," the report says. The Yiddish literary almanac, The Star, was closed because it "cultivated Jewish national consciousness."

The Soviet undertook to end "cosmopolitanism" in Russian life. About two-thirds of its alleged followers who were liquidated were Jews—in every category from scientist to sports writer.

"The Communist line," said the report, "was that Jews are landless, stateless and are not an integral part of Russia and her people, and that they are devoted to abstract Jewish nationalism, which is basically Jewish chauvinism. 'Cosmopolitanism,' which was largely identified with Jewish national culture, was harshly castigated.

"In particular, Jewish literary figures were pictured as lifeless corpses, renegades,

men wearing traitors' masks and were accused of playing up the 'cosmopolitan idea of the existence of a worldwide Jewish literature and of putting Soviet writers on a par with burned-out businessmen of America and Palestine.'"

Jews were deported to Siberia during the year—from the Ukraine, Eastern Galicia, Bukovina, Bessarabia and the Baltic states, 30,000 from Lemburg alone. Their fate? A state secret.

"In Soviet Russia today," the report stated, "there is not a shred of Jewish cultural life remaining.

"All Jewish institutions and organizations, including the Yiddish press and Jewish publishing houses, have been liquidated. The Russification of the Jewish population has been carried out with an iron hand. All contact between Soviet Jews and Jews in the Western world was destroyed.

"In Russia today, Israel is considered an American-British colony and sympathy for its constructive efforts is ruthlessly suppressed.

"Very few Jews remain in government employ. Needless to say, emigration of Jews from Russia is strictly forbidden and correspondence with relatives abroad is most dangerous. The two million Jews in present day Russia are on the precipice of spiritual annihilation."

The same sickening story is told of other countries behind the iron curtain.

Poland

"Their national cultural life has in 1949 been subjected to a savage liquidation similar in intensity and form to that in Soviet Russia. . . . We are rapidly approaching the complete liquidation of the Jewish community in Poland," the report shows.

All Jewish economic institutions were taken over by the government in 1949. The Central Committee of Polish Jews, which included all Jewish groups, was converted into a Communist institution. The Jewish Central Committee, still formally alive, has been taken over and "has become a caricature of its former self." District committes were dissolved.

All Jewish political organizations were liquidated and their members forced into the Jewish section of the Communist Party. Foreign relief efforts were declared illegal.

Yiddish schools were declared illegal and were taken over by the government. A few Jewish papers are still allowed to print, and the remaining libraries, cultural clubs and orchestras expect to be destroyed at any time.

Emigration to Israel is officially permitted, but those who would leave are so intimidated that only a handful have been able to go.

"Insecurity, loneliness, homelessness and forced assimilation are the lot of the Jews who are compelled to remain under Soviet Communist domination in Poland today," this section of the report concluded.

Roumania

"Jewish communal life in Roumania is on the brink of physical and material extinction," the report said.

Roumania has more Jews—350,000—than any European country except Russia. Barred from employment unless they are party members, "80% of them are not self-sustaining."

Non-Communist Jewish communal leaders have been virtually wiped out in the last year. The American Joint Distribution Committee and other relief organizations have been forced to cease operations and their property has been turned over to the Communist-controlled and misnamed Federation of Religious Communities.

In April, 1949, 256 charitable institutions, including orphanages and hospitals, were liquidated. At the beginning of the year 3000 Jews were in jail in Bukovina province. By the end of the year the figure had risen to 11,000. Between June, 1948, and August, 1949, the Jews' 69 elementary schools and 23 high schools were taken over by the government. Opposition to liquidation of the Jewish language in the schools was penalized as "an act of sabotage against the state," the report said.

Jewish Communists overnight were installed as religious leaders and promptly launched anti-religious campaigns. Immigration is prohibited.

"Today . . . we witness the complete national cultural destruction as well as the physical impoverishment of Hungarian Jewry," the executive committee was told.

The wealth of Hungarian Jews amounted to about $1.5 billion before the war. Now it is all gone—confiscated by the Communists. Jews have been fired from government jobs and ousted from positions in the Communist Party.

The "gold train," a load of loot taken from the country by the Horthy government during the last days of the war and seized by U. S. authorities in Germany, was discovered to be mostly stolen from Hungarian Jews—but the Communist government claimed and got it.

As in Russia, Roumania and Poland, Jewish schools were nationalized in 1949 and the teaching of Hebrew was outlawed. Jewish pupils are forced to go to school on Saturday, and the government ordered all Jewish business establishments to remain open on that day, the traditional day of worship. Political spies and informers attend all Jewish religious and other ceremonies.

The Zionist organization was officially disbanded at the beginning of 1949, and the 60,000 Jews who had registered for emigration to Israel were barred from leaving.

"The Jewish population in Czechoslovakia is in agony, as their hopes for survival in their country of origin have been shattered. They are rapidly dying behind the bars of the Iron Curtain," the report said.

Czechoslovakia had 360,000 Jews before the war. Only 55,000 remained after VE-Day. Last September their number had been cut down to between 18,000 and 20,000.

"All hopes for restoration of their former possessions have been dissolved," according to the report. "Nationalization deprived the Jews of their former means of livelihood. Anti-Semitic excesses are not a rarity."

Zionist groups have been liquidated in the last year, their leaders jailed. The government backed out of an agreement to permit 20,000 Jews to emigrate to Israel, and only a handful succeeded in leaving the country. The government also has ceased the practice of issuing transit visas for Jewish refugees from Roumania.

28 Are Arrested At Jewish Wedding

Jewish religious life has been virtually driven underground in Roumania, according to the report on conditions behind the iron curtain made to the Jewish Labor Committee executive committee.

"In order to abolish Jewish religious life," the report said, "these institutions (Yiddish and Hebrew language schools) were turned over to Jewish Communists who overnight became religious leaders.

"The conduct of religious rituals was punished severely and Communist dogma took their place. In one instance, 28 Jews were arrested at a Jewish wedding because they sang Hatikvah, the Jewish national anthem.

"Under the leadership of a Communist, Marcelle Fisher, a Jewish organization to fight religious customs and ritual was organized. Young Jewish Communists were given instructions to invade synagogues and force the people to join them in singing the Roumanian national anthem."

Cost of Peace Low Compared to War

War is more costly than peace, CIO Legislative Dir. Nathan Cowan reminded Congress last week.

Cowan was hitting GOP isolationist plans to cut spnding for the Point Four Program to aid backward areas of the world.

Total cost of World War II, he noted, has been estimated at $1,300,000,000,000—one-and-a-third trillion bucks. That's $41 million an hour.

Cost of Point Four for next year would be equal of cost of war for about an hour and 10 minutes. Cowan thought peaceful economic programs deserve that much, at least.

CIO Seeks End Of Segregation In Oklahoma Univ.

THE CIO last week hopped into the middle of a major legal fight against state-enforced segregation of Negoes.

In the U. S. Supreme Court the CIO filed a "friend of the court" brief backing up G. W. McLaurin in his fight to put an end to segregation practices at the Univ. of Oklahoma Law School.

The university, having lost a fight to bar Negroes from the school, instituted a strict segregation set-up. McLaurin was forced to sit in a special section of the classroom, eat in a corner of the cafeteria, use a special desk at the law school library.

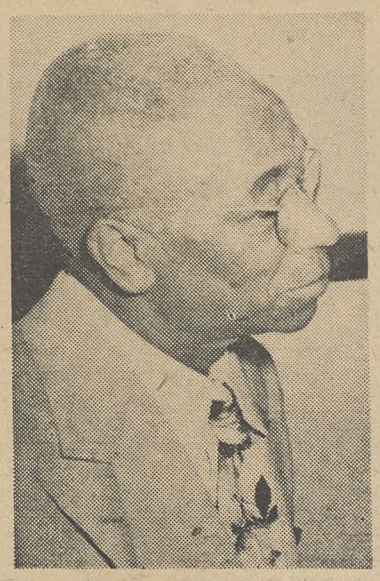
McLaurin protested in the courts that this scheme was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The CIO brief was filed in support of his case, which comes up before the nation's highest court this week.

Two other important discrimination cases are due to come up at the same time. One of the cases is Henderson vs. U. S., which challenges the right of Southern railroads to set up segregated dining car services for Negroes.

The Interstate Commerce Commission had approved the railroads' policy, but U. S. Solicitor General Philip Perlman—who represents Uncle Sam in arguments before the Supreme Court—has agreed with Henderson and opposed the ICC position.

THE OTHER case is Sweatt vs. Painter which involves the refusal of the Univ. of Texas Law School to admit a qualified Negro as a student. The CIO was barred from filing a friend-of-the-court brief in that state by the objections of the Texas attorney general.

The CIO brief in the McLaurin case was filed by General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.



G. W. McLAURIN

. . . The CIO goes to his aid

"The question is only whether a state may require segregation for the sake of segregation, nothing more," Goldberg said in his McLaurin argument.

The Oklahoma Univ. rule, he charged, "is not to permit them (the students) to practice segregation but to require them to do so."

OBJECTIVE of this type of regulation, the CIO added, is not to preserve public order—since there had been no evidence of disturbances or threats.

"The purpose and intent . . . whatever may be the justification offered, is to stamp the Negro as inferior and to require, in the field of higher education, the preservation and maintenance of the policy of 'white supremacy'.

"The issue which the Court must decide is whether such regulations meet the requirements of the Fourteenth Amendment that no state shall deny to its citizens 'the equal protection of the laws.' Once the issue is clearly seen, we submit that only a negative answer is possible."

The issue in the case, Goldberg's statement added, can be confused only by use of the "false assumption" of Negro inferiority and of the belief that no white persons ever want to associate with Negroes.

"The assumption is false," the CIO brief said. "The CIO is living proof that it is false. And, apart from matters of proof, certainly such an assumption . . . has no place in our constitutional doctrine.

"The Court should hold that such compulsory segregation is, per se, unconstitutional because it deprives both whites and Negroes of freedom of choice because of color, and nothing else."

Integration Of Negroes in AF Goes Well

THE first survey conducted by Pres. Truman's Committee on Equality and Opportunity in the Armed Forces indicates that integration of Negroes and whites is "working well and without friction" in the Air Force.

The Air Force last May established a new racial policy which called for the breaking up of most segregated units and complete equality of assignment and training on an integrated basis.

E. W. Kenworthy, executive secretary of the President's committee, recently reported after a tour of major Air Force bases that 71% of the Negroes in the Air Force are "now living and working in integrated conditions."

"Almost without exception," his report states, "commanding officers stated frankly that, although they had recognized the merits of the new racial policy when it was announced, they had been apprehensive.

"Without any exception, they added that their fears had been completely groundless and that they were amazed at the ease with which the new policy had been effected and the absence of trouble."

Kenworthy said he views this "quiet social revolution" inside the armed forces as influencing racial relations throughout the Nation.

Fields inspected were: Bolling Air Force Base, Va.; Maxwell Base, Biloxi, Miss.; Lackland Base, San Antonio, Tex.; Davis-Monthan Base, Tucson, Ariz., and Williams Base, St. Louis, Mo.

Only at Maxwell was there still a segregated squadron.

N. Y. City, CIO, AFL and U.S. Move Against Puerto Rican Exploitation

THE BRAVE new world that teeming Puerto Rican thousands sought to find in New York City is in sight at last.

Maybe not the same bright one these job-hungry American citizens had in mind when they left their overcrowded island home, but certainly a better one than they have found so far, with its grinding poverty, its squalor and its exploitation by employers and politicians.

The joint committee established recently by the New York City CIO Council and the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council suggested about 10 days ago to Mayor William O'Dwyer that something be done to integrate these Spanish-speaking Americans into mainland social and economic life, to give them some sort of a future to look forward to and to halt the increasing exploitation that was beginning to look like a threat to the established standards of the recognized unions in a dozen or more fields.

O'Dwyer summoned the 12 committee members to City Hall. He got in representatives of the Puerto Rico government in New York and the whole matter was thrashed out. The mayor told them to go to it—with his blessing. He added that the protection of existing labor standards demanded unionization of the Puerto Ricans.

THE FIRST "working" meeting of the committee will be held this week. CIO members are Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Council and co-chairman of the committee with James C. Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the AFL central body; Val Fernandez, of the National Maritime Union; Dr. Ernst Schwarz, executive secretary of the National CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee; Martin Kyne, executive vice president of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes and also a member of the CIO Latin American group; Alex Bail, secretary-treasurer of the Playthings, Toy and Novelty Workers, and Ellis Van Riper, secretary-treasurer of Local 100, Transport Workers Union.

THE ENTIRE CIO committee of which Schwarz and Kyne are members strongly supports the move to aid the Puerto Ricans.

Some of the things the committee talked about at the meeting in City Hall included assignment of Spanish-speaking organizers to work among Puerto Ricans; classes in English, Spanish and labor problems; the spotting of wage-hour law violations; aid in obtaining housing—one of the most pressing problems—and a problem referral service.

Puerto Ricans have been more cruelly exploited by violators of the wage-hour law than any other group in New York, committee members said. They have been intimidated until they were afraid to complain, they don't speak English, they are reluctant to talk when approached by wage-hour inspectors and often deliberately avoid giving their proper addresses so they can be interviewed after working hours.

Arthur J. White, Wage-Hour Division regional director, said the evdence turned up so far indicates that violations among employer hiring Puerto Ricans may be widespread. Large numbers of the islanders are employed in the apparel trades, the maritime industry, steelworking, in hotels and restaurants, service trades, metal polishing, etc. An investigation of every shop employing them is under way.

White has arranged for 5000 wage-hour posters in Spanish—which the language newspaper La Prensa has translated as a public service and is printing—which will be placed in shops employing Puerto Ricans. He and Manuel Cabranes, New York director of the Puerto Rican employment and immigration service, arranged for short spot broadcasts in Spanish describing the law and telling where complaints may be filed, on five radio stations having large Puerto Rican audiences. Since they started, said White, the wage-hour office has been deluged with complaints.

THE DIVISION also is preparing a Spanish translation of the act itself and a digest, primarily for distribution in Puerto Rico. Thousands of them will be distributed in the New York City area also.

"What we're going to try to do," said Iushewitz, "is just part of the growing realization by labor that we can't live by and for ourselves alone, that when a group like this is affected it affects us all.

"We aim to make these people conscious of the fact that the United States is their country, too, and that the country and the labor movement want to help them."

Injunction Asked Against BowlingGroup

NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN, New York State attorney general, has applied to the State Supreme Court, for a temporary injunction against the American Bowling Congress pending trial of a suit to determine whether ABC should be barred permanently from sponsoring tournaments in the state.

The Supreme Court is a lower court in New York state. This motion for an immediate restraining order will be argued Apr. 6.

In his original suit filed in January, the prosecutor pointed out that ABC limited its membership to "white males." He said this restriction was contrary to the public policy of the state.

Shortly after the state's action was started, ABC made a motion in State Supreme Court that the attorney general amend his complaint so that each cause of action would be listed separately. On March 13, the request was denied by Justice Samuel H. Hofstadter. Goldstein said, however, he had been notified that the court's decision would be taken to the Appelate Division.

In Illinois, the CIO has instituted proceedings to revoke the state ABC charter for its discriminatory and monopolistic practices. At the CIO convention last year a resolution was passed urging all CIO Councils and international unions to discourage participation of their members in ABC leagues and tournaments.

Other liberal organizations which have condemned ABC include Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Anti-Defamation League, American Veterans Committee and the Natl. Committee for Fair Play in Bowling.

Auto Workers, Budd Reach Pension Pact

Agreement between the CIO Auto Workers and the Edward G. Budd Co.'s Hunting Park plant in Philadelphia on a company-financed pension plan which follows the pattern set in other companies was announced March 23.

The pension plan, plus an insurance program agreed upon last December, will cost the company 10 cents per hour. Covered are about 7000 employes. The agreement provides pensions of $68 for employes 65 years old with 25 years of service, guaranteeing at least $100 per month with social security benefits.

CP Tries Reviving Moribund CTAL

The moribund Latin-American Labor Confederation (CTAL) was undergoing resurrection last week in Montevideo, Uruguay, with the Communists trying to nurse it back to the health it once enjoyed.

It held a "Southern Labor Conference," with Communists pulling the strings, at just the right time to sound off against ratification of a proposed U. S.-Uruguay trade agreement and to edge into a Uruguayan wool strike.

Delegates were present from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Paraguay as well as Uruguay, most of them from dissident minority factions of the labor movements of their respective countries. Pres. Vicente Lombardo Toledano of Mexico, who was elected the last time the confederation was heard from in 1944, presided. He did not identify himself openly with the Communists, but was welcomed by Uruguayan Communists—and apparently no one else.

Detroit Housing Foes Won't Admit Racial Bias

DETROIT'S newly elected Republican mayor, Albert J. Cobo, on March 28 personally denied permission to the $450 million Schoolcraft Gardens cooperative to proceed with its plans for building a multiple-dwelling housing project for 450 families.

Cobo vetoed a Detroit Common Council motion approving the Schoolcraft building plans, and thus effectively denied it a building permit. The council, meeting that same night, upheld the veto 5 to 3.

The co-op plans to fight back by erecting single-family dwellings instead of the community it had planned, figuring that by this maneuver it will avoid another defeat at the hands of the city government. Permits for single-family dwellings are issued as a "routine matter," according to a Schoolcraft spokesman.

The project is supported by all of organized labor in Detroit, and the CIO Auto Workers have been particularly active in it. Some 54 members have made down payments totaling $40,000. The project in its original form was called "ideal" by the City Planning Commission. It has been financed by local banks, with a mortgage guarantee by the Federal government.

BACK OF Cobo's veto lies an ugly fight with clear racial overtones. The fight is not over yet. Three factors were involved.

- Schoolcraft, a co-op formed over three years ago, states in its by-laws that nobody will be refused membership because of race, creed, or color.
- The building site is in Detroit's northwest section, which teems with race prejuidce.
- The real estate interests in Detroit were well aware that if the non-profit Schoolcraft project were completed, tenants throughout the city would clearly see that high-caliber housing was a possibility at lower prices.

These were the three factors everyone admitted were in the picture, though only the hardiest would venture openly to make a direct connection between them.

Nobody flatly accused the real estate interests of stirring up racial prejudice against the co-op, nor did anyone admit that racial prejudice was the real reason for a series of attempts to get the Common Council to kill the project on other grounds.

THE AREA until 1948 was zoned for single-family dwellings. In 1948, the Common Council, on the motion of a Schoolcraft supporter, re-zoned the area to allow multiple dwellings. This was the first necessary step toward securing adequate financial backing for the project, which in turn was necessary before a building permit could be issued.

For two full years, the Schoolcraft co-operators wrangled with banks and government agencies, finally securing a commitment from the Federal Housing Administration that it would guarantee repayment of whatever loans Schoolcraft could secure from the banks. The loans then went through. Came time for the building permit to be secured.

At this point a property owners' association, the Tel-Craft Civic Association, suddenly petitioned the Common Council to have the area re-zoned back to single-family dwellings. At an open hearing March 10, Tel-Craft spokesmen made all sorts of allegations; they claimed that the co-op would devalue their own single dwellings, that the schools would be overcrowded, and that the Council had not given them enough notice when it issued the 1948 rezoning order.

Hundreds of civic leaders jammed the hearing, including spokesmen for the City Planning Commission, which had unanimously approved the co-op plans. Every argument was met. The Council records showed that it had complied with every legal requirement before it zoned the area for multiple dwellings. The motion to re-zone was lost, by an extremely small margin.

THE SCHOOLCRAFT co-operators then, by another close vote, secured Council approval of the building plans. The property owners' group thereupon asked Cobo to veto the Council motion. He complied, on the grounds that building permits should not be granted over the objections of the majority of the residents in the area.

This was a clear break in precedent. In similar instances, none of them involving a non-segregated building plan, the guiding principle had been that, while the wishes of the residents in the area should be taken into account, they should not be the determining factor.

Cobo's low-cost housing plan, which involves the rejection of all federal aid in favor of turning over city funds to private builders for slum clearance purposes, has involved just this principle. The plan, violently opposed by CIO Auto Workers and other Detroit unions, leaves no place for the slum dwellers to go, and has been undertaken over their objections.

Tel-Craft, while all this was going on, secured a temporary court order enjoining the co-op from doing any building whatsoever, on the grounds that to do so would violate the zoning ordinance. The court hearing has not yet been held. By the time it is, Schoolcraft expects to be ready with its new plans, which sponsors say cannot conceivably violate any zoning ordinance.

THIS is the factual, recorded background of the Schoolcraft fight. But behind the scenes is mounting racial tension.

A member of the city Building Commission was fired for openly accusing the city of following a clear pattern of racial discrimination; a local "hate sheet," published by Floyd McGriff, has been smearing Schoolcraft for its biracial policies; a Detroit Communist paper suddenly blared that four Negro families would move into the first completed Schoolcraft project.

The Tel-Craft spokesmen denied that race had any thing to do with the question but were forced to admit that they had no objection to the project until its biracial policy was played up in the press.

Victor Reuther, UAW educational director, a Schoolcraft member, was one of the men who brought the race issue onto the Common Council record, when he stated at the March 10 hearing that the re-zoning fight was not the real question, but was a "subterfuge" covering racial discrimination.

Co-op members interviewing area residents in their homes heard off-the-record criticism of the non-segregation policy, and a local clergyman, the Rev. Paul Musselman, director of Christian and social relations for the Episcopal Diocese, told the Council that his parishioners had reported the spreading of rumors that Schoolcraft was an all-Negro project, that it was "slum housing," that it was a Communist project, and that it was tax-free.

WASHINGTON Flash

INITIAL HERE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS OF THE UNITED STATES

From 1028 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Suite 1116, Washington 6, D.C. -- Headquarters --

Important!

WELL DONE! — COOPERATIVE HOUSING HAS BEEN DEFEATED IN THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS, THANKS TO THE FINE WORK YOU HAVE DONE IN THE FIELD. The next important phase of the job must be done within 48 hours after you receive this. Joint Conference Committee may start meeting Tuesday or Wednesday to resolve differences between House and Senate versions of the bill. The private enterprise provisions of the bill will be made workable or unworkable — according to decisions of this 12 man committee (names attached).

IMPORTANT YOU AND YOUR MEN WIRE, or better still, TELEPHONE MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE, urging them to accept the provisions of the House bill — (in accordance with official NAHB policy). Also talk to your own Representative and ask him to contact Conferees. See outline attached for details.

Bill Atkinson

W. P. "Bill" Atkinson
Chairman
NAHB Legislative Committee

INSTRUCTIONS to the Congress they control. Here is a copy of the message sent by one segment of the real estate lobby to its field workers, telling them to make sure the House-Senate conferees on the housing bill don't accidentally give the public a break. Attached was a list of specific points on which the lobbyists were to tell the conferees to insist. House and Senate versions of the bill differ slightly. (See story at bottom left of this page.)

Realty Lobby Tries Hurting Housing Measure Further

HOUSE-Senate conferences will try this week to reconcile the conflicting versions of the "middle-income" housing bill passed by the House and Senate, under heavy pressure from the never-satisfied real estate lobby to grab off a little more.

The conferees will not have before them the only Fair Deal section of the bill as originally presented to Congress, since the two Houses knocked out the proposal which would have made it possible for the government to put debentures on the market and, with the proceeds, make long-term, low-interest loans to co-ops.

The co-op section was knocked out as "inflationary and socialistic"; Congress then, in differing forms, passed a bill giving direct hand-outs to the real estate speculators and mortgage bankers.

A few of the items at stake in the conference are:

1 A House proposal, not in the Senate bill, to add $750,000,000 to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's mortgage - buying powers. RFC has already bought billions of dollars worth of first mortgages under this plan, which is a direct encouragement to the construction of low-quality, high-priced housing with the government taking all the risk.

2 A House proposal which would, in effect, increase the price of "low-cost" government-insured houses by $1000 without requiring any improvement in quality. This is not in the Senate bill.

3 A House proposal to let builders of rental apartments have another month in which to get Federal mortgage insurance for "emergency" type, minimum-standard construction. Both Houses would kill this off, but the Senate would make the action effective a month earlier than the House.

4 A House proposal to let real estate speculators have six months in which to buy up "war housing" before turning it over to public housing authorities as provided in the Senate bill.

5 A Senate proposal which would make it somewhat easier for co-ops to secure Federal mortgage insurance.

Quebec Catholics Told To Join Unions

Catholics in the Province of Quebec, Can., have been urged to join labor unions by the provincial hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church. The province is predominantly Catholic.

In pastoral letter calling labor unions "indispensable," 25 bishops and archbishops also advocated welfare legislation as a means of halting communism.

The letter said that workers with full stomachs are not likely to turn to leftist ideologies for salvation. The workers must also unite their efforts and their resources in cooperative organizations for their economic prosperity and their social advancement.

Registration Closed For Ohio Primaries

The Cio News in its March 27 issue inadvertently gave Ohio voters 12 extra days in which to register for the May 2 primaries.

Registration closed on March 22, not on April 3 as reported. The booths re-open again on May 12, for the general elections.

New York State To Take Over Rent Control May 1

NEW YORK state takes over rent controls from the federal government on May 1 for one year, under a law sponsored by the state Republicans and signed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey March 29.

The hotly contested statute, which passed the state Senate with a one-vote margin, applies to all structures now under federal rent control. It would freeze rents at the level being paid March 1 and throw out of court all landlords' suits growing out of confusion between the federal statute and a New York City ordinance.

Rent increases may be granted after Dec. 1, 1950 by a newly established Rent Commission, but only in instances where landlords can prove actual loss or severe hardship. Any area within the state may be decontrolled or recontrolled by the commission. Evictions, with one important exception, are controlled by the commission.

TWO points in the law severely criticized by the state Democrats and by labor are (1) its failure to control any units built since Feb. 1, 1947, and (2) its "loophole" provision that landlords may get evictions directly from the courts in instances where the eviction is sought for a series of reasons not connected with the housing shortage.

Adoption of the N. Y. law eases the pressure on the federal rent control office, which suffered a severe budget cut recently. The federal law expires June 30.

CIO Testifies Against NLRB Counsel Post

THE CIO was on record before a Congressional committee last week in support of Pres. Truman's plan to eliminate the post of independent general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board and to concentrate the authority of the office in the board itself.

Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, told the House Committee on Expenditures that supporters of the Taft-Hartley Act were using a commonplace trick when they framed the powers of the NLRB general counsel. The enemies of social legislation, he reminded the committee, always attack laws like the original Wagner act by trying to weaken their administration.

"Whether the field be rent control, housing, communications, power or farm benefits," he said, "we find that the attack upon the administrative process is the handmaiden of the attack upon the substantive features of the particular legislation involved."

Truman's proposal was made in accordance with a recommendation by the Hoover Commission on Reorganization. It becomes law 60 days after Mar. 13, when it was sent to Congress, unless a majority of the full membership of either House or Senate rejects it.

Goldberg emphasized that CIO support of this phase of the reorganization plan "is grounded on sound principles of government administration and not on its estimate of the personage chosen to fill" the office. The incumbent is Robert N. Denham, whose removal the CIO has asked.

Goldberg cited the dual administrative system set up by T-H, with responsibility divided between the board and the general counsel, as productive of conflict and confusion and said it makes the act "more oppressive than its literal provisions."

KMPC 'Slant' On News Told

NEWS ABOUT the CIO was purposely slanted to give a bad impression to listeners of Station KMPC, Los Angeles, a federal hearing was told last week.

The Federal Communications Commission is taking testimony on demands that the 50,000-watt station be denied a renewal of its U. S. broadcasting license because of repeated violations of the Communications Act.

Robert L. Horn, a former news department employe of KMPC, gave the story at the hearings in Los Angeles. Horn said that when he went to work at KMPC in April, 1946, he was told never to give favorable mention to the CIO, Negroes, Jews, the Roosevelt family or the New Deal.

The instructions came from G. A. Richards, owner of the station and of other powerful transmitters in Detroit and Cleveland, he said.

Horn said he often read news items from the press association services to Richards. He added:

"If Mr. Richards found fault with any paragraph he would ask me to delete it to show only one side of the news. I would read the edited version on the air."

Similar complaints of slanting of news dispatches have been told to the FCC by Clete Roberts and William Kenneally, also former KMPC newsmen.

WINNER of the YMCA Southwest Region 3 Tournament at Corpus Christi, Tex., is the basketball team of Port Arthur, Tex., Local 23 of the CIO Oil Workers. Earlier the OWIU team won the Port Arthur "Y" League Championship for 1949-50. Should the Local 23 players win the Southwest area tourney at Bryant, Tex., they'll go to the "Y" national championship meet scheduled for San Pedro, Cal. The players are, left to right, front row, Carlos Rojo, Hank Anawaty, Jr., George Sladczyk, Jr., M. T. Knight, Ivan Schwing, Jr., Kyle Elam, Jr.; back row, Lemos L. Allmand, manager; R. D. Golt, Don Tucker, Walter Powell, Wilson W. White, player-coach; Leroy Sonnier, Ovey Babin, assistant coach.

Sniping Stalls Final ECA Vote

THE Marshall Plan program for next year took a pummeling last week in the House—but there's still time to undo the damage.

The House has been considering HR 7378, to authorize expenditures for the Economic Cooperation Administration during the year starting July 1. After the top-limit authorization has been set, Congress then votes the actual funds to keep ECA going.

The bill brought out by the House Foreign Affairs Committee called for approval of nearly $3 billion for the next year of the European Recovery Program.

But the House, by a 165-163 vote (without a rollcall), slashed $250 million from the Administration's request for ECA funds.

Before approving the quarter-billion cut, the House had turned down a proposal by Rep. Smith (R. Wis.) to knock out half a billion from the bill. That "economy" move was licked 152-137.

Administration forces came out a little better, though, when they defeated a GOP farm bloc proposal that one-third of the total ECA expenditures take the form of shipments of government-owned surplus foods. Similar suggestions in past years have been criticized as hobbling ECA with restrictions which cannot help European recovery.

Supporters of the Irish Republic also had their day during the ECA debate, when — with two-thirds of the House absent—they voted 99-66 to deny aid to Britain until the six British-controlled counties of Northern Ireland are turned over to Eire.

The move to end partition of Ireland has wide support (CIO last year passed a convention resolution in its favor), but after the House vote a number of Congressmen pointed out that this form of pressure—in connection with ECA—would not easily help the western European democracies.

It was generally expected that having shown its sympathy for the Irish state, the House would reconsider its decision about ECA funds.

STILL TO be considered are other phases of foreign aid, to Korea and other Far Eastern nations; and authorization for further funds to finance the President's Point Four program for economic and technical aid to backward and under-developed areas.

The Administration has asked a $45 million authorization for Point Four, but some isolationists have said they will seek to trim it down to $15 million.

That announcement — and the $250 million cut in ECA funds—brought an angry blast from Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director.

Cowan called on the House to reconsider the quarter-billion funds slash, and he described the effort to trim Point Four funds as a "cynical move."

Earlier CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in letters to four House leaders, had urged full support to ECA, which "in two years has held at bay and turned back totalitarian aggression, by helping free people to change their economic and political climate from chaos and desperation to reconstruction and hope."

Talking of the fight against dictatorships, Murray pointed out that "the cost of winning this struggle for human and economic freedom throughout the world may seem large in dollars—but it is small compared to the cost of losing it."

He urged that the ECA debate be removed from the arena of "partisan political" discussion and that ECA funds be considered in the light of American and world needs for stronger democratic governments.

House Unit Hears Lobby Book Author

HEARINGS BY the House Lobby Investigating Committee got off to a flying start last week when the first witness called for a congressional investigation of National Association of Manufacturers' propaganda.

The witness, Stephen Kemp Bailey, a professor at Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn., also proposed legislation requiring members of Congress to disclose their outside incomes.

Bailey outlined for the committee, of which Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.) is chairman, a book he wrote on lobbying for and against the Full Employment act of 1946. A lot of the lobbying was directed from inside Congress, he said, but the outside lobby was conducted by such organizations as the Natl. Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Frank Gannett's Committee for Constitutional Government and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"Opinion leaders" in big business and big farming work hand-in-hand, he said, pointing out that the NAM supplies "canned editorials" to 7500 rural weekly newspapers.

Identical editorials against the Full Employment Act appeared in small town dailies and weeklies whose printing "of handouts from the national opinion machines of big business has considerable influence," he said. The source of the editorials was not identified, he added, and in answer to a question from Rep. Brown (R., O.) Bailey said he had found no instances of papers printing identical editorials favoring the measure.

George B. Galloway, of the Legislative Reference Service, testified that the present lobby law is vague and ambiguous, and is without enforcement and administration machinery.

Roger W. Jones, assistant director of the Budget Bureau, maintained that officials in the executive branch of the government have a right to lobby for the legislative program advocated by the President.

Frank H. Weitzel, assistant to the Comptroller General, testified that it "is obviously hard, if not impossible, to recognize unlawful use of federal funds for lobbying."

Celler Group Obtains Funds

The House has voted a new appropriation of $30,000 to continue its investigation of monopolies by the committee headed by Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.).

It was a strange contrast with the $150,000 voted for the un-American Activities committee, which has had many juicy appropriations in the past, but it is enough to permit the Celler committee to get going again. With a new counsel, Edward H. Levi, the committee is now preparing for hearings on the steel industry scheduled for April 17.

The full Judiciary Committee has now approved the first legislation recommended by the Monopoly Committee, a bill to increase the penalties for anti-trust violations from $5000 to $50,000. Meanwhile, however, legislation jumping the anti-trust fines for violation of Federal Trade Commission laws to $5000 for each day has been approved by Congress as part of the oleomargarine bill.

Unions' Right To Bosses' Pay Data Upheld

AN EMPLOYER who hands out merit increases unilaterally under a union contract must give the union full information about them, the Natl. Labor Relations Board ruled last week.

The case reached the board on appeal from a trial examiner's ruling in a case brought by the unaffiliated Intl. Assn. of Machinists against the General Controls Co., of Glendale, Calif.

The board ordered the firm:

"Upon request, (to) furnish to the union the name, classification, rate of pay and merit rating score of each employe . . . and full information with respect to individual periodic merit wage increases or decreases, including the names of such employes who received such increases or decreases, and the dates on which such increases or decreases were put into effect."

The union had asked for the information in advance of negotiations for a new contract and again during the negotiations themselves. The company refused and the local filed charges of unfair labor practices.

"All the information requested by the union," said the board opinion, "was necessary in order for the union effectively to police the existing contract, and in order for it intelligently to bargain with respect to future contracts. Without such information, the union would be seriously hampered.

"Under these circumstances, we have consistently held that withholding this type of information, when requested, constitutes a violation of the Act. The courts have approved this doctrine. And the result has been the same whether the demand and refusal occurred at the time of contract negotiations, or in the middle of the term."

The board pointed out that an employer is required to bargain on merit increases with a union representing its employes, but that the Machinists' local in this case had specifically waived that right in the contract.

The majority opinion was signed by Chairman Paul M. Herzog and Members John M. Houston and Abe Murdock. Member James J. Reynolds, Jr., dissenting without an opinion, said he would have dismissed the entire case. Member Paul L. Styles, recently added to the board, did not participate.

Auto Workers Begin Negotiations with GM

WEARY of watching the "fancy footwork" of Chrysler Corp. negotiators in endless so-called bargaining sessions, the CIO Auto Workers last week began contract talks with the world's biggest corporation, General Motors.

T. A. Johnstone, director of the union's General Motors Dept., and Louis G. Seaton, GM labor relations director, head the negotiating committees which will consider UAW proposals for a wage package of 31c an hour, including $125-a-month pensions for workers 65 years of age with 25 years' service.

The current two-year contract will expire May 29. It was geared to the cost of living with wages being adjusted each quarter in line with the BLS Index of Consumer Prices. UAW Pres. Walter Reuther has indicated, however, that the union is no longer interested in a market basket contract and will press for a straight pay raise of 9c an hour and a union shop in addition to the pension proposal.

A joint UAW-GM committee has been studying the pension question for three months and the union-proposed figure of $125 a month came out of these meetings.

GM operates 105 plants in 14 states, employing a total of 400,000 persons. The company has 35 manufacturing divisions.

Meanwhile at Chrysler, UAW's 89,000 members, entering the 10th week of their walkout, were told by UAW officers to dig in for a long siege. At the same time the full financial resources of the union were placed at the disposal of the strikers.

REUTHER charged that the corporation had hedged on its earlier offer to set up a $30 million pension fund and to give the union a voice in its administration. He called the offer "fancy bookkeeping." He said the pension figure was over $16 million short of the union's requirements.

After formally rejecting the pension proposal, Reuther countered by presenting the union's settlement terms. Apart from the pension proposals, they specified that Chrysler pay the cost of the following hospital, medical and insurance benefits:

- Full company-paid hospitalization protection for all employes.
- Medical and surgical benefits equivalent to, but not necessarily through, those offered by the Michigan Blue Shield.
- Temporary disability payments of $32.50 a week for 26 weeks beginning on the eighth day in case of sickness.
- Group life insurance providing $3600 coverage for each employe, with no more than a $1.35 monthly contribution.

In addition the union wants improved seniority provisions to provide greater job protection, a strengthened procedure for handling grievances, and the union shop.

ACCIDENT VICTIM

Mrs. Virginia Wigglesworth (above), president of New Jersey Traffic Div. 55, Telephone Workers, was killed Mar. 28 when her auto overturned near Atlantic City, N. J. The leader of 13,000 operators, she was returning to her home there after attending an arbitration hearing in Newark.

High Court Reaffirms Ban On Hiring Hall

THE U.S. Supreme Court refused on Mar. 27 the plea of the CIO National Maritime Union that it reconsider its ruling which in effect outlawed union hiring halls in the maritime industry.

The union had asked for review of the court's action of Feb. 13 in throwing out its appeal from a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals at New York that the hiring hall, as now operated, is a violation of the Taft-Hartley act. The case specifically concerned hiring on the Great Lakes, but the same principle is involved on other coasts. The complaint was that the hiring halls operate on a preferential shop basis and that thus discriminated against non-union workers.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO National Maritime Union promptly warned all port agents to alert members "to act together and prevent any attempt to cause chaos in our union and in the industry." Fears had been expressed by union and government spokesmen that shipping would be thrown into disorder if maritime workers were forced to return to pre-union methods of hiring, such as bribery, the shape-up, crimp joints and shanghaiing.

"THE national office," Curran advised the members, "will take the next step under our 1949 agreement and shortly notify the shipowners that the agreement is terminated and negotiations should commence for a new contract.

"Meanwhile, we repeat again, that pending such notice and completion of negotiations with operators for a new collective bargaining agreement, status quo continues in all respects. Our present policy must not be changed and all members and officers in all ports must not permit themselves to be provoked into premature action by elements who want to disrupt our union and cause chaos in the industry.

"Members aboard ship and in port must continue the practice of constituting themselves as committees to see that no attempt is made to improperly ship men. No other action must be taken without first receiving official direction from national headquarters."

In its petition for review the NMU contended that the issues "are of such magnitude that the decision of the court below should be re-examined by the supreme judicial authority of our country."

"It is unreasonable to assume," said the NMU review petition, "that seamen who through the unions they have supported have waged bitter and costly struggles to dismantle the yoke of degrading and inhuman employment practices, will readily consent to revert to the indignities to which they have formerly been exposed."

The Senate Labor-Management subcommittee which has been holding hearings on the Magnuson-Lesinski bill legalizing union hiring halls in the maritime industry concluded its open sessions on Mar. 28. The last witness was George W. Morgan, president of the Association of American Ship Owners, whose main objection was that the way the measure is worded it is "so vague and indefinite" that it might be construed to legalize hiring hall practices in any industry.

Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), chairman of the subcommittee, said he thinks it will have "no difficulty" in working out a solution to the problem.

Max Perlow Is Defeated For 2 Offices In His Local

MAX PERLOW, regarded as leader of the anti-National CIO left wing faction in the United Furniture Workers, has been defeated for two offices in his own Local 76-B in New York City.

A tally made public last week showed that John Anania, president of the local, scored a two-to-one victory over him in a contest for chairman of the Frame Department, while he ran third to Nathan Goldberg and George Bocchierie in a three-way race for two posts on the executive council, the local's top executive body. Perlow's aide in the local, Sol Silverman, was also defeated for re-election as business agent.

The campaign against Perlow was directed by the Committee to Keep the UFWA and Local 76-B in the CIO. Its successful candidates for other positions included Pres. Anania, Vice Pres. John Martinelli, Manager Michael DeCicco, Financial Secretary Joe Garraffa, Treas. Isaak Chaikind and Business Agents Ernest Capaldo, David Ratushenko, Richard Mazza and Antonia V. Segura.

Perlow, who publicly resigned from the Communist Party last June so he could register under the Taft-Hartley act and retain his position as international secretary-treasurer of the union, has been at odds with pro-CIO forces headed by Intl. Pres. Morris Pizer for many months.

The UFWA Rank and File Committee for CIO has been set up on a national basis to carry the fight to the membership in the shops in the expectation of throwing off left-wing control, exercised through the general executive board, at the next convention.

The pro-CIO victory also included election of a full slate of five delegates to the convention. They are DeCicco, Garraffa, Capaldo, Anania and Chaikind.

The sweeping triumph was regarded as vindication by the membership for Abraham Zide, a Pizer supporter, who about two weeks ago was ousted from his job as the local's group insurance director because he defied the anti-CIO faction. The headline of a story in last week's edition of the CIO News referred to him in error as a "Perlow Follower." It should have said "Pizer Follower."

Handicaps No Bar to Radiomen--FCC

The Federal Communications Commission has amended its order barring physically handicapped men with "limiting" disabilities from serving as ship radio operators in accordance with the request of the CIO American Radio Association, the union announced last week.

The radio union—which flashed word of the victory to its members on more than 1000 ships at sea on its regular weekly broadcast—complained the order was so vaguely worded that handicapped men whose disabilities have no bearing on the performance of their duties were laid open to discharge.

In line with the suggestion made in the union's petition for revision of the order the new rule bars only "those afflicted with uncorrected physical handicaps which would clearly prevent" performance of their duties.

Ft. Worth Lions Hear No Evil, Etc.

Heavy pressure by influential members of the Downtown Lions Club at Fort Worth, Tex., forced cancellation of a speech giving the government's side in the anti-trust suit against the A&P grocery chain.

Scheduled to speak on the suit at the weekly luncheon Mar. 28 was Herbert Bergson, assistant U. S. Attorney General. But when the Lions' directors asked Bergson not to mention the A&P case at all he refused, pointing out that everything he would have said is a matter of public record. The Lions heard a local pastor instead.

Program chairman for March is Earnest O. Gillam, who has fought monopoly in the soap industry. In answer to the A&P full-page ads in the two Fort Worth dailies, he had tried to buy equal space to present the government's side. Both papers turned him down. Gillam's program for the February luncheons was closer cooperation between labor, industry and the government.

Two weeks ago he had as speaker Intl. Pres. O. A. Knight, of the CIO Oil Workers. The AFL Musicians supplied the music free. Knight's talk was well received. But some club members objected, and when the Bergson talk was announced the storm broke.

Trade Board Cites Cold Pill Makers

Two manufacturers of anti-histamine products, Bristol-Myers Co. of New York and Anahist Co., Inc., of Yonkers, N. Y., have been accused by the Federal Trade Commission of using false and misleading advertising to sell their anti-cold drugs.

FTC said advertising of other companies making the cold-minimizing drugs is being investigated and that "additional complaints will be issued where the evidence warrants."

The Bristol-Myers product is called "Resistabs" while Anahist sells its pills under the trade name "Anahist." Each company was charged with misrepresenting the therapeutic properties and effectiveness of its product in the prevention and treatment of the common cold.

Slap 'em Back With Bucks for PAC

Mill That 'Closed' Reopens as 8½-Month Strike Is Settled

THE 8½-MONTH strike at the Continental Paper Co., Ridgefield Park, N. J., has been settled by a four-point agreement under which the strikers have started back to work.

The pact was negotiated by Pres. Harry D. Sayre, of the CIO Paperworkers, and Carl D. Holderman, president of the New Jersey Industrial Union Council, representing the union, and Arnold B. Huyssoon, Continental vice president, and Alan J. Woodfield, personnel director.

The settlement was reached more than a month after the firm announced the indefinite shutdown of the huge paperboard mill. It became effective when approved by the strikers and by William J. Alford, Jr., company president, who was reached in England by transatlantic telephone. The company is British-owned.

Meetings that led to the agreement were witnessed by A. William Martin, editor of the Ridgefield Park Sun-Bulletin, who was instrumental in arranging them.

THE FIRST part of the settlement provides for ending the strike and removing picket lines. Employes are to be recalled as work becomes available on the basis of departmental seniority. No new workers will be hired until all members of UPW-CIO Local 299 have been offered a chance to go back to jobs to which their seniority, ability and qualifications entitle them.

The case of Weldon Myrick, an employe with 23 years' seniority whose discharge in July precipitated the strike, will be arbitrated.

Second, wage rates in effect at the time of the shutdown will be resumed. However, the call-in and reporting pay provisos will not be effective for the first 60 days. Pensions and insurance, discontinued during the strike, will be discussed after three months' operation.

Third, all negotiations were postponed for not less than three nor more than six months. Both sides agreed to cooperate in every way possible to return the mill to full, efficient and profitable production.

Fourth, Anthony Adamo, the union's area director, will no longer direct the affairs of the local or do any business with the company. Sayre appointed Charles Bridgwater, the union's area director for Pennsylvania and up-State New York, as administrator of the local. He will be in charge until the local's autonomy is restored by the international. Ernest Fritz resigned as president of Local 299 because of strained relations with the firm.

"It is an honorable compromise by both the union and the company," said Sayre. "While not a union victory, neither was it a defeat."

The last contract terminated June 1, 1949. The strike started July 5, during negotiations, when Myrick was fired.

Wood Union Fights 'Jobless' Pay Loophole

SOMETHING new has been added to Oregon politics this year.

It's "seasonality."

"Seasonality" is important to every candidate for public office in Oregon because 20,000 CIO Workers who live and vote in that state don't like it. There is no reason why they should, since it conceivably could cost each one of them up to $650 a year.

"Seasonality" was dreamed up at the last session of the Oregon Legislature and slipped into law as a rider to an omnibus bill increasing unemployment compensation benefits from $20 to $25 weekly and boosting the length of benefits from 20 to 26 weeks.

It provides that an operation may be closed for a certain period each year and be given a seasonality rating. The employes, though laid off, would receive no unemployment compensation. It is important in the lumber industry because adverse weather, as in the past winter, occasionally forces a complete halt in operations.

The IWA executive board, at its recent meeting in Portland, Ore., decided that if any candidate for public office doesn't pledge himself in black and white to vote for repeal of seasonality—he just won't get the union indorsement.

That block of 20,000 votes looks pretty attractive to budding politicians.

"This amendment can have a very detrimental effect upon workers and business alike," Pres. E. J. Fadling of the Woodworkers pointed out. "Many communities in this state are wholly or for the most part dependent upon the lumber industry, and when it is closed down as tightly as it was this winter because of adverse weather conditions, the unemployment compensation paid the workers has been the lifeblood of such communities.

"It is our contention that unemployment compensation is to provide the workers with a minimum amount of support during times of unemployment, and we do not agree that the lumber industry is subject to recurrent shutdowns due to weather conditions of such regularity that would warrant the granting of seasonality ratings."

The IWA executive board also approved the Northwest Regional Negotiating Committee's rejection of a pension plan proposed by the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., behemoth of the industry, on the ground that it "would be of little of no use to Weyerhaeuser employes." The board likewise approved the negotiators' drive for a health and welfare plan and paid holidays, as well as union shop proposals by local unions with Weyerhaeuser contracts.

URW Local Finds Hard PAC Work Pays Off Well

SOUTH GATE Local 100 of the CIO Rubber Workers, near los Angeles, has mobilized its membership for PAC work.

It takes a lot of work, hard and systematic work. It's the kind of work that paid off—with the help of a lot of CIO locals and other liberal groups—in the election of President Truman.

First a questionnaire is sent out to the entire membership to determine who is unregistered. There are four registrars on the PAC committee and they go after the unregistered local members in the plant, at their homes and in the union hall—and get them registered.

Pertinent information compiled by other committee members who have taken the questionnaires apart are typed on cards which are filed according to assembly districts.

A STUDY is made of what is reported by PAC in the assembly and congressional districts in the Greater Los Angeles area and on the state and national levels.

On the basis of this study a report is made to the local for indorsement of candidates.

All the while the PAC committee is pushing the drive for voluntary dollars, an enterprise which like all the other activities require hard work. The local makes sure that members know what the money is being spent for—that makes it easier to collect the dollars.

AFTER ALL this activity, which covers several months, the PAC committee is ready for the home stretch. For example, a precinct reports that help is needed for the local-indorsed candidates. By looking at its map and by referring to its file, Local 100 knows that it has 18 members living in the district.

Six of them are sent immediately to the campaign headquarters, six will be available later, and six others can pitch in for heavy mailings or leaflet distribution.

Local 100 also knows where it can assign doorbell ringers because it has compiled a list for just such an eventuality. On election day there is a systematic phone check up to see what the PAC committeee can do to get the voters to the polls.

After the election celebrations are over, what does the PAC committee do? Asked that question, Annette Snider, PAC chairman, replied:

"Do? We go to work. There's another election coming up!"

CIO Wins Macon Mill Three To One

Employes of the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., where turbulent labor history has been written, have voted almost three to one to be represented by the CIO Textile Workers, according to Natl. Dir. George Baldanzi of the CIO Organizing Committee.

The tally was 205 for the union, 80 against and six votes challenged. Some years ago the union filed unfair labor practices charges against the company and won an order from the National Labor Relations Board forcing the firm to rehire workers discharged for union activities.

Returns Show Thornton Wins

OFFICIAL returns last week confirmed the election of William E. Thornton of Lynn, Mass., as president of the CIO Shoe Workers.

Thornton, who was appointed by the Shoe Workers executive board last May to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Pres. Rocco Franceschini, defeated his opponent, Milton Filker, of New York, by a count of 21,886 to 11,125. Unofficial returns several days earlier showed Thornton the winner.

WILLIAM E. THORNTON

The new president has been with the Shoe Workers since 1937 and has served as organizer, vice president, regional director and territorial representative. He will take office May 1.

Five new members were elected to the 15-man executive board. They are: Albert Manville, Manchester, N. H.; Meyer Goldstein, Baltimore, Md.; John Andrews, Portsmouth, O.; Hugh Decker, Los Angeles, Cal.; and Florence Lynch, St. Louis, Mo.

In Baltimore, Goldstein defeated Karl McCauley, a left-wing candidate, while in New York City, Daniel Colette, a member of the right-wing group there, polled a total of 1730 votes against Freda Casso in an unexpected show of strength. Miss Casso was reelected to the Board.

Downey Quits Senate Race

SEN. DOWNEY (D. Cal.) announced on Mar. 29 that he will not seek a third term in Congress because of ill health.

The announcement was made from Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital and came shortly after he was advised that he will need 60 days' treatment for peptic ulcers.

The California National CIO-PAC earlier had refused to indorse him for re-election despite a voting record that was superficially good. Instead it pledged support to Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, who is seeking the senatorial nomination. Downey opposed National CIO policy in several instances not reflected in his voting record and was leaning more and more away from those who elected him and toward the huge mechanized farming interests of his state.

He urged his supporters "and all the voters of California" to swing behind Manchester Boddy, publisher of the Los Angeles Daily News. Boddy's paper is currently involved in a serious dispute with the CIO Los Angeles Newspaper Guild over planned discharges growing out of a change in the number of daily editions.

Rep. Douglas and Boddy have filed for both Democratic and Republican nominations under the California cross-filing law. Rep. Richard M. Nixon, the Republican aspirant,, likewise has filed on both tickets.

Bucks For PAC Are Knockout Drops To Lick Labor-Hating DixieGOPs

Organizationally Speaking

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Our good friend George De Nucci is enroute to Puerto Rico to assume his duties as CIO National Representative there. He will be of great assistance to our fellow Americans in Puerto Rico. This past week the writer with Brother De Nucci and others attended a luncheon where the Puerto Rican situation was discussed with Gov. Luis Munoz Marin. The island government is doing a great job, working against tremendous odds for improved housing, schools, more and better industry and improved living conditions for the workers. Brother De Nucci will assist them in every way possible to attain these goals.

Asst. Organizational Dir. R. J. Thomas has been selected to direct the drive of the Government and Civil Employees Organizing Committee against the discredited United Public Workers in New York City. He will be working out of the office of the New York City CIO Industrial Union Council at 101 West 31st st., Room 2405. He will receive every cooperation from all local, state, national and international CIO affiliates in this campaign.

There occurred this past week an untimely and unfortunate accident that claimed the life of Mrs. Virginia Wigglesworth, President, CWA New Jersey Traffic Division No. 55. She had been engaged in a union arbitration and was on her way to Atlantic City to be with her husband who was ill, when her car skidded and overturned. Our sympathies go out to her relatives, to the members of her union and to her many, many friends.

The writer addressed the convention of the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council this past week in Pittsburgh. This was the best-attended convention on record in the state. The Pennsylvania Council is a splendid organization and Pres. Harry Boyer and Sec. Harry Block deserve a great deal of credit for the work they have done in connection with the Council. Joseph Beirne, President, CWA-CIO, also addressed the convention, and the delegates there pledged him and his organization every support when the drive in telephone in Pennsylvania takes place.

CIO Reg. Dir. George De Nucci before leaving for Puerto Rico reported that in a representation election at the Borden Milk Co., Zanesville, O., the workers voted 11 to 8 in favor of the Dairy Division of the Retail & Wholesale Employes Union-CIO. This makes the third Borden unit to become a part of the CIO Dairy Workers Local 379. Intl. Rep. Gerald Hughes handled the campaign.

Leonard Woodcock, Director of UAW-CIO Region 1-D, reports that workers of the Marine City Gasket Co. (Division of Detroit Gasket Co.) in a representation election voted 297 to 190 in favor of the UAW-CIO. UAW Intl. Rep. Barney Young was in charge of the organizing drive.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that in a representation election at the Herrick Cold Storage and Refrigeration Co., Waterloo, Ia., UAW-CIO Local 838 won by a vote of 86 to 2 for no union. Intl. Rep. Robert Johnston and Pres. Carl Dahl of UAW Local 838 conducted the campaign.

CIO Field Rep. Henry A. Schwarzott reports that in a representation election at the Oil Well Supply Co., Witte Engine Workers Division, Kansas City, Mo., the workers voted USA-CIO 96; UE 16; UAW-AFL 20; void 1.

Adolph Germer, Director of Organization, IWA-CIO, reports that in a union shop election at the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Springfield, Ore., the workers voted as follows: Eligible 557; for 393; against 55; challenged 8; void 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports that in a union shop election at the McCook plant of the Standard Lime & Stone Co., Lyons, Ill., the workers voted 31 to 2 in favor of the USA-CIO. In a representation election at the Illinois Gear and Machine Co., Chicago, the workers voted 185 to 16 in favor of the IUE-CIO.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the UAW-CIO won a representation election over the AFL-UAW at the International Harvester tractor testing and proving grounds, Phoenix, Ariz., by a vote of 11 to 7. Intl. Rep. William Gillespie was in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers won a representation election at the Rice-Stix plant, Blytheville, Ark., by a vote of 108 to 72.

George Baldanzi, National Director, CIO Southern Organizing Drive, reports that workers at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., voted almost 3 to 1 to be represented by the CIO Textile Workers Union. The vote was 205 for the TWU-CIO; 80 against and 6 challenged out of 300 eligible.

Wanted: Co-op Groups

The Council for Co-operative Development, formed at a Detroit meeting called by Victor Reuther, CIO Auto Workers education director, is seeking affiliations from local unions and co-op groups.

McCarthy Shoots Works But Begins Hedging

BY HENRY C. FLEISHER

SEN. JOE McCARTHY shot the works last week in his case against the State Dept.

Before packed Senate galleries, the Wisconsin Republican launched into a long attack on Owen Lattimore, whom he had previously charged with being a top Communist agent and espionage chief.

McCarthy, however, left a back exit open in case his charges don't hold up.

Previously the Senator had said that all his complaints against State Dept. officials would "stand or fall" on the strength of his case against Lattimore. But in his big Senate speech, McCarthy hinted that "perhaps" too much emphasis had been placed on the espionage charge.

The Wisconsin Senator quoted from a number of affidavits against Lattimore, which he is turning over to the FBI. He also took note of bitter criticism and sharp-spoken denials of charges made against other State Dept. employes.

THESE CASES have been termed as "Communists," "pro-Communists" and "bad security risks," McCarthy commented — although he didn't say that he himself had done all the "terming."

"I think a more proper term would be bad policy risks," he told the Senate.

That switch represents a major concession, for there's a tremendous difference between disloyalty and what the Senator would call poor judgment.

Lattimore, the butt of McCarthy's most serious charges, is one of the nation's leading experts on Far Eastern affairs and the author of several books on the subject.

A Johns Hopkins Univ. professor, he has been at various times an advisor to Chiang Kai-Shek, an executive of the U. S. Office of War Information, and—for only four or five months, in 1946—a State Dept. employe hired for special consultation on Far Eastern economic problems.

He was hired for that job by Edwin Pauley, rich West Coast oil man, who did a survey for the President.

Lattimore has returned home from Afghanistan, where he has been working with a United Nations mission.

He has called the McCarthy accusations against him "moonshine," "pure hallucination," "hogwash" and "hokum."

THE McCARTHY charges — against Lattimore and nearly a hundred other persons who are working for the State Dept., have worked for it in the past, or have never worked for it—have so far produced more heat than light. But they are keeping a lot of government officials busy:

1 Atty. Gen. Howard McGrath and FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover refused the Senator's request to turn over loyalty files to the Senate investigating committee.

They pointed out that this would permit any Senator or Congressman to circulate gossip, rumors or unproved charges against any government employe; and that it would also endanger FBI confidential contacts.

2 The Administration—acting in accordance with historic policy of keeping the three branches of government independent—said it would refuse to heed a Senate subpoena for those same confidential FBI files.

3 Pres. Truman ordered the government's top loyalty review board to re-examine all the 81 cases of State Dept. employes whom McCarthy has claimed were—or are—Communists or pro-Communists. Although names have not been made public, McCarthy has listed these cases in a Senate speech—and many of the charges appear extremely thin.

4 Isolationist Republicans in the Senate, hopping on the McCarthy band-wagon, have opened a major attack on the State Dept. The effort appears to be to make the Administration responsible for the Communist victory in China.

(Columnist Walter Lippman has pointed out that the basic decision on China was made by Gen. Marshall when he was Secretary of State. Gen. Wedemeyer, having made a thorough study of China in 1947, predicted that Chiang's regime would lose—unless America took over complete control of the Chinese government. Marshall, realizing the enormous cost and the uncertain results, recommended against any such drastic and hazardous step.)

But a Republican bloc—led by Senators Wherry (Nebr.) and Bridges (N.H.) — is after Acheson's scalp as a first step towards moving the nation's foreign policy away from Fair Deal policies.

Hit-Run Senator Leaves Smears In 2 Homes

A PLEASANT-voiced lady and a studious young man —both of them State Dept. officials—last week took the Senate witness stand to deny "red" charges flung by Sen. Joe McCarthy (R., Wis.).

When they were through, the fabric of McCarthy's story looked as though it had been hit by a heavy shrapnel attack.

But though the McCarthy charges were pretty well demolished, they had done tremendous damage to the reputations and the welfare of two government workers' families.

Mrs. Esther Brunauer told how she and members of her family had been deluged with insulting telephone calls at all hours of the day and night.

Haldore Hansen told the Senate Committee that rumor-mongers in the Virginia farm area where he lives had been circulating gossip that he was a "Russian spy."

Said Mrs. Brunauer: "We have received anonymous telephone calls, accompanied by threats and profanity, with such advice as 'Get out of the neighborhood, you Communists, or you will be carried out in a box.'

"All of you who have families will realize the effect this has on the atmosphere of a home—you know how you would feel if it were happening in your home."

MRS. BRUNAUER went through McCarthy's charges with a point-by-point denial of Communist affiliations.

McCarthy charge: She had been a "first assistant" to Alger Hiss at the San Francisco UN Confab in 1945.

Answers: She had no contact with Hiss there. She was assistant to the late Rep. Bloom, head of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Charge. As a former executive secretary of the Association of University Women, she had led it into various Communist fronts, particularly in consumer matters.

Answer: She was never the group's executive secretary, never had anything to do with its consumer activities.

Charge: She had signed a call to a 1939 meeting of the American Youth Congress, labeled as Communist.

Answer: She had done so—but along with four Senators, six Congressmen, three governors, and two Cabinet members—including Jim Farley. They had tried to keep the youth group from being Communist-dominated; when they failed they broke all ties with it.

Charge: She had been active in the American Union For Concerted Peace Efforts.

Answer: She had—but the organization took positions flatly opposed to the Communist line.

Charge: Leader of the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts was an editor of the Daily Worker.

Answer: He wasn't; he belonged to another outfit, Communist-dominated, with a somewhat similar name.

HANSON, A State Dept. official working on Point Four plans, also flatly denied the McCarthy charges, and challenged him to repeat them without Congressional immunity from libel and slander.

He said McCarthy's attack was based mainly on a book on China written in 1938, when he was an AP correspondent there. One quotation attributed to Hanson, which spoke of the devotion of Chinese Communist leaders to their cause, was actually made by an American marine major, he said, and his book so indicated.

If praise of the Communists' fight against the Japanese invaders is now considered "subversive," Hanson commented, then McCarthy should also go after Winston Churchill, who praised the Russians' fight against the Nazis.

McCarthy wasn't there when the replies were given to the Senate committee.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Keep writing to Senators and Representatives to force action.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Sen. Finance Comm. will report shortly. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to accept and strengthen HR 6000.
ECA Extension HR 7378	Renews Marshall Plan for another year; sets $2,950,000,000 ceiling on funds.	House cut $250 million from authorization; Senate to act soon.	Ask members of both Houses to restore cut, pass bill as drafted.
Federal Aid to Education S 426	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. House Labor Comm. deadlocked over religious quarrel involving school buses.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to approve Senate bill.
FEPC S 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	House voted substitute bill without enforcement teeth. Senate debate, probably filibuster, due soon.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments, and to fight filibuster.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. holding hearings. CIO testifies this week.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Kerr Bill S 1498	Weakens Federal Power Commission authority to regulate price of natural gas; would raise gas prices to consumers.	Passed both Houses.	Ask President Truman to veto the bill.
Middle-Income Housing Bill S 2246 HR 7402	Among other things, provides long-term, low-interest loans to cooperatives.	Both Houses defeated co-op section, passed "landlord" bill; conferees meet this week.	Ask members of both Houses for new attempt to pass co-op section.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Isolationist Drive Is On Again--CIO

THE CIO charged last week that recent attacks by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) and Sen. Bridges (R. N. H.) on Sec of State Dean Acheson are part of an "isolationist offensive" based on "reckless and irresponsible charges."

The criticism of the GOP isolationist campaign was made by Jacob S. Potofsky, head of the CIO International Committee and president of the Clothing Workers.

He said that McCarthy and Bridges, through their attacks on the State Dept., may undo the work of years in cementing better relations with the western European democracies. In that respect, Potofsky warned, "the McCarthys are playing right into the hands of the Russians."

Potofsky said that both the extreme left and extreme right are attacking Acheson and the entire Truman administration.

"We see a united front of these anti-democratic forces in the making, and it is important for the masses of American labor to speak out against this unholy alliance.

"The pre-Pearl Harbor mentality, which nearly scuttled our country before 1941, is now arising again, in the hope of engulfing the electorate which genuinely yearns for peace and the continuation of our freedoms."

Pres. Truman and Sec. Acheson have the support of CIO members "in their struggle against this attempt to destroy our effectiveness in a world in crisis," the CIO officer said.

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Unity Plan Prospects Good

SITUATION: Over four million American workers were unemployed last week, and millions more were working less than full-time. Economists freely predicted that the situation was due to get a lot worse before the year's end. (See Page 6.)

In Congress, the Fair Deal program was moving ahead at snail's pace. Social security improvements were in committee; health insurance hadn't been heard from in months; a quarter-billion had been sliced out of European recovery funds; the Kerr Natural Gas Bill, with its threat to consumers' pocketbooks, had been passed; the Taft-Hartley Act hadn't been repealed. The record of the 81st Congress' second session was anything but impressive. (See Page 12.)

Fair Deal Representatives and Senators, up for election in 1950, were facing hard fights; and without strengthening of liberal forces in Congress, the nation would continue to be held in the grip of the Dixiegop coalition.

PROPOSAL: CIO Pres. Philip Murray offered American unions a way to lick the "critical situation facing labor and the nation." (See Page 3.)

To the AFL, the miners, the machinists and the railway brotherhoods, Murray suggested a standing joint committee to represent all labor. It would consist of "duly accredited" representatives from each group, and it would have "authority" to shape and pursue a "common program."

The committee's goals: (1) to coordinate labor's efforts on economic, legislative, political matters; (2) to seek organic unity of all labor—"the goal . . . to which we all aspire."

Murray called it the "most significant proposal of its kind" ever offered by the CIO to other labor groups.

REACTIONS: AFL Pres. Green, reached by reporters in New Orleans, showed interest. He'll refer it to the May 8 AFL executive council; and he may talk with Murray about it soon. If labor can unite on international affairs, it should be able to do it at home, too, Green suggested.

Pres. Al Hayes of the Machinists said "the more unity among unions, the better the results for the members . . ."

Pres. John Lewis of the Miners said he'd recommend support of the joint labor committee to the mine union executive board meeting April 18.

SOLIDARITY of the Chrysler strikers behind the CIO Auto Workers is shown by this picture of a Detroit rally held to hear UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther report on progress of the negotiations. Hopes for settlement of the two-and-a-half-month-old Chrysler strike were brighter last weekend. (See Page 11.)

DP Bill Passage Victory For HST Forces, CIO

THE TRUMAN Administration and the forces of liberalism scored their first major victory in this session of Congress when the Senate on April 5 passed a liberalized Displaced Persons bill.

The victory-starved liberals chalked up their win at midnight after a gruelling 12-hour fight that saw party lines torn asunder as a record-breaking 135 amendments were acted upon—many of them by time-consuming rollcall votes.

Most of the amendments were sponsored by the Senate Judiciary Committee and were intended to make the law even more conservative and stringent than it has been. One by one they were offered by Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.), committee chairman, and one by one they were knocked down, sometimes by a one-vote margin.

Then came the key vote—to substitute the liberal Kilgore bill for the committee bill. It passed by a thumping 49 to 25 count. Final approval of the amendment came easily by a 58 to 15 tally as Senators who had fought liberalization at every amendment gave up the ghost and climbed on the bandwagon. Even McCarran voted for it.

The measure was sent to conference with the House, which on June 2, 1949, passed a liberal bill sponsored by Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.). The differences are comparatively minor and no difficulty in reconciling them was foreseen.

THE KILGORE substitute had the wholehearted approval of the CIO. It represents to all intents and purposes what the CIO has been fighting for since the original DP measure, the Stratton bill, was started through the legislative grind three years ago. CIO Pres. Philip Murray testified personally in favor of the Stratton bill, which was emasculated before it finally became law, and called for a humane, liberal law consistent with the American tradition. These requirements are answered by both the Kilgore and Celler bills.

The only other liberal victory in Congress at this session was repeal of the federal tax on oleomargarine.

Sen. Kilgore (D. W. Va.), a member of the Judiciary Committee, and 17 other Senators in both parties sponsored the substitute that was passed. It makes a number of liberalizing changes in the present DP law. These include:

- Increasing the number of DPs to be admitted to the United States from the present 205,000 to 344,000. The Celler bill would admit 339,000 DPs; the Senate bill accepted that figure but added 5000 Italian refugees in Jugoslavia.
- Opening the way for admission of an additional 54,744 ethnic Germans from eastern Europe outside the DP program, and allowing the admission of 20,000 non-quota war orphans under an amendment offered by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).
- Eliminating the controversial quota requirement that 40% of all DPs admitted had to be from the Baltic countries and 30% farmers. This was the proviso that gave rise to charges the present law discriminates against Jews and Catholics.
- Extending the DP program for one year beyond June 30.
- Extending from Dec. 22, 1945, to Jan. 1, 1949, the date on which a refugee must have been in a DP camp to be eligible for admission. This change makes political refugees from behind the Iron Curtain eligible for entry.

McCarran, Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.) and Sen. Eastland (D. Miss.) pushed the fight for the committee bill. They concentrated much of their fire on the Displaced Persons Commission, charging that by inefficient and careless operation it had authorized the admission of "subversives."

A key McCarran amendment to clip its authority by changing administrative procedures was beaten down by a 42 to 41 count.

The liberals won every important test when it came to the McCarran-sponsored amendments. Among those it defeated were proposals to:

- Restore the 40% quota for refugees from the Baltic states.
- Change the definition of a DP to make eight million Germans eligible—a change the opponents charged would sabotage the whole DP program.
- Make the date on which a refugee must have been in a DP camp to be eligible for entry April 21, 1947. This one had to be licked twice on rollcall votes before its sponsor, Sen. Cain (R. Wash.), the pal of the big housing interests, finally gave up.
- Halt the program whenever unemployment in the U. S. exceeds four million (which it does now). McCarran raised the figures to six million, but that was defeated, too. In a third try Sen. Langer (R. N. D.) boosted it to 10 million. That likewise was licked.
- Soften, instead of eliminate, the discriminating proviso.

The Senate spent most of the 12 hours that preceded the final vote in a parliamentary uproar as amendments were offered in a steady stream. Sen. Taft (R. O.) at one point found the body approving amendments to a section of the bill that had already been deleted.

Sen. Myers (D. Pa.), one of the co-sponsors of the Kilgore bill, summed up the feeling of its proponents during the debate.

"Approval of this bill," he said, "would assure the rest of the world that America plans to fulfill its international requirements."

The disruption of party lines was demonstrated by the key vote on substituting the Kilgore bill for the McCarran proposals, and again in the final vote.

On the motion to substitute 25 Democrats and 24 Republicans voted in the affirmative and 14 Republicans and 11 Democrats against.

On final passage the breakdown was 27 Democrats and 31 Republicans for the bill, and eight Democrats and seven Republicans against it.

Senate Vote on Kilgore DP Bill

This is the record of how the Senate substituted, by a 49-25 vote, on Apr. 5, the liberal Kilgore Displaced Persons bill for the McCarran bill which would practically have halted immigration of DPs. The House last year passed a bill similar to the Kilgore measure. Twenty-five Democrats and 24 Republicans voted for the Kilgore bill; 11 Democrats and 14 Republicans voted against. Votes for the Kilgore bill are marked R; votes against, W. Pairs are indicated by PR and PW. A means absent.

ALA.	Hill (D)	R
	Sparkman (D)	PR
ARIZ.	Hayden (D)	R
	McFarland (D)	R
ARK.	Fulbright (D)	A
	McClellan (D)	W
CAL.	Downey (D)	A
	Knowland (R)	R
COLO.	Johnson (D)	W
	Millikin (R)	R
CONN.	Benton (D)	R
	McMahon (D)	R
DEL.	Frear, Jr. (D)	R
	Williams (R)	W
FLA.	Holland (D)	W
	Pepper (D)	A
GA.	George (D)	PW
	Russell (D)	PW
IDA.	Dworshak (R)	W
	Taylor (D)	R
ILL.	Douglas (D)	R
	Lucas (D)	R
IND.	Capehart (R)	R
	Jenner (R)	W
IOWA	Gillette (D)	PR
	Hickenlooper (R)	R
KAN.	Darby (R)	W
	Schoeppel (R)	W
KY.	Chapman (D)	W
	Withers (D)	R
LA.	Ellender (D)	PW
	Long (D)	PR
ME.	Brewster (R)	R
	Smith (R)	R
MD.	O'Conor (D)	R
	Tydings (D)	R
MASS.	Lodge (R)	R
	Saltonstall (R)	R
MICH.	Ferguson (R)	R
	Vandenberg (R)	PR
MINN.	Humphrey (D)	R
	Thye (R)	R
MISS.	Eastland (S.R.)	PW
	Stennis (D)	W
MO.	Donnell (R)	W
	Kem (R)	W
MONT.	Ecton (R)	PW
	Murray (D)	PR
NEB.	Butler (R)	R
	Wherry (R)	W
NEV.	Malone (R)	W
	McCarran (D)	W
N. H.	Bridges (R)	R
	Tobey (R)	R
N. J.	Hendrickson (R)	R
	Smith (R)	R
N. M.	Anderson (D)	R
	Chavez (D)	R
N. Y.	Ives (R)	R
	Lehman (D)	R
N. C.	Graham (D)	PR
	Hoey (D)	W
N. D.	Langer (R)	W
	Young (R)	A
OHIO	Bricker (R)	W
	Taft (R)	R
OKLA.	Kerr (D)	A
	Thomas (D)	A
ORE.	Cordon (R)	W
	Morse (R)	R
PA.	Martin (R)	A
	Myers (D)	R
R. I.	Green (D)	R
	Leahy (D)	A
S. C.	Johnston (D)	W
	Maybank (D)	PW
S. D.	Gurney (R)	R
	Mundt (R)	R
TENN.	Kefauver (D)	R
	McKellar (D)	A
TEX.	Connally (D)	W
	Johnson (D)	A
UTAH	Thomas (D)	R
	Watkins (R)	W
VT.	Aiken (R)	R
	Flanders (R)	R
VA.	Byrd (D)	W
	Robertson (D)	W
WASH.	Cain (R)	W
	Magnuson (D)	R
W. VA.	Kilgore (D)	R
	Neely (D)	R
WIS.	McCarthy (R)	R
	Wiley (R)	R
WYO.	Hunt (D)	R
	O'Mahoney (D)	R

Wreckage of Housing Bill Totters Toward Presidential Signature

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THE "middle-income" housing bill, shorn of its sole Fair Deal feature and containing new bonanzas for the mortgage banks and real estate speculators, came out of House-Senate conference last week and was on its way to presidential approval.

In its final form, the bill gives an extra $250 million to the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to buy home mortgages—an action described by the CIO Housing Committee as "a direct subsidy to the mortgage banks."

A last-minute attempt by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) to earmark $25 million of this sum for prefabricated housing loans was defeated in conference on the technical grounds that since it had not been included in the original version of the bill as passed by either house, it could be ruled out of order. The House last year had approved a similar measure.

The conferees did agree to permit the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to issue $12,500,000 in loans for pre-fabs, since it has this much left from a $50 million home loan fund; but this was interpreted as an empty gesture since actually the funds referred to are frozen and their expenditure must be authorized separately.

As originally proposed, the bill contained a section which would have authorized the establishment of a separate government agency empowered to sell debentures on the private investment market and with the proceeds make long-term, low-interest loans to housing co-operatives and non-profit trusts. This proposal was enthusiastically supported by the White House, all of organized labor and all veterans' organizations, but both House and Senate turned it down.

The bill does, however, contain a crumb of comfort for co-operators. Congress would not agree to the original proposal but it did give official recognition to the fact that co-ops as well as real estate speculators are entitled to have up to 90% of their mortgages guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration.

UP TO now, the FHA has had the implicit authority to issue such guarantees but has been extremely reluctant to do so, as scores of witnesses told the House and Senate Banking committees when the proposal was under consideration. The result was that many co-ops failed utterly to get private bank loans while others were able to secure them only after years of effort and the raising by their membership of exorbitantly high down payments.

The Senate committee report on the new proposal stated flatly that the provision was inserted in order to make it easier for co-ops to secure private bank loans, because they could go to FHA first and get a commitment that the mortgage guarantee would be forthcoming if the bank would issue the loan.

Another small but important benefit for co-ops is the proposed establishment within FHA of a division devoted to giving technical assistance and advice to persons or organizations who wish to start co-operatives.

(The CIO Housing Committee and the Department of Research are now jointly preparing a booklet, one of the Facts for Action series, on how to establish a housing co-operative.)

While the measure was in conference, the National Housing Conference was holding its 19th annual convention in New York. President Truman, who had sent a special appeal to Congress to include the original co-op section, telegraphed the convention that he would "continue to press for legislation to provide more adequately for the housing of middle-income families." The question is expected to become a hot campaign issue this fall.

Fur Union, ACA Hearings Scheduled

HEARINGS HAVE been set for two more CIO unions which were charged last November with being dominated by the Communist Party.

On April 11, a three-man CIO committee will hear testimony on the American Communications Association.

On April 18, another committee will hold hearings on charges filed against the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union.

The ACA is headed by Joseph Selly. The union, rather small in size, has contracts with Western Union in New York, a few cable companies, and a handful of radio stations.

The Fur & Leather Workers Union is headed by Ben Gold, an admitted Communist and member of the Communist Party's national committee. The union is not now represented on the CIO Executive Board, since the CIO constitution bars board membership to Communists.

THE COMMITTEE to hear charges against ACA is composed of David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the steel union; Pres. Harry Sayre of the paper workers; and Pres. Joseph Froesch of the glass workers.

The CIO group which will hear the fur and leather workers' case is headed by McDonald and includes Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communication Workers of America and Pres. Sayre of the paper workers.

Charges against both unions were filed with the CIO Board last November by Pres. William Steinberg of the American Radio Association.

It is expected that dates for hearings in the cases of three other accused unions—the Longshoremen & Warehousemen, the Marine Cooks & Stewards, and the Fishermen—will be set within the next few days. All three unions are concentrated on the west coast.

Profit Margin Hunted

Congress was asked to appropriate $250,000 for a probe by the Federal Trade Commission of the gap between what the farmer gets and the consumer pays for foodstuffs. Representatives of CIO, AFL and independent unions, cooperatives and the Farmers Union asked for the investigation after an all-day conference at Minneapolis.

CIO Proposal on Unity Warmly Received

THE LABOR unity proposal made by CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week appears to be winning a friendly reception throughout the American trade union movement.

Murray's letter—approved at a meeting of the CIO vice-presidents—was sent to Pres. Green of the AFL, Pres. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, Pres. Hayes of the Machinists, and to the heads of three railway labor organizations.

It proposed that "we establish a joint committee consisting of duly accredited representatives of our various organizations with authority to embark upon and pursue a common program."

The letter suggested that the proposed standing committee should be given a "double mandate."

"Immediately, it should be empowered to coordinate our efforts in the economic, legislative and political spheres," he wrote. "It should also seek to achieve the organic unity of all of American labor."

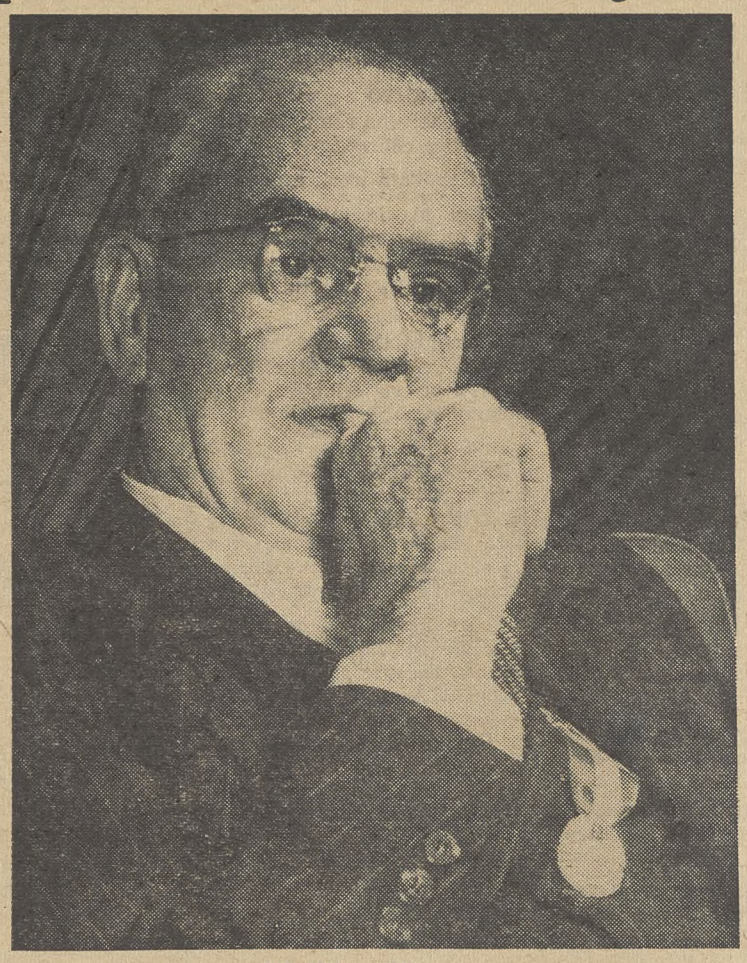
AT NEW ORLEANS, AFL Pres. Green told the United Press he thought conditions are better for labor unity than at any time in the last six years.

Green, who had gone to the southern city to address an AFL building trades convention, voiced the AFL's traditional belief in actual merger of the CIO and AFL as a first step to unity.

But he pointed out that "a line of unity developed at the London conference last year when the new free world trade union conference was founded." Green said:

"The AFL and CIO voted together there on major issues. If they can agree on an international level, why not on a national level?"

Green said he hoped to have an early meeting with Pres. Murray, and added that the proposal would be referred to the AFL executive council, which meets at Philadelphia starting April 8. The CIO Steelworkers, headed by Murray, will be in convention at nearby Atlantic City the same week.



Philip Murray
Proposes Unity of Action to Defeat Reaction

ANOTHER favorable reply apparently was coming from Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Intl. Association of Machinists, unaffiliated. He told reporters late last week that he was drafting a letter to reply to Pres. Murray.

"We will do everything we possibly can to contribute to a better relationship among the various labor organizations in the country," Hayes said.

"We believe that the more unity among unions, the better the results for the members we represent."

Pres. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers also registered a favorable reaction.

He said that when the miners' executive board meets April 18, the CIO letter will be discussed.

"The executive officers will recommend to the Board that it authorize participation in your suggested joint committee," Lewis wrote.

As the CIO News went to press, no reply had arrived from H. W. Fraser, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association; Alvanley Johnston, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, or Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

MURRAY SET his plea for labor unity against a background of the "present critical situation facing labor and the nation."

He noted that "reactionary anti-labor forces are again in the ascendency" and voiced concern about growing unemployment. The economy, Murray said, is suffering from the "unrestrained greed" of trusts and monopolies, with their program of "too high prices, too high profits, and too low wages."

Unless the government acts quickly—and at the behest of a united labor movement—a "disastrous depression" is in store for America, Murray wrote. Congress, he added, is under the control of a reactionary coalition that has thwarted most of the Fair Deal program.

Corporation owners and their spokesmen in Congress believe they can take advantage of labor's lack of unity to "return to power in the 1950 elections," he said.

The ideal way—the "desirable goal . . . to which we all aspire"—would be merger of all labor organizations into one single federation, Murray acknowledged.

But pending any such organic unity, "we must find the means, within the framework of our existing organizational structures, to marshal our resources, strength, and membership, in order to overcome the forces of reaction," the CIO president wrote.

Formation of a standing joint committee to coordinate U. S. labor's program would provide inspiration to millions of Americans and "strike fear in the hearts of those who block our road to progress," he said.

"Speaking for the CIO, we stand prepared to cooperate fully with such a committee and to make available our share of whatever means are required for its effective functioning," he went on.

Talking to reporters after the CIO vice-presidents' meeting, Murray said that the joint labor committee, as he pictures it, will be a "standing committee, not a perfunctory committee."

"It is a committee that will be possessed of power and clothed with authority to effectuate agreements on legislative, political and economic matters, and also to achieve organic unity," he said.

"It is not the sort of proposal that any group can throw idly aside," Murray said. "It is the most significant proposal of its kind offered by the CIO to these other organizations since the CIO was organized.

"Personally, I believe the proposal will be hailed with glee by members of all the organizations to whom the letter was addressed.

"It is a friendly offer, and one that I hope will not be lost in the mire of incrimination or recrimination."

Pension Pact Won By TWUA For 5200

Signing of a pension agreement for 5200 workers of Mohawk Carpet Co., Amsterdam, N. Y., has been announced by Jack Rubenstein, carpet and rug director of the CIO Textile Workers. Three other large carpet companies with 14,000 workers signed similar contracts with the union a few weeks ago.

The Mohawk pact, like the three others, grants $100 a month non-contributory pensions, including social security benefits, to workers with 30 years' service with the company. Workers become eligible at the age of 65, but retirement is not compulsory at that age. A worker may accumulate credit toward a pension until the age of 72.

The pension plan will be jointly administered by a committee equally representative of the union and management with a neutral third party serving as chairman.

Text of Murray's Letter Proposing Unity of Action

HERE IS the text of the letter proposing "unity of action" sent by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to Pres. William Green of the American Federation of Labor, Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Chairman H. W. Frazer of the Railway Labor Executives Association, Pres. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, Grand Chief Engineer Alvanley Johnston of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Intl. Association of Machinists.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am addressing this appeal to each of you, pursuant to authorization unanimously voted by the CIO Executive Officers and Vice Presidents at their meeting in Washington today, because of the imperative need for common action on the part of organized labor to meet the present critical situation facing labor and the nation.

Despite the people's victory at the 1948 national election, reactionary anti-labor forces are again in the ascendancy.

Our economy suffers from the unrestrained greed of the trusts and monopolists. Their program of too high prices, too high profits, and too low wages has already created widespread unemployment. Millions of Americans, willing and able to work, cannot find jobs. The number of unemployed has ominously increased approximately by one million during each of the post-war years.

It is the inescapable responsibility of organized labor, acting unitedly, to seek and obtain effective governmental action to cope with this alarming problem.

Unless this is done without delay, the economic policies being pursued by the small financial group that dominates American industry will inevitably result in a disastrous depression.

In our national legislature an unholy coalition of Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans has frustrated all progress towards our common goal of social and economic justice for all Americans.

They have prevented the enactment of a genuine civil rights program. They are engaging themselves in interminable filibusters to block legislation urgently required for the general welfare.

This coalition of Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans is deliberately stalling the enactment of long overdue improvements in the Social Security Act. They have tabled consideration of a national unified health insurance program. They have defeated a much-needed housing program for middle income families. They are now, at the behest of the real estate lobby, planning to eliminate rent control; such action will result in incalculable hardships to all working families.

Despite the growing menace of unemployment they have thwarted consideration of an economic program which will promote and maintain full employment, full production, and full purchasing power. Notwithstanding the desperate need, they have failed to improve the benefits of our antiquated unemployment compensation laws.

This same group blocked repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. The continued presence of this evil law on the statute books is in large measure responsible for the arrogance manifested by the corporate interests in rejecting labor's just demands. When their employes seek, through collective bargaining, to obtain a measure of economic justice, these economic overlords deliberately force prolonged and unnecessary strikes upon their workers.

Taft-Hartley was used as an employer weapon in the Typographical Union strike against the Chicago newspapers and in the miners' recent dispute with the coal operators. The steel barons sought to invoke its use in the great steel strike. Hundreds of other employers have taken advantage of its oppressive provisions since this law was enacted almost three years ago.

The powerful industrialists and their reactionary spokesmen in Congress dare to defeat the people's will because they sense, and take advantage of, the lack of unity which prevails in the councils of organized labor.

They believe that as a result of this lack of unity they will be returned to power in the 1950 Congressional elections.

Only one thing can defeat them—effective unity of action on the part of our great organizations which speak for millions of American families.

The economic situation, the legislative impasse, and political realities call for common action on our part—now.

The ideal way to meet the challenge would be organic unity of all of labor. This is the desirable goal to which, I am sure, we all aspire.

Pending organic unity, we must find the means, within the framework of our existing organizational structures, to marshal our resources, strength, and membership, in order to overcome the forces of reaction. In this way we can best preserve and advance the interests of our members and of the nation at large.

I therefore propose that we establish a joint committee consisting of duly accredited representatives of our various organizations with authority to embark upon and pursue a common program. This committee should be given a double mandate. Immediately, it should be empowered to coordinate our efforts in the economic, legislative, and political spheres. It should also seek to achieve the organic unity of all of American labor.

The establishment of such a standing joint committee would provide much-needed inspiration and leadership for the millions of liberal Americans who are now so much on the defensive. The activities of such a committee would be an assurance of a better day for all our people. A united committee of all American labor would strike fear in the hearts of those who block our road to progress. All that is needed, on our part, is the wisdom and courage to join together.

Speaking for the CIO, we stand prepared to cooperate fully with such a committee and to make available our share of whatever means are required for its effective functioning.

I solicit your early favorable reply so that we can jointly undertake to set up the necessary procedures for the establishment of such a united labor committee.

McCarthy Should Receive 'Irresponsibility' Award

Republican Senator from Wisconsin Has Done Great Harm to Individuals Accused And To Our Entire Foreign Policy

By ALLAN L. SWIM

SENATOR Joe McCarthy, the Wisconsin Senator who says the State Dept. is crawling with Communists and fellow travelers, should be awarded a tin medal for irresponsibility.

Few lawmakers have done so much harm in so short a time to so many people.

And nobody in recent years has done as much to sabotage the U. S. foreign policy at a time when our relations with the rest of the world are of the utmost importance.

Even if the Senator had proved his charges—which he hasn't—the methods he has been using still warrant condemnation.

And the lawmakers who have been supporting him must share responsibility for his misdeeds.

EVERY PERSON in the United States has a stake in the McCarthy Affair—although many of them have behaved as if they were witnessing merely another political brawl of little concern to them.

Here's how the situation stacks up:

At the end of the war there were two major world powers—the United States and Soviet Russia.

It soon became apparent that Russia was embarking on an expansionist program—a program designed to spread Communism throughout the world.

The U. S., strongest champion of democracy, squared off to do battle in the "cold war" which Russia instituted.

One of our chief weapons became the Marshall Plan, into which we have poured huge sums on the theory that economically healthy nations will not succomb to Communism.

Neither McCarthy nor anybody else has dared accuse the State Dept. of trying to hinder the Marshall Plan.

OUR NATION'S next major step in the "cold war" was to push the North Atlantic Pact until it became a reality.

And nobody dared accuse the State Dept. of trying to sabotage the Pact—because the Pact was largely the State Dept.'s "baby."

Then the Administration, of which the State Dept. is an important cog, began pushing for the "Point 4" program of aid to underdeveloped areas — areas which might swing to Communism unless the democracies paid more attention to them.

Up to this point the nation had been pursuing what was generally called a "bipartisan foreign policy."

Then Senator McCarthy hauled out his big bucket of "red paint" and began smearing away.

This gave some of our isolationists a chance to sound off—and sound off they did.

And imagine how people throughout the world must have reacted when they "learned" that our State Dept.—the agency leading the fight against Communism—was loaded down with Communists.

IT'S EASY TO argue, of course, that people in foreign countries don't believe the McCarthy charges.

But that's a weak argument.

Many people in the nation's capital—right on the scene of the action—seem inclined to believe them merely because they have read the accusations in bold headlines.

Although the charges have not been proved, victims of the McCarthy smear have been suffering reprisals from their neighbors.

And if you link the McCarthy Affair with some of the utterances of other members of Congress you might easily get the idea that the U. S. is trying to play on both sides of the ideological road and use its economic aid to meddle in the internal affairs of other countries.

There have been demands in Congress that we withhold ECA funds from Great Britain because she has a socialistic government. And the recent vote in the House to withhold British aid until the partition of Ireland is eliminated didn't help any—even if the vote was reversed later.

McCARTHY certainly should have known that you can't smear the State Dept. and Secy. Dean Acheson without smearing our foreign policy.

If he believed our foreign policy was wrong he could have said so and debated the matter on its merits. This he didn't do.

He made some sweeping charges, then some less sweeping, then tried to narrow his case to one man.

So far he hasn't proved his accusations against a single individual.

But he has proved that a Senator who acts like a bull in a China shop can do a lot of harm.

—From Charleston, W. Va., Gazette

Joe to Joe

Our Unity Move

The need for greater unity and cooperation among the various groups of organized labor in this country has become increasingly apparent since the end of the war.

The forces of reaction—or whatever else you may want to call the groups that brought about the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act and are fighting the Fair Deal—have been working diligently to weaken labor.

Their campaign hasn't been aimed merely at the CIO, or the AFL, the railroad brotherhoods, the Mine Workers or the Machinists. It has been aimed at all of labor.

And although they disagree on a number of things, the anti-labor forces in Congress have demonstrated the value of unity and cooperation. The Dixiegop coalition has proved effective in blocking liberal legislation.

Various labor groups throughout the country have demonstrated they can work closely together, regardless of their affiliation, in seeking to solve mutual problems.

And the big national labor organizations have been working together effectively in the international field.

It was such things as these that the CIO executive officers and vice presidents had in mind last week when they approved what the press has termed "the CIO's unity move."

The CIO's invitation to other groups to join in the creation of a standing committee to tackle the problems of closer cooperation and eventual "organic" unity wasn't a grandstand play.

It was a sincere appeal to other labor groups to unify their efforts and to join in a common offensive against anti-labor forces.

The CIO did not attempt to spell out the details of how this might be accomplished. It merely called on other labor groups to join with the CIO in establishing a standing committee to tackle the job.

CIO officials were hopeful that those receiving the invitation would study it carefully, realize its importance and then give affirmative answers.

A Skillet Is A Skillet, Is A Skillet

A Steelco skillet, made by Steelco Steel Products Co. of Chicago, may be just the thing in which to cook up a batch of ham and eggs but the Federal Trade Commission says using one won't make your hair glossy or your teeth pearly, as the company's salesmen have been claiming.

FTC has ruled that Steelco utensils are just utensils and nothing more and that the company has "misled and deceived a substantial portion of the purchasing public."

The company has been ordered to stop misrepresenting its product and disparaging competing products.

C'mon And Vote, TWUA To UTW

THE CIO Textile Workers has challenged the AFL United Textile Workers to let the 2500 employes of the Dominion Textile Co.'s four mills in Montreal, Canada, pick their own bargaining representative in a vote supervised by the Quebec Labour Relations Board.

The challenge was issued to the UTW, which is Communist-dominated in Canada, by Samuel Baron, TWUA Canadian director, after a couple of stormy membership meetings of the former UTW Local 102. It went to R. Kent Rowley, UTW Canadian director, and an accompanying letter pointed out that the membership of the local "has been in revolt and has revolted against the leadership of the Canadian District and the UTW as such."

Baron in his letter recalled that on Jan. 22 the local members, after hearing Rowley and UTW Intl. Rep. Madeleine Parent, repudiated both of them in connection with charges against Axelus Beaucage, former UTW international representative who had led the revolt. On Feb. 19 the local executive board again rejected Rowley's report, upheld Beaucage and retained him as a business agent of the local.

On Mar. 12, he again recalled, the local reiterated its support of Beaucage, expelled Parent as an official of the local, disaffiliated from the UTW and voted to affiliate with the TWUA, which it described as "a progressive union."

The TWUA director told Rowley that the dispute is not over "what Rowley and Parent or . . . Baron and Beaucage want—it is what the workers involved want."

Baron's proposals provided that the union losing the election cease all activity at the four mills and that a formula for disposition of the Local 102 treasury, based on the result, be agreed upon in advance.

The CIO union is affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour.

Read This If You Wanna Get Sore

All that a lot of students in the nation's schools know about the history of the American labor movement may have come from a booklet issued by the National Association of Manufacturers.

NAM officials make claims along this line, according to a recent article by Gilbert Geis, "The NAM in the Schools." Geis says that during the first nine months of 1949, the NAM issued nearly 2 million booklets, sponsored 46 network and 47 local radio programs and conducted 98 workshops.

"A major target of the NAM propaganda barrage is the youth of the country," writes Geis. "NAM officials have claimed that their booklets are read by two out of every three American high school students; that many students are taught the history of the American labor movement from an NAM booklet; and that this material has become required reading for many students."

Reprints of this disturbing article from the March issue of "The Progressive," are available from the National CIO Dept. of Education & Research in bulk quantities: 100 to 999 copies, 3c each; 1000 or more, 2c each.

Transport Workers Try Former Officer

The CIO Transport Workers Union recently tried Maurice Forge, one-time international vice president, on 10 charges pressed by Intl. Pres. Michael Quill. Included were accusations of a campaign of deceit and treachery with hostile forces to divide and disrupt TWU and CIO. The decision will be announced later.

Forced from the international union in 1948, Forge appeared at the hearing dressed as a bus driver, protested the legality of the hearing, and walked out. Previously expelled were Austin Hogan, one-time president of Local 100; Douglas McMahon, formerly secretary-treasurer of the international; and John Santo, once director of organization, who has been deported.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President — James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

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They Attempted To Beat Wrong Man

IT WAS a simple but rough little plot designed to cast discredit on the CIO, break up a picnic and—perhaps—send a few unionists to the hospital.

The scheme, cooked up by some of the strongly anti-union elements of a fairly good sized city, appeared on the surface to be foolproof.

A group of men from out of town would arrive on the scene, start a fight, cause the cops to be called and then "disappear."

But the plot backfired when they tried to beat up the wrong man.

Here's what happened:

THE STATE CIO director, a big, husky fellow who would do credit to himself in a boxing ring, planned a Fourth of July picnic for union members of the area.

It was to be a big affair. Invitations were sent to all CIO locals in the district and to a number of prominent local citizens, including the mayor.

The CIO director wanted everything to be "just right" because organizers had been having trouble with city officials. Several of them had been arrested on charges of violating a city ordinance prohibiting the distribution of leaflets.

The picnic, the director thought, would provide an opportunity for some good public relations work.

So the affair had been planned carefully.

BECAUSE OF THE press of other business, the CIO director arrived late at the picnic grounds — and what he saw nearly made his eyes pop out.

Six men, none of whom he had ever seen before, were trying to "work over" another stranger—a man about the size and age of the director.

Without asking any questions, the CIO man jumped into the fray. He and the other big fellow were more than handling their end of the fight when the cops arrived.

He immediately thought of the harm that had been done and visualized headlines telling about the "brawl" at the CIO picnic.

And he wasn't so sure that he wouldn't land in jail and have to fight a case in court.

THEN A CURIOUS thing happened. The big stranger to whose rescue the director had gone, brushed the dirt off his clothing and then told the police to "lock up those thugs."

And the police, without arguing, hauled the six men off to jail.

Then the big stranger disappeared into the crowd. Nobody seemed to know exactly who he was—and the director could easily understand why he had made a quick exit.

The picnic was resumed and everybody seemed to have a good time.

But the director kept wondering about the big stranger—and he wondered, too, why the police had picked neither of them up.

ON THE FOLLOWING day the CIO director received a letter written on an "Official" city letterhead. It asked him to come to the mayor's office.

He complied with the request, strolled into the mayor's office a short time later and got one of the biggest surprises of his life.

"His Honor" was none other than the big stranger who had been his fighting partner at the picnic.

The mayor said he'd heard a rumor that a gang from out of town was going to cause trouble, and that he dropped in at the picnic just to check on whether there was any truth to it.

"And those fellows, who didn't know you by sight, were told they could spot you easily because you'd be the biggest man there," the mayor said. "But I was the biggest one there until you arrived."

A. L. S.

Coloring 'Em All Red This Easter

Anti-Red Italian Union Leader Still Good Spinner

THREE ITALIAN trade union leaders studying working conditions in the United States in 1949 walked into a spinning room of a New Jersey textile mill.

A woman tending one of the machines looked up just as one of the fast-running yarns broke. A short, stocky member of the Italian trio stepped into her place and with nimble fingers did her job for her, tying the yarn with the quick, deft motion which was her own special skill.

The others jeered good-naturedly.

"You were just lucky," they said. "You couldn't do it again if you tried."

Giulio Pastore turned back to the machine, sweeping his hand across a long row of spindles, breaking a dozen of the yarns. Then his sure fingers played across the wool, tying all the strands again.

GIULIO PASTORE

As in so many other European countries, the Marshall Plan was the hinge upon which the democratic Italian trade unionists turned away from the Communists. Pastore was the first Italian union leader to recognize the American effort for European recovery as a powerful force to save the Italian worker from ruin and enslavement to Russia.

Pa ore was born in Genoa in 1902. Within a few years after starting to work he was an organizer for his union. When he was 18 he was elected its secretary.

It was in the early 20's, when great social and political ferment was rising in the aftermath of World War I. The young Pastore soon faced the beginning of the Fascist violence that he was to fight for two decades.

BEFORE HE was 20, Pastore was a follower and student of the late Achille Grandi, labor leader whose memory is revered by Italian trade unionists. He became editor of an anti-Fascist Catholic newspaper. The paper, "Il Cittadino," was seized 16 times, and each time Pastore returned to fight again. In 1926, however, after an attempt on Mussolini's life, the Fascist police got tougher and Pastore, refusing to follow the Fascist line, was fired from the paper by government order.

Thrown out of work, he became a bank cashier—a job he held until 1935, although he continued clandestine resistance to Facism and established a humour publication, "The Giraffe," which so pricked the Facists that they closed it.

In 1935 Pastore was called to Rome to reorganize administratively the Catholic Youth Association. In 1942 he took part, under the leadership of Alcide de Gasperi, in the revival of the Catholic political movement which became the Christian Democratic Party.

In 1943 he was associated with Grandi in the under-cover Farm Workers Confederation, and by early fall was an active underground agent. The next spring he was caught by the Fascists and jailed. It was not until the liberation of Rome that he was released to resume his efforts for union unity.

PASTORE BECAME a member of the executive committee of the Christian-Democrat Party in 1944, and later a party director. In June, 1946, he was elected a deputy to a regional governmental body from Torina Novara and Vercelli. Two years later he became a member of Parliament.

In 1944 Pastore became a founder of the ACLI, the Christian Association of Italian Workers, for which he was the first general secretary. In March, 1947, he became a general secretary of the CGIL, the Italian General Confederation of Labor, in which he promptly engaged in the fight against Communist dictatorship of the labor movement which led Pastore and his followers to walk out on July 14, 1948.

He promptly organized the LCGIL, or Free Italian General Federation of Labor, which, under his leadership, grew to a million-member unit by the end of 1949.

Unity of non-Communist Italian workers is a goal Pastore has sought since the war ended. His trip to the U. S. in 1949 spurred his ambition. He was convinced of two facts: that the Communists were dead wrong in their charge that American workers are "slaves," and that the non-Communist Italian trade unions could and should unify.

Jobless To Tell Their Stories In Washington

State, Local Units Spur Employment

A **WEAPON** that has been used with some success to fight unemployment practically at the plant gate is the full employment program committee.

Such committees for areas hard hit by joblessness were originally proposed by Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin at the behest of the Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security. A number of them have been named by governors and mayors with public, labor and industry representation, and have gone to work with varying success. In several cases state and local CIO leaders are active in their work.

Basically the job of a committee either state or community-wide, is to find out what the area covered has and what it needs—and then get the latter. Both what it has and what it needs are culled from information already gathered, or sometimes specifically obtained at the committee's report, from one of a large number of federal, state or local agencies which work actively with it.

What a community has includes its available manpower and a breakdown of training and skills; its plant, its other physical and financial facilities, what raw or semi-processed materials flow naturally and readily into it. What it needs includes the jobs to utilize the skills of the workers available, operations that can fit into existing facilities, etc.

ONE PLACE where something constructive has been accomplished is Nashua, N. H., where the community's economy was completely disrupted when Royal Little blandly decided one day to close up the local operations of Textron, Inc., the city's largest employer.

A State Full Employment Program Committee—on which Harold Daoust, president of the New Hampshire Industrial Union Council, represents the shoe industry—and a local committee were formed and worked together.

First a non-profit trust, the Nashua-New Hampshire Foundation, was formed to rent and sell industrial property. The foundation surveyed local changes since the Textron announcement and found that 10 new firms, all small, had sprung into existence.

As of a couple of months ago they had between them nearly 800 employes. Textron yielded to pressure and continued operations sufficient to provide 1800 jobs. These with other employment expansion helped or inspired by the two committees yielded between 3000 and 3500 jobs—or about as many as Textron had employed in October, 1948.

AT PORT HURON, Mich., a local committee went out looking for new industries and captured three. The Blue Water District Industrial Fund was set up to hunt out still more and arranged to give local firms full information on government contracts in the hope of capturing awards and creating jobs. The committee also was instrumental in getting a local loan of $30,000 for one company to supplement an RFC loan.

Among the CIO representatives on full employment program committees are:

Clarence L. Palmer, president of the Utah Industrial Union Council, and George Wilde, district chairman of the Progressive Metalworkers Council of the CIO Shipbuilders, on the Utah committee; George Brown, secretary-treasurer of the Oregon Industrial Union Council, on the Oregon committee; Sigmund Grandy, president of the Jackson, Mich., Council and a member of the local committee, and Harold C. Davis, president of the St. Clair County (Mich.) CIO Council and a member of the local committee in Port Huron, Mich.

Signs Like This Appear When Unemployment Rises

CCL Warns Govt. Should Act To Avoid Permanent Unemployment

CANADA FACES a permanent unemployment problem of ever-increasing seriousness unless the government takes the lead in an aggressive, planned effort to boost consumption, the Canadian Congress of Labour has warned Prime Minister St. Laurent and his cabinet.

Unemployment is more serious at present than official figures indicate, the cabinet was told, and properly should be listed as 10.4% of the country's labor force instead of the 7.4% shown by official figures, the cabinet was advised.

The CCL position was made clear to the national leaders in briefs filed by a delegation headed by Pres. A. R. Mosher and Sec.-Treas. Pat Conroy. CIO unions in Canada belong to the CCL, which represents about 360,000 workers.

Production in Canada has been increasing faster than employment, which has been decreasing the CCL delegation said. The brief continued:

"**IN SHORT, OUR** labour force is constantly increasing, and our industry is becoming steadily more efficient, so that it needs fewer workers to produce a given quantity of goods. With a rising supply of labour, and a falling demand per unit of production, the result is bound to be more and more unemployment.

"Unless we can raise our standard of living far enough and fast enough to keep pace with the growth of the labour force and in productivity per man, unemployment will continue to grow, though of course, with seasonal fluctuations. Present indications are that this year's national income will be only very slightly higher than last year's. The Prime Minister, on Feb. 20, put the probable increase in gross national product a little over 1.5%.

"This is certainly not enough to prevent a further increase in unemployment over the levels prevailing last year and the year before. Something more is required: a planned effort to increase consumption and keep it increasing as fast as our productive power."

Proposals advanced by the CCL to meet this situation included:

- Use of the government's monetary and fiscal policy to maintain an effective demand for goods produced.
- Maintenance of consumer demand by a broad social security program.
- Encouragement of the mobility of labour by the diversification of industry.
- Action to curb seasonal fluctuations in employment.
- Public works projects.
- New methods of keeping and expanding foreign markets.
- Adoption of the 40-hour week.

Joblessness has increased by nearly 54,000 in the Quebec region in the last two years, the brief explained; more than 46,000 in Ontario, about 6,000 in Winnipeg, and almost 28,000 in the Pacific region. The delegation rejected the contention that seasonal unemployment is "normal," described its reappearance as "intolerable" and claimed that if it can be eliminated in wartime, it can be eliminated in peace.

"It may require some changes in our economic and social institutions," the CCL said bluntly. "But those institutions were made for man, not man for the institutions."

The Congress also dealt with such subjects as housing, rent controls, unemployment insurance, social security and immigration.

One of Eight Still Walking Streets in Some Sections

THE DANGEROUSLY lengthening roll of the nation's unemployed, which reached an eight-year high in February, was trimmed back by 561,000 persons in March, the Census Bureau reported on April 3.

At the same time the number of the employed increased by 598,000.

The drop in jobless cut the number of unemployed from 4,684,000 in February to 4,123,000 in March—still over the four-million mark and too close for comfort to the five-million mark in view of the heavy additions to the labor force, both permanent and temporary, due when schools close in June.

The number of people working increased during the month from 56,953,000 in February to 57,551,000 in March—so far below the goal of 60 million jobs that in many communities in different parts of the country one worker out of every eight is still walking the streets.

Most of the new jobs went to agricultural workers, for whom a seasonal increase in demand created 452,000 vacancies and raised the total employed to 6,675,000. Non-agricultural employment, most of it in industry and much of it in plants where the employment level had dropped but temporarily, rose by 147,000 to 50,877,000.

THE DROP in unemployment was to be expected at this time of the year but was greater than generally anticipated. One of the contributing factors was that new entrants into the labor market—people looking for work for the first time—bulked only 18,000 substantially less than usual in March.

Forecasters predicted that the downward trend in unemployment will continue in April and May, but rise again when the schools close in June. The school closings will create both temporary and long range problems — the former caused by students seeking work only for the summer vacation, the latter by an addition to the labor force swelled to larger size than normal by the greatest influx of GI college graduates yet.

CIO To Bring Groups From Dozen Areas

SOME of the men and women who are pounding the pavements of the country's industrial centers in search of jobs will tell their disheartening stories to members of Congress and government officials beginning this week.

With them will come some of the union officers who have been lying awake nights wrestling with the problem.

They are being brought to Washington by the Natl. CIO Full Employment Committee and are coming, in groups of four and five at a time, from about a dozen industrial areas where joblessness is widespread. They will describe conditions in cities in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York Pennsylvania, Michigan and other midwestern states, according to Everett Kassalow, director of the committee.

Accompained by CIO staff members, they will talk to their own congressmen and senators, and to cabinet members, the Council of Economic Advisers and with people in federal agencies having to do with the unemployed.

"We are concerned," said Kassalow, "about the failure of official Washington—both Congress and many administration leaders—to give sufficient attention to the unemployment problem that has been emerging for nearly a year and a half.

"The delegations we are bringing to Washington will be representative primarily of a few specific areas, and, in a few cases, of a few specific industries.

"The CIO and its members have become increasingly concerned about the growth of the unemployment problem, about lack of plans for dealing realistically with the needs of unemployed men and women, and about the necessity for devising governmental and industrial programs that will lead the nation back toward full employment."

U. S. Rubber Signs Pension Pact

The CIO Rubber Workers announced that the contract signed last week with U. S. Rubber Co. contains a number of provisions never before included in a URW agreement.

The pact, covering 33,000 workers in 19 plants of the company, provides for the payment of a $100-a-month minimum pension at the age of 65 after 25 years of service. The actual pension for each individual will amount to 1% of total earnings if more than the minimum.

The 1% will be based upon the worker's 10 highest consecutive years' earnings rather than on the final 10-year total as has been the case in similar URW contracts.

Only half of the federal social security payments will be included in the pension calculations. The contract permits an employe to retire with a minimum pension of $80 after 20 years service.

Disability payments begin immediately, and the company will pay the cost of a $2000 life insurance policy for all workers, who will have the option of purchasing another $1000.

Kerr Bill In HST's Lap As House Passes Measure

By GERVASE N. LOVE

PRESIDENT TRUMAN was on the spot last week.

He had a choice of lining up with the special interests he had always opposed—and incidentally giving the Republicans the kind of campaign material that has always been the exclusive property of the Democrats — or of staying lined up with the people but alienating some of the most generous contributors to his campaign fund.

He was the last remaining barrier to the natural gas monopoly's invasion of the consumer's pocketbook as authorized by Congress. And in his winter vacation retreat at Key West, Fla., he was being buried under a spate of letters and telegrams urging him either to approve or to veto the Kerr bill exempting independent natural gas producers from regulation by the Federal Power Commission.

ONE OF THE messages asking him to kill the bill came from the executive officers and vice presidents of the CIO, who met in Washington last week. They indorsed the request Pres. Philip Murray made on Mar. 31 that he veto the gas steal and added:

"This bill represents the worst type of special interest legislation.

"The Kerr bill goes contrary, in spirit and action, to the philosophy of the Fair Deal program. It would enrich small groups of wealthy corporations already enjoying some of the greatest profits in their history. It would cause another rise in the living costs of families dependent on natural gas for heating or cooking and compelled to pay whatever price is fixed for the product they use.

"The Kerr bill would undermine federal regulation of basic utilities by permitting oil companies to fix their own prices on the natural gas they sell to interstate pipelines.

"Through the destruction of this regulation, there can be no doubt that the oil corporations which control our natural gas reserves will exact huge additional tolls from the consuming public.

"There is simply no justification for the Kerr bill."

CIO Legislative Committee members urged that all unionists let the President know of their opposition to the bill by sending messages "immediately" to the White House. He has until April 17 to act.

The President decided to delay action on the measure, possibly until after his return to Washington, when he received a telegram from the mayors of 18 large cities asking a veto on the ground its approval will mean a boost of $200 million to $500 million a year in gas rates. The chief beneficiaries of the bill, they said, would be 35 big oil companies which control most of the production.

The wire bore the signatures of the mayors of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Denver, Toledo, Birmingham, Akron and St. Paul.

THE INDEPENDENT producers of gas do nothing but produce. They sell their product "at arm's length" to pipeline companies which distribute it and which are subject to FPC regulation. Producers who also distribute likewise are regulated by the FPC. The independents never have been regulated in the past, but a Supreme Court decision indicated the federal government has the authority to regulate if it deems it necessary.

The Kerr bill was introduced when the FPC started considering the possibility of doing something about the independents. It passed the House almost as a "sleeper" at the last session of Congress, and was approved by a 44 to 38 vote in the Senate on Mar. 29 after a bitter fight between senators representing the consumers of the northeast and middle west and those representing the producers of the southwest. Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), who led the fight against it, predicted that if enacted into law it would cost natural gas consumers billions of dollars before present producing wells and the wells in sight are exhausted.

The measure had to go back to the House for concurrence in a face-saving amendment requiring the FPC to make a continuing study to determine if prices or supplies are affected by monopolistic lack of competition by producers.

It ran into another bitter fight from which it squeaked victorious by virtue of the personal intervention of Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.) and the fact that four Representatives switched their votes from 'no' to 'yes' after a rollcall had been completed. The final tally, taken at a night session on Mar. 31, was 176 to 174.

Rayburn first intervened by using his influence with the Rules Committee to clear the way after action had been temporarily blocked. The committee obediently sent it to the floor for immediate action with a one-hour limit on debate.

Rep. Heselton (R. Mass.) promptly charged that is was being "rammed" through the House.

Rep. Madden (D. Ind.) predicted prices would rise $100 million a year and branded the bill "political dynamite." Rep. Biemiller (D. Wis.) warned it would be the "hottest issue" in the forthcoming campaign. Rep. Michener (R. Mich.) declared it would give the gas-producing states the power to fix the prices of gas consumed outside their borders.

Rep. Lyle (D. Tex.), speaking for the bill, asserted flatly that it will not increase prices. Rep. Halleck (R. Ind.) solemnly warned that if the federal government gets the right to regulate gas production it "might go on to control the price of coal, oil and other industries."

Then Rayburn fired the big gun. Walking into the well of the House, he denied that the measure favored "the big gas monopolists," and continued:

"I don't think, in view of my record in this House, I could be accused of having any great desire to serve the interests over the people."

How well it serves the "big gas monopolists" was demonstrated in the Senate when an amendment offered by Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) was rejected. The amendment would have exempted from regulation the really small independents — those producing no more than two billion cubic feet a year, or having a gross income of no more than $250,000. This would have meant regulation of only the 37 largest of the 2300 to 2500 independent producers.

The four Congressmen who turned the House vote from victory to defeat by switching their votes were Reps. Shafer (Mich.), Wilson (Ind.) and Latham (N. Y.), all Republicans, and Rep. Moulder (D. Mo.).

More Democrats voted against the bill than for it, and more Republicans voted for it than against it—the reverse of the lineup in the Senate. Ninety-seven Democrats and 79 Republicans favored the measure, while 116 Democrats, 57 Republicans and one American Laborite were opposed.

Members of both houses who fought on the losing side called upon President Truman to veto it.

Rep. Keating (R. N. Y.) wired the President urging "a veto of this grab by a handful of Democrat campaign contributors."

If President Truman signs the measure, Keating said, "it will surely rise to haunt him at every whistle stop he makes on his forthcoming political tour." He sarcastically added he understood it was true that prices will not rise—"until after the election."

U.S. Control Of Local Gas Firms Opposed

Everybody wants to get out from under federal regulation of natural gas since Congress passed the Kerr bill exempting independent producers who do no distributing.

The National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners last week asked a House Interstate Commerce sub-committee to remove local gas distributors from regulation by the Federal Power Commission. The association wants state regulation of gas.

The line forms on the right. The extreme right.

How House Members Voted on Kerr Gas Measure

Here's the record by which the House voted, 176-174, on March 31, to pass the Kerr Natural Gas Bill in final form. The bill will cost consumers millions of dollars a year through slashing power of U. S. to regulate natural gas rates. Ninety-seven Democrats and 79 Republicans voted for the bill; 116 Democrats, 57 Republicans and one American Labor Party voted against. Votes for the bill are marked W; votes against, R. Pairs are indicated by PR and PW. A means absent or not voting.

ALA.—Andrews (D) .. W
Battle (D) .... PW
Boykin (D) .... W
deGraffenried (D) W
Elliott (D) .... W
Grant (D) .... PW
Hobbs (D) .... R
Jones (D) .... W
Rains (D) .... W
ARIZ.—Murdock (D) W
Patten (D) .... W
ARK.—Gathings (D) .. W
Harris (D) .... W
Hays (D) .... W
Mills (D) .... W
Norrell (D) .... W
Tackett (D) .... W
Trimble (D) .... W
CAL.—Allen (R) .... W
Anderson (R) .... W
Bramblett (R) .... W
Douglas (D) .... PR
Doyle (D) .... R
Engle (D) .... PR
Havenner (D) .... R
Hinshaw (R) .... W
Holifield (D) .... R
Jackson (R) .... PW
Johnson (R) .... R
King (D) .... R
McDonough (R) .. R
McKinnon (D) .... W
Miller (D) .... R
Nixon (R) .... A
Phillips (R) .... W
Poulson (R) .... W
Scudder (R) .... W
Sheppard (D) .... W
Shelley (D) .... R
Werdel (R) .... W
White (D) .... R
COLO.—Aspinall (D) R
Carroll (D) .... PR
Hill (R) .... W
Marsalis (D) .... R
CONN.—Lodge (R) .... R
McGuire (D) .... R
Patterson (R) .... R
Ribicoff (D) .... PR
Sadlak (R) .... R
Woodhouse (D) .... R
DEL.—Boggs (R) .... A
FLA.—Bennett (D) .... PW
Herlong (D) .... W
Peterson (D) .... W
Rogers (D) .... W
Sikes (D) .... W
Smathers (D) .... A
GA.—Brown (D) .... W
Camp (D) .... W
Cox (D) .... W
Davis (D) .... R
Lanham (D) .... R
Pace (D) .... W
Preston (D) .... W
Vinson (D) .... W
Wheeler (D) .... PW
Wood (D) .... A
IDA.—Sanborn (R) .... W
White (D) .... A
Ill.—Allen (R) .... W
Arends (R) .... W
Bishop (R) .... R
Buckley (D) .... PR
Chesney (D) .... PR
Chiperfield (R) .... A
Dawson (D) .... PR
Gordon (D) .... R
Hoffman (R) .... A
Jenison (R) .... W
Jonas (R) .... R
Linehan (D) .... R
Mack (D) .... R
Mason (R) .... PR
McMillen (R) .... W
O'Brien (D) .... R
O'Hara (D) .... R
Price (D) .... R
Reed (R) .... W
Sabath (D) .... A
Simpson (R) .... W
Velde (R) .... R
Vursell (R) .... W
Yates (D) .... R
IND.—Crook (D) .... R
Denton (D) .... R
Halleck (R) .... W
Harden (R) .... R
Harvey (R) .... R
Jacobs (D) .... R
Kruse (D) .... PR
Madden (D) .... R
Noland (D) .... R
Walsh (D) .... R
Wilson (R) .... W
IA.—Cunningham (R) R
Dolliver (R) .... W
Gross (R) .... R
Hoeven (R) .... R
Jensen (R) .... W
LeCompte (R) .... R
Martin (R) .... W
Talle (R) .... R
KAN.—Cole (R) .... W
Hope (R) .... W
Meyer (R) .... W
Rees (R) .... W
Scrivner (R) .... W
Smith (R) .... W
KY.—Bates (D) .... W
Chelf (D) .... R
Gregory (D) .... W
Golden (R) .... R
Morton R) .... R
Perkins (D) .... R
Spence (D) .... R
Underwood (D) .... W
Whitaker (D) .... PW
LA.—Allen (D) .... W
Boggs (D) .... W
Brooks (D) .... W
Hebert (D) .... PW
Larcade (D) .... W
Morrison (D) .... W
Passman (D) .... W
Willis (D) .... W
ME.—Fellows (R) .... A
Hale (R) .... A
Nelson (R) .... A
MD.—Beall (R) .... W
Bolton (D) .... R
Fallon (D) .... R
Garmatz (D) .... R
Miller (R) .... W
Sasscer (D) .... A
MASS.—Bates (R) .... R
Donohue (D) .... R
Furcolo (D) .... R
Goodwin (R) .... W
Herter (R) .... W
Heselton (R) .... R
Kennedy (D) .... R
Lane (D) .... R
Martin (R) .... W
McCormack (D) .... W
Nicholson (R) .... W
Philbin (D) .... R
Roggers (R) .... W
Wigglesworth (R) PR
MICH.—Bennett (R) .. R
Blackney (R) .... W
Crawford (R) .... A
Dingell (D) .... R
Dondero (R) .... R
Engel (R) .... R
Ford (R) .... R
Hoffman (R) .... W
Lesinski (D) .... R
Michener (R) .... R
O'Brien (D) .... R
Potter (R) .... R
Rabaut (D) .... R
Sadowski (D) .... A
Shafer (R) .... W
Wolcott (R) .... A
Woodruff (R) .... A
MINN.—Andersen (R) R
Andresen (R) .... A
Blatnik (D) .... R
Hagen (R) .... R
Judd (R) .... R
Marshall (D) .... A
McCarthy (D) .... R
O'Hara (R) .... W
Wier (D) .... R
MISS.—Abernethy (D) W
Colmer (D) .... W
Rankin (D) .... W
Whitten (D) .... W
Whittington (D) W
Williams (D) .... W
Winstead (D) .... W
MO.—Bolling (D) .... R
Cannon (D) .... R
Carnahan (D) .... R
Cristopher (D) .... R
Irving (D) .... R
Jones (D) .... W
Karst (D) .... R
Karsten (D) .... R
Magee (D) .... R
Moulder (D) .... W
Short (R) .... W
Sullivan (D) .... R
Welch (D) .... PR
MONT.—D'Ewart (R) W
Mansfield (D) .... R
NEB.—Curtis (R) .... W
Miller (R) .... W
O'Sullivan (D) .... R
Stefan (R) .... R
NEV.—Baring (D) .... A
N. H.—Cotton (R) .... W
Merrow (R) .... W
N. J.—Addonizio (D) R
Auchincloss (R) .. R
Canfield (R) .... R
Case (R) .... R
Eaton (R) .... A
Hand (R) .... R
Hart (D) .... R
Howell (D) .... R
Kean (R) .... R
Norton (D) .... A
Rodino (D) .... R
Thomas (R) .... W
Towe (R) .... A
Wolverton (R) .... A
N. M.—Fernandez (D) W
Miles (D) .... A
N. Y.—Buckley (D) .... R
Byrne (D) .... A
Celler (D) .... PR
Clemente (D) .... R
Cole (R) .... W
Coudert (R) .... A
Davies (D) .... R
Delaney (D) .... R
Dollinger (D) .... R
Gamble (R) .... W
Gorski (D) .... R
Gwinn (R) .... W
Hall, E. A. (R) .... A
Hall, L. W. (R) .. W
Heffernan (D) .... R
Heller (D) .... R
Javits (R) .... R
Kearney (R) .... R
Keating (R) .... R
Kelly (D) .... R
Keogh (D) .... R
Kilburn (R) .... W
Klein (D) .... R
Latham (R) .... W
LeFevre (R) .... W
Lynch (D) .... A
Macy (R) .... PW
Marcantonio (ALP) R
McGrath (D) .... R
Multer (D) .... R
Murphy (D) .... PR
O'Toole (D) .... R
Pfeifer, J. L. (D) R
Pfeiffer, W. L. (R) PR
Powell (D) .... A
Quinn (D) .... R
Reed (R) .... PW
Riehlman (R) .... A
Rooney (D) .... R
Roosevelt (D) .... R
St. George (R) .... R
Taylor (R) .... W
Taber (R) .... R
Tauriello (D) .... R
Wadsworth (R) .... W
N. C.—Barden (D) .... A
Bonner (D) .... W
Bulwinkle (D) .... A
Carlye (D) .... W
Chatham (D) .... W
Cooley (D) .... W
Deane (D) .... W
Doughton (D) .... A
Durham (D) .... PW
Jones (D) .... W
Kerr (D) .... W
Redden (D) .... PW
N. D.—Burdick (R) .... PR
Lemke (R) .... R
OHIO—Bolton (R) .... W
Breen (D) .... R
Brehm (R) .... W
Brown (R) .... W
Burke (D) .... R
Clevenger (R) .... W
Crosser (D) .... R
Elston (R) .... R
Feighan (D) .... R
Hays (D) .... R
Huber (D) .... R
Jenkins (R) .... W
Kirwan (D) .... R
McCulloch (R) .... W
McGregor (R) .... A
McSweeney (D) .... R
Polk (D) .... R
Secrest (D) .... W
Smith (R) .... A
Vorys (R) .... W
Wagner (D) .... R
Weichel (R) .... W
Young (D) .... R
OKLA.—Albert (D) .... W
Gilmer (D) .... PW
Monroney (D) .... W
Morris (D) .... W
Steed (D) .... W
Stigler (D) .... W
Wickersham (D) .. W
Wilson (D) .... W
ORE.—Angell (R) .... A
Ellsworth (R) .... W
Norblad (R) .... A
Stockman (R) .... W
PENN.—Barrett (D) .. R
Buchanan (D) .... R
Cavalcante (D) .... A
Chudoff (D) .... R
Corbett (R) .... R
Dague (R) .... W
Davenport (D) .... R
Eberharter (D) .... R
Fenton (D) .... R
Flood (D) .... R
Fulton (R) .... R
Gavin (R) .... W
Gillette (R) .... W
Graham (R) .... W
Granahan (D) .... R
Green (D) .... R
James (R) .... PW
Kearns (R) .... W
Kelley (D) .... PR
Kunkel (R) .... A
Lichtenwalter (R) A
Lind (D) .... R
McConnell (R) .... W
Morgan (D) .... R
O'Neill (D) .... R
Rhodes (D) .... R
Rich (R) .... W
Scott, Hardie (R) W
Scott, Hugh (R) .. W
Simpson (R) .... W
Van Zandt (R) .... R
Walter (D) .... PW
R. I.—Fogarty (D) .... R
Forand (D) .... R
S. C.—Bryson (D) .... R
Hare (D) .... W
McMillan (D) .... W
Richards (D) .... W
Rivers (D) .... PW
Sims (D) .... R
S. D.—Case (R) .... R
Lovre (R) .... A
TENN.—Cooper (D) .. W
Davis (D) .... W
Evins (D) .... PW
Frazier (D) .... W
Gore (D) .... W
Jennings (R) .... W
Murray (D) .... W
Phillips (R) .... R
Priest (D) .... W
Sutton (D) .... W
TEX.—Beckworth (D) W
Bentsen (D) .... W
Burleson (D) .... W
Combs (D) .... W
Fisher (D) .... W
Gossett (D) .... W
Kilday (D) .... W
Lucas (D) .... W
Lyle (D) .... W
Mahon (D) .... W
Patman (D) .... W
Pickett (D) .... W
Poage (D) .... W
Rayburn (D) Speaker
Regan (D) .... W
Teague (D) .... W
Thomas (D) .... W
Thompson (D) .... W
Thornberry (D) .. W
Wilson (D) .... W
Worley (D) .... W
UTAH—Bosone (D) .. R
Granger (D) .... R
VT.—Plumley (R) .... W
VA.—Abbitt (D) .... PW
Burton (D) .... R
Fugate (D) .... W
Gary (D) .... R
Hardy (D) .... W
Harrison (D) .... W
Smith (D) .... W
Stanley (D) .... PW
WASH.—Holmes (R) R
Horan (R) .... W
Jackson (D) .... R
Mack (R) .... R
Mitchell (D) .... R
Tollefson (R) .... R
W. VA.—Bailey (D) .. A
Burnside (D) .... R
Hedrick (D) .... A
Kee (D) .... A
Ramsay (D) .... R
Staggers (D) .... PR
WIS.—Biemiller (D) .. R
Byrnes (R) .... W
Davis (R) .... R
Hull (R) .... A
Keefe (R) .... R
Murray (R) .... R
O'Konski (R) .... PR
Smith (R) .... R
Withrow (R) .... R
Zablocki (D) .... R
WYO.—Barrett (R) .... W

ADA Set For Offensive Vs. Congress Conservatives

(This is the last column written by Nathan Robertson, who died April 4. His obituary appears elsewhere on this page.)

By NATHAN ROBERTSON
Labor Press Association

THE FIGHTING liberalism displayed at the national convention of Americans for Democratic Action came as a breath of fresh air to labor and liberal leaders in Washington who had just survived a series of depressing defeats and sorry performances in Congress.

The ADA convention came at the end of two weeks which had seen Congress:

1 Turn down the middle-income cooperative housing bill and the Administration's aid-to-education bill.

2 Approve legislation that would allow the natural gas companies to take billions of dollars in unjustified profits from consumers.

3 Let Senator McCarthy and other isolationist Republicans go almost unchallenged in one of the most vicious smear campaigns in American history.

At the ADA convention the bedraggled Congressional liberals found hundreds of men and women from all over the country, representing thousands of others at home, fighting mad at what had been happening in Congress, and anxious to work for the defeat of the McCarthys in Congress.

There was no sign of defeatism among the ADAers. They were ready and anxious for a new offensive against the conservatives in Congress. In a series of swift votes, with little division, the ADA laid out its program and prepared for the political battle just ahead—in this year's elections.

ON TOP OF everything else was a speech from Eleanor Roosevelt, which few who heard will ever forget. Calling for those with convictions to stand up and fight for them, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"There is a sense of insecurity, almost fear, among many people today. Some people fear the possibility of war. Others fear what the new weapons of war might mean. With others, it is a fear of what may happen to them personally if they offend in any way. . . . That is the fear that concerns me most—the fear to stand up for convictions. That fear can hurt our democracy more than any other.

"Today it takes the kind of courage it took in the early days of our history to stand up for our convictions. At present we need all the courage our forefathers had and maybe more—because we have a job to do at home. We have to be unafraid. Here is where we as individuals have to fulfill our faith in democracy.

"If we cannot have confidence in each other—that fundamentally we are all trying to retain the best in our democracy—if we cannot find some basic unity in time of peace, then we are never going to be able to actually lead the world—which is the job before us today.

"If we are not to lead the world, who is? It's what we do here that makes us fit to lead the world. . . . Our problem is to prove to the world that democracy has more to offer than communism. We have to face the fact that this is a struggle and a great struggle."

MRS. ROOSEVELT added that one of the most important things we must do to prove to the world that our system is best is to protect civil rights. She said our domestic civil rights program had become of great importance internationally. Nor can we ignore unemployment, or injustice of any kind, she said. One of the answers to the unemployment problem, Mrs. Roosevelt added, may be in backing up the United Nations through the Point Four program of President Truman.

"It seems to me," she said, "that ADA is an organization that has thinking people in it, and we must preserve the right to think and differ. We must be able to disagree with people and consider new ideas without being afraid. The day we are afraid to sit down in the same room with someone because five years from now someone may say we sat in the room with a Communist—that day will be a bad day."

WALTER REUTHER, CIO Auto Workers Pres., addressed the convention of Americans for Democratic Action and got a standing ovation from the delegates for his speech in which he said the U. S. must perfect democracy at home in order to sell it abroad. He also called for working unity of all U. S. labor unions. Left to right: Joseph L. Rauh, jr., chairman of the ADA Executive Committee; Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), retiring ADA national chairman; Reuther; and George Edwards, former member of the Detroit Common Council and of the ADA National Board. Reuther is also on the Board.

Nathan Robertson, LPA Columnist, Covers His Last Assignment

NATHAN Robertson, one of the best-known Washington correspondents, was found dead of carbon monoxide in his car, in the garage of his home, the morning of April 4. He had suffered for years from diabetes, and often experienced profound moods of depression. Robertson, who wrote the noted "Behind The Headlines" column for Labor Press Association, was 48.

A native of Washington, Robertson was graduated from the Univ. of Michigan in 1923 and went to work on the old Washington Times. He worked later for the United Press, the Associated Press, and the Washington bureau of the newspaper PM. He also worked for three years for the Farm Security Administration, and for a time, before joining the staff of LPA, worked for the Committee for the Nation's Health.

While a member of PM's staff Robertson won the American Newspaper Guild's Heywood Broun Award and a Nieman Fellowship to Harvard, both in 1944. He once headed the Senate staff for the AP, was a former officer of the Washington Newspaper Guild, and a former international vice president of the Guild.

He was for many years on the standing committee of correspondents for the House press gallery. He was an occasional contributor to Harper's, the Nation, New Republic, Progressive, as well as various labor papers. Until recently he did a weekly broadcast Monday nights for WCFM. He also had been active in Americans For Democratic Action.

NATHAN ROBERTSON

IN FACT, HIS last assignment for LPA was to help cover the ADA convention in Washington Mar. 31-April 1. He wrote his "Behind the Headlines" column the afternoon of Monday, April 3, and covered a press conference for LPA on his way home.

Robertson knew, and was known by, hundreds in Washington. He counted Cabinet heads, presidential advisers, members of Congress, heads of government agencies and labor leaders as his personal friends. He not only guided newcomer reporters in Washington, but was often of inestimable service to freshman members of Congress.

Tributes by the score poured into the office of LPA on the news of his death. Typical was this statement by Carroll Kilpatrick of the San Francisco Chronicle, who had known Robertson for 10 years: "There was never a more honest or more honorable newspaperman than Nathan Robertson. And there have been few who have worked so diligently in the public interest. He was completely selfless and tireless in his determination to uphold the highest standards of his profession."

VANCE Johnson, also of the San Francisco Chronicle, who worked with Robertson on many stories, said, "I always found him ahead of the crowd in getting underneath the surface and finding out what the score really was. His passing is a distinct loss not only to his friends but to his profession. Nate was one of the most conscientious, able, and energetic of the Washington correspondents."

Robertson was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Robertson. His father was formerly Commissioner of Patents. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth; a son, Donald, 18, who is a freshman at Oberlin College; and a daughter, Judith, 16, who attends a girls' school in Baltimore.

Funeral services were held this week.

Post for Edelman

John Edelman, legislative representative of the CIO Textile Workers union, has been appointed to the Research Committee of the government's Housing and Home Finance Agency. The committee is assembling information on ways and means of building higher-quality, lower-cost housing.

ADA To Back Liberals in Both Parties

THE AIMS and atmosphere of the three-day national convention of Americans for Democratic Action have been set forth in the accompanying feature by the late Nathan W. Robertson.

Specifically, the convention took the following actions:

1 It affirmed its "political and organizational independence" of established political parties, choosing this language in preference to its 1949 policy statement, which lined ADA up with "the Fair Deal elements of the Democratic party" and also pledged "cooperation with and support of progressive elements within the Republican party."

2 It elected former U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle as its fourth national chairman, succeeding Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.) and picked a 40-man National Board including eight from CIO.

3 The delegates cheered a series of eminent speakers who attacked Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) and his smear campaign against the State Department, and called on Pres. Truman to set up a commission to investigate the operation of the loyalty programs, Congressional investigations, and unlawful activities of investigative agencies which threaten civil liberties.

4 The convention noted the dangerous rise in unemployment and called on the White House to propose without delay a program for effectively dealing with unemployment.

5 It called for a Presidential veto of the Kerr Natural Gas Bill. (CIO Pres. Philip Murray and the CIO Executive Officers have made the same request.)

A host of other resolutions passed the convention, on numerous subjects having to do with domestic and foreign policy matters.

One proposal that failed of adoption was that made by Ben F. McLaurin of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who asked ADA to oppose housing, health and education bills in Congress unless they contained anti-discrimination provisions. The proposal was opposed by George Weaver, executive secretary of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, who said:

"I, for one, am not prepared to say that I am against all progressive legislation in these fields unless it contains an anti-discrimination program, because I know that with the present make-up of Congress there is no better method of defeating every piece of progressive legislation than that here proposed."

Walter Reuther, President of the CIO Auto Workers and chairman of its Housing Committee, won a standing ovation from the delegates in a speech in which he declared:

"The H-Bomb has created a moral and political vacuum in the world. If we fail to fill that vacuum with positive democratic values, by default it will be filled by the apostles of hate, of fear and hysteria, who will create a situation in which war will be inevitable."

Harry Bridges Is Convicted Of Perjury

HARRY BRIDGES, president of the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, was convicted of perjury by a jury in U. S. District Court at San Francisco on April 4.

Convicted with him were J. R. Robertson, first vice president of the union, and Henry Schmidt, an international representative.

Bridges was found guilty, after an 81-day trial, of perjuring himself by swearing he had never been a Communist when he was naturalized in 1945. Robertson and Schmidt were convicted of conspiracy to aid and abet him in his perjury as his naturalization sponsors.

All three face prison sentences up to seven years and fines up to $15,000. Bridges, a native of Australia, also faces deportation, as the government plans to institute a civil suit against him to revoke his naturalization. All sentences were stayed pending appeals.

The ILWU is one of the unions cited by the National CIO for a hearing and possible expulsion on charges of following the Communist party line and opposing CIO Policy. Bridges was removed from his former post as CIO regional director for Northern California in 1948 when he and the ILWU refused to comply with CIO policy and worked for the election of Pregressive Party candidates.

The perjury trial was the longest in California jurisprudence. More than 2 million words of testimony were taken, and the jury required 31 hours of actual discussion before coming up with its verdict. Pivot of the case was the credibiliy of witnesses. The government put on the stand 11 persons who testified they had known Bridges as a Communist or had seen him at Communist party meetings. The defense, which spent a week in its summation, presented witnesses of its own who contradicted the government witnesses.

The two attorneys who defended the trio also face jail. Found guilty of contempt of court by Judge George B. Harris because of their conduct during the trial, Vincent Hallinan was sentenced to six months in a U. S. penitentiary to be designated by the Attorney General, and James MacInnis to three months. Execution of their sentences was held up pending action on the appeal.

Benefit Dispute Closes 100 Plants

Members of two Paterson, N. J., CIO Textile Workers locals walked off the job last week in a dispute over company-paid hospitalization and sick benefits. The controversy involved some 3600 workers in over 100 Paterson plants.

The two TWUA locals on strike had proposed that the companies pay the hospitalization and surgical bills of their members beyond the $5-a-day hospitalization and $150 surgical benefits as provided in the contract which expired March 31.

Union and company officials held several meetings with representatives of the U. S. Conciliation Service in a fruitless effort to head off the walkout.

In addition to improve hospital and surgical benefits, TWUA negotiators had proposed that Election Day be made a holiday.

Wood Union Voting On Strike As Operators Keep Saying 'No'

FORTY thousand CIO lumberjacks and sawmill workers in the Pacific Northwest are taking a strike vote to back up their negotiating committee's efforts to win them the health and welfare program and the six paid holidays for which they voted in January.

The decision to take the walkout ballot was made at a CIO Woodworkers' Wage and Contract Conference in Portland, Ore., after the negotiators gave a detailed report of a long series of meetings with 700 lumber operators, including some of the largest in the world, which so far have won not a single concession. Negotiations started Feb. 20.

Delegates to the conference voted unanimously to send out the strike ballot. The ballots were being prepared last week by the Woodworkers' international headquarters in Portland. Voting is to be completed by April 30 and the deadline for strike action was set for May 15 unless before that time the negotiators have a management offer they feel they can submit to the members affected.

"We have met the operators, either as individual operators or as associations of operators, in every section of the Northwest," said E. J. Fadling, IWA president and chairman of the negotiating committee. "They have all said 'No,' playing the old record of opposition to anything the workers want over and over again."

Union researchers have determined that the industry can well afford the workers' requests in view of the continued heavy demand for lumber, present price levels and increased productivity, especially in logging.

The union health and welfare proposals call for employer-paid life insurance of $3000 with double indemnity in case of dismemberment or accidental death; $40 per week for sickness and accident off the job; $20 per week to supplement workmen's compensation, and the payment of hospital, surgical and medical care. The cost as estimated by the union is 7½ to 8½c per hour.

"This will actually cost less than what the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. (largest of the operators) says it is willing to pay for its so-called pension plan," said Virgil Burtz, IWA research director.

"That means that the whole package of social insurance and paid holidays will not total much more than what this operator said he is willing to pay for what he says he is willing to give the workers."

The negotiators rejected the Weyerhaeuser offer as inadequate.

Fate of Georgia's Weird 'Unit Voting' May Be Decided By Supreme Court

THE BATTLE for political democracy in Georgia, in which the odds up to now have been heavily against liberal elements, may be decided in the U. S. Supreme Court as the result of a suit filed by two Atlanta businessmen.

At stake is Georgia's unique "unit voting" system, under which one vote cast in the state Democratic primaries by a voter living outside Fulton County (Atlanta) averages 11.5 times the effect of a single vote cast by a Fulton County resident.

Liberal forces, backed by Georgia's two largest newspapers, are fighting to get the system outlawed, while Gov. "Hummon" Talmadge and a majority of the state Legislature are attempting to get it extended to the general elections. The battle is being watched carefully throughout the South in all those states where, like Georgia, nomination in the Democratic primaries amounts to election.

The unit system provides that the candidate getting the most votes in a given county receives the "unit vote" of the county. It is somewhat similar to the electoral vote system used in federal Presidential elections. For Georgia's 159 counties, the legislature fixed the number of unit votes in 1917, and the discrimination against voters living in cities and towns has grown year by year as the population of the urban areas increased and that of rural areas declined.

The eight most populous counties have six unit votes each; the next thirty have four; and the remaining 121, two each. Anyone who can add figures can see how political control of a handful of sparsely populated rural counties amounts to control of the state government and the Congressional delegation.

THE 500,000 residents of Fulton County carry no more weight at the polls, under this system, than the 45,000 people of Troup County, since both Fulton and Troup have six unit votes. In the most recent Democratic primaries, one vote cast in Chattahoochee County was as powerful as 122.2 votes cast in Fulton County.

Bernard South and Harold Fleming, two Atlanta businessmen, early this year asked the Federal Court of Appeals to enjoin the State Democratic Committee from further use of the unit system on the grounds that it violates the U. S. Constitution.

A special three-judge court, by a two-to-one vote, on March 15 refused to issue the injunction, and issued opposing opinions which clearly posed the essential problem involved. The two Atlantans are using the minority opinion as the basis for asking a Supreme Court ruling.

The state Legislature, fearing that the Supreme Court might rule the system out, has advanced the primary date from Sept. 13 to June 28, on the theory that if the primaries are held before the case gets on the court docket, the Supreme Court justices will rule, as they did two years ago, that the question is "moot" because the elections already have been held.

The majority opinion of the Court of Appeals held that while the system is "unjust and undemocratic," it is not unconstitutional because under the U. S. constitution, the states have the right to set up their own internal organizations and prescribe the manner of state elections.

Even the President of the U. S., the two judges said, "is not elected by the equal votes of the people, but by electors in each state, 'appointed in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct.'"

The minority opinion, written by Judge Neil Andrews, stated: "It is difficult to imagine a more obvious denial of the equal protection of the laws (guaranteed in the 14th amendment) than that imposed by the county unit system, or one with less foundation in experience, practicality or necessity . . . Denial of the right to vote in a Georgia primary is a violation of Federally protected right . . . The right to vote includes the right to have the ballot counted . . . The right to have the ballot counted includes the right to have it counted without dilution and in full value."

The Atlanta Journal commented drily: "The judges had equal votes in deciding the case before them, and a majority prevailed. They had a distinct advantage over the citizens of the larger counties in Georgia. These citizens are told their voting power depends on where they live."

The Atlanta Constitution commented on another aspect of the majority decision, in which the two judges declared that relief from the unit system lay in the state Legislature. This, said the Constitution, "is of course obviated by the fact that the Legislature itself is apportioned on—and prejudiced by—the same illogical basis."

In a recent decision, the Supreme Court ruled that a North Carolina voter may not be discriminated against because of his place of residence. Judge Andrews in his minority opinion cited this decision, and added that he believed the 17th amendment might also be involved. This provides for direct election of Senators by the people.

DPs Required To Scab, CIO Union Charges

ONE OF THE CIO's strangest strikes has been going on for more than a month now. It concerns some 150 workers who toil in dank caves along the west bank of the Hudson River from Kingston to Coxsackie, N. Y., and a charge that displaced persons are being used as strikebreakers.

The struck firm is the K-B Products Corp., Inc., one of the largest growers of mushrooms in the world. The company's main plant is at Hudson, N. Y., where 250 workers are employed. Another 150 work in the caves along the river banks.

Fed up with a series of unsettled grievances, the workers at the Hudson plant walked out on strike Jan. 31, and appealed for help to the CIO Textile Workers, a well-established union in the area. Subsequently an NLRB election resulted in a victory for the union.

On Mar. 9 workers in the caves struck after an employe was fired for union activity. The Hudson plant workers also walked out again when the company dismissed a worker who previously had been ordered reinstated by the State Mediation Board.

The union, through State Director Jack Rubenstein, has asked several government agencies to investigate the labor practices of K-B Products. In a letter to the U. S. Displaced Persons Commission, Rubenstein asked a probe of union charges that the company was attempting to break the TWU strike by employing as strikebreakers 40 DPs who were afraid to refuse for fear they would be shipped back abroad.

He also requested the Wage-Hour Administration to investigate alleged violations by the company of the 75c minimum wage law. Earlier an appeal was sent to Gov. Thomas Dewey asking removal of some county sheriffs charged by the union with transporting strikebreakers for the company.

NSRB Sets Up Group to Study Wartime Pre-fab Housing Use

THE FIRST TOP policy-level break that the pre-fabricated housing industry has had in a long time came last week when the National Security Resources Board revealed it had set up an inter-agency housing committee specifically charged with finding out, among other things, "what steps can be taken to encourage research and development and the strengthening of housing resources that would be needed in wartime."

The inter-agency, top-level committee is part of the NSRB's overall planning for civilian defense against atomic attack.

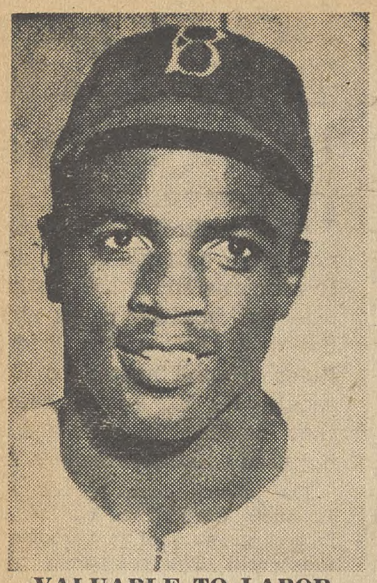
Ironically enough, production of portable, inexpensive, easily erected housing, which is advanced by liberals as essential to the success of the democratic way of life and hence to the preservation of peace, is also regarded by civilian defense planners as essential in wartime.

"With all our large housing resources and construction capacity," the NRSB report states, "the amount of mobile or portable housing in this country is negligible. There is a need for increasing the resources of housing and facilities which can be shifted in wartime to critical areas.

"Much can be accomplished in building up this resource if we give greater consideration to mobility, speed of construction, conservation of labor and materials, and economies of mass production in our peacetime housing and construction programs."

The plan was made public in the course of hearings being conducted by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. Members of the inter-agency housing committee are drawn from the Housing and Community Facilities Division of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Department of Defense, the General Service Administration and the Federal Security Agency.

Just a year ago Walter Reuther, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, presented a report to Congress on behalf of the CIO in which the establishment of just such a committee was proposed. The CIO would have added to the committee the Senate and House Banking Committees and representatives of the major labor organizations.



VALUABLE TO LABOR

Jackie Robinson (above), star second baseman of the Brooklyn Dodgers and winner of the 1949 National League's Most Valuable Player award, loves to cross home plate with the winning run in a ball game but last week he refused to cross a picket line in Mobile, Ala.

Jackie was scheduled to make a radio broadcast from a department store in that city but balked at crossing a line thrown around the store by the striking workers of Radio Station WABB. The broadcast was cancelled.

IUE-CIO Meet Adopts Fighting Program

THE IUE-CIO has adopted a fighting program designed to secure increased wage and pension benefits for workers throughout the electrical industry.

The program was adopted at the first joint conference of the General Electric, Westinghouse, General Motors and Sylvania Boards held in Pittsburgh. Delegates heard reports from James B. Carey, IUE-CIO Administrative Committee chairman; Louis J. Walinsky, of Nathan Associates, and each board.

Carey outlined the problems facing the members, touching on the United Electrical Workers' failure to "meet the needs of the workers." He also pointed out the huge profits being made by the industry. He outlined the progress being made by IUE-CIO and said:

"We now have 188 locals, with a coverage of nearly 300,000 workers. These locals vary from the huge Lynn GE Local 201, covering 17,000 workers, to a plant in Tell City, Ind., with 17 workers."

Robert Nathan, noted economist, outlined the economic condition of the industry.

CIO PRES. Philip Murray charged that the leaders of the Communist Party "are working for the destruction of the democratic trade union movement in this country."

"It is a source of inspiration and encouragement to me as the leader of the CIO," he said, "to find you here working hard and doing the job as it should be done. I know that you will attain your objectives—I know that your efforts will secure a better life for those you represent."

ECONOMIC proposals made by the boards included:

For GE workers, a substantial wage increase, a pension plan conforming with the CIO and IUE pattern, a complete security and health program paid by the company, nine paid holidays, automatic progression to the top job rate, union shop, elimination of inequities and discrimination, and a 15% night shift differential.

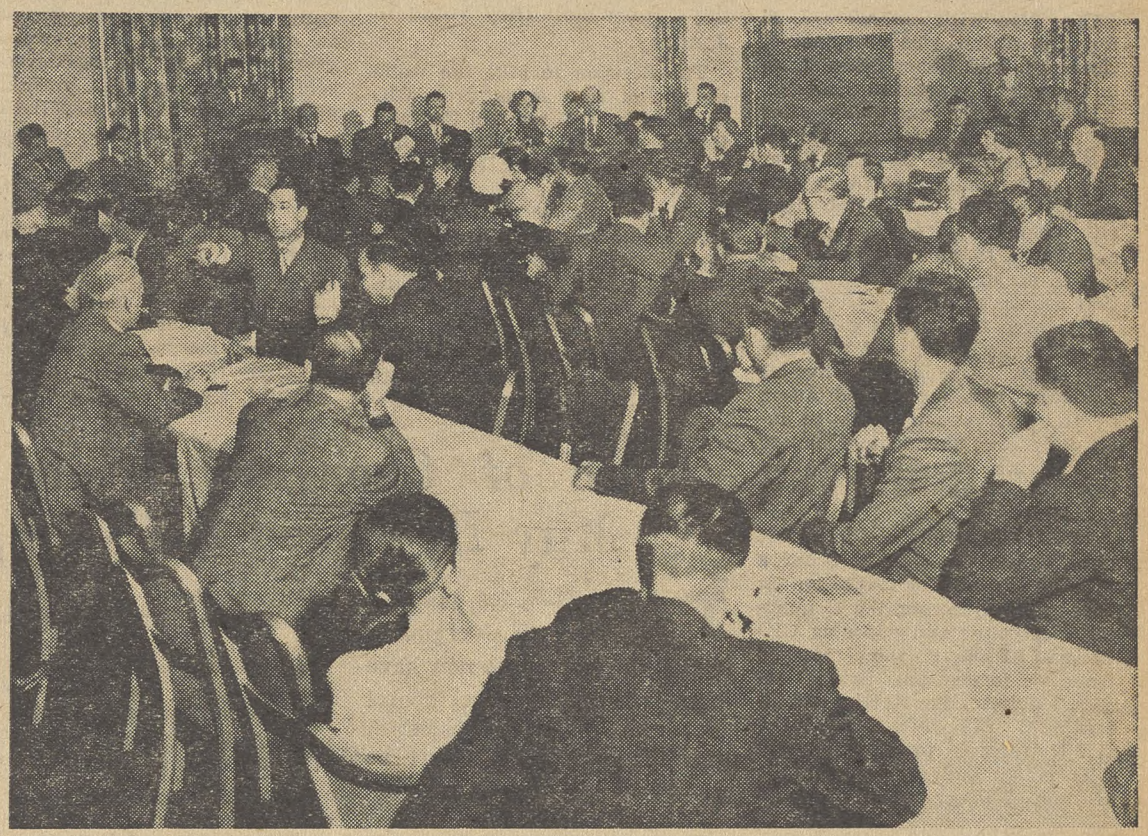
For Westinghouse, a non-contributory pension plan, substantial wage increase, shorter work week, nine paid holidays, three days off with pay in case of a death in the family, four hours off with pay on national and state election days, sick leave incorporated in the contract, equalization of hourly-rated and salary-paid employes, reducing the two existing key-sheets for the incentive and day worker to one company-wide key sheet.

For General Motors employes, a substantial wage increase, $125 minimum pension program, health security program, shorter work week, time and a half between seven and 10 hours with double time after 10 hours, time and a half for Saturdays, double time for Sundays, triple time for holidays.

FOR SYLVANIA, $125 a month minimum pension after 25 years, elimination of interplant inequities, wage increases, one additional paid holiday, three weeks vacation after 10 years.

IUE scored three important victories in recent NLRB elections. At the Sperry-Gyroscope Co., Lake Success, N. Y., the workers voted by better than six to one for IUE. The results: IUE—4017; UE—662; no union—80.

At the Formica plant in Cincinnati the vote was 914 for IUE; 244 for UE, and nine for no union. And at the Eagle Lock Co., Terryville, Conn., the results were IUE, 253; UE, 174; no union, three.



THE CONFERENCE BOARDS of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers meet to hear CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Economist Robert Nathan. The get-together was held during the meetings of the boards at Pittsburgh at which an economic program centered on wage increases and adequate pensions was adopted.

Cigaret Ads Mislead—FTC

IF YOU have suspected all along that the smoke from your favorite cigaret contains among other things carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nicotine, ammonia, formaldehyde, tars and tannic acid, the Federal Trade Commission says your suspicions are well founded.

Furthermore, the government agency says that regardless of what the tobacco companies claim in their advertisements, cigaret smoke, being an irritant, will "irritate disordered throats" and excessive smoking of any brand will irritate "even throats in normal healthy conditions."

The FTC has ordered the makers of Camel and Old Gold cigarets to stop "false and misleading advertising."

At the same time, a trial examiner recommended that the FTC decide if the American Tobacco Co. is misrepresenting Lucky Strikes, while in another instance an examiner was considering the issuance of a complaint against Phillip Morris & Co., Ltd., and the American Tobacco Co., makers of Pall Mall, for the same reason.

Examiner Orders Five Reinstated

A trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has recommended that the Rubin Brothers Footwear, Inc., of Waycross, Ga., reinstate five workers who were discharged for union activities, Natl. Dir. George Baldanzi of the CIO Southern Organizing Committee, announced.

Trial Examiner Sidney Lindner also recommended that the company reimburse 73 other employes whose hours of work were reduced, and that it bargain collectively with the CIO Shoe Workers.

The Rubin workers chose the CIO union as their bargaining agent in an election last March. Following that, company officials refused to bargain with the union. The CIO Organizing Committee then filed charges against the company.

Amendments Would Improve Security Bill

AMENDMENTS to the Social Security reform bill, bringing it more nearly in line with CIO recommendations, have been introduced by three Fair Deal Senators and will be considered by the Senate Finance Committee sometime in the next two weeks.

The committee is considering HR 6000, a bill passed by the House last year, which brings an additional 11 million persons under the coverage of federal old-age insurance, and ups benefits an average of 70%. The proposals introduced last week by Sens. Lehman (D. N. Y.), Murray (D. Mont.) and Humphrey (D. Minn.) would increase benefits by $10 to $20 a month above the amounts provided in HR 6000.

Hearings on the proposals are finished, and committee Chairman George (D. Ga.) has announced he expects to report the measure by the end of April.

MOST important change sought by the three Senators is to raise the "wage ceiling" to $4800 a year from the $3600 established in the bill. Under HD 6000, no matter how much more than $3600 you earn in a year, your social security benefits are no higher than those of a man who averaged only $3600 a year.

Raising this limit to $4800 would help close the gap between benefits and budgetary needs of elderly couples in the higher earning brackets.

HR 6000 also provides that benefits be calculated by taking 50% of the first $100 of average monthly wage, plus 10% of the next $200, whereas the three Senators would ask for half of the first $100 plus 15% of the next $300. CIO's position is that the benefits should equal half of the first $100 plus 20% of the average amount above $100.

The Senators' amendments do not contemplate changing the coverage of HR 6000, which CIO considers inadequate. Nor do they seek to change the method of computing the "average wage" contemplated under HR 6000. While better than the method in the present law, this still allows the worker's average to be dragged down by periods of unemployment and temporary disability. CIO says it should be passed on the worker's "best five years."

Truman's Message Asks Boost in Aid to Idle

President Truman on April 6 sent a special message to Congress urging overhaul of the Federal-State unemployment compensation system, including extension of coverage to more than six million additional workers and establishment of minimum standard for duration and amount of benefits.

The message was immediately hailed by the CIO Legislative and Employment Committees as a "great step forward," and CIO Legislative Dir. Nathan Cowan promptly wired all international presidents, councils, and legislative representatives, urgently requesting them to "swing every resource" in immediate, all-out support of the President's request.

"Every Representative and Senator should be contacted as quickly as possible," Cowan said, and asked "to work actively for final House and Senate action before Congress ends its present session. The welfare of American workers and the American economy requires enactment of the President's proposals NOW."

Cowan urged CIO groups to arrange for delegations to wait upon the many members of both houses of Congress who would be spending some time at home during the Easter recess which has just started.

CIO has been pressing for such an overhaul for a long time, and while the President's proposals did not go as far as CIO economists believe necessary they would, if adopted, represent a major and badly needed improvement.

Action at this session of Congress is necessary because state legislation must follow the federal amendments to put the program into operation, and most state legislatures will meet early in 1951.

Under the present federal-state system, duration and amount of benefits are entirely up to the states, with the federal government deciding who is to be covered and serving as banker for the funds, which come from state-set payroll taxes.

There are no minimum standards for the states to meet, except that the percentage of payroll taxed for unemployment compensation may not exceed a certain figure.

Under the Truman proposal, the federal government would establish minimum standards on amount of coverage and duration of benefits, and would raise the permissive ceiling on the amount of income which could be taxed to provide the additional funds. The states would be called on to revise their legislation to meet the federal minimums, and beyond this the details would be settled by the states.

The minimum standards proposed are these: benefits for single persons should approximate 50% of normal earnings up to a maximum of $30 a week, with additional amounts for dependents up to a total minimum of $42 a week. These benefits should be available for at least 26 weeks a year.

Nearly two million workers in 1949 completely exhausted their benefits before finding another job. Millions more will exhaust their benefits in 1950.

U. S. Aid in Building Vital For Schools—CIO

THE 10½ million additional children who will enter school by 1960 will not have the proper classrooms to learn their ABCs in unless the federal government gets busy now and begins planning to spend $14½ billion on school construction.

That's what George T. Guernsey, associate director of education of the CIO Department of Education and Research, told the House Subcommittee on Federal Aid for School Plant Construction at a hearing on April 4.

On behalf of the CIO, Guernsey indorsed the Mitchell bill, HR 5718, which tackles the problem on a long-range basis.

The bill would authorize a survey to determine the needs, provide up to $300 million as emergency grants for schools which are overloaded because of a federal activity (for instance, for small communities in the West where schools have been swamped by an influx of the children of hundreds of employes of the Atomic Energy Commission), and would set up a basis on which a long-range program can be planned, with grants-in-aid to the states.

HIS ESTIMATE of 10½ million additional pupils by 1960 was based on the most recent Census Bureau figures.

"Various studies," he added, "have indicated that this increase in school population will require 480,000 classrooms over the 10-year period and 375,000 new teachers. The 480,000 classrooms include replacing obsolete classrooms which are now being used.

"They will cost approximately $14½ billion.

"Whatever the proportion of the expenses of the school building program that can be absorbed by the local school districts and by special aid programs for school construction, it is clear that 10½ million youngsters will not get even adequate classrooms with a teachable class size of 30 pupils or less without an adequate federal program."

THE CIO approves the Mitchell bill rather than the Lucas bill, he said, because "we prefer that a greater share of federal funds be allocated to those states least able to support the school building program." The CIO has favored federal aid for new buildings from its first convention in 1938, Guernsey reminded the representatives, and at the Cleveland convention last year asked for a school construction program of at least $3 billion a year for the next five years.

He also made it clear that the CIO "in supporting an adequate school construction program financed by federal grants, does not consider it a substitute for the general federal aid to education grants which we have been supporting and will continue to support."

McCarthy Called 'China Lobby' Dupe

THE FINAL decision in Sen. Joseph McCarthy's "stand or fall" charges against Owen Lattimore, one of the country's leading Far Eastern experts, now rests with the Senate and the top-rank Loyalty Review Board of the federal government.

"Jumpin' Joe" McCarthy — as he's called in Wisconsin—had accused Lattimore of being a Communist and the Soviet Union's top ranking espionage agent in this country.

Last Thursday, in a kleig-lighted Senate hearing room, Lattimore gave the lie to McCarthy's charges. He appeared before the Senate special investigating committee—headed by Sen. Tydings (D., Md.).

Tydings told Lattimore at the end of a day's testimony that a "complete summary" of Lattimore's FBI loyalty file showed him "completely in the clear" of McCarthy's charges. There's nothing in the file, Tydings said, to "show you were a Communist, or even had been a Communist, or in any way connected with espionage activities."

MCCARTHY last week refused to repeat the charge off the Senate floor, where he has Congressional immunity from libel suits.

And Lattimore, testifying from a 43-page statement, flatly denied the charges. He cited letters, statements, his own memos and books, to bolster his denial. Further, he denied any ties with the State Dept. except on three occasions.

One letter, written by Chiang Kai-Shek in 1943, said Lattimore's "absolute integrity" shows in everything he does.

Lattimore counter-attacked McCarthy with charges that the Wisconsin Republican is a dupe in the hands of a "China lobby" seeking to "secure all-out aid for Chiang Kai-Shek and accuse everybody who opposed it as a Communist."

Lattimore charged that the men behind the scenes in the campaign are William J. Goodwin, described as a $36,000-a-year lobbyist for Chiang's China, and Alfred Kohlberg, wealthy New York export-import man who has attacked many critics of Chiang's regime.

Chrysler Considers UAW's New Proposal on Pensions

THE CHRYSLER Corp., accused by the CIO Auto Workers of attempting to carry on contract negotiations by means of a nation-wide newspaper advertising campaign, last week "took under consideration" another proposal to end the two-and-a-half-month-old strike.

The new proposal which amends one submitted Mar. 24, sets no minimum figure for the pension fund. UAW insists, however, that the company pay enough into the fund to provide $100-a-month pensions, including social security, to workers at age 65 with 25 years service who retire within the next five years.

It would not require the company to set aside any fixed cents-per-hour sum. Instead Chrysler would be required to make sufficient contributions to finance all service credits for employes during the five-year contract period.

The union proposed that the company set aside funds for service credits of employes year by year as they accumulate in the future.

The amount Chrysler would pay into the fund would be determined by a qualified actuary. If social security payments are increased, the actuary would reexamine the company's payments to determine if they should be reduced.

A joint board of administration, including UAW representatives, would be set up to administer the fund.

The union last week gave the company a taste of its own medicine by running full-page newspaper ads in Washington and New York papers. The ads declared "Chrysler's blind selfishnes continues to block settlement of the strike" and said that "no amount of corporation propoganda can change the basic facts or cover up Chrysler's refusal to accept its responsibility."

MEANWHILE AT Saginaw, Mich., the Lufkin Rule Co. announced the signing of a UAW contract which met the pattern established in a large portion of the industry. The settlement provides a fully funded pension plan and an insurance program for 1000 workers.

The company will pay fixed sums into a trust fund which will guarantee pensions of $100 a month at the age 65 after 25 years' service. The fund, which will be entirely financed by the company, will be administered by a joint board.

The equivalent of 7½c an hour per worker will be paid into a trust fund for every hour worked, including holidays. The payments will continue for the five years of the agreement, even though social security benefits may be increased. Another 2½c per hour will be set aside for life insurance, disability and sickness, accident benefits.

$100,000 Given To UAW By CIO

CIO Pres. Philip Murray announced last week that the CIO vice presidents meeting in Washington had voted $100,000 to aid the striking CIO Auto Workers in their 2½ month strike against the Chrysler Corp. The money was in the form of an outright gift. Murray commended the UAW members for their struggle against the automotive giant.

Oil Workers Win $150 Pension At Panhandle, Strike Texaco

A TOP-NOTCH pension settlement and strike calls in two widely separated areas of the country were announced by the CIO Oil Workers last week.

The pension agreement covers 1000 employes of the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. in plants from Texas to Michigan. It provides minimum pensions of $150 a month for any employe of 65 with 20 years' service.

Strikes and lockouts would not interrupt the plan's operation. In addition, the union won a 5c-an-hour general wage increase for most job classifications.

ON THE STRIKE front, 8000 OWIU members walked off the job at five Texas oil refineries in Texas, Illinois and Wyoming following months of fruitless negotiations.

In Pennsylvania and West Virginia, 400 employes of the Quaker State Refining Corp. struck in protest over company action in cutting the work week from 40 to 16 hours and refusing to move on pensions, wage increases and other issues.

OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight said Texaco had turned down union proposals for an improved pension plan, refused to discuss a reduction in the work week and rejected proposed job classifications. He said all the major Texaco refineries had been closed as a result of the strike, except one in California and one in New Jersey, at the latter of which the CIO union has not yet been certified.

THE QUAKER State refineries affected by the strike are located at Oil City and Emlenton, Pa., and St. Mary's, W. Va. The shutdown at these plants was termed 100% effective by OWIU Intl. Rep. R. T. Aylor.

Aylor said the company bypassed its contract by arbitrarily cutting the work week from 40 hours as provided by the contract to 16 hours.

Meanwhile in San Francisco, the Oil Workers announced that a petition had been filed for a representation election covering 25,000 workers at the giant Richmond refinery of Standard Oil of California—the biggest refinery in the state and the third largest in the world.

OWIU lost bargaining rights at the refinery in 1948 when NLRB General Counsel Robert Denham called an election during a statewide oil strike. The election order forced the union to call off the strike. When an election was held shortly afterward, the Independent Union of Petroleum Workers, a company union, was declared the bargaining agent.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The National Labor Relation Board has ordered a representation election among all Westinghouse Corp. workers throughout the nation. The results of the elections will be determined on a plant basis. On behalf of the National CIO, the writer is calling upon every representative of international unions, all local and state CIO officers, officers of councils and regional directors to render every support to the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in this vital campaign. Leave no stone unturned in helping to bring these workers into the CIO. There are basic issues involved in this fight, free trade unionism vs. a Communist-controlled set-up.

With every one teaming together now, the workers of Westinghouse can be brought into the CIO. The writer wants you all to prevail upon the workers to vote IUE-CIO, and get on the CIO team.

Russell J. Taylor, legislative representative, United Shoe Workers of America, reports the following election victories for USWA-CIO; Lunder Shoe Co., Dover, N. H., USWA 111, no union 100; union shop election at the Selby Shoe Co., Portsmouth, O., 1387 for, 284 against; union shop election at the Advance Counter Co., St. Louis, Mo., Local 85, USWA-CIO, 100% for union shop.

Reg. Dir. William Mayo reports that in a representation election at the Muskins Furniture Co., Walkerton, Ind., the United Furniture Workers-CIO was victorious by a vote of 16 to 0. This campaign was handled by Field Rep. John Suttle.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, International Woodworkers of America, reports that in a union shop election at the Associated Plywood Co., Williamina, Ore., the workers voted as follows: for 300; against 3; not voting 13. Business Agent Les Haenny was in charge of the union's campaign. In another union shop election at the Simpson Log Co. Olympic plywood plant, Shelton, Wash., the workers voted: for 106; against 6. Roy Longacres, financial secretary of IWA Local 9-317, was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the results of two elections won by the United Steelworkers of America: Star Tubular Product Co., Chicago, 56 eligibles; 46 USA-CIO; 8 against, and Standard Lime & Stone Co., McCook, Ill., 56 eligibles; 44 USA-CIO; 2 against.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports that in a representation election at the Jones Furniture Co., Benton, Ark., the workers voted in favor of the United Furniture Workers by a vote of UFWA-CIO 51; no union 32; challenged 1. Intl. Rep. Walter L. Carson was in charge.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in a representation election at the General Wiping Cloth Co., Memphis, Tenn., the Textile Workers Union-CIO was victorious by unanimous vote. Harold Marthenke of the Textile Workers was in charge of the campaign.

V. F. Coragliotti, secretary, OWIU-CIO Local 5, reports that in a representation election at the Shell Chemical Co., Martinez, Calif., Local 5 extended its jurisdiction by a 3 to 1 victory covering instrument repairmen.

CIO To House Unit:

'Mundt-Nixon Bill Threat To All Labor Unions'

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE CIO has joined with dozens of other organizations to seek defeat of the Mundt-Nixon bill on grounds that it will menace basic civil liberties.

The bill is now under consideration by the House Un-American Activities Committee, which will probably indorse it. The Dept. of Justice has opposed the measure.

The Mundt-Nixon measure is a 1950 edition of several previous bills ostensibly aimed at controlling subversion. It would call for the registration of organizations called Communist "political organizations" or "front organizations," and impose many restrictions on their activities.

At the House Un-American hearings, Thomas Harris, CIO assistant general counsel, warned last week that the bill is not necessary; that it would damage democratic rights; and that it carries a big-stick threat to all labor unions.

Harris complained that the bill "imposes penalties upon association and opinion, rather than upon overt, unlawful actions." And he warned that it "could impose a blacklist upon the civil rights of thousands of individuals who would be driven from progressive organizations out of fear that the vague provisions might be made applicable to them."

THE STANDARDS by which an organization might be labelled a Communist front are so vague, Harris said, that unions could be easily and falsely listed.

"If a few Communists are active in connection with a labor organization, even though they do not hold office, that fact alone could furnish the basis for a finding of the 'Subversive Activities Commission' that the organization is a 'Communist front organization,'" Harris predicted.

"The proposed bill could very easily condemn an organization as illegal solely because its policies happen to coincide with those of the Communist Party.

"Thus, support by a labor organization of objectives also supported by Communists—such as the abolition of the poll tax, enactment of an adequate housing program, and the protection of civil rights—could, under the standards proposed by the bill, furnish the basis for the conclusion that the organization is a 'Communist front'.

"Under these provisions, not only labor organizations but other progressive organizations could be branded as subversive and destroyed."

HARRIS CHARGED that the Mundt-Nixon bill "is not just another routine measure. This bill is in fundamental conflict with our Constitutional form of government and with the premises of a democratic society."

The CIO attorney also lashed out at another bill (HR 3903), sponsored by Rep. Wood (D. Ga.), who heads the Un-American committee. It would bar persons branded as Communists from jobs in plants working on war contracts.

"It's foolish, unconstitutional and there's no earthly reason for it," Harris commented about that bill. He took the position that existing measures are generally adequate to guard the nation against sabotage or spying.

The Mundt bill—a companion measure to the House bill—has already been approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Rep. Nixon, (R. Cal.) sponsor of the House version, has been a member of the Un-American Activities Committee for several years. With a shoddy voting record on Fair Deal measures, he will be opposed by California unions this fall when he seeks election to the Senate.

Harris pointed out that Communists strength and influence is slipping steadily in this country, without aid from a dangerous measure like the Mundt-Nixon bill. He said:

"This situation certainly does not seem to call for new sweeping anti-Communist legislation, which would not only deny civil rights to Communists but would put at hazard the civil rights of everyone else."

The Justice Dept.'s primary complaint against the bill is based on the almost certain guess that instead of regulating Communist activities, it would drive the party underground. That would make it that much more difficult for the FBI to keep track of party activities.

Prof. Zachariah Chaffee of Harvard—a leading expert on civil rights—said passing the Mundt-Nixon bill would be like "hitting a baby on the head with a hammer in order to swat a wasp."

A group of Negro organizations and the Federal Council of Churches said the bill "establishes a new basis for Americanism contrary to the Bill of Rights and the Constitution by attempting to control political thought."

ARTHUR G. HAYS, spokesman for the liberal American Civil Liberties Union, agreed that passage of the bill would drive the Communist Party underground. He appealed for cool thinking about the problem, and warned the nation against destroying its liberties in order to deal with the Communist question.

"It does one little good to attempt to crush his enemy by jumping out of a tall building in the hope he will score a direct hit," Hays commented.

Hays suggested that the bill's language, including a phrase making it illegal to "contribute to the establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship" might prove a boomerang against Americans' civil rights. If the Mundt-Nixon bill were passed, he said, action to seek its repeal might be considered as help to subversives and make every foe of the bill subject to its penalties.

The bill provides that Communist "political organizations" must register and provide lists of their members, and that "front organizations" must produce detailed financial records.

The CIO has pointed out that this registration feature in effect cuts out the right of any private citizen to belong to any organization he wants.

Same Difference

The Mundt-Nixon bill, under attack from CIO and liberal groups, would set up a new government commission to enforce decisions against organizations found to be subversive.

Testifying against the bill, the CIO recalled smear attacks against labor by the House Un-American Committee.

"There is no particular reason to suppose that the Subversive Activities Control Board set up in this bill would be any less reactionary than this Congressional Committee has been," the CIO said.

Coalition Blamed For Betrayal of People

THE CIO executive officers and vice presidents who met in Washington April 4 accused the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition of "betraying the trust of the American people" during the second session of the 81st Congress.

They called on the progressive Democrats and Republicans to "wage more effectively their battle against the reactionary coalition and for the people's interests."

In a strongly worded resolution, the officers told Congress that the record of the second session would be available to all CIO affiliates, "looking toward the November elections," and that the membership of CIO would be mobilized to "carry forward the unfinished task of winning truly progressive and representative government."

The resolution stated that the 81st Congress had been elected "with as clear a mandate as the voting public has ever given its representatives in Washington," and that the first session had made "some progress" toward attainment of the Fair Deal program.

"As the impact of the election wore off," the officers continued, "progress was virtually halted . . . Three months after it assembled, the accomplishments of the second session of the 81st Congress are almost non-existent."

The only contribution it has made so far to the welfare of the American people, the officers said, has been the passage of a bill to repeal taxes on oleomargarine.

On the other hand, and far outweighing this accomplishment, the resolution criticized the second session for the following:

- It passed the Kerr natural gas bill, "which would transfer scores of millions of dollars each year from the pocketbooks of consumers to the treasuries of the rich and powerful gas-and-oil companies."
- The Taft-Hartley Act remains unrepealed.
- The civil rights program "has been all but completely neglected—and the toothless FEPC bill finally passed by the House cannot begin to correct the problem of discrimination which it was originally designed to meet."
- The Senate is "moving at a snail's pace" on improving and modernizing the social security laws, although the House last year passed such a bill.
- The chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and many of his colleagues "sought in every way to sabotage" the passage of a liberalized Displaced Persons' bill.
- The middle-income housing bill has been stripped of its effective provisions — notably the co-op housing section—and "all that is left is a pork barrel for mortgage bankers, speculative builders and the real estate lobby."
- "The rent control agency of the federal government has been denied sufficient operating funds to permit decent protection of the rent control laws for millions of hard-pressed tenants, and continuation of rent control may be undermined."
- "A bloc in the House has sought to strip the Economic Cooperation Administration of 250 million dollars vitally necessary for the success of the European Recovery Program."
- Action on a number of other important matters has similarly been pigeonholed.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Keep writing to Senators and Representatives to force action.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Sen. Finance Comm. will report shortly. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to accept and strengthen HR 6000.
ECA Extension HR 7378	Renews Marshall Plan for another year; sets $2,950,000,000 ceiling on funds.	House cut $250 million from authorization; Senate to act soon.	Ask members of both Houses to restore cut, pass bill as drafted.
Federal Aid to Education S 426	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. House Labor Comm. deadlocked over religious quarrel involving school buses.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to approve Senate bill.
FEPC S 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	House voted substitute bill without enforcement teeth. Senate debate, probably filibuster, due soon.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments, and to fight filibuster.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. holding hearings. CIO testified last week.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Kerr Bill S 1498	Weakens Federal Power Commission authority to regulate price of natural gas; would raise gas prices to consumers.	Passed both Houses.	Ask President Truman to veto the bill.
Middle-Income Housing Bill S 2246 HR 7402	Among other things, provides long-term, low-interest loans to cooperatives.	Both Houses defeated co-op section, passed "landlord" bill.	Ask members of both Houses for new attempt to pass co-op section.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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Progress On CIO Labor Unity Plan . . .

CIO Pres. Philip Murray is getting encouraging response to his proposal for unified action by all American labor. Replies have been received from all but one of the union leaders to whom Pres. Murray addressed his April 4 letter. The answers:

AFL: Shows interest in need for unity. Will submit CIO proposal to Executive Council meeting May 8.

Machinists: "We stand ready to cooperate."

Miners: Executive Board meeting April 18 will get recommendation to OK plan.

Railway Labor Executives: Proposal is being transmitted to all affiliates, and it will be discussed "at first opportunity."

Locomotive Engineers: Proposal will be placed before brotherhood convention in June. For additional details, see Page 3.

TEXACO'S REJECTION of proposals for improved pensions and refusal to discuss an arbitrary reduction of the work week to 16 hours led to the strike of 8000 members of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union. Pickets (above) are stationed on a road leading to a tanker at Port Arthur, Texas.

. . . and Toward Ending Hate Among Men

Grain by grain the barrier of hatred and discrimination that men of ill will and blindness have built between themselves and those they consider inferior is being whittled away by sanity and light. But sometimes, too, men turn their heads away from light and understanding—and democracy. Where unions are strong, the CIO Steelworkers have learned, no man suffers in his job because of his race, creed or color—but the Truman Administration's FEPC Bill, stalled in the Senate, is still "one of the vital needs" of the country. In Atlanta, representatives of 116 colleges and universities in southern and border states where segregation is compelled by law called for its end in education. The American Bowling Congress will re-examine its "white male" tournament restriction. See Page 9.

Permanent UNICEF Is Requested

Proposals for reorganizing the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund as a permanent agency should have the moral leadership of the United States, CIO Pres. Philip Murray wrote President Truman on April 12.

Pointing out the CIO belief that "the best hope for world peace is through a strengthened, active United Nations," Murray recalled the effective work UNICEF has done to provide food, medicine and other aid to 35 million children in war-damaged countries.

"While many of the acute needs have been met," he continued, "much still remains to be done. We believe, moreover, that the problems facing millions of children in war-devastated countries and others have not been created by the war alone but are the result of poor economic and social conditions over a longer period.

"These problems . . . cannot be solved on an emergency basis. A long range program is essential.

"We believe, therefore, that UNICEF should be reorganized into a permanent agency within the United Nations so that the children of the world may receive permanent attention. We believe, further, that this permanent UN agency for children should be given adequate authority and funds to enable it to undertake and prosecute, at the invitation of participating member nations, such projects and programs that may be found necessary.

"It should have the technical assistance of existing agencies. It should have also such usable surplus commodities as cooperating nations may want to make available to it."

Steel Union Choice Of Former MMSW Members In 2 Nations

THE CAMPAIGN of CIO's Steelworkers to bring genuine trade unionism to members and former members of the discredited Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers is winning members in the United States and Canada.

Three upper Michigan locals of the MMSW have voted to bolt the Communist-dominated union and join the USA in a body, according to Henry A. Burkhammer, director of USA District 33. They represent about half the MMSW membership in Michigan copper mines, lime and stone quarries and the dairy industry, he said.

Largest of those shifting was Local 584, with about 1800 members employed by the Calumet-Hecla Copper Co. at Houghton, Mich. Only six out of more than 500 members who attended the meeting voted against the change.

More than 300 of the 360 members of Local 377, at the Schoolcraft Lime Co., Manistique, Mich., voted unanimously to secede from the MMSW and have been chartered as Local 4302 in the USA.

The total membership — about 115—at the Quincy Copper Co., Calumet, Mich., voted unanimously to turn back their charter as MMSW Local 523 and affiliate with USA.

The MMSW was expelled from the CIO recently and part of its jurisdiction was given to the Steelworkers by the National CIO.

IN CANADA the Canadian Confederation of Labour, which went to the rescue of locals and workers ignored by the MMSW, took over the jurisdiction of the red-ruled international and later asked the Steelworkers to assume it. CIO unions in Canada belong to the CCL.

USA organizers promptly went to work. More than 50% of the workers at the Hollinger Mine at Timmins, Ont., Canada's largest gold mine, have signed up in Local 4305, and according to USA Rep. Leo Behie it won't be long before an application is filed for a certificate of representation.

Another drive is in full swing among metal miners in northwestern Quebec. Efforts are being concentrated on Noranda Mines, Ltd., which controls or owns many smaller mines and operates the only smelter in the area. USA organizers are working also at Malartic and Val D'Or.

Union activity at Noranda has resulted in the posting of a company notice announcing that in addition to two weeks' vacation for employes with five years' service, those with 20 years' henceforth will get three weeks.

Fur Union Hearing Is Postponed

HEARINGS on charges of Communist domination of the American Communications Association were held last week by a three-man CIO committee.

Eleven officers and members of the union, headed by Pres. Joseph Selly, took part in the two-day closed-door session at CIO headquarters in Washington.

A report and recommendation on the findings will be submitted to the next meeting of the CIO Executive Board. No date for that session has yet been selected.

Hearing the charges against ACA were a committee composed of Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, chairman; Pres. Harry Sayre of the Paper Workers; and Pres. Joseph Froesch of the Glass Workers.

No public statements were issued by either side during the hearings—the fifth in a series conducted by the CIO since last year's convention amended the constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION permits the Executive Board, acting on a two-thirds vote, to expel affiliates whose "policies and activities . . . are consistently directed toward the achievement of the program or the purposes of the Communist party, any fascist organization or other totalitarian movement, rather than the objectives and policies set forth in the constitution of the CIO."

Another hearing—on charges filed against the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union—has been postponed until June 1 at the request of Pres. Ben Gold.

Gold, in a letter to CIO Pres. Murray, said that "matters of policy and program for our union are usually decided by the convention delegates on the basis of their knowledge, experience and independent thinking. The convention will open May 2."

Gold is a member of the national committee of the Communist Party and is no longer eligible for membership on the CIO Board.

The hearing against the Fur & Leather Workers Union had originally been scheduled for April 18.

It is expected that three other hearings—involving the Longshoremen, the Marine Cooks and Stewards, and the Fishermen—will be scheduled during May.

UPWA Wins Contract For Alaska Salmon Workers Who Were Formerly In FTA

THERE'S COLD comfort in this story for the Food and Tobacco Workers.

The newly formed Local 77 of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers has been recognized as the bargaining agency for approximately 1500 non-resident employes of 75 salmon canneries in Alaska, and has signed a contract covering wages, hours, working conditions, fair crew dispatching and the preferential shop.

FTA Local 7 used to represent these workers, according to CIO Reg. Dir. Roy W. Atkinson in Seattle, Wash. It lost that right a year ago when the AFL Seafood Workers contested its position and the Natl. Labor Relations Board ordered an election. The FTA, since expelled from the CIO because of its pro-communism, had not complied with the Taft-Hartley act and campaigned, with success, for a "no" vote.

In November a group of Local 7 members broke with FTA international and local leadership over communism and through Atkinson obtained a charter as UPWA Local 77. They began a membership drive that by March 20 had brought more than 1500 signed applications to the regional CIO office.

THE NEW LOCAL petitioned for an election and the NLRB held a hearing on March 15. The AFL union contested its claim to a majority and the FTA, though it has now complied with T-H in accordance with the latest twist in the party line, sought to block any representation for the workers by claiming that last year's "no" vote still holds.

When no decision came from the NLRB by March 31, the industry recognized Local 77 as bargaining agent and signed the contract negotiated by Atkinson, Field Rep. Barney Engelking, of the regional CIO office, and Pres. V. O. Naves and Secy.-Treas. Prudencio Mori of Local 77.

Condenser Companies Fined as Monopolists

Three manufacturers, a patent holding company and four individuals have been fined $48,000 in federal court at Trenton, N. J., on anti-trust charges. They pleaded no defense to charges of a conspiracy to fix prices and monopolize production and sale of variable condensers.

The defendants are General Instrument Corp., Elizabeth, N. J., and two officers; Radio Condenser Co., Camden, N. J., and two officers; Condenser Development Corp., Newark, N. J., and Variable Condenser Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CIO Government Workers Oppose Bill To Cut Vacations

A PROPOSAL to trim down the vacation rights of federal employes brought a strong protest last week from the CIO's new Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee.

The proposal, authored by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), came in the form of two bills. One would cut annual leave with pay for government employes from 26 to 20 days a year. The other would limit annual leave to from 12 to 20 days, depending on length of service.

The new CIO government workers union pointed out that while federal vacation provisions appear "relatively generous", they are more than balanced by the fact that U. S. employes have no unemployment compensation.

"Many federal employes, therefore, do not actually take their full vacations, but accumulate their leave as a cushion in case they lose their jobs," the CIO affiliate pointed out.

While Douglas has said he will introduce bills to provide unemployment compensation or severance pay for federal workers, they will be separate from the reduced vacation proposed. There is no assurance that they will be passed.

The Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee successfully led a fight against an earlier plan by Douglas to cut annual leave and sick leave as a rider to the government's general appropriations bill.

Douglas, though backed by labor and showing a liberal attitude on many problems, has joined with the economy bloc on many issues involving federal activities.

Regulate Union Votes, Bill Asks

A bill which would require union officers to be elected at least every two years, with every union member permitted to ballot either in person or by absentee vote, has been proposed by Rep. Werdel (R. Cal.).

The bill, which isn't expected to get very far, would also require an open count of the ballots in the presence of an impartial person designated by the Secretary of Labor. Federal district courts could enforce compliance, and any union in violation could be cut off from NLRB services.

"I think I'll have to ask you sign a loyalty pledge."

Credit Unions Plan Workshop

A workshop on credit unions for organized labor will be one of the features of the convention of the Michigan Credit Union League April 21-22 at the Statler Hotel, Detroit.

Al Rightley, director of the co-op division of the CIO Auto Workers, and officers of several UAW locals will take part in the workshop. About 150 UAW locals have credit unions in operation, the union states in a pamphlet, "How to Own Your Own Bank," issued by its education department. Some of them have lent more than a milion dollars to local members.

The Credit Union convention will be attended by 1500 delegates representing 180,000 credit union members from all kinds of groups in Michigan.

IUE Winner In 42 Out of 53 NLRB Polls

CIO'S fast-growing baby, the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, is bowling along at a furious clip in representation elections.

In 53 such contests to date, the IUE has emerged victor 42 times and the discredited United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, ousted from the CIO because of its Communist domination, has won but 11 times.

All of the elections were held by the Natl. Labor Relations Board except one, which was among employes of Copper Wire Products, Guelph, Ont., Canada, and was conducted by the Ontario Labour Relations Board. There IUE received 56 votes and UE 3.

The IUE-CIO romped home the winner in contests of all sizes ranging from that at Wire Products, Inc., Lynn, Mass., where all 12 votes cast were marked for IUE-CIO, to the Frigidaire unit of General Motors at Dayton, O., where IUE-CIO won by about a 10 to 1 margin with nearly 13,000 workers voting.

IN NOT A single plant with more than 900 employes has the UE won.

The debacle for UE is nearly complete in some sections. For instance, in Hartford, Conn., IUE-CIO won five of six elections held on the same day after UE, accurately foreseeing defeat, pulled itself off the ballot.

In western New York the red grip on electrical workers hit an all-time low when IUE won at the Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., near Buffalo, by 555 to 317. The red grip is due to reach a new all-time low when a vote is held at the Westinghouse plant in Buffalo on April 27, IUE leaders predict.

Prestige of the UE suffered another severe blow on April 11 when it ran a poor third in an NLRB ballotting at Remington Rand, Inc., Ilion, N. Y. Before the election UE organizers and international representatives were predicting they would win by a margin of 450 votes, but the final tally compiled by the NLRB showed: IUE-CIO 911; no union 636; UE 474. A runoff will be held May 2 with UE not appearing on the ballot. On the same day an election will be held among Remington Rand employes at nearby Herkinmer, N. Y.

BENJAMIN SIGAL, IUE general counsel, has directed locals in Westinghouse plants to bring suit against the company wherever is has withheld check-off dues that belong to the CIO affiliate.

"We would be willing," he wrote IUE local attorneys, "to let the NLRB elections determine who should get this money, but we know from previous experience, particularly in General Electric, that the UE is afraid to make such an agreement for obvious reasons.

"Inasmuch as we would like to clear the decks as quickly as possible in anticipation of our negotiations with Westinghouse, which will take place after the elections, there should be no further delay in filing suit."

Every Branch of Labor Interested In Unity Plan

GROWING active interest in the CIO's proposal for labor unity is being shown in every branch of the American labor movement.

Pres. Philip Murray, in a letter approved by the CIO vice-presidents on April 4, called on other union groups to join with CIO in establishing a joint committee to:

1 "Coordinate our efforts in the economic, legislative and political spheres."

2 "Seek to achieve the organic unity of all American labor."

The Murray proposals was sent to the heads of the AFL, the railway brotherhoods, the machinists and the miners' unions. At CIO News press time almost all of them had replied.

Here's what they had to say:

AFL Pres. William Green: "The conclusions which you express in your letter make it clear that time and experience have shown that labor and labor's friends, united, can successfully deal with the forces of reaction through united action and united effort."

Green said that it becomes "imperatively necessary" to submit Pres. Murray's letter to the AFL Executive Council "for consideration and official action." The Council meets in Philadelphia May 8.

Machinists Pres. Al Hayes: "We have publicly expressed the opinion on many occasions within the past few years that a much more realistic and sincere type of cooperation among the trade unions was desirable and necessary, if we are to protect our membership from the reactionary anti-union forces . . .

"We stand ready to cooperate in any movement toward closer cooperative action. We also stand ready at all tines to help bring about a completely united labor movement . . ."

Miners Pres. John Lewis: Executive officers of the United Mine Workers will recommend to the UMW Board, meeting April 18, that it "authorize participation in your suggested Joint Committee."

H. W. Fraser of Railway Executive Association: "Copies of your letter are being transmitted to all Labor Executives of organizations affiliated with the Railway Labor Executives Association, and in my capacity as Chairman of the Association, it will be my purpose to discuss these matters with the members of the Association at the first opportunity."

Alvanley Johnston, Locomotive Engineers: "I have read your proposal with a great deal of interest, and believe it is a matter that affects the policy of our Brotherhood; and inasmuch as we have a convention in June, it is my intention to place your letter before that body."

No reply has yet been received from Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

MURRAY'S letter to the labor groups urged that joint labor action is necessary to cope with the growing problem of unemployment, the stalemate in Congress and the forthcoming elections.

"The establishment of such a standing joint committee would provide much-needed inspiration and leadership for the millions of liberal Americans who are now so much on the defensive," he wrote.

Murray stressed the point that the committee should be comprised of "duly-accredited" representatives of the various groups, and that they should have "authority to embark upon and pursue a common program."

MISS FONTANA

Miss Dorothy "Kandy" Kahne, 17-year-old daughter of CIO Steelworker John Kahne, Fontana Local 2869, was named Miss Fontana. She will represent that California steel city at the annual National Orange Show.

P.R. Base Pay To Be Probed

SECY.-TREAS. Lewis J. Clark, of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, left last week for Puerto Rico to serve as a member of a special committee to re-examine wage rates in seven of the island's industries.

Clark was appointed to the committee by Wage and Hour Administrator McComb on the recommendation of CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Other employe representatives on the committee are Prudencio Rivera-Martinez of the Accident Prevention Division, Puerto Rico Insurance Fund; Pres. Tomas Mendez-Mejias of the General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico (CGT) and Lewis G. Hines, Washington, D. C., legislative representative of the AFL. Employers and the public also are represented on the committee.

McComb is empowered to raise the minimum hourly wage rates to levels below the statutory 75c minimum of the United States. The present rates are sugar, 40c; artificial flowers, 33c; cement, 40c; hairnet, 27½c; hosiery, 25 and 33c; shade pull, 15 and 24c; and metal, plastics, machinery, instrument, transportation equipment and allied industries, 35 and 40c.

The CIO recently issued an industrial union charter to CGT.

Slap 'em Back With Bucks for PAC

"Big Glass" Pensions OKayed

Stockholders of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. have ratified the pension agreement between the company and the CIO's Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers.

The LOF contract covering some 8000 workers employed in four plants, goes into effect May 1. Under terms of the agreement, reached last January, workers with 25 years continuous service receive a $100 monthly pension (including social security benefits).

A similar plan covering some 10,000 Pittsburgh Plate Glass workers was agreed upon at the same time, at joint negotiations between the union and the two big glass concerns.

Libbey-Owens-Ford's sales and net profit reached an all-time high during the first quarter of 1950, LOF Pres. John D. Biggers told the annual meeting of shareholders in Toledo, O., at which the pension agreement was approved. Net earnings nearly doubled within a year, rising to $7,209,868 for the first quarter of 1950 from $3,895,761 for the first 1949 quarter.

Cost of the pension to the company was estimated at $2 million annually for current pensions and past service liability, it was reported at the meeting.

CIO Councils Urge Up-to-Date Government In 3 States

STATE CIO Councils in three Eastern states are swinging into fights for modernization of laws and governmental procedures that is long overdue.

In Connecticut, Daniel J. Gallagher, chairman of the State Council's Legislative Committee, called for favorable action on the reorganization plan proposed by the Commission on State Government Organization and urged those with objections to some parts to weigh them carefully in view of the merit of the program as a whole.

"Like other groups that have appeared before the committee," he said, "we have a particular interest to serve in representing many of the organized workers of this state, and on their behalf we believe there should be some modifications of some of the proposals.

"Be we would rather see the whole report adopted without modification than see a substantial portion or all of it wrecked by the accumulation of objections from people or groups whose jobs or interests the report puts in jeopardy.

"We urge the members of the Joint Committee on Reorganization to evaluate all of the special objections in the light of the tremendous good the adoption of a substantial part of this report would accomplish in terms of giving to Connecticut an efficient, economical and responsible government."

IN NEW JERSEY, Pres. Carl Holderman of the State CIO Council, in a letter to all members of the State Senate, accused the Republican majority caucus of "dilatory and undemocratic handling of bills of major economic and social importance." He demanded immediate passage of a dozen labor-supported measures—three commission bills to improve local government structure and nine others which have been passed by the Assembly—which "have not as yet seen the light of day in the Senate."

In his effort to blast the legislation from the clutches of the GOP caucus to the floor, Holderman flatly blamed "the system whereby four men, acting in secret and representing only 4% of the population of our state, can rule the entire state in conformity with the wishes of the New Jersey Manufacturers' Association." Among the CIO-supported measures blocked off from action is one requiring equal pay for equal work for women.

The letter paid off. A few days later the Senate unanimously passed a bill raising maximum unemployment compensation and off-the-job disability benefits from $22 to $26 a week.

IN NEW YORK, 20 members of the State CIO Political Action Committee are drawing up a CIO platform which will be submitted to both major parties before the fall election campaign gets under way. They will meet again next month to hear reports from subcommittees delegated to prepare specific sections and complete their work.

Completed sections of the proposed platform deal with unemployment and sickness insurance. State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander warned that the state's "Republican party and big business interests are teaming up to destroy" the unemployment insurance program, but the CIO stand is that payments must be increased "not undermined."

Only the Democratic and Republican parties will be offered the program, the committee decided, because the CIO has found no reason to change its belief that the American Labor party, once its political arm, is "completely Communist-dominated and no longer qualified to speak in the name of any responsible organization of American trade unionists."

"We are a non-partisan group not bound to any party," said Hollander. "However, knowing the legislative record of the Republican party at Albany, we have little hope that they will accept our program."

Not A Record To Brag About

Little Fair Deal Legislation Passed in Current Session; Labor Must Work Hard On 1950 Elections

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT WAS IN THE BAG and there was no doubt about it—absolutely none. Or at least that's what the "experts" said.

Harry Truman was through as a political leader and Tom Dewey was going to be our next President.

And, furthermore, the Republicans were going to increase their majority in Congress.

It was a gloomy picture, indeed, for the Fair Dealers.

While the "experts" were predicting, Truman was taking his story to the people.

And on election day the people returned Harry Truman to office and gave him a Democratic majority in both houses.

They also gave Congress and the President as much of a mandate as a political party ever gets in this country.

CONGRESS went into session last year, spent a lot of time getting organized and then tackled some of the major problems confronting the people.

Before long a coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats appeared on the scene and began fighting the Fair Deal. It was an effective coalition, but Congress made progress toward the enactment of the program on which the Democrats won the election.

The effort to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act—the one thing most sought by organized labor—failed, however.

The record of Congress for this year's session isn't one to excite the enthusiasm of anybody but the reactionaries.

The federal tax on oleo was repealed and the displaced persons program was improved.

But—

Proponents of FEPC legislation were slapped in the teeth. The middle-income housing bill was emasculated.

And no real move toward repeal of T-H was made.

MANY MEMBERS of Congress have done their best to carry out the mandate given by the voters in 1948.

They're been in there fighting in an effort to carry out campaign promises.

Labor and other liberal groups are proud of them—but they don't feel the same way about most of the Republicans and those who talk like Democrats but vote like the GOP Old Guard.

Fact of the matter is, the liberal groups are getting fed up with what's been going on.

Being fed up, however, won't do the job that needs to be done. Much more than that is required.

And now is the time for them to begin doing it.

THERE IS STILL time for Congress to pass important measures before its "political season" recess begins.

There's still time for President Truman to take his story to the people and arouse them to demand that Congress get off its hump.

And now is the time to start throwing real energy into the 1950 political campaigns.

The latter, in the long run, probably will be of greater importance than the former.

Conservative forces usually gain in the "off-year" elections—but it doesn't have to happen in 1950.

If it does happen, however, things are going to be a bit rougher for labor in the future.

THE REPUBLICANS have already made it clear that they're going to depend heavily on a "scare" campaign and use the slogan "Liberty vs. Socialism."

If so, it will be a campaign based on a phony issue—but it will have voter appeal.

Liberal forces can counteract it if they'll work hard. For CIO members this means more PAC work—more dollar contributions, more doorbell ringing, more speech-making, more block work.

Some of labor's friends in Congress are going to have a hard time winning re-election unless labor gets in there and pitches.

And it's going to be a lot harder to obtain successors for labor's enemies unless a lot of real work is done.

There will be much at stake in the 1950 elections. Let's start winning them right now!

No Jobs For Them

We don't intend to infer that there's a depression just around the corner or that the present unemployment stiuation is one which is rapidly pushing the nation toward a crisis.

But the situation is serious, despite the fact that many of our political leaders and newspapers seem inclined to shrug it off.

More than four million persons are totally unemployed and an additional six to eight million are working only part time.

The unemployment figure is about a million higher than it was a year ago and about two million higher than two years ago.

Let's look at it this way:

We're supposed to be in a period of prosperity—and indeed we are, if you can judge good times by corporation profits.

Yet we have between 10 and 12 million persons who have no jobs at all or work only part time.

And there's nothing at present to indicate that the situation will improve noticeably in the future.

There are those, of course, who will say that it's "normal" in a country as big as the U. S. for four to five million persons to be jobless.

We'll agree that it may be "normal" but that doesn't make it good. Not at all.

Unemployment is a doubtful "luxury" which we can ill afford—and full employment is a goal for which all of us should strive.

Frankly, we're not impressed by those who say that we've never had full employment in this country—except in time of war.

We've never really tried to achieve it.

It's time that we did.

And meantime we should do something drastic about the pitifully inadequate unemployment benefits received by those who are not able to find jobs.

Which Side Was He On?

Organizers on the Southern drive have learned that it pays to listen to suggestions—even when they come from the strangest sources.

One of them was recently talking to an office employe through an open window about the progress of the membership campaign the organizer was carrying on at the paper plant when the company superintendent suddenly apearred at the window.

"Say," he said, "I want to tell you that the leaflets the CIO is putting out here are really fine. Both style and content are swell but I have one criticism to make—why in the H--- don't you use our paper to print them on?"

Somewhat taken aback, the organizer, nevertheless, replied that it sounded like a good idea, whereupon the "super" told the employe to "get Mr. ——— a couple of reams of our best grade mimeograph paper from the stockroom."

When the leaflet appeared the next day printed on the company's paper it was the signal for a rush by the workers to sign CIO cards.

Seventy-five per cent of the plant is now signed up.

Sales Down, Profits Up --- Biz Paper

WHOLE GIANT segments of the American economy managed to increase profits last year, while at the same time their volume of sales dropped off. In addition, other industries reported increased profits all out of proportion to their rising sales volume.

The ability of the electrical, equipment and chemical industries to make record profits in the face of falling sales, and the sharp increase of profits ahead of sales in the auto industry, has been pointed out, not by union economists, but in a page-one story in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Reporting on a survey of 250 leading industrial corporations, Journal of Commerce Reporter Victor Morris concedes:

"Greater labor productivity, made possible by modern equipment installed since the war, is the most significant offset to higher wage rates and pensions, according to many of the annual corporation reports."

"There was a marked bias in favor of the larger firm," Morris observes, with General Motors and duPont hitting the jackpot.

Fourteen iron and steel corporations reported sales down 8.5% in the year, and profits up 5%.

Ten chemical corporations reported sales down 17%, while profits rose 6% during the year.

Eleven electrical equipment manufacturers reported sales down 3.1%, at the same time that profits rose 2.9%.

The industry practice of maintaining high profits and high prices in the face of declining sales, some economists point out, is exactly the situation which President Truman and his Council of Economic Advisers warned against in January when they reported to Congress that "If there is any room for price change in some vital industrial areas, it is in a downward and not in an upward direction. Earnings are generally rewarding though not so high as a year ago, and they can best be protected and advanced by those policies which will maintain and expand volume." (LPA).

Carlsbad, N. M., Forum Hears Oliver

PLANNING for the nation's welfare is "a necessary democratic process," Robert Oliver, CIO regional director at Dallas, Tex., told the second annual Carlsbad (N.M.) Agriculture, Labor and Industry Forum at its recent meeting.

"We in the CIO do not believe that depressions are necessary," he told 300 representatives of the three branches of the economy.

"We do not believe that only through war can we achieve maximum production and full employment for our people. We believe that we have in this country the brains, the character and the ingenuity to plan effectively for prosperity in time of peace.

"We believe that we have the industrial capacity, the national wealth, the technical knowledge and the brains and spirit to create in this nation, under democracy, a prosperity, a high level of good living for all of our people, that would make this nation of ours and this ideal of government forever impregnable to any totalitarian threat."

OLIVER SAID the CIO is "proud" that its program for meeting social and economic problems "is a program for all America," not for any one group.

"Time and time again," he said, "the president of the CIO, Philip Murray, has called for the establishment of industry councils composed of representatives of labor, management, farmers, consumers and government to provide the basis for public planning for the public welfare, instead of private planning by powerful groups for their own private and selfish interests.

"There is no such thing as no planning in our economic life. All activity is planned.

"Those vocal and powerful interests who most loudly oppose and condemn planning are not opposed to planning as such, but only to public planning. They approve of private planning and practice it . . .

"It is easy to understand that in our democracy our people are opposed to a controlled economy. Perhaps those who fear planning do not understand that it is possible to have a planned economy without a controlled economy.

"The democratic way to plan is to have broad and vigorous participation by all citizens."

Eat It Up!

More than a half-billion well-balanced meals were served to nearly eight million school children under the National School Lunch program through 1949.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'Do You Want To Go To Jail?' He Asked

IT HAPPENED back during the depression — in a small town in a highly industrialized Northern state.

The principal characters were a woman who was placed in charge of the first picket line she ever saw, a sheriff who threatened to invoke a law that didn't exist, and a group of courageous mill workers.

There was violence—and there were threats. One man went to the hospital and another to jail.

But the story had a happy ending.

EARLY IN THE morning of the second day of her career as a union organizer Mary got a telephone call from the man under whom she was working.

There had been an unexpected walkout at a mill about 40 miles away and he'd be by in a few minutes to pick her up.

Soon they were speeding for the mill town—and—when they arrived there was considerable excitement.

A picket had just been stabbed by a scab. Both had been arrested. The unionist was taken to a hospital, the scab to jail.

A few hours later the green organizer's "boss" said he'd received a hurry-up call, that he was leaving for New York City.

And Mary was placed in charge of the picket line—the first one she'd ever seen.

WITHIN THE NEXT few hours Mary learned to sing "Solidarity" and "Hold the Fort"—and then the sheriff arrived.

"See here," he declared, "you can't do this!"

"Can't do what?" she asked.

He said the union could't engage in mass picketing—that it could have only two pickets at each mill entrance.

Mary asked him what law the pickets were violating.

"You know it's illegal," he blustered. "Ain't you been reading in the papers about allowing only two pickets at each door?" (He was referring to a local ordinance in a nearby city which sought to limit picketing.)

Mary pointed out that there was no state law prohibiting mass picketing and she declared there was no local ordinance limiting pickets (although she didn't know whether there was or not).

THE SHERIFF blustered and stormed. He said his "orders" were to halt mass picketing at once "or else."

"Black Maria" (the patrol wagon) was being sent down from the county seat, he declared, and he was going to lock up those who refused to obey his orders.

Women pickets gathered around them and he singled out one after the other. "Do you want to go to jail?" he asked.

Mary then told the sheriff she couldn't decide what should be done—that the matter was up to the strikers.

A hurried meeting was held near the plant. Mary explained that the sheriff had threatened to arrest them.

"What do you want to do?" she asked.

From all sides came shouts: "We'll continue to picket." "Let him arrest us." "We don't mind going to jail."

Mary turned to the sheriff and said, "There's your answer!"

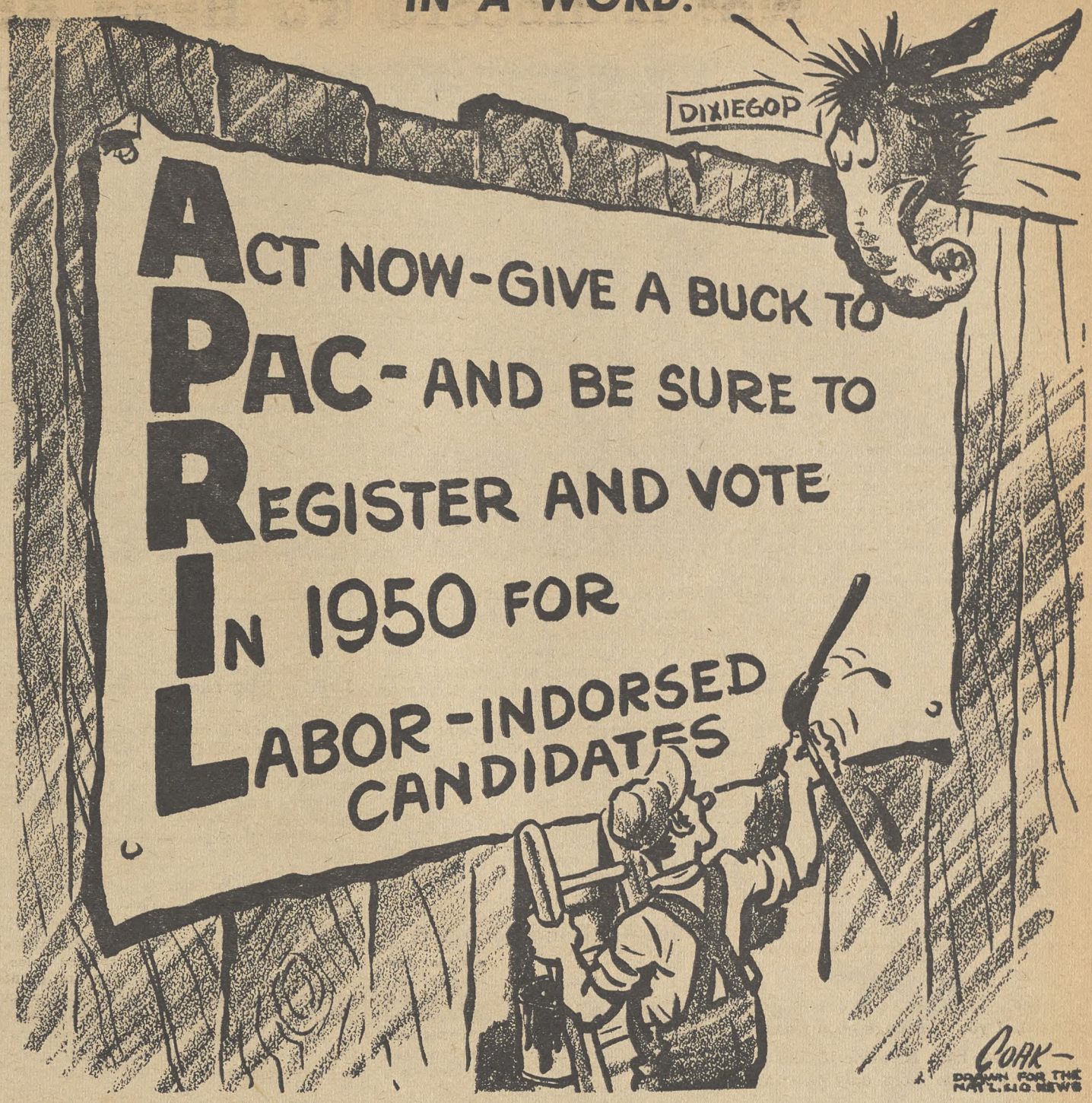
HE MADE NO more threats and he made no arrests. He watched the pickets for several hours and then walked over to Mary, his hand extended, grinning.

"You've got a perfectly legal right to do what you're doing," he said. "You tell those people they're doing a swell job and I'm with them 100%. Any time they want to know about their legal rights, tell them to come to my office."

Mary still doesn't know what changed the sheriff's attitude "but he kept his word, we won the strike in a couple of weeks and signed up a good contract."

A.L.S.

IN A WORD!



ECA Labor Advisers Say:

Increased Imports Won't Hurt U. S., Will Help Europe

By BERT M. JEWELL
and CLINTON S. GOLDEN
ECA ECONOMIC ADVISERS

IN RECENT MONTHS we have grown increasingly aware of rumblings from some labor sources over the government's reinforced plan to boost imports from Europe into this country.

Some workers have become afraid that the proposal will lead to such a tremendous flood of European goods on the American market that similar U. S. made products will not sell. This, they reason, will cripple domestic industry and put them out of work.

This fear—of being thrown out of work—is a very strong one, particularly here in America in this generation. And we symathize with it most strongly. We have all of us suffered too many years because of unemployment, and the memory is still piercingly alive.

And so the fear is powerful—and, as often happens, it has translated itself into dissatisfaction. This dissatisfaction is directed at that agency which most informed people know is principally involved with carrying out this aspect of the government's program.

WE ARE SPEAKING, of course, of the Economic Cooperation Administration, with which we are associated as labor advisors to Administrator Paul Hoffman. Both of us have discussed this problem with Hoffman and we all felt that it should be clarified, for the good of the industries and workers who are now so uneasy—and ultimately for the well-being of the entire country.

In an attempt to do this, Hoffman recently wrote a detailed letter to Sen. H. Alexander Smith in which he described the position of ECA with respect to imports from Europe. It is our feeling that the trade unionists of America should know intimately many points which he clarifies and we shall set forth some of them. Hoffman said:

"I don't believe that anyone could argue that increased imports amounting to one-third of 1% of our total output (of goods) could have any appreciable effect on the total economy; nor, of course, is there anything to the argument that when we import goods we are importing unemployment.

"If we do not import, we cannot export; and if we do not export, we create unemployment in the export field."

Hoffman said that tariff concessions can be granted "only within the framework of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act." He emphasized that concessions can be and have been granted only after careful review. And then:

"I know of no instance in which tariff concessions have jeopardized the life of any American industry."

Hoffman revealed that experience with the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act has shown it is possible to reduce duties in many industries without doing serious harm to American businessmen. Actually, in the event of serious injury to American business because of a concession in reciprocal tariff negotiations, the Tariff Commission is required to increase rates.

Yet in all the years since the "escape" clause has been in operation, only a handful of industries have asked for relief. The majority were dismissed for lack of evidence of serious injury.

Hoffman expressed the view that there are only two sound ways to reduce Europe's dollar gap. One, he said, would be to reduce requirements for dollar imports "through building up economic sources of supply in Europe itself and in other non-dollar areas," the second, by "increasing Europe's dollar earnings through direct and triangular trade."

"This means, of course," he continued, "that we must sell less and buy more from Europe. There is little appeal in such a program but if we do not sell less and buy more, we must either continue our aid or see the European economy placed in grave danger."

HOFFMAN emphasized again and again that he does not believe "the apprehensions as to the effects of a slight increase in imports are well founded." He suggested, however, that should the new competition result in a loss of employment, it might be desirable to develop programs for retaining and relocation of workers, such as we had during the war.

"May I state that there are reasons other than economic why every effort should be made to bring the trade between the United States and Europe into balance at a reasonably high level," Hoffman said. "The relationships between Europe and the United States can be sound only if there is no element of charity in that relationship.

"Europe wants to pay her own way and we should help her to do so. We in ECA in administering this program have constantly kept in mind that the only charity of enduring value is that charity which lifts people above the need of charity."

Beware Of Toronto Stock Salesmen, SEC Warns

By WILLIAM WEISS

IF YOUR telephone rings one of these evenings, it may be a master of ceremonies on a radio quiz program calling from New York to tell you that you have hit the jackpot and have won a three years' supply of saddle soap—you lucky person you!

If the long distance call is from Toronto, Canada, perhaps the smartest thing you can do is to slam down the receiver before the persuasive individual on the other end of the line goes into his high pressure sales spiel as to how you can become a millionaire overnight simply by the purchase of a few shares of "Neversweat Limited Oil Wells or "Sloppy Joe Uranium Deposits, Inc."

The long distance telephone approach is a new technique designed to streamline the old phony Canadian mining and oil stock racket into an almost sure-fire scheme to swindle U. S. investors out of an estimated $1 million to $20 million a month.

The new boom in worthless stocks, based principally on gold and oil but given a terrific shot in the arm by the frenzied search for uranium used in the manufacture of atom bombs, began more than a year ago. Since that time some $360 million worth of stock shares have been offered for sale in the U. S.

IF A. E. DEPALMA RETURNS to the United States from Toronto, he is subject to arrest on charges of attempted fraud in the sale of stock. He is wanted by the federal government, Pennsylvania and New York for jumping bail aggregating $50,000 after being arrested in New York City two years ago.

Workers Victimized

How many people have actually bought stock is a question federal agents can't answer but Securities & Exchange Commission officials do point out that the usual victims are working men and women—people who can least afford to throw their money away on the worthless certificates.

Lately the names of an increasing number of trade union members in this country have found their way onto the mailing and long distance telephone lists of some of these concerns. Complaints pour into the SEC offices in Washington from all parts of the country at the rate of 150 a week. Many are pitiful letters from poor people who have invested $25 to $200 and have nothing to show for it except an imposingly printed piece of paper.

A group of promoters termed the "Dirty 60" by SEC maintains headquarters in Toronto, from where literature is mailed to individuals in every state in the union who are on "sucker lists" procured from various sources.

These promoters know, of course, that it is unlawful to sell unregistered stock in the U. S. But they also know that the extradition treaty between this country and Canada does not cover violation of SEC laws. They can be prosecuted by the U. S. only if they cross the border and get caught.

They are also aware that the Canadian Parliament has for eight years refused to ratify a proposed treaty which would outlaw their activities in Canada. (The U. S. Senate ratified this treaty in 1942.)

No. [redacted]

Palamino Gold Mines Limited

NOT SUBJECT TO CALL — AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $500,000.00 — NO PERSONAL LIABILITY

DIVIDED INTO 500,000 SHARES OF THE PAR VALUE OF $1.00 EACH.

This Certifies that [redacted]

is the registered owner of EXACTLY 100 fully paid and non-assessable shares of the par value of One Dollar each of the Capital Stock of

PALAMINO GOLD MINES LIMITED

NO PERSONAL LIABILITY

transferable only on the books of the Company by the owner or by attorney upon surrender of this Certificate properly endorsed.

This Certificate is not valid until countersigned by the Transfer Agent and Registrar of the Company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said Company has caused this Certificate to be signed by its duly authorized officers this [illegible]

POSTMASTERS have been ordered not to accept any money orders for Palamino Gold Mines, Ltd., which issued the above stock certificate. This is but one of the many types of unregistered stock which the Securities and Exchange Commission says Toronto operators are selling to Americans, many of them workers. The Post Office Dept. also has prohibited postmasters from accepting money orders for A. E. DePalma and J. F. Wright, alleged mine operators.

$50,000 Bond Forfeited

An idea of how lucrative the racket has become was indicated when one of the more enterprising swindlers, A. E. DePalma, an ex-Brooklyn used car salesman, was arrested when he made a business trip to New York, in 1947. He had been indicted by a Cleveland grand jury on a charge of attempted fraud.

The federal government fixed his bond at $40,000, New York State indicted him on a similar charge and set bond at $7500 and Pennsylvania also came up with an indictment of attempted fraud and set bail at $2500. DePalma furnished bond for a total of $50,000. The bond was forfeited when DePalma disappeared. SEC agents say he is back in Toronto pushing the sale of his pet project, "Peg Tantalum Mines, Ltd."

The "Dirty 60" are careful to make token compliance with Ontario laws and register there as any reputable concern would do. From then on, however, any resemblance between their actions and a legitimate business operation is hard to find, according to SEC.

The first move usually is to lease "some old moose pastures" and stake out a few claims here and there. A company is set up and the sale of the usual three million shares of stock with a par value of $1 is authorized. The stock is then ready to be offered to U. S. investors at 25 or 30c a share.

The first indication an individual has that he has been placed on a "sucker list," usually comes with receipt of a brightly illustrated, Toronto postmarked, "Dear Friend" letter.

The letter is almost always accompanied by a descriptive folder giving authentic figures on the profits of legitimate companies and possibly quoting a reliable source as to the tremendous profits made by these companies.

How Racket Operates

Somewhere in the letter, the writer stops talking in terms of millions of dollars and reputable concerns and comes up with an offer to "reserve a block of 100 shares of Brimstone Oil at 35c a share" for the prospective victim.

Seldom is there a request for money in the first letter. The reader is asked to "study the proposition" and if it sounds good (and it always does!) to reserve 100 shares or so for the future. He is told that when the company is assured of "adequate financial backing," then and only then, will the opportunity to invest $35 or more in the "sure fire" scheme be presented.

Shortly after the "come on" letters have been dispatched, the next phase of "Operation Sucker" begins.

A long-distance telephone call from Toronto is put through to the client from a "boiler room"—a small room where as many as 20 high-pressure salesmen sit at desks and do nothing but place long-distance calls to likely customers.

When he answers the phone, the intended victim hears what must sound to him like a legitimate stock market trading post and he is apt to be properly impressed by the planned confusion. He is told by the fast-talking individual on the other end of the line that a new oil well has just been "spudded in." The stock is soaring but because he has had the foresight and intelligence to reserve 100 shares, he now has the opportunity to get in on the ground floor. He is warned he must act quickly—the money must be in the mail that day!

The "Boiler Room" boys are artists in their particular field, which happens to be fleecing gullible people. They are old hands at the game, know their stuff and the average honest person is simply no match for them.

The SEC, under the law, cannot tell any person whether a stock is a good or a bad investment . . . It is only a "disclosure agency." It can and will tell a prospective purchaser whether a Canadian stock or a Canadian broker is registered in Washington. If either is not registered properly in the files, the mere offering of the securities for sale is a violation of U. S. law.

Uncle Sam Will Not Forward Their Mail

U. S. Post Office fraud orders have been issued against the following individuals and firms trading out of Toronto, Ontario. Postmasters have been advised not to forward any mail to them.

A. Allison & Co. and Capewell Petroleum Corp. Ltd.

Cambridge Securities Corp. Ltd. and Marwood Minning Corp.

Frank Shea & Co., Frank Shea and Petromine Exploration & Finance Co. Ltd., Indigo Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd.

Waddell & Co., Victor H. Waddell and Petromine Exploration and Finance Co. Ltd., Melcot Securities Ltd., J. M. Scott, and Leberta-Redwater Oil Co. Ltd.

Kenneth Cameron Ltd. and Yellowstone Mines Ltd.

J. Cameron Mair Co. Ltd. and Spike Redwater Oil Co. Ltd., Leader Securities Ltd., Lionel Richmond, and Treasure Rouyn Mine Ltd.

Cardigan Securities Ltd., H. N. Switzer, and Mensilvo Mines Ltd.

N. A. Weir & Co. and Marvel Rouyn Mines Ltd.

H. H. Gillespie & Co. and Metoils Ltd.

Noel Stephen Jones and Alberta Leaseholds Ltd.

J. F. Wright, A. E. DePalma, and Palamino Gold Mines Ltd.

Donald F. Bryans & Co., William G. Chipp, and Maidstone Oils Ltd.

Swindlers Hampered

Last year, the Post Office Department and SEC officials came up with an idea which has seriously handicapped the operations of a number of the stock swindlers.

It was a fraud order sent to "all postmasters authorized to dispatch letter mail to Canada." It prohibits the sale of money orders for or the forwarding of mail to a number of phony concerns located in Toronto and listed as frauds.

Any letters addressed to these companies must be returned to the sender with the word "fraudulent" plainly written or stamped on the outside.

While this latest maneuver will cut down the scope of the groups activities, American citizens will continue to be taken for large sums of money each year by these unethical operators unless the public is constantly warned of the futility of purchases of stock unregistered with SEC.

PERPETUALLY ON the alert for unregistered stocks and bonds is the Securities and Exchange Commission. L. to r.: Richard B. McEntire, Donald C. Cook, Chairman Harry A. McDonald, Edward T. McCormick, Paul R. Rowan. Their biggest job is to protect U. S. citizens from unscrupulous promoters who peddle phony securities to the unwary.

Book on Unions' Legal Bouts Shows:

T-H Artfully Written 'With Malice Toward Labor'

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

EIGHT honest, hardworking shoe workers listened glumly as the jury's verdict was read aloud: "We find the defendants guilty of a combination to raise their wages." The judge fined the eight shoe makers, added on the costs of the trial and ordered them committed to jail until the money was paid.

Labor's first recorded court case in the United States was over. It was the year 1806 in Philadelphia.

It is with this case that Elias Lieberman starts his fascinating new book, "Unions Before the Bar," a study of 25 historic trials showing the evolution of labor rights in the United States. The final case deals with the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in October, 1948, upholding the constitutionality of state laws prohibiting union-security clauses in collective bargaining contracts.

IN THE 142 YEARS intervening between these two cases, unions fought bitterly in the courts to uphold simple human rights (as opposed to property rights) which were so essential if unions were to have any kind of fair chance to negotiate with powerful employers for improved wages, hours and working conditions.

A few times they won a small point, more often they lost a big issue in these court battles, many of which dragged on for years and cost the unions hundreds of thousands of dollars before they were finally decided by the U. S. Supreme Court. It was not until the Supreme Court declared the National Labor Relations Act constitutional in April, 1937, that unions really won "any positive rights," Lieberman writes.

> ***Like Their Bosses***
>
> **"The shoe makers were among the first groups of workers in the U. S. who sought to organize themselves. In this respect they followed in the footsteps of their employers, who were among the first employer group to form a trade association." Elias Lieberman in "Unions Before The Bar."**

He calls it a "momentous decision, affecting the entire legal structure of employer-employe relations in the United States and having a profound effect on the development of the labor movement."

Although "Unions Before the Bar," as the title indicates, is a study of important labor cases, all of which, with the exception of the first case, reached the Supreme Court, one of the most valuable chapters in the book concerns not a court decision, but a law—the Taft-Hartley Act. The key provisions of this law have not as yet been fully tested in our courts, Lieberman explains.

His analysis of this law, standing as it does against the background of labor's struggle in the courts for more than a century, clearly reveals its rascality.

IT SEEMS TO BE hard, even for some well-meaning liberals, to understand why organized labor hates the T-H law so intensely. They think unionists are exaggerating when they call it a "slave-labor law." Actually, as Lieberman's analysis indicates, this is an understatement. The law is in effect an intricately devised set of traps and snares, hidden under a cover of mealy-mouthed hypocritical verbiage pretending to protect labor's rights to bargain collectively, Lieberman shows.

It is, says Lieberman, "the most complex and detailed labor legislation in the entire history of the country," and was artfully written "with malice toward labor." Nothing could make this plainer than the careful examination of the outstanding court decisions involving labor's rights recorded in this book.

For in these cases, beginning with the "Conspiracy of the Philadelphia Bootmakers" (1805-06), lie the germs of the same unjust and prejudiced attitude toward labor that gave birth to the Taft-Hartley law. This so-called "Labor-Management Relations Act" of 1947, is in effect an attempt of anti-labor elements to recapture the past. It strives to take back as many as possible of the gains painfully won by labor during more than a century of struggle.

Last Of A Long Line?

It should be stated at once that "Unions Before the Bar" is not hard to read. It is written in simple language, with a minimum of legal phraseology. When the language of the court is quoted, it is interpreted in words the average person can understand, with the real significance of the court action explained.

Another outstanding merit of the book is that the political and social trends of the period are interwoven into the story of each case. You can't really comprehend the meaning of the court cases without this background. A mere analysis of the main points in the judges' decision even if simply explained, is not enough for a thorough understanding of the evolution of labor's rights as interpreted by the courts.

ALSO, AS Lieberman points out, judges are human beings, influenced not only by the times in which they live, but also by their own personal heritage, economic status, training and prejudices. These things are bound to influence their decisions, especially if the judges themselves are not aware of them.

Lieberman indicates his recognition of this important element in court decisions by opening his book with a quotation from former Supreme Court Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo:

"There is in each of us a stream of tendency, whether you choose to call it philosophy or not, which gives coherence and direction to thought and action. Judges cannot escape that current any more than other mortals. All their lives, forces which they do not recognize and cannot name, have been tugging at them—inherited instincts, traditional beliefs, acquired convictions . . . which, when reasons are nicely balanced, must determine where choice shall fall. In this mental background every problem finds its setting."

> ***Weapon Against Labor***
>
> **"Ironically, the Clayton Act, which had been hailed by the leaders of labor as the panacea for prosecution under the Sherman Act, instead of extending protection to labor became an additional weapon against labor." Elias Lieberman in "Unions Before The Bar."**

Labor's struggles throughout the years to establish its rights before the highest court in the land have had to contend not only with the organized hostility of employers, but also to reckon with the economic and political trends of the day and with the common fraility of judges.

The book does a nice job of showing how these influences weave through labor's never-ending battle to protect the rights of workers to organize unions and safeguard their power for effective collective bargaining—a battle that continually landed labor in the courts.

> ***Phony Property Rights***
>
> **"The whole legal concept of the employer's property rights under the yellow dog contract is highly artificial, unrealistic, and stems from an economic philosophy based on prejudice against organized labor." Elias Lieberman in "Unions Before The Bar."**

There's also much rich illustrative material in Unions Before the Bar that makes it much more than just an analysis of important Supreme Court decisions affecting labor. Calmly and much more temperately than labor leaders, harried by the constant struggle, could describe such things, Lieberman tells some of the tricks used by anti-labor employers to discredit unions in the eyes of the public, while hiding their real designs under fine sounding slogans, such as "the right to work" and "the American way."

The general public is not always able to see the selfish interests of the employers and their heartless disregard of the welfare of workers concealed behind such slogans. This places labor on the defensive, Lieberman says.

Slogans with a noble sounding ring to them had a particular appeal during, and right after the war, drowning out union arguments, says Lieberman. "By June 1947, at least 14 states had laws prohibiting the union-security clause and curbing various other union activities."

Three of these cases, from the states of Arizona, Nebraska and North Carolina, finally reached the U. S. Supreme Court in October, 1948, and labor received a setback as bad as some of those of earlier years in the decision handed down. The court held that such state laws prohibiting union-security clauses in agreements were quite constitutional.

Lieberman says that what the court told labor indirectly in this decision, was "that any relief it desired against prohibition of union-security agreements must come not from the courts but from the legislatures."

This implied advice, extended to cover labor's over-all relations with the courts, could be applied to the 25 cases discussed in this book as well as to other of labor's experiences with decisions of judges. It points up a lesson which labor today has learned well, but which unions did not always know, or follow, as the cases discussed by Lieberman show. This is the importance of strong and unceasing activity on the legislative and political front.

In his concluding chapter, Lieberman summarizes the evolution of labor rights in the United States as illustrated by the cases studied into five stages:

1. Open Suppression of Labor, as typified by the case of the Philadelphia boot and shoe makers. In this first recorded labor case, Lieberman writes, the "presiding judge aligned himself with the aspirations of the then-dominant class in society."

2. Reluctant Tolerance, during which it became evident that the rapid industrial development of the U.S. made it necessary to tolerate unions, at least in theory. In this period arose the doctrine of the "Ends and Means," under which a union was judged by the ends it sought and by the means used to accomplish these. This doctrine underlays the decision in the case of the Commonwealth (Mass.) vs. Hunt handed down by the Supreme Court in 1842.

This case also involved charges of "criminal conspiracy" against a group of Boston boot makers, but this time the decision was favorable to the union, in a grudging sort of way. However Lieberman believes the case is one of the most important in the history of the evolution of union rights in the U.S. After it, he says, "labor was confronted less with the charges of the criminal conspiracy doctrine but became confronted more with the use of a new legal weapon against it—the injunction."

3. Judicial Prejudice. The enactment of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in 1890 opens this third stage in which the courts, more than society, showed prejudice toward organized labor. Outstanding case of this period was the famous Danbury Hatters dispute which began in 1902 and was settled finally by a decision of the Supreme Court in 1914 holding that the Sherman Act was applicable to labor unions.

4. Social Recognition. This stage began with the New Deal, and marks the era when labor unions acquired positive rights for the first time. The courts began at last to recognize the social need of unions and the Supreme Court faced "the industrial facts of life," Lieberman says. The important case of this period, of course, was the Supreme Court's decision declaring the Wagner Labor Relations Act constitutional.

5. Social Responsibility. The power and prestige labor has now acquired, Lieberman believes, has brought unions to an incipient fifth stage, which puts upon them the burden of social responsibility. "Labor is out of its swaddling clothes," he writes. "It is now in a position seriously and effectively to resist inequities. The millions of members in the ranks of unions constitute a positive power of great economic force and ever greater political potential. Labor has matured and is a force to be reckoned with."

> ***History Repeats***
>
> **The Taft-Hartley law, like the first recorded labor case involving the Philadelphia shoe makers in 1806, Elias Lieberman states in his book "Unions Before The Bar," "reflects the clash between the social philosophies of the two dominant political parties of the day."**

Labor unions, he says are today "part and parcel of an expanding economy in a democratic society. Big business begot big unions. As a democratic force within a democratic society unions are here to stay within the democratic system." He warns that attempts of big businessmen to "cut unions down to size," while they themselves "retain their own bigness will, viewed historically, prove a failure."

Lieberman's study of the important labor cases in the courts and his clear-out analysis of the Taft-Hartley law is a stimulating and interesting book—one which active unionists will find is an invaluable guide to an understanding of the social forces that control organized labor.

NLRB Orders Payment For Overtime Lost

AN EMPLOYER who takes revenge upon his employes by eliminating their overtime after they vote to join a union violates the Wagner Act, the Natl. Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Accordingly, a three - member panel unanimously ordered the Westinghouse Pacific Coast Brake Co., Emeryville, Calif., to reimburse its employes for the overtime they lost after they had voted, 21 to 18, to be represented by the unaffiliated Intl. Assn. of Machinists, and their hours were cut from 45 to 40 a week.

The firm is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Wilmerding, Pa. The NLRB directed it to pay the workers for the lost premium pay between the time the 45-hour week was cancelled—announcement was made an hour and a half after the election results became known—and the time it was restored, unless the firm can demonstrate during compliance that the longer week normally would have been cancelled sooner. The work force was increased from 44 to a peak of 57 after the hours were cut.

The board also found the company violated the act by increasing wages 12 to 25c an hour after cancelling an agreement to a consent election, insisting that union representatives bargain at Pittsburgh, Pa., with company officials, questioning employes about their union affiliation, and threatening to cut pay or close the plant if they voted for a union.

U. S. Union Influence Impressive to Dutch

Realization of the enormous influence of organized labor on social and economic life of the United States deeply impressed Dutch trade unionists who recently returned from a study tour of American productivity techniques, sponsored by the Dutch government and the Economic Cooperation Administration.

IF STREAMLINING WILL WIN a race, Seabee Reservist George J. Champagne, a member of Local 1176, CIO Steelworkers, Bay City, Mich. (right), will be the victor over Reservist Elmer J. Hollenberg of St. Louis, Mo. This picture was taken at Camp Hale, Colo., where more than 650 Seabee reservists west of the Mississippi, most of them union members, took two weeks' training. Champagne is on skis, Hollenberg on snow shoes. Starter is Lt. Commander J. Philips of St. Louis. Steelworkers are hardy!

What Some Folks (Red) Will Do For $50! Maybe They'll Even Fight For Legality Of T-H

THE CIO HAS launched an important test of the Taft-Hartley Act.

As things stand now, the constitutionality of a major section of T-H is being defended by the United Office and Professional Workers.

The union, expelled from the CIO as Communist-dominated, has been talking big and bold about how the CIO should be as strongly anti-Taft-Hartley as the UOPWA claims to be. But right now that union is faced with the problem of having to defend T-H itself. If it doesn't, it stands a good chance of losing a court suit.

At issue is $50 in checked-off dues. They were taken from the salaries of a group of life insurance agents in Trenton, N. J., by the John Hancock Insurance Co.

The UOPWA had represented the agents until they left it and moved over into a new CIO local industrial union. The agents said the dues should be paid to the new union. The UOPWA said the dues should be paid to it.

John Hancock went into a New Jersey state court for a ruling as to who should get the money. To meet legal formalities, the suit named both the UOPWA and the CIO local union.

THAT'S when UOPWA's attorneys began to get themselves in hot water.

For they demanded that the case be moved over to the federal district court. The attorneys said it should be handled by a federal judge—and here's the kicker—under provisions of Section 301 (a) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

That section allows suits for breach of contract to be filed against unions in the federal courts. It was attacked up and down the land by organized labor as an anti-union device aimed at injuring unions' ability to defend themselves.

So there were some raised eyebrows when the UOPWA invoked that section of Taft-Hartley and had the case moved into the U. S. courts.

About that time the CIO legal department moved in with a "friend of the court" brief.

In effect, the CIO lawyers said to the judges: We challenge the constitutionality of Section 301 (a) of the Taft-Hartley Act, under which the UOPWA has brought this case before you.

FURTHERMORE, said the CIO, this case had better be certified to the Attorney General right away—since under the law he must be notified of any case in which the government is not a party, when the constitutionality of a law is under challenge.

There's a feeling that their case may not stay in the federal courts, after all. On second thought, the UOPWA may not want to appear as an open defender of the constitutionality of any section of Taft-Hartley.

So the John Hancock case may move back in the New Jersey courts again.

On the other hand, UOPWA and its officers have done some silly things in the past. Maybe they'll run true to form and appear as defenders of Taft-Hartley to the bitter end.

P. S. The CIO News will keep you informed, either way.

Company Pays $50,000 On Anti-Trust Charge

The International Cellucotton Products Co., Chicago, has agreed to pay a $50,000 fine for violation of Missouri's anti-trust laws, and all costs of the state suit, heard at Jefferson City. The firm also agreed to cease attempting to set prices for its products in Missouri.

Bridges Gets Five Years For Perjury

HARRY BRIDGES, president of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, was sentenced on April 10 to five years in prison following his conviction on a charge of perjuring himself at his naturalization hearing.

The following day U. S. Atty. Robert B. McMillan went into U. S. District Court in San Francisco and demanded that his citizenship be revoked. Judge George B. Harris, who had presided at the tumultuous 81-day trial and had sentenced him, continued consideration of the government's petition until May 9.

Bridges, a native of Australia, would be required to surrender his certificate of naturalization to the court if Judge Harris were to sign the order setting it aside. Deportation could follow. The action is based on a section of the naturalization law providing for cancellation of the citizenship of a person convicted of obtaining naturalization fraudulently.

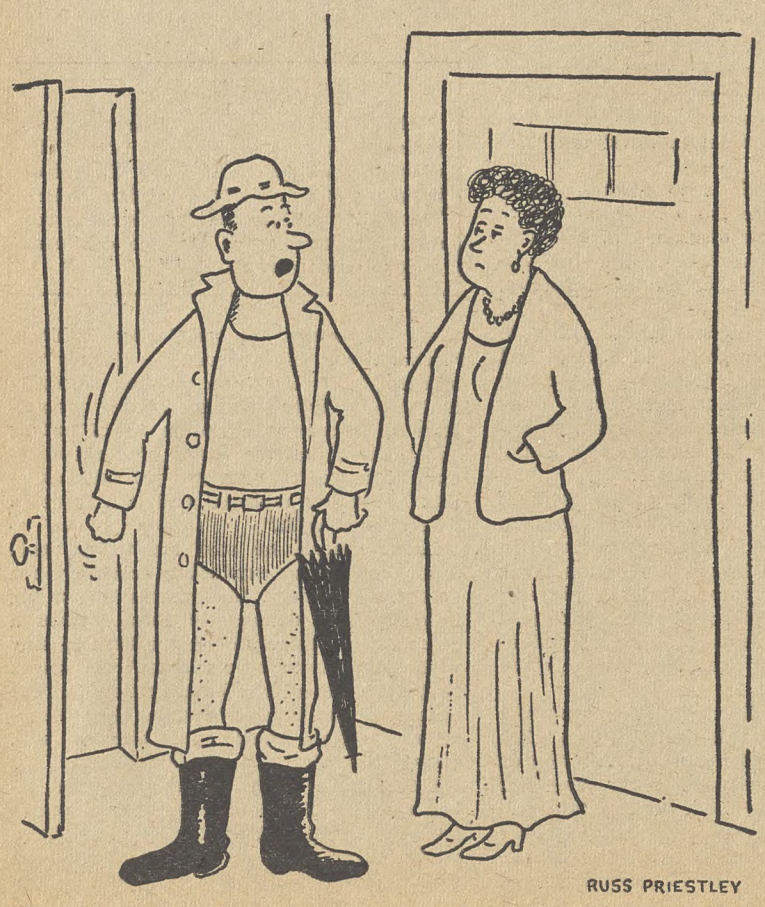
J. H. Robertson, first vice president of the union, and Henry Schmidt, an international representative, who were Bridges' witnesses at his naturalization hearing and who were convicted with him, were sentenced to two years each.

Before passing sentence Judge Harris denied defense motions for a new trial. He sentenced Bridges to two years in prison for conspiracy and five years for perjury. The sentences are to run concurrently. Robertson and Schmidt were sentenced to two years each on charges of conspiracy and aiding and abetting perjury, the sentences likewise to run concurrently.

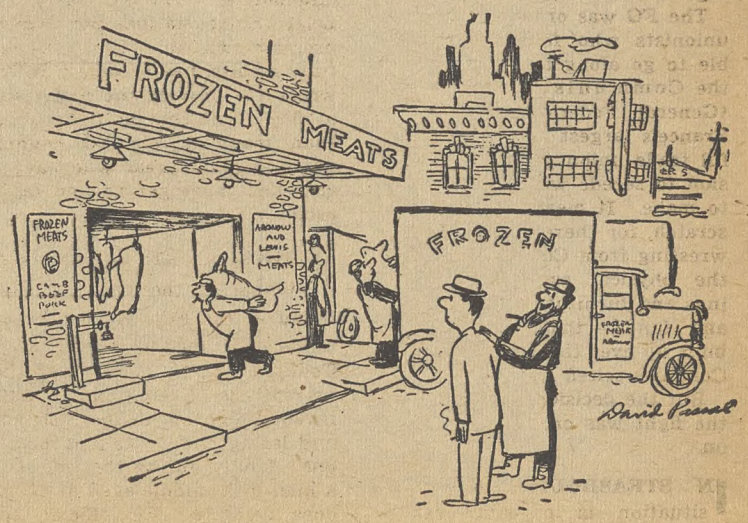
The court imposed no fines, declaring they would have to be paid by the "rank and file" of the union. The ILWU has been cited by the National CIO for a hearing on charges that it is Communist-dominated.

The defense plans to carry an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary. The three defendants were at liberty up to the time of sentencing on $5000 bail each. After passing sentence Judge Harris raised Bridges' bond to $25,000 and that of Robertson and Schmidt to $10,000 each.

Slap 'em Back With Bucks for PAC



"You can wear what you want, but I've been to their cocktail parties before."



"The work is hard, Thurston, but nobody ever called it a sweat shop."

Dixie Educators Flay Segregation As

Steel Union Presses Fight For Strong FEPC Bill

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE APPARENTLY endless fight to bring light to the poor, blind eyes and hearts of those unfortunates who hate others because of their ancestry, how they worship, or the color of their skins is sometimes encouraging, sometimes disheartening.

Generally, though, it's refreshingly heartening to see a chip fly here and another there from the man-built Chinese Wall of bigotry and discrimination—whose shadow darkens our democracy—even though the wall still towers too high and too wide, and occasionally a chip is plastered back on by someone who has closed his mind as well as his eyes and his heart to the fact that all men are brothers.

In the forefront of those fighting hatred among men and its evil effects are the CIO unions. That they have accomplished something is attested by the recent report of Thomas Shane, director of the CIO Steelworkers' Civil Rights Committee, that discriminatory employment practices are "practically non-existent" in plants where the union is strong and active.

THE COMMITTEE recently sponsored a series of fair employment practices conferences—in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Los Angeles and Philadelphia, and is now planning another in a southern industrial center.

Nearly 2000 USA members represented their locals and about 600 people from other organizations sat in. All of them were alerted to the evils of discrimination, especially in employment where a man's religion or the color of his skin might (and often has) prevented him from earning a living.

ABC Convention To Discuss Bias

The American Bowling Congress, long a target of liberals because of its "lily white" tournaments, will "thoroughly" discuss and consider "in good faith" its white male restriction at its national convention in Columbus, O., on May 12.

This disclosure was made by Paul Windels, ABC attorney, in argument in New York State Supreme Court on a motion of Atty. Gen. Nathaniel L. Goldstein to bar the organization from operating in New York State because of its policy of discrimination. Windels explained that any change in the present policy would require a constitutional amendment subject to vote by representatives of 1500 affiliated organizations, and if made would eliminate the need for the injunction Goldstein seeks. Judge Benjamin J. Schreiber reserved decision until after the convention.

They went home and they looked around. They wrote back to Shane, telling him what they saw. The story was always the same: Where the union is strong, nobody suffers because of his race, religion or color.

HOPES THAT Congress would pass a Fair Employment Practices Commission bill at this session were high a few months ago when President Truman sent the legislators a strong message. But the House pulled the teeth of the administration measure and passed a bill that means nothing.

The Senate so far has ducked any action — perhaps because primary elections are coming up soon in the Southern states.

But passage of the original bill is "one of the vital needs" of the country, Shane feels. His committee prepared petitions with 500,000 spaces for signers calling upon Congress to pass an FEPC law "which will guarantee the American way of life." The signed petitions are pouring into USA headquarters and soon will be on their way to Washington.

DOWN IN THE heart of the south, in Atlanta, on the same day a couple of weeks ago on which Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, the state's leading advocate of white supremacy, qualified as a candidate for renomination, 300 educators and students passed a resolution calling for the removal of all segregation laws in education.

The delegates, representing 116 colleges and universities in Southern and border states where separate schools are maintained by law, agreed that students and teachers in white schools were largely in favor of putting an end to segregation.

They also united in condemning the South's regional education for graduate and professional training "as long as it extends or perpetuates segregation." While favoring a regional plan as a method of improving educational facilities, many speakers declared that such a program in the hands of Southern governors and states "could only serve as a device to prepetuate segregation."

ON STILL another front the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Jewish men's organization, reported that racial and religious bigotry declined in key areas in this country in 1949. The league makes an annual report on the progress of the campaign to end discrimination.

The greatest progress was made in the fields of sports and higher education, according to the report which was made public by Justice Meier Steinbrink, of the New York State Supreme Court, national chairman of the league.

Excellent progress also was reported from the South where, it was said, the Ku Klux Klan has become "fragmentized" into small units fighting each other for members; in Northern states which passed FEPC laws, and in housing.

On the other side, Steinbrink noted, is the "shocking" fact that more than $1 million "was collected by the leading professional bigots" during the year. The bulk of it, according to the report, went to Merwin K. Hart, Gerald L. K. Smith, Joseph P. Kamp, Gerald Winrod, Upton Close, Allen Zoll and the Rev. Wesley Swift—whose hate preaching is not confined to anti-Semitism but is broad enough to cover Negroes, Catholics and labor unions.

The league found 24 anti-Semitic groups operating in the Middle West, 18 in the Northeastern states, 16 in the South and eight in the Far West. Attendance at public anti-Jewish rallies was minor throughout the country except on the West Coast, where Gerald Smith often drew 2000 and more listeners, the league found.

The league found professional sports relatively free of discrimination except for the American Bowling Congress and the Professional Golfers Association, both of which bar Negroes. However, amateur sports "are burdened by snobbery," especially tennis, yachting and golf.

Steinbrink recommended education, law and community action, used together, as fundamental forces to combat bigotry.

Hospitality To Negroes Costs Teacher 2nd Job

Prof. Leo Lorch, a leader in the fight against barring Negoes from Stuyvesant Town, New York apartment development owned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., is looking for a job—again.

Vice chairman of the Town and Village Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, he was dropped last year from City College of New York as a instructor in mathematics two months after his department's promotion committee had recommended him for advancement to assistant professor. His committee activities cost him that job.

Now he has been notified by A. C. Morse, assistant to the president of Pennsylvania State College, that his appointment as an assistant professor will not be renewed for the next academic year.

Lorch said Morse told him that his admission of a Negro family to his Stuyvesant Town apartment to live as guests was "extreme, illegal and immoral, and damaging to the public relations of the college."

Penn State College is tax supported. According to the New York Times, Morse admitted he had questioned Lorch about his Negro guests and had reported to the board of trustees, which made the re-appointment.

The American Association of University Presidents is investigating the discharge. It holds that reappointment to academic posts should be decided on a basis of qualifications and not on an incumbent's activities as a citizen.

French FO Beats Red Propaganda Guns with 'Cap Pistols'

STARTING A new national trade union movement is a difficult task. Starting without any financial backing is even more difficult. And starting out in direct opposition to a numerically strong and financially powerful organization well versed in the no-holds-barred school of infighting makes it just about as tough a job as one could find.

Yet that is the job the FO (Force Ouvriere or Workers' Force) undertook in France in 1948. After two years of struggling the FO is still very much alive and, its leaders say, growing. But it's still a tough battle.

The FO was organized by trade unionists who found it impossible to go along any further with the Communist-dominated CGT (General Federation of Labor), France's largest and most powerful trade union group. The decision to secede was a difficult one to make. It meant starting from scratch, for there was no hope of wresting from Commie control all the physical assets — the buildings and furniture and equipment and funds — that the CGT had built up over the years before the Commies seized it.

But the decision was made, and the fight was on. It's still going on.

IN STRASBOURG, where the situation is probably typical, the FO office is located on the second floor of a second-class apartment-office building. The staff consists of two stenographers, a pensioner who does some part-time bookkeeping, and Rene Kunkle—in U.S. trade union parlance, a combination executive secretary, organizer and walking delegate.

This is the entire staff not only for Strasbourg, a city of 200,000, but also for the surrounding department (or state) of Bas Rhin, a farming and industrial area in which another 700,000 live.

Kunkel says that the corresponding CGT office has four or five full-time male employes and has at its disposal eight or nine automobiles. The FO has no official transportation, but Kunkel uses his own car— which, he ruefully admits, has become a rolling wreck—to provide the union with a "fleet." At that he is better off than many of his FO counterparts in other areas who have no cars and must get around on bicycles.

KUNKEL IS AN interesting example of the type of leader found in the FO. He has been a union man since he went to work. Today, at 41, he looks older than he really is. Seeing one's country invaded, fighting in the resistance and losing one's wife and most of one's family during the war make a man look middle-aged at 41. So does being an FO official, constantly facing the problem of too much to do and too little with which to do it.

Recently, Kunkel pointed out to a visitor that he had been away from his family for nine consecutive Sundays. Between necessary trips to national headquarters at Paris and his other duties, Kunkel still finds time to be an active citizen of Strasbourg. He is an officer or member of the boards of several social and welfare organizations, and he has been decorated by the government for the educational work he has done with youngsters.

The problem of money is ever present in FO affairs. Each union sets its own dues scale, but the average is about 30c a month. That isn't much money on which to run a union, but with French workers earning as little as $40 a month and with prices extremely high, even that often calls for sacrifice. Most FO unions don't feel they can raise dues as they would like to do. On the other hand, they can't get along on less. The problem is not quite the same for the CGT. Some of its better-heeled unions, says Kunkel, have run "bargain sales" in which they have cut dues to practically nothing in order to bag new members.

Despite these obstacles, the FO has acquired over 10,000 members in Kunkel's department. Most of them are in Strasbourg; money and personnel haven't been available for any real organizing work outside the city. Membership still leaves the FO somewhat smaller than the CGT or the Christian CFTC, France's other big labor organization. But in Strasbourg, as in most other areas, the FO has definitely created a "Big Three."

ONE OF THE basic policy differences between the CGT and the FO is that the Communist-run organization violently opposes the Marshall Plan while the FO supports it. In fact, this was one of the issues that led to formation of FO.

Kunkel has no use for the arguments circulated against U. S. aid. He sometimes recalls that his most prized possession is a medal that has been handed down from father to son in his family for generations. The medal is a U. S. token of thanks to Lafayette, an ancestor of Kunkel's, for the important part he played in helping to create a United States of America.

When America desperately needed aid, Kunkel points out, it came from France. Now the situation is reversed and thousands of French union men are benefiting, he says, from U. S. aid. They know, he adds, that a lot of that aid is paid for by other thousands of U. S. union men.

The Marshall Plan is a focal point in the ceaseless on-the-job battle between the CGT and FO. Like all Communist-dominated organizations, the CGT has a well-oiled propaganda machine aimed at undermining the Marshall Plan. For the CGT there exists the added incentive that if it can discredit the plan in the eyes of the French worker it can discredit FO.

Who's winning this battle for the French worker's loyalty? As far as Strasbourg is concerned, Gustave Boulier, another old-timer in the labor movement, provides an important straw in the wind.

Boulier belongs to a union of state employes. A few weeks back a shop election was held among civilian employes of the army workshops at Strasbourg. The CGT polled 176 votes, the CFTC (which is anti-Communist and pro-Marshall Plan, but is not presently involved in such a struggle with the CGT as the FO is) polled 156, and Boulier's FO union collected 140.

It seems a little difficult to understand Boulier's evident enthusiasm at having finished a close third in a field of three until he explains that this particular shop has long been a Communist stronghold. A few months ago, he says, FO had hardly a member.

"Give us a few months more," he says confidently, "and we'll have a lot more than 140 in that shop. And they'll have a lot less than 176."

After two years, it's still a tough battle, or rather two battles. One is against Communism; the other is the fundamental one for improved conditions for French workers—and there is plenty of room for improvement.

Wash. State CIO Loses Charter

CIO COUNCILS Dir. John Brophy announced last week in Seattle that the charter of the Washington State CIO has been revoked and a new council set up to represent the locals in the state.

Announcement was made following a hearing on charges against the old council which had been filed by Washington CIO Regional Dir. Roy W. Atkinson.

Brophy indicated that the old council at the time of the hearing represented only one-fourth of the CIO membership in the state and less than one-third of the locals.

Several witnesses stated that one of the main reasons for the loss of confidence in the council on the part of the CIO members was the general conviction that the group had consistently followed the Communist Party line. No attempt was made to refute this testimony.

The expelled Council has the privilege of appealing the decision to the CIO executive board and to the next CIO convention.

C. Of C. Spots Pension Trend

THE MEN who speak for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States can spot a trend as quick as anyone. Now they've spotted pensions.

They say that one union contract out of eight being signed these days contains pension provisions, and that more than a million workers won pensions in 1949. Core of the trend is that most pensions won by collective bargaining are non-contributory as far as employes are concerned, they've found.

It's high time, the Chamber of Commerce boys believe, to give their members a little advice, so they've prepared a study of the pension problem. Theme is that management better go ahead and grant more pensions. If management doesn't, the study indicates, employes will turn to government for more retirement pay. Then the government will move in on business and the roof will fall in.

Moreover, the C. of C. says employers should recognize that the "needs of employes for security reflect basic driving forces that cannot be submerged." But it goes even deeper by declaring that "a workable welfare plan will contribute much to good labor relations." (LPA)

Michigan Prison Guards Join CIO

Local 383 of the United Government Workers of America has voted to seek affiliation with the Government and Civic Workers Organizing Committee and membership in the Michigan CIO Council.

The local is made up of employes of the Marquette, Mich., State Prison, and is the seventh UGWA local to seek CIO affiliation. The UGWA consists of local unions of state and government employes which bolted the United Public Workers before that group was ousted by CIO on charges of following Communist Party policy.

Changes CIO Urges In Social Security Bill

Here is a complete summary of improvements CIO would like to see the Senate Finance Committee make in HR 6000, the Social Security bill, before it is reported to the floor for Senate debate. CIO witnesses have given the committee detailed statements supporting these recommendations.

Age, Survivors, Disability Insurance

Universal coverage instead of the more limited extentions in HR 6000. Main additional groups: farmers, farm laborers and part-time domestic workers.

Agent laundry drivers, full-time insurance salesmen and similar groups excluded by the Gearhart Resolution should be specifically covered as employes, not as self-employed. Otherwise they pay higher taxes.

Increase average benefits by more than 100% instead of about 70% as in HR 6000. The increase should be achieved by:

Calculating the average monthly wage on earnings in the highest quarters of five consecutive years instead of annual earnings for all years; this will avoid cuts for periods of unemployment and illness;

Improving the formula for calculating the primary benefit amount by adding 20% (instead of 10%) after the first $100 of the average monthly wage; (HR 6000 grants 50% of the first $100);

Adding 1% (instead of one-half of 1%) for each year of coverage;

Crediting (and taxing) earnings up to $4800 a year (instead of $3600);

Increasing the minimum benefit to $50 a month (instead of $25), and making the maximum 80% of the average monthly wage without the flat maximum of $150;

Removing severe penalties for periods of non-coverage;

Raising widows' benefit to 100% of primary benefits.

Reduce the age of permissive retirement for women from 65 to 60, and liberalize provisions for fully insured status as recommended by the Advisory Council for the Senate Finance Committee.

Postpone any further increase above the present 1½% tax rate, and retain authorization for congressional appropriations of needed sums from general revenues.

Retain and strengthen the permanent and total disability insurance provisions of HR 6000. Add dependents' benefits and better rehabilitation provisions. (Also restore temporary disability insurance if possible.)

Public Assistance, Child Welfare, etc.

Make federal matching grants to the states available for all types of needy persons instead of merely adding certain groups, as in HR 6000.

Treat dependent children as liberally as the aged and the blind.

Remove the ceilings for individuals from federal grants, and aid poorer states to a greater degree.

Provide more money for maternal, child welfare and crippled children services.

Find Many Ineligible For 75c Pay

THOUSANDS of workers in low-pay industries who thought they would get the 75c minimum wage under the federal law which went into effect Jan. 25 are doomed to disappointment.

Under the pretext of employing "learners," many employers poured an avalanche of requests for exemptions down upon the Wage-Hour Administration, which has the authority to grant such exemptions.

Last week this U. S. Labor Dept. agency announced that interim learner regulations permitting pay under 75c an hour had been issued to 1144 establishments in six industries. These are in addition to 1650 certificates previously issued in various divisions of the apparel industry.

Largest number of learners' certificates announced last week were for the hosiery industry. The others were issued in a number of divisions of the apparel industry, knitted wear, gloves, independent telephones and cigars.

The subminimum wage rates authorized in these six industries range from 55c in four occupations in the cotton garment industry to 71c in certain occupations in the hosiery industry.

Protests against the granting of subminimum rates were made at public hearings by various CIO unions, including the Shoe, Textile, Clothing and Telephone Workers. Union spokesmen said widespread attempts were being made by both small and large concerns to chisel on the 75c legal minimum wage law by using the "learners" loophole unfairly.

The Shoe Workers, for example, testified that the shoe industry had never previously asked for "learners," but after the 75c minimum went into effect, the Natl. Shoe Manufacturing Association claimed that 20% of the workers in a shoe factory were learners. The industry requested a 57½c minimum.

The Wage-Hour Administration said that most of the certificates granted are effective for a six-month period ending July 24, 1950. Each certificate, it was stated, "was issued upon the employer's representation that employment of learners at subminimum rates is necessary in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment and that experienced workers for the learner occupations are not available."

A review or reconsideration of any certificate issued may be obtained by "any person aggrieved," within 15 days after publication of formal notice of such certificate.

Dewey Vetoes Bill To Aid Migrant Workers

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York has vetoed a bill which would have provided for the licensing by the state labor department of contractors supplying farm labor and workers for food processing camps.

Supporters of legislation to protect migrant farm workers have insisted that such a licensing system is the most effective way of regulating agricultural labor. The contractors generally line up the workers, transport them from job to job, and negotiate pay.

The bill Dewey killed had been supported by State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi and the joint state legislative committee on labor and industries. Dewey said the state agriculture department could handle the situation.

CIO TRANSPORT WORKERS wave checks representing $78,000 in back pay distributed recently to 3900 employes of the Third Avenue Transit System, New York City. The money was a down payment on $1,527,000 awarded the union members by Arbitrator Emanuel Stein in February. A strike threat was necessary to get the back pay. The Third Avenue Line operates 76 surface routes in Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens.

ACW Label Demand Up 60% In Year

THE DEMAND for the union label of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers has jumped 60% in the last year as a result of the current campaign to popularize the tag, the organization's label department announced last week.

The success of union and consumer committee efforts in making the public aware of the union label and what it means, plus extensive newspaper and radio advertising has resulted in the increase, the department said.

More than 500,000 pieces of literature have been distributed in the drive, including the booklet, "Inside Story," which tells what every man should know about the clothes he wears and the people who make them. In addition, the union sponsors in the interests of the campaign the radio program, "America's Town Meeting of the Air," over Stations WJZ, New York, and WMAL, Washington.

ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said that indorsements of the label are coming from many sources. The national planning committee of the American Veterans Committee recently passed a resolution urging AVC members to demand the union label. The CIO Communications Workers, with 300,000 members, has undertaken nation-wide distribution of Amalgamated literature and in addition has prepared a two-color poster on the label which is being displayed on 7000 bulletin boards on telephone company property.

Locals Flock To New Cal. CIO

MORE THAN a dozen locals with over 25,000 members have affiliated with the newly-chartered CIO California Industrial Union Council, Administrator Richard T. Leonard announced.

The campaign for affiliations is just getting under way and will reach a climax during the week before the founding convention, which will be held June 3, 4 and 5 in the huge Municipal Auditorium in Long Beach.

Telephone workers lead in the number of locals affiliating. These include the mammoth Division 35, representing 11,000 Northern California operators, which was the first to sign up; Division 5, in the San Francisco Bay area, with 5000 members; Pacific Local 71 of Installation Division 6, in Northern California, and the Los Angeles local of Western Electric Sales Division 18.

Other large groups include Local 9, Shipbuilding Workers, at San Pedro; California District Council 13, Woodworkers; San Francisco Locals 71 and 158, Textile Workers; Utility Workers Local 13, in Los Angeles, with 1500 members, and Oil Workers Local 6, at Taft.

The Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, with 1500 members, voted to join at a membership meeting.

Court jockeying continued, meantime, as officers and spokesmen for the old Communist-dominated State Council, the charter of which was lifted by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in accordance with the CIO Constitution, fought to save it.

Steel Unionists To Study At 14 Colleges

Two thousand CIO Steelworkers will be wending their way across the campuses at 14 colleges throughout the nation this summer as students at the union's fifth Summer Institute program.

The first USA-CIO summer education program was launched in 1945 at Pennsylvania State College with 45 students in attendance. It clicked right from the start, says Steel Labor, the union's official monthly, and has grown by leaps and bounds every year since. Over the past five years, some 6000 USA-CIO members have taken advantage of the program.

Aim of the program—as it has been from the very beginning—is to help make better local union officers, more efficient grievance committeemen and better-informed members. To that end, a series of basic trade union courses has been built up by the trial-and-elimination process.

Each year new courses have been added and some dropped, while the more important courses have been expanded. Stress is placed upon such basic trade union subjects as "How to Handle Grievance Cases," "How to Conduct a Local Union Meeting," parliamentary law, public speaking, time and motion study, and job classification.

EACH GROUP of Steelworkers spends a week at the school. Classes are taught by professional educators at the university. The worker-students are given every opportunity to join in discussions. In most cases, they live on the campus in college dormitories and fraternity houses. All sport and recreational facilities are turned over to them.

The program dovetails with a number of evening courses operated in the winter, and with week-end institutes held in a number of areas.

This year's Summer Institutes will be held at Pennsylvania State College and the following universities: Wisconsin, Indiana, California, Illinois, Rutgers (New Jersey), Rhode Island, Ohio, Alabama, Kansas, Utah, Colorado, Michigan and Cornell (New York).

Insurance Agents Bolt UOPWA and Join CIO

Members of a former United Office & Professional Workers local in Philadelphia have voted to affiliate with the CIO.

They are agents of the Quaker State Life Insurance Co. and voted 89 to 1 to bolt the UOPWA, expelled from the CIO because of its Communist stand, and to join with the CIO. They received a charter as the Insurance Guild, LIU 1716. A new contract has been negotiated to replace the one that expired Jan. 1.

UOPWA had represented the agents for eight years previous to the disaffiliation vote.

Bronx Board Cheered

The latest gem from Robert Denham, general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board:

"One thing that has impressed me about this whole (Taft-Hartley) Act, however, is its general fairness to all concerned and the breadth of its coverage."—from a speech before the Bronx Board of Trade.

AIDS CIO IN DIXIE: "Texas" Bill Strength, radio singer, is looking over his fan mail. With Natl. Dir. George Baldanzi of the CIO Southern Organizing Committee, Strength is heard over 126 radio stations in the South.

Senate Unit To Hear How T-H Hurts TWUA

THE CIO Textile Workers Union is prepared this week to tell a Senate sub-committee how Southern mill owners are using fear, intimidation and violence to prevent union organization and to smash established locals.

TWUA staff members and rank-and-filers also will tell how the Taft-Hartley act has encouraged the mill operators to adopt these methods.

The sub-committee on labor-management relations, which is composed of Sens. Murray (D. Mont.), Neely (D. W. Va.) and Morse (R. Ore.), is scheduled to begin hearing testimony April 20 at Rome, Ga.

The committee, set up to determine how well T-H is working, will be told how management eliminated the TWUA local at the Anchor Rome Mills in Rome, Ga.

Following is the "Rome story" as told by TWUA representatives:

TWUA had a contract with this mill when it was bought in November, 1947, by Alabama Mills, Inc. The union expected trouble with the company, which had previously broken TWUA contracts in Alabama, and it was not long in coming.

The company soon demanded that the union drop 12 contract clauses immediately. In March, 1948, a week before the contract expired, 41 permits were issued by local authorities for management personnel to carry guns.

The union struck the mill March 18. Mass picketing was prohibited by a temporary injunction March 20. Three days later, the personnel director of the company led a mob of 75 armed men in an attack on four pickets, three of them women. The secretary-treasurer of the mill was also secretary of the Floyd County Superior Court Grand Jury and no true bills were returned against the mob. On April 4 the injunction was made permanent.

The same month, Elmer Adams, a second hand in the mill, shot and critically wounded Hubert Wilkie, a striker, and also shot at but missed another striker, Herman Hyde. Adams was later freed in a court trial but two other scabs who had accidentally caused another scab to lose an eye were jailed for a year.

The union called off the strike on Jan. 14, 1949. The company refused to reinstate 300 workers and when an NLRB trial examiner ordered the reinstatements, spurned the verdict.

IN ANDERSON, S. C., the Senate committee later will hear how the formation of a "citizens committee" effectively discouraged organization at the Orr Cotton mill there. This group paid for advertisements in the Anderson Independent, which accused TWUA organizers of being "subversive influences" in the town. The "citizens committee" made constant appeals to race prejudices in leaflets and letters to the mill's employes, and the radio station in town (WAIM) refused to accept CIO programs, TWUA will report.

Another story TWUA will relate to the committee:

In Tallapoosa, Ga., a woman TWUA organizer was kidnapped. TWUA members attempting to make a leaflet distribution at the gates of the American Thread Co. plant were driven off at gun point. Local police refused to make arrests, although a number of officers were on the scene. An organizer and his wife were severely beaten by company stooges whom a grand jury later refused to indict.

During the course of the Southern hearings, which later will be moved to Washington, D. C., the textile union will attempt to show that T-H is being used as a club in the hand of unscrupulous southern employers to prevent organization of textile workers.

Evidence will be presented to show that the law has not met the situation and that NLRB relief, if any, has come to late. Particular emphasis will be put on the refusal of NLRB General Counsel Robert Denham to issue complaints against offending companies while using the injunction provision of the law against the union.

TWUA will point to the increased activities of vigilante groups throughout the South, the re-emergence of the "blacklist" as a weapon against union members and the general campaign of terror that has appeared in the wake of all union activities in the area.

The committee will have the power to subpena management officials as well as union representatives to testify during the hearings.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer on April 6 addressed a group of city workers in Milwaukee, Wis., who later agreed to participate and cooperate fully with the Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee-CIO. Rep. Glenn Clark has been assigned to work with this group. President Murray has appointed Brother John Yancey, executive vice-president, United Transport Service Employes, as assistant chairman of the GCEOC. Yancey will be granted a leave of absence from his union, with which he has more than a dozen years' experience as a member and officer. He will be of great assistance to the committee in this campaign.

George DeNucci, CIO National Representative, received a grand reception upon his arrival in San Juan, Puerto Rico. DeNucci stated that the workers there are proud of their affiliation with the CIO, and appreciate the interest the CIO has expressed for their welfare.

The election date in the Westinghouse plants all over the country draws near. Every support should be given the IUE-CIO in its battle with both the company and the discredited Communist-controlled UE. Every CIO regional director, field representative, city and state council officer, international union representative can best serve in the coming election by activizing local officers and members in their respective areas to support fully the IUE in every way to achieve this important victory. We all should work unceasingly now and up through April 27, when the election will be held.

CIO Reg. Dir. Pete Mosele reports that in an NLRB representation election held at the Mono Plant of the Continental Can Co., Newark, N. J., the Steelworkers were victorious over District 50, United Mine Workers, by a vote of 208 to 148.

Adolph Germer, Director of Organization, Int. Woodworkers, reports that in an NLRB representation election held in the U. S. Plywood Corp. plant, Mapleton, Ore., the workers voted as follows: Eligible 164; IWA-CIO 148; AFL 14; void 2.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports the IUE-CIO victorious in the following representation elections: Eagle Lock Co., Terryville, Conn., eligible 455; IUE-CIO 253; UE 174; no union 2. This was formerly a UE local union.

Whitlock Co., Hartford, Conn., eligible 96, IUE-CIO 86, no union 3; Keeney Co., Hartford, Conn., eligible 87, IUE-CIO 84, no union 3; Hanson Co., Hartford, Conn., eligible 85, IUE-CIO 76, no union 2; Fenn Co., Hartford, Conn., eligible 56, IUE-CIO 44, no union 11; Hartford Electric, Hartford, Conn., eligible 71; IUE-CIO 65; no union 5. All the above campaigns were directed by IUE Rep. Henry Jean who was assisted by CIO Field Rep. Frank Avallone.

Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson reports that in the first NLRB representation election held in the Buffalo area between IUE-CIO and the discredited UE, the IUE won by 555 to 317 for UE. The election was at the Wurlitzer Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to the IUE-CIO Administrative Chairman Carey and CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson report that in a representation election held at the Standard Thomson Corp., Dayton, O., the IUE was victorious over the UE by a vote of IUE-CIO 58; UE 0; no union 5. Also at the Formica Co., Cincinnati, O., the workers voted in favor of the IUE by a vote of IUE 814; UE 244; no union 9; void 1.

Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton reports that in a representation election conducted by the Minnesota State Conciliation Service at the LaGrange Shoe Co., Red Wing, Minn., the workers cast 103 votes for the CIO Shoe Workers and 46 for no union.

Emerson T. Pence, National Representative, USWA-CIO, reports that in a union shop election at the Selby Shoe Co., Portsmouth, O., the workers voted as follows: 1387 yes; 284 no; 22 challenged; 2 void.

Reg. Dir. E. D. Hodson reports that in a representation election held at the American Shipbreakers Co., Wilmington, Del., the workers cast 40 votes for the CIO Shipbuilding Workers; 31 for the AFL Boilermakers and two for no union.

Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson reports that in a representation election at the Gray Planer Co., Cincinnati, O., the Steelworkers were victorious over the UE by a vote of 172 for USA-CIO to 13 for UE, no union received five votes.

Slap 'em Back With Bucks for PAC

Truman Is Expected To Sign Battered Housing Bill

THE once-brave Housing Bill, a patched and scarred wreck of its former self after passing through the none-too-gentle hands of Congress, went to Pres. Truman last week after Senate acceptance of a conference report.

Even though it doesn't bear much resemblance to the bill he recommended, the President is expected to sign it. Congress rejected his recommendation for a $2 billion corporation to help finance middle-income housing through cooperatives and other non-profit organizations, but took tender care of the speculators and real estate interests.

Interest in rent control perked up mildly after Sen. Maybank (D. S. C.), chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, announced April 12 that hearings on extension of the Rent Control Act will be held beginning April 24.

Meantime, Housing Expediter Tighe Woods began laying off members of his force in all parts of the country in accordance with instructions from Congress given through an insufficient deficiency appropriation with a large allocation for terminal leave payments.

IN GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., the City Commission went to work on a survey to determine the need for future rent control in that area with what some housing experts call an ideal program before it—if the commission chooses to use it.

It was prepared by the Area Rent Advisory Board and sent the commission by Chairman Don Stevens. The board proposed that the investigators turn up information in seven specific fields "to assure fairness to all tenants and landlords."

It urged that the whole of Kent County be covered in the probe "because hundreds of families with children, who work in the city of Grand Rapids, are forced to live in inadequate shelter, shacks and trailers, sometimes miles from town because no rental units whose owners will accept children are available at $40 or less a month in Grand Rapids." Many families averaged less than $35 a week in 1949, the board added.

It likewise asked that the investigation determine the number of families looking for places to rent with incomes of $1000, $2000, $3000 and $4000 or less in 1949, together with the number of children and other dependents in each income category.

"After it is determined how many families are in each wage bracket and the number of children and other dependents in each family," the board went on, "the survey should then show the number of rental units available that would accept children and other dependents, that these families could afford to pay, based on one week's pay equal to one month's rent."

The board also thinks the city fathers should know what the average landlord thinks he will charge if controls are removed; the effect of decontrol in other cities, as determined by federal records; how many families are living doubled up, and why; and the number of housing unit vacancies, why they are vacant, the number for rent and what the rentals are.

Housing May Be Issue In Two Congressional Contests

Two candidates for Congress from the opposite side of the housing tracks have announced their plans to capture their parties' nominations.

In Wisconsin's 2nd congressional district Horace W. Wilkie has resigned as chairman of the Madison Housing Authority to campaign for the Democratic nomination so he can oppose the GOP incumbent, Rep. Glenn R. Davis. Wilkie plans to make the middle income housing bill, against which Davis voted, one of the main issues of his campaign.

In the revised 12th congressional district of Missouri, George S. Stansell, of St. Louis, the lawyer who tried to have the Rent Control Act declared illegal but lost out in the U. S. Supreme Court, wants to be the Republican candidate against Rep. Edgar A. Jones (D). He is campaigning specifically against any extension of rent controls.

IT ALSO became known during the week that throughout the world a lot of American citizens are getting pretty angry at Congress for the bum housing deal it has given the armed forces. Many civilians at home got just as indignant as captains in Germany and corporals in Alaska.

Millions of dollars are required to relieve the deporable conditions not only abroad but in this country. The armed forces have been able to pry only a minor part of the money needed out of Congress—and a lot of that came as a result of the spectacular typhoon that struck Okinawa last September and destroyed or damaged virtually every bit of housing on the island.

Congress is being urged with increasing frequency to take adequate steps to meet the need, especially in Alaska where service families are living in hovels. Congress actually blocked construction there by failing to realize that construction in the Far North costs up to four times what comparable buildings cost in the United States proper, and limiting the amount that could be spent on each unit.

Realtors Admit 22% Rent Hike

The spearhead of the landlords' lobby fighting rent control has made public figures admitting that the largest number of rent boosts in cities that have been decontrolled resulted in 22% higher rents for the tenants affected.

The Natl. Association of Real Estate Boards, though it buried the facts in the second page of a lengthy press release, conceded that, in 100 cities where rent controls have been abandoned, on the units on which rents were boosted NAREB's own surveyors found the median increase was 22%. Figuring in all rental units in the cities, NAREB claims a 6% overall rent increase.

UAW-Chrysler Negotiations Deadlocked

NEGOTIATIONS for settlement of the strike of the CIO Auto Workers at the Chrysler Corp.—almost three months old—were stalemated as the CIO News went to press.

A series of night-long sessions by negotiators brought no comment from either side in the pension dispute which has shut down the nation's third largest auto manufacturer since Jan. 25, when 89,000 UAW members walked off the job.

Federal and state mediators were in constant attendance but had nothing to report in regard to the progress of the meetings.

The stumbling block continues to be the union's insistence upon company assurance that past service credits as well as future credits be fully funded for the payment of $100 monthly pensions. Originally the company had refused to agree to any form of funded pensions.

UAW PRES. Walter Reuther, speaking before a mass meeting of Dodge Truck Local 140 members in Detroit last Thursday, told the cheering workers that the UAW has the company "hanging on the ropes."

Two weeks ago the union modified its pension proposal in that the corporation would not be required to set aside any set fixed-per-hour sum to guarantee payment of the $100 pension to workers who retire at age 65 with 25 years' service.

The union insisted, however, that the corporation earmark funds for service credits of employes year by year as they accumulate in the future.

The amount the company would pay into the fund would be determined by a qualified actuary. If social security payments are increased, the actuary would reexamine the company's payments to determine if they should be reduced.

A joint board of administration, including UAW representatives, would be set up to administer the fund.

In Washington, six Congressmen and 15 other national figures called on the Chrysler Corp. to end the strike by accepting the proposals of the UAW. The group of 21 declared the union proposals "neither extravagant nor novel."

"As a tremendous economic power, the company has a commensurate responsibility to both the public and its stockholders," the group stated.

Members of Congress who signed the statement are Reps. Biemiller (D. Wis.), Mitchell (D. Wash.), Holifield (D. Cal.), McCarthy (D. Minn.), Multer (D. N. Y.), and Douglas (D. Cal.).

Other signers were Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, noted Protestant theologian; Prof. Alvin Hansen, Harvard economist; Francis Biddle, chairman, American for Democratic Action; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard historian and author; Roy Wilkins, acting secretary, Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People; P. T. Ellsworth, U. of Wisconsin economics professor.

Charles M. LaFollette, National Director, ADA; Bryn J. Hovde, president, New School for Social Research; James M. Burns, professor of political science, Williams College; Elizabeth Christman, executive secretary, National Womens Trade Union League; Jonathan Bingham, New York attorney; David Ginsburg, Washington attorney; Mortimer Hays, New York lawyer; Alfred Baker Lewis, Connecticut businessman, and Dr. Liston Pope, Dean of Yale Divinity School.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Keep writing to Senators and Representatives to force action.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Sen. Finance Comm. will report shortly. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to accept and strengthen HR 6000.
ECA Extension HR 7378	Renews Marshall Plan for another year; sets $2,950,000,000 ceiling on funds.	House cut $250 million from authorization; Senate debate scheduled soon.	Ask members of both Houses to restore cut, pass bill as drafted.
Federal Aid to Education S 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. House Labor Comm. deadlocked over religious quarrel involving school buses.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to approve Senate bill.
FEPC S 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	House voted substitute bill without enforcement teeth. Senate debate, probably filibuster, due after ECA vote.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments, and to fight filibuster.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Kerr Bill S 1498	Weakens Federal Power Commission authority to regulate price of natural gas; would raise gas prices to consumers.	Passed both Houses.	President Truman scheduled to act by April 17.
Middle-Income Housing Bill S 2246 HR 7402	Among other things, provides long-term, low-interest loans to cooperatives.	Both Houses defeated co-op section, passed "landlord" bill, sent it to Pres. Truman.	Ask members of both Houses for new attempt to pass co-op section.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Child Law Violator Fined On Overtime, Too

The Meier and Pohlmann Furniture Co. was fined $2200 by U. S. Judge Roy W. Harper at St. Louis after the company pleaded no contest to 14 counts of violating the wage and hour laws.

The company was charged with failure to pay overtime at time and a half and with employing two boys under 16 years old.

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CIO To Organize Panama Canal Zone Workers

(See Page 3)

A HUMAN STATISTIC: Philip Graceffa, 33, of Maynard, Mass., is one of the nation's 4,123,000 unemployed. He's "nobody," except to his wife and six children, his father and two brothers; he's a rank and file member of CIO Textile Workers Local 140. When he works, he's an experienced mule spinner, averaging $65 a week. He worked four months in 1949, two weeks in 1950. Wearing a borrowed suit, he made his first trip to Washington last week at TWUA's expense, to tell his story to government officials. (See pages 6 and 7 for Graceffa's story and details of the visit of other jobless workers to Washington in search of legislative relief.)

ECA Leader To Trade Union Advisers:

Marshall Plan Aim Prosperity of All Europeans

FREEDOM, security and a decent standard of living are the key objectives of the Marshall Plan and the free trade unions of Europe are in the forefront of the struggle to win them, Ambassador Milton Katz, deputy special representative of the Economic Co-operation Administration in Europe, told the Trade Union Advisory Conference at a meeting in Rome on April 18.

The burden of Katz's speech was that such things as increased production, economic integration and freedom of trade, upon which emphasis has been placed, are merely means to the end of attaining in every Marshall Plan country a prosperity in which all citizens—not just a favored few at the top—may share.

The TUAC represents the free trade unions of the Marshall Plan countries in the Office of European Economic Cooperation, the all-European group set up to make U. S. aid as effective as possible. Katz discussed two specific programs of OEEC and ECA—a greater measure of European unity and increased production—and how their work fits in with that of the TUAC.

"I want to keep constantly before us the goals which alone give meaning to all we try to do," he said, "peace with justice and freedom; steady jobs and a decent standard of living; the right and the opportunity for each man to realize to the full all of his capacity for growth as a human being."

ON INCREASED productivity Katz said:

"It is only through higher productivity that Europeans can live better and more securely and Europe can pay its own way in the world. By no other means can Europe hope to earn its imports of food and raw materials and improve the living standards of its workers. Productivity is affected by many things, and there is no single way and no simple way to improve it. The productivity drive is a program to get at the problem directly in the workshops.

"Let me try to tell you what this means to us. It means doing a better job of combining men, money, materials, machinery and time so as to produce and distribute more goods with the same amount of effort. In this way the full work force fully employed would produce more and distribute more. This extra margin of productivity could be used in a number of ways. In part, it could be used to make more goods available for current consumption at lower prices and raise the present standard of living in Europe."

Europe's needs are both permanent—importation of food and raw materials — and short-term —goods needed because of the ravages of the war, Katz explained. Both must be supplied if the people are to eat, the factories to operate and the workers to have jobs.

"But deeply as the workers will understand the need to guard the future," he added, "they will also want more food and clothing and housing today. These needs for increased exports, for new investment, for a better standard of living for the worker today must all be met. In the world as it is none can be met fully, but we must strive to meet them all in practical measure."

INCREASED production means increased income, he said, and in a democratic country the free trade unions will see that the workers get a just share of it. Likewise, he said, they will help obtain higher production.

"No one has more to gain than the workers from increased productivity," he said, "and no one has more to lose if the effort fails . . .

"You will see that in our thinking productivity is linked with high and stable employment and an expanding European economy. That is because we think of increasing productivity in its proper social context of general growth. In this context, it means more jobs, greater security, more opportunity, richer and more varied life."

Katz conceded frankly that where markets are restricted increased productivity may well lead to lower employment.

To get rid of this block to higher living standards, he said, European countries must trade more freely with each other, as well as the rest of the world, by getting rid of the "web of restrictionism and discrimination" that binds European trade today. The OEEC has made a beginning of slashing through the web and is working hard for further progress, Katz said.

He took note of an impression he said appears to exist in some quarters and said:

"This impression seems to be that our concern for broadening markets and closer association among the nations of Europe somehow implies an inadequate concern about existing or potential unemployment.

"**LET ME SAY** bluntly that this is nonsense.

"I suggest that this distorted impression is based on a confusion between objective and method. There is no question and there can be no question about the objective of high and stable employment. As Ambassador W. Averell Harriman said to the Council of OEEC earlier this month, it is one of the greatest concerns of all democratic governments. The real question is how to achieve it and maintain it. The choice among methods is the critical point."

A stirring call to the nations of Europe to put aside narrow, nationalistic selfishness in the interest of stimulating trade with each other was sounded by D. U. Stikker, Foreign Minister of Holland and OEEC political conciliator and council chairman.

"Only by honestly admitting," he said, "that in our own self-interest we shall have to shoulder each other's burdens and make sacrifices for purposes far removed from the traditional fields of direct governmental action, we shall be able to embark on the new and promising road of a 'multilateralization of sacrifices' that is the only road which will create a truly European unity.

"It is inevitable that the greater liberalization of trade will affect the whole complicated structure of protected industries and agricultural enterprises which have grown and sometimes flourished behind barriers of protection.

"The advantage of the large European market for those who can produce at competitive prices without the protection of tariffs, quotas and premiums is so great that they should be willing to compensate the losers in the struggle. In every country certain groups will lose if the ideal of one market and covertibility (of currencies) is achieved, but the whole community will benefit, and these gains will so far overshadow the losses these can and should be borne in the common interest. . .

"What is needed now is a new series of 'political devices' to bring our respective governmental systems in harmony with the great technical unification of Europe which is taking place. I am convinced that the moment for decisive action was not yesterday, is not tomorrow, but is today."

CIO Schedules More Nathan Broadcasts

Boom? Bust? Jobs? Unemployment? Wages? Prices? Profits?

These are some of the questions that Robert R. Nathan, noted economist, will discuss in another series of eight radio network broadcasts for the CIO starting May 2. The talks will be heard over the ABC network each Tuesday at 10:45 p.m. (EST) during May and June.

A number of ABC stations transcribe the program and run it at other hours, or on other days. So you'll do well to check the radio columns of your local paper for the exact hour that Nathan will be heard on the ABC station in your city.

Bob Nathan is a nationally-known economist who has prepared a number of wage studies for the CIO and affiliated unions. A former government official, he is also a leading figure in the liberal American Veterans Committee.

He'll talk about the economic problems that concern every American in the months ahead.

So tune your radio to Bob Nathan, speaking for the CIO, on Tuesday evenings at 10:45.

British Healthier

Britain's death rate has dropped to the lowest on record, statistics released by the Ministry of Health reveal. The figures, covering the year ending March 31, 1949, include the first 10 months of the controversial National Health System under which everybody in the country is entitled to free medical care.

The report states that "the family doctors carried the service through its first difficult winter without serious breakdown."

NLRB Rules Walkout May Be Called If Union Gives 60-Day Notification

A STRIKE to win modification of a contract during its term is legal under the Taft-Hartley Act provided the union gives 60 days' notice and the agreement does not contain a no-strike clause, the Natl. Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The decision was handed down in dismissing charges by Wilson & Co. that the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and six of its locals had refused to bargain. It was the first interpretation by the board of Section 8 (d) of T-H, which contains the 60-day proviso, and sets forth the criteria by which it can be determined if employers and unions have bargained within the meaning of the law.

While all five board members agreed that the charges should be dismissed, only three of them concurred in the majority opinion.

The union and the company signed a two-year contract in October 1947 for the period from May 1947 to May 1949. It provided for a single wage reopening at the end of the year upon written notice 60 days prior to the date upon which the notifying party wished to begin negotiations. There was no prohibition of strikes.

IN DECEMBER 1947 the union served written notice of intention to reopen. The company and union got into an argument over interpretation of the reopening clause as a result of which a strike was called in March 1948.

The NLRB majority consisted of John M. Houston, James J. Reynolds, Jr., and Paul L. Styles.

"Section 8 (d) (4)," they found, "prohibits a strike to secure modification of termination of a collective bargaining agreement for a period which is limited to 60 days after a proper notice of the proposed modification or termination has been given.

"As the strike in the instant case occured more than 60 days after the notice of the proposed modification was given, we find that it satisfied the requirements . . . and did not, therefore, constitute a refusal to bargain."

IN DISCUSSING the requirement of 60 days' notice before striking to secure modification of a contract still in force, the three agreed:

"It is apparent that the prime purpose of Section 8 (d) was to prevent so-called 'quickie' strikes designed to secure termination or modification of collective bargaining agreements. To accomplish this purpose, Congress in Section 8 (d) provided for a mandatory 60-day 'cooling off' period, during which a labor organization is forbidden to strike to enforce its demands to modify or terminate the contract.

"Nowhere in the legislative history is there any indication of an intent to extend the statutory waiting period beyond the 60 days to which reference is repeatedly made. Quite the contrary, the statements quoted (from Congressional Committee reports), in our opinion, serve to emphasize that once the 60-day periods has elapsed, so far as the statutory requirements are concerned, unions and employers are free to take economic action."

The decision upset the recommendation of the trial examiner, John Lewis, who held the union was not free to strike until the expiration date of the contract.

"The results which follow from such a literal reading are patently unreasonable and at variance not only with the broad policy of the act, but also with the specific purpose of the proviso of Section 8 (d)," the majority found.

"If Section 8 (d) (4) is read so as to prohibit a strike for modification of a contract until that contract expires the concept of contract modification is rendered almost meaningless, and the act will have destroyed the effectiveness of provisions contained in hundreds of collective bargaining agreements whereby the parties have agreed to consider wage and similar adjustments during the term of the agreement, and, in the absence of a no-strike clause, have further recognized that demands made pursuant to reopening clauses may be supported by the traditional modes of economic pressure.

"**SUCH A** result would constitute a serious deterrent to the execution of collective bargaining agreements of any substantial duration, and would thereby remove a most important encouragement to stability in industrial relations."

Chairman Paul M. Herzog, agreeing that the charges against the union should be dismissed, in a separate opinion branded their interpretation of Section 8 (d) as "strained." Congress intended the 60-day notice proviso, he maintained, "to apply only to attempts to terminate or modify at about the time of contract expiration."

Abe Murdock, the fifth member, reached the same opinion Herzog did but by another line of reasoning based on a literal reading of the section.

Mine Workers' Board Accepts Unity Talk Bid

Formal acceptance of CIO Pres. Philip Murray's labor unity proposal was voted last week by the executive board of the United Mine Workers.

Acting on recommendations by UMW Pres. John Lewis, the miners' board named Lewis and two other union officers to select an appropriate committee to meet with officials of other labor organizations.

Murray proposed creation of a joint labor unity committee of "duly accredited" spokesmen with "authority" to work out plans for joint action on legislative, economic and political programs; and to search for means of establishing organic unity within the labor movement.

UMW Vice-Pres. Thomas Kennedy, who presided at the mine union session, told the board that "the present situation is advantageous for eventual organic unity of all American labor."

The AFL executive council is scheduled to discuss the Murray proposal at a Philadelphia meeting on May 8.

300 To Lose Jobs On Chicago Paper

About 300 of the Chicago Sun-Times' 1,750 employes are losing their jobs because the paper is abandoning the afternoon field to concentrate on the morning field, competing with the Tribune.

The change was made April 17 and those dismissed included 65 members of the Newspaper Guild and an undetermined number of printers, teamsters and pressmen. The change comes 14 months after the merger of the old morning Sun and the Times.

Murray Pledges CIO Aid To Panama Canal Workers

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in the following statement, pledged the CIO to building a strong and democratic union of Panama Canal Zone workers:

THE FUNDAMENTAL goal of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is to improve the standard of living of workers throughout the United States, its territories and possessions.

The CIO, during its many years of existence, has won historic improvements for its membership. As a result of these efforts, the American standard of living has been improved; workers have achieved greater security than ever before; and their fundamental civil rights have been better protected.

But this progress has not been uniform. There are still areas where the American flag unfortunately flies over scenes of insecurity and distress. The CIO will not rest until those conditions have been wiped out everywhere in the realm of the United States.

No American areas need the help of free democratic American labor unions more than Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone. The CIO is in the process of extending to the men, women and children of these two areas the protection and benefits of democratic unionism.

In the Panama Canal Zone, the CIO is prepared to move vigorously and militantly to bring about the long-overdue improvements in the standard of living of all the employes of the United States Government.

The CIO has improved economic conditions throughout the 48 states. We knew from experience that substandard wages undermine the health and welfare of families. They rob children of their rightful heritage of health, education, decent living conditions. We know that substandard wages are bad not only for the people who are forced to exist on them—but they also have a sinister effect on the standards of workers receiving higher pay. Low wage levels undermine the whole economic society.

The CIO is fully committed to a high wage policy. We know that it improves living conditions, improves the state of health and welfare, and contributes directly to the strength of democracy.

So long as low wage levels exist in the Panama Canal Zone, the men and women who work for the government in that area will be deprived of their right to decent living standards.

The CIO pledges its every power to improve these conditions in the Panama Canal Zone.

The CIO will press for enactment of legislation beneficial to the people of the Canal Zone. We will work for the abolition of inequitable wage standards.

We will help the workers of the Canal Zone to organize free democratic trade unions which can protect their members, win settlement of just grievances, and bring about long-needed reforms in Canal Zone labor policies and economic conditions.

We recognize that the evil weeds of totalitarianism grow best where poverty is rampant. When the economic swamps are cleared, when men and women are paid fair wages and given a chance to better their conditions—that is when democracy flourishes.

There is no area which needs more desperately these vital reforms than the Panama Canal Zone.

We pledge the CIO to work unceasingly for the betterment of the loyal, hard-working, underpaid men and women of the Panama Zone.

Haywood Says CIO Is Ready

The following statement was issued to the Panama Canal Zone workers by Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization:

IT IS WITH a great deal of satisfaction that I learned from our CIO representative, Gilbert Anaya, that many of you desire to protect your association and membership with the CIO.

It was unfortunate that the administrators of the affairs of the organization to which you were attached, placed ideological beliefs above your interests—the interests that they were duty bound to serve first at all times.

The CIO is prepared to be of assistance to you. We will work with you to improve wages and conditions of employment, and to obtain greater security. Our concern is for the men, women and children of the Canal Zone—and we want to bring a happier life to you.

We shall continue in our activities until, with you, we shall build a strong union of, by and for the workers of the Canal Zone. We shall build democratically. When the task of building is accomplished, Canal Zone workers will have the autonomous right to adminster the affairs of their organization. They will receive the full support of the national CIO in presenting matters to Congress and to the administrators of Canal Zone affairs.

We are confident that great progress can be made in the interests of every man, woman and child. Where the Stars and Stripes fly, we will bring to all peoples the freedoms that belong to them and the rights that are due every human being who toils.

As Vice-President and Director of Organization of the CIO, I heartily welcome you into this great organization, dedicated as it is to human freedom and security.

'Red' Charge Hearings Set for Three Unions

THE CIO has scheduled hearings on charges of Communist domination leveled against three affiliates — and won a major legal victory in cases involving two unions already expelled from CIO ranks.

Scheduled for hearing are these three unions, with membership concentrated on the west coast:

May 17: Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, headed by Harry Bridges.

May 22: Marine Cooks & Stewards, headed by Hugh Bryson.

May 25: Fishermen & Allied Workers, headed by Joseph Jurich.

The CIO committee which will hear charges against the organizations is composed of Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, chairman; Vice-Pres. John J. Moran of the Communications Workers; and Pres. Joseph Fisher of the Utility Workers.

All three hearings will be held at CIO headquarters in Washington.

Earlier, the CIO had announced that hearings on charges against the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union had been postponed from April 18 to June 1, at the request of Pres. Ben Gold of the union. Gold had requested that it be held after the union's convention on May 21.

IN NEW YORK, meanwhile, U. S. District Court Judge Simon Rifkind dealt a heavy blow to the hopes of the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers and the United Office & Professional Workers that they might be able to tangle the CIO ouster proceedings in a mass of judicial tape.

Judge Rifkind turned down their requests for temporary injunctions to hold up the CIO's expulsion move by ruling that the CIO has the right to oust affiliates which it holds "are moved by purposes hostile to those of the federation."

". . . It does not follow that a confederation of associations [like the CIO] may not specify the objectives and purposes animating their common activity, and expel from membership such associations as, in the judgment of the confederation, are moved by purposes hostile to the confederation," Judge Rifkind declared in his opinion.

The judge said that the CIO, from its beginning in 1938, has had "certain political and economic objectives." If the FTA "should now become a dissenter," it can be expelled.

Fitz Reneges on Carey Debate

THE GREAT Fitzgerald-Carey debate was finally arranged, it was thought — until Fitzgerald (Albert J.) laid down the conditions at a conference at Baltimore April 19.

The conditions: No reporters, not even for the IUE News or the UE News; no radio; no recording; their own timekeeper; their own rules on debate; their own chairman; admission by card only, and then only to members of Local 130, United Electrical Workers. And finally, no talk—but absolutely none—about Communism.

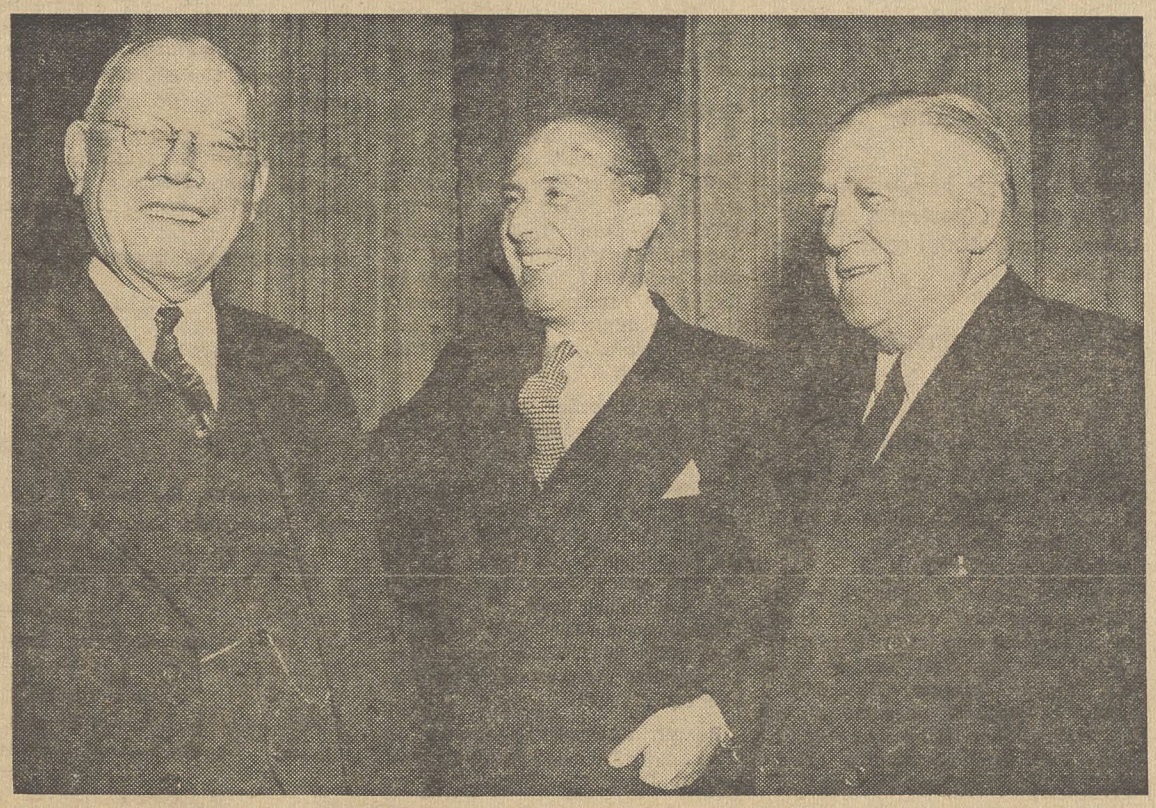
James B. Carey, heading the administrative committee of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers-CIO, had been trying for months to get Albert J., the UE president, to debate. In an unguarded moment, when Fitz was before his home Local No. 130, the members chivvied him into accepting. So they wired the IUE in Washington, and IUE leaped at the chance. There were no strings.

BUT THEN FITZ must have heard from New York. When Al Hartnett, aide to Carey, went to Baltimore, he learned there would be conditions. Fitz was to speak last; there would be no flipping of a coin on that; there was to be no impartial third party to set the rules of debate, but their own man; the timer for the speakers would be a UE man; the floor guards would be exclusively UE men; his own men could not introduce Carey.

The IUE rejected the strings. Carey still is ready to debate Fitz, and said he hopes the members of his home local will demand that Fitz do so—and with no strings.

COMMENTING on the IUE's run-out on his challenge, Carey declared, "It's ludicrously obvious that Fitzgerald's Communist masters took fright at the prospect of an open, free debate in the American tradition. The idea of a debate—that concerns a half-million men and women in our industry — being held in secret, behind closed doors with the press and radio excluded, could be only the product of a few frantic little minds that dare not expose their records to the glare of public opinion and democratic choice.

"The idea of prohibiting either of us from discussing Communism in the UE is barely short of lunacy. For 10 long years the issue has been nothing else but Communism in UE; the CIO expelled the Fitzgerald-Matles-Emspak crew because of Communism in UE; congressional committees time and again have found Communism in UE; the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission has barred UE from atomic energy plants because UE leaders would not and could not deny the charges of Communism in UE. And now, in the face of all that, Fitzgerald proposes that we pretend the issue doesn't exist—that the UE is something like the Ladies Aid Society or the Philadelphia Kennel Club—not what it actually is and has been for 10 years, the largest Communist - controlled union in the U. S."



EVEYBODY'S HAPPY: CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood (right) and AFL Pres. William Green (left) were snapped at the Chilean Embassy, Washington, D. C., during a reception given top U. S. labor leaders by Chilean Pres. Gabriel Gonzalez Videla (center), who is making a three-week visit to this country. Gonzalez was an overnight guest of President Truman.

Must Face 'Rights' Problem To Solve It

Trying To Dodge Issue Of Discrimination Accomplishes Nothing; Solution Will Require Work And A Lot Of It

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IN MY OLD HOME town, down in Arkansas, we were taught to say "Nigger" before we were old enough to learn there was such a word as "Negro."

To us Italians were "Wops" and the words "Jew" and "Kike" meant the same thing.

Most of us developed a dislike for Mexicans—although we didn't know any Mexicans—and we made dirty remarks about the small number of Catholics in town.

We regarded ourselves as being real, 100% Americans—the stuff from which the backbone of the nation was made.

We accepted our segregated schools without question and we saw nothing wrong with the shacks in "Nigger Town."

Ah, yes, we were smart brats—but more brats than smart.

I MENTION these things here because I'm getting tired of the apologists who say, "Swim, why don't you go a bit easy on that civil rights stuff? You don't understand the problems we face in my section of the country.

"Sure, we know the CIO is right and you're right—but you just can't rush things too fast. It's going to take time to get things straightened out."

Yes, it's going to take time and probably a lot of it. And it's going to take work, too.

But the job will never be done if we keep putting off until tomorrow the work that should be done today.

And nobody solves problems simply by refusing to face them.

IN TOWN AFTER town, all over the country, the CIO has tackled knotty problems resulting from racial and religious prejudice.

It hasn't been able to find a solution in every case, but it has made much progress.

It has demonstrated time and again that men and women of different races, creeds and colors can work together in harmony in the factory and on union projects.

The CIO's anti-discrimination work has had a real impact on the community—but, frankly, not enough of an impact.

There is still segregation in many schools, on transportation facilities, in restaurants and hotels.

There are still many business firms which will not give good jobs to members of minority groups.

There are still states which do not grant full political rights to Negroes.

LEGISLATION alone would not eliminate all of the evils resulting from prejudice, but it would help a lot.

A real Fair Employment Practices Commission would do much to provide equality of employment opportunities.

Outlawing the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting would help eliminate abuses of the right of franchise.

Passage of laws doing away with segregation would give to a large number of persons many privileges now denied them because of their color.

Let's look at it this way:

Civil rights legislation wouldn't wipe out prejudice but it would eliminate many of the undesirable results of prejudice.

Certainly the time has come for the U. S. to make a real attempt to abolish second-class citizenship.

PREJUDICE IS not confined to any specific region of the nation. It exists all over the country.

It exists wherever men attempt to judge their fellow men not by their ability and accomplishments but by their race, creed or color.

Much of it results from ignorance. Much of it stems directly from fear. Much of it is kept alive by economic insecurity.

Prejudice is an individual matter—and as individuals we can do much to eliminate it.

We can point out the unfairness of discrimination to everybody who will listen. We can examine our own attitudes, straighten out our own thinking, improve our own practices.

Sure it's a difficult problem, but it's one we must solve if we're ever going to have a full democracy in this country.

'Automation'

You'd better learn how to spell and pronounce the word at the top of the column—if you don't already know—because you're likely to hear a lot about it in the future.

The New York Times refers to it as "the newest production science in industry."

Here's what it means: By installing more automatic machines and taking full advantage of technological developments industry can reduce the number of its employes and still increase production.

Yep, that's "automation," and the Times says it's sweeping industry.

That, of course, isn't news to CIO unions whose members have become victims of "automation."

They tell us that some of the newest gadgets are simply marvelous, from a technical standpoint, and some of them closely resemble "mechanical brains."

That isn't any comfort, however, to the man who's been tossed out of a job by a machine. Try to tell him he's making a great contribution to the advancement of industry and he'll probably say, "Yeah! But what am I supposed to use for money?"

The CIO has never been known as an organization that sought to halt technical developments—but it has been known, too, as an organization greatly concerned over the welfare of those who lose jobs through no fault of their own.

"Automation" is creating a problem—a problem that can reach serious national proportions unless something is done about it.

We're not suggesting that there's a simple answer or that we even have the answer. What we're saying, however, is that those close to the problem had better start studying it immediately and come up with some solution.

Handicapped Aid Proposed

A RESOLUTION to coordinate the work among the physically handicapped will be sponsored in all states by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped with the support of the CIO and the AFL.

Confusion in the work has resulted from the splitting of the handicapped-aid programs among different state bureaus.

Under the proposed plan there would be established in each state labor department, a nine-man Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, consisting of three representatives of employes, three labor representatives and three physically - handicapped persons. The council, which would be appointed by the governor, would act in an advisory capacity to all agencies of the state concerned with aiding the handicapped.

Announcement of the proposal to seek action in all states was made by AFPH Pres. Paul A. Strachan.

"The CIO is fully in accord with your proposal to establish Advisory Councils on Affairs of the Handicapped in all states," Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, wrote Strachan. "We will urge all our affiliates to support this excellent program.

"Organized labor is a party of primary concern in all matters concerning the physically handicapped and their return to employment. Certainly it is absolutely necessary that the enthusiasm and interest of labor, other interested groups, and the physically handicapped themselves be utilized in every state by the establishment of Advisory Councils on Affairs of the Handicapped . . ."

The plan also received the indorsement of Walter Mason, AFL national legislative representative.

Regional Education Rebuffed

THE SOUTHERN regional education plan, set up by 13 States to perpetuate segregation in higher education, apparently won't work in Maryland.

The State Court of Appeals has ruled that the state cannot send Esther McCready, 19, of Baltimore, a Negro who wants to get into the Univ. of Maryland School of Nursing, outside the state for her training. Maryland must provide equal facilities within the state itself, the court ruled unanimously.

Maryland schools are segregated by law. The state contended it can send Negroes to other states for higher education as part of its segregation policy. It proposed to send Miss McCready to Meharrey Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., a Negro institution, under the regional compact.

The court threw out the state's argument that the regional plan "is available as a means of effecting segregation when such means are not available within the confines of the several states." The case will be appealed to the State Supreme Court, it is expected.

Under the regional compact, both white and Negro students of the participating states may seek training in a regional school within the area if facilities are not available in their home states. Parties to its are the Southern and border states where segregation is set up by law.

Some 1c Sales Found Phony

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission has cracked down on the "One-Cent Sales" of the Rexall Drug Co., and its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Owl Drug Co. The FTC has found that the chain "misrepresented the extent of price reductions in some stores by listing as regular prices amounts that are higher than the usual selling prices, with the result that the public has been misled".

The FTC order prohibits the chain from misrepresenting prices in connection with such sales.

"Contrary to the representations made in this advertising material," said the FTC, "in many of the franchise stores the purported 'regular' prices for some merchandise are higher than prices usually charged so that the price for two units is actually more than the regular price of one unit plus one cent."

Rexall, formerly known as United-Rexall Drug Co. and United Drug Co., distributes its products through the Owl Co. and Liggett Drug Co., also a wholly-owned subsidiary, and through independently-owned drug stores which get franchises to operate as "Rexall Stores".—(LPA.)

UPW Local Votes To Stay In CIO

Local 46 of the discredited United Public Workers, representing employes of the Philadelphia (Pa.) County Board of Assistance, has voted to secede and stay in the CIO.

The potential membership of the new unit is about 1000, and according to CIO Regional Director George Craig many board employes who had left the local or refused to join it because of pro-Communist national leadership are now signing up. Local 46 officers staying within the CIO are Pres. Edward Schwartz, Vice Pres. Berjoohy Haigazian; Corresponding Secy. Edward J. Van Dyke and Recording Secy. Lillian A. Beck.

Bias Complaints Rise 18% In N. Y. State

The New York State Commission Against Discrimination reported last week that complaints on discrimination in employment in the first three months of 1950 were 18% higher than in the last quarter of 1949.

Seventy - one complaints were filed in the first quarter of this year, compared to 60 cases in the last three months of 1949, according to Commissioner Edward W. Edwards. Racial discrimination led with 68%, religion was second with 17% and nationality third with 10%. Ninety-six per cent of the charges were filed against employers or employment agencies, but one was against a union and one against an employe accused by his employer of aiding and abetting discrimination.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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And He Also Wore Tall Silk Hat

HE WAS A BIG, persuasive fellow—a nice-looking chap with considerable speaking ability — and he hated unions!

He soon became known in the area as the No. 1 enemy of the CIO and the best friend of anti-union employers.

He quoted from the Bible frequently and posed as a champion of the working man. He espoused the causes of liberty and freedom.

CIO organizers figured he was a phony and started checking up on him.

Here's the story as told by a CIO representative who helped expose him.

JONES, AS WE shall call the big fellow, had a habit of showing up at industrial plants at which the CIO had started organizing drives.

He usually dressed in overalls and blue shirt and wore a battered old hat.

As employes began streaming from the plant he would mount a box and begin speaking.

He was a great friend of the working man, he would say, and his chief interest was in preserving their personal freedom.

And unionism—particularly as practiced by the CIO—would destroy such freedom, he would declare.

The workers listened and many of them obviously believed what he said.

JONES KEPT POPPING up here and there — wherever the CIO started a membership campaign.

Organizers soon learned that Jones had a couple of colleagues who showed up at the plants when Jones was unable to be on hand.

They weren't as effective as Jones, but they helped tear down union sentiment.

"Something's got to be done about that fellow," one organizer said to another. "And something's got to be done quick."

They decided to check up on Jones.

Here was what they learned:

JONES WAS THE OWNER of one of the biggest paper plants in the state and he had considerable money.

Fighting unions was more than just a hobby. It was almost an obsession.

He loved to watch the horses run, and quite a bit of his money was gambled away at the race tracks.

"Ah, this situation calls for a camera," said one of the organizers. And a camera was secured.

The organizers obtained a good picture of Jones' palatial home—a beautiful place containing 12 to 15 rooms located in the center of several beautifully landscaped acres.

They also photographed the arched entrance to his estate, showing a sign which said, "Private Property; Keep Out."

IT TOOK A BIT OF work, but the CIO men finally got a good shot of the Jones racing stables.

At this point they figured they had all they needed to explode the myth that Jones was a "poor working stiff" who made anti-union speeches because of his concern for his fellow workers.

They took their photographs and a photostat of a check showing Jones paid one of his employes near-starvation wages, and began designing a leaflet.

They then got a real break—because Jones attended a wedding.

From a newspaper they obtained a picture of Jones leaving the church at which his daughter had been married. It showed him dressed in frock coat, striped trousers and tall silk hat.

This was added to the leaflet, which was distributed a few days later.

And after that, workers refused to listen when Jones tried to address them from a soap box.

—A. L. S.

SPRING FERVOR VS. SPRING FEVER!

End NLRB's Split Personality, Says Washington Post

Opposition to Pres. Truman's Plan No. 12 to transfer the powers of General Counsel Denham of the Natl. Labor Relations Board to the board is misguided in the opinion of the Washington Post entitled NLRB's Split Personality. The editorial:

LAST WEEK the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report withheld indorsement of Reorganization Plan No. 12 abolishing the office of general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board and assigning his functions to the board and its chairman. Now the Senate Committee on Expenditures has rejected the plan.

The Citizens Committee said that the plan to abolish the office of the general counsel raises issues that are "not wholly organizational, but are matters of national, political and economic policy."

Others argue that the latter proposal entails changes in the Taft-Hartley Act which the Administration has vainly tried to repeal. This objection seems far-fetched, although Mr. Denham's supporters have, no doubt, used it to good effect in their effort to discredit the plan.

Even Senator Taft admits that the present arrangement is defective. Last year he voted for an amendment to the act bearing his name that would have returned to the board the powers exercised by the general counsel although he is now opposing the reorganization plan. Furthermore, he concedes that there is no direct legal objection to the proposed shift of functions.

The existing extreme separation of functions has given rise to friction between the board and the general counsel and has seriously interfered with effective enforcement of the law. In unfair labor practice cases, for example, the general counsel alone determines whether to issue a complaint, and in determining whether or not to do so he need not be guided by the board's previous rulings.

CHAIRMAN HERZOG says that cases have been sent to the board by the general counsel "with the full knowledge that we would dismiss them later." The result is that both labor and management are confronted by a double standard, the work of the board is needlessly increased, and litigation before the courts is encouraged. The board also charges that employes in its regional offices under the supervision of the general counsel have been gradually losing their identity as agents of the board even in handling representation cases.

The present setup of the NLRB was a laudable attempt to separate the prosecuting from the judging functions of the agency. In practice, however, this division of functions has done infinitely more harm than good. Under the reorganization plan internal adjustments would prevent any official from acting as both prosecutor and judge.

The chief difference would be that the board would be in a position to exercise general supervisory powers over prosecuting activities, and prevent conflicts that impair its efficiency as a regulatory agency.

In our opinion, the proposed plan entails no changes in the present setup that cannot be justified as a proper exercise of the authority given the President by Congress to reorganize the executive establishments. This reform is imperatively needed to eliminate the friction, uncertainty and delays resulting from the present two-headed administration of the law.

Alaska Fishermen Get LIU Charter

Local Industrial Union charter No. 100 has been issued to the United Trollers of Alaska, deepsea fishermen in the Far North who bolted from Local 100 of the CIO Fishermen & Allied Workers upon its merger with the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The two international unions face trial next month and possible expulsion from the CIO on charges of being dominated by the Communists.

The move to shift from the IFAW to the CIO originated among the executive board, which unanimously passed an empowering resolution and recommended it to the local. Branches of the local approved it at meetings in Ketchikan, Craig, Pt. Baker, Wrangell, Petersburg, Juneau, Sitka and Pelican.

'Equality' Has Hollow Sound

Supreme Court Justice John Marshall Harlan, in delivering the majority decision ruling that an employer was within his rights in firing a worker for belonging to a union, refused to acknowledge that the term "equality" in such a case has a hollow sound, says Elias Lieberman in "Unions Before The Bar."

"The very concept of master and servant, employer and employe, suggests inequality in their relative bargaining positions. It is highly theoretical, merely illusory, if not plainly misleading, to reason that the worker has the same equal right to accept or not to accept a job as the employer has to give or not to give the job."

Mr. Jobless Worker Comes To Washington

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

DURING THE WAR, the "E" banners, for excellent production records, flew over the New England factories and the mines of the far west, the shipyards, the little steel fabricating plants. Unemployment was a faint memory and a bad dream.

Now there's a new kind of "E"—"E" for Emergency. No banners proclaim it; its hallmarks are the employment line, the "No Help Wanted" sign, the exhausted state unemployment compensation fund, the mounting relief rolls. When over 12% of the working force in a given area is unemployed, the Federal government gives it an "E."

Nationally things are "still pretty good." Total employment, 57,551,000. Total unemployment, 4,123,000. It's not even a recession, in the language of the Federal Reserve Board. It's good old "normalcy." It's "levelling off."

But what about the "E" areas? What about the sickly "D" areas, with over 7% unemployed? What happens to the people in those areas? What is the government doing, what is it planning, to heal those sores, to keep the plague from spreading?

The administration is worried, but not severely as yet. It is issuing plans, making some effort to get new industrial blood into stricken areas, keeping a close watch on statistics. The whole Fair Deal program, long-and-short-range, is aimed at keeping employment high, prices low, equilibrium constant in the economy. Congress is balking, seemingly wants nothing to do with "expensive" social legislation, would rather try to balance the Federal budget than the economy.

CIO WANTS action. And since the nationwide picture is not one of crisis, since Congress is on dead center, CIO decided to be dramatic. Last week, it brought to Washington some of its unemployed members from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Utah, to tell their story in their own words; and these halting stories were backed up with cold local and area statistics.

The delegations saw their Congressmen and Senators. Three of the groups met with the President's Council of Economic Advisers. They marched into the cool, dim recesses of the Federal Reserve Board building and spent an hour with the chairman and several members of the Board of Governors. They went to the Labor Department and talked to the Bureau of Employment Security, and they conferred at length with Assistant Secretary of Labor John Gibson. They talked to Oscar Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, and Charles Sawyer, head of the Department of Commerce.

Immediately, to relieve the worst situations, they asked emergency extension of unemployment compensation benefits, for another 26 weeks above prevailing state levels, to be made available in the "E" areas.

Then, they asked for an emergency public works fund, as outlined in a bill introduced by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D. Cal.), to be used in the distressed areas.

THEY ASKED immediate Senate action on HR 6000, the House-passed bill to improve Social Security old-age benefits, which if passed would draw some older workers out of industry; this was stressed particularly by the TWUA group, since the average age level of workers in the stricken textile towns is 45 or more. (Philip Gracella, aged 33, was laid off in 1949 so the company could give a little more work to a 73-year-old man, who couldn't afford to retire.)

They asked standardization of state unemployment compensation laws, as requested by the President; they asked some kind of standardization, somehow, of welfare funds, or at least relaxation of the horrible "pauper law" which in too many states requires a worker to surrender title to all real property in order to quality for relief.

They asked, passionately, for retention, of rent control. (Mrs. Impi Campbell, of Maynard, Mass., who worked only six months in 1949 and has been laid off since January, was emphatic about this; her $3.50-a-week cold-water flat, in which she and her three children live, actually costs $11 a week because heat, light and water are extra.)

The Congressmen and the government officials listened, with shocked attention.

They heard these cold statistics, besides the human stories: Rhode Island, summer of 1949, 60,000 unemployed out of 250,000; 51,000 have exhausted their compensation; the $13 million state welfare fund is completely exhausted along with a deficit appropriation of $2.5 million; the legislature is now considering an $18 million request for the current fiscal year.

New Bedford, Mass.: 17,000 unemployed out of 65,000; Massachusetts as a whole, 210,000 unemployed out of 1,950,000, with 16,500 who have exhausted their benefits.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD put aside its charts and listened to working men. In the austere board room of the Federal Reserve Building, (l. to r.), Chairman Thomas McCa dolph M. Evans give un Graceffa, unemployed Tex

Connecticut: 52,430 fewer persons employed in January, 1950, than in October, 1948, and more "E" areas than any other state in the country; 54,000 exhaustions of benefits.

THE STATISTICS, the officials had heard before. The human stories were new and terrible. And beyond that, there was unintended shock in some of the things they heard—things the speakers didn't realize they were saying. A worried man from New Bedford grumbled about spending all those billions in Europe just so Europe could bring cheap stuff here and throw people out of work; he was wrong, but that's what he said. (For an account of why he is wrong see April 17 CIO News.) A miner complained that the government wasn't stockpiling domestic metals but was buying cheap foreign metals. A lot of people hinted the administration wasn't doing anything, wasn't trying. ("Just what is it you want the government to do?" a reporter asked Lucy Batafarano, of Waterbury, Conn., unemployed metal worker and sole support of her mother and most of her other family. "I just want the government to find us work," she said.)

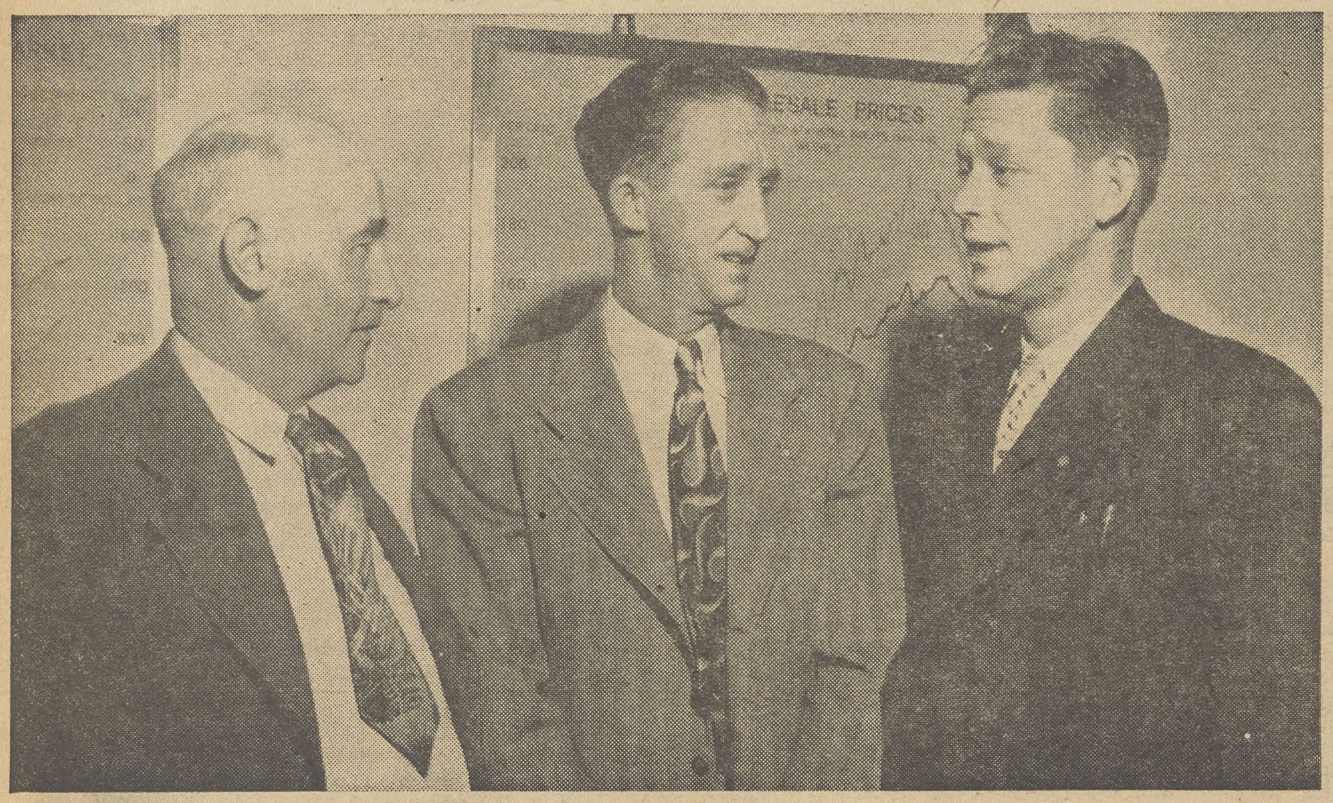
How To Be

HERE'S A LITTLE more about Philip Graceffa, the man on Page One and Maynard, Mass., his home town.

Maynard is (or was) a one-mill, one-industry town, pop. 7000. The mill, American Woolen's Assabet plant, normally employs 1500 people. It can produce 10 million yards of women's suiting and coating a year. In 1949 it put out 3½ million yards; two shifts were laid off. In February, 1950, it shut down entirely. No orders, the boss said.

Those that were laid off in 1949, and Graceffa is one of them, have used up their unemployment compensation: it started again April 1 but, since it's based on employment in calendar 1949, it'll run out again very soon. The $25,000 local welfare fund is going down fast

Graceffa's unemployment check, when he gets it, is $37 a week: $25 for him, $2 per dependent. Ninety percent of it goes for food. Fortunately, his father owns the cold



THREE FROM PARK CITY, UTAH. Two big mines closed down on June 30, 1949, and 1000 men were thrown out of work, including these three. Unemployment compensation ran out for good last Nov. 19. Winter lasts six months in Park City. A union commissary has supplied food, coal and oil from funds raised elsewhere; tiny state welfare grants are eking out other necessities. L. to r.: William O'Keefe, state CIO vice president, Steelworkers member; Pres. Matt Leahy, of Steelworkers Local 4264; Vice Pres. Stan Fisher, of Steelworkers Local 4264. These men asked for Congressional passage of a mine subsidy bill.

THE CONNECTICUT GROUP called on their Senators, visited the Labor Department, and sat with the Federal Reserve Board. L. to r. standing, Lucy Batafarano, unemployed metal worker; Fred Seeley, unemployed tool and die maker; Charles Garrity, unemployed; Rosalind Schulman, research director of the Metal

and Board Member Ru-
ded attention to Philip
Workers Union member of Maynard, Mass., and Pres. Joseph Charles Ezyk of TWUA Local 596, New Bedford, Mass. The Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Utah delegations attended.

ucky' Even Though Jobless

water flat he and Carolyn and the kids live
m parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen, and a
let in the attic. So he doesn't have to
y rent when he can't.

IS TWO BROTHERS help with the groceries and get clothes for the kids, who e 10, 9, 7, 5, 4, and 2. One brother owns bowling alley and the other works there. ucky again," says Graceffa. "Imagine what d be like if the whole family had been the mill. And plenty of families are ught like that."

He's a veteran: seaman first class, U. S. vy, 16 months' sea duty in both Atlantic d Pacific. Since he got out, in 1945, he's ought three pairs of shoes and one pair of ants, period. He's looked for work everyhere: got on a waiting list for state road ork, for instance, went over to Waltham nd tried to get in GM. No dice. There night be an opening painting "No Help Wanted" signs, he says.

Fortunately again, there's no sickness in his large family. He had to give up a $1000 life insurance policy and has nothing saved, of course: couldn't save anything even in good times. He figures he owes about $400, mostly for food; credit's been good because the grocers are sympathetic, but now they're having to tighten up, too.

Something better happen, he says. Nobody wants charity, but maybe it would be good if Maynard could get a works project to tide it over. Sure, another 26 weeks' compensation would help out. The best thing would be if the mill would open up again. The management says it will, if it can get the orders.

"One place I went," he said, recalling his endless search for a job, "I hopped a ride with a friend, and got to this plant, and there was a big 'No Help Wanted' sign, and this snotty girl in the employment office says 'Can't you read?'

"She made me so mad I said 'No, I can't.'"

So You Think You've Got It A Little Tough!

THE GOOD Lord endowed Jeannette Nealey with a sunny, placid nature. It's a good thing He did, because her life for the past five years has been one of unrelieved grinding, daily tragedy, with which she deals matter-of-factly and as best she can.

She is one of more than 15,000 unemployed textile workers living in Lawrence, Mass. The TWUA brought her to Washington last week, hoping to show the government that the "pretty healthy" U. S. economy was mighty sick in spots. Lawrence is one of the sickest; it's an "E" area, where one out of four workers is walking the streets, the "no help wanted" signs are up, and nine out of 10 of the unemployed have used up their compensation. It's mainly a textile town.

When Jeannette found herself in the same room with the Council of Economic Advisers she was scared stiff. What could she say that would explain Lawrence or tell the government what to do about it? The bigshots just asked her to tell her own story, in her own words. She did, and for a few moments their flow of pleasant generalities was halted.

FIVE YEARS ago, she said, her husband Robert, then a 26-year-old press operator at the Balta Rubber plant, got a slight shaking up in an auto accident, really nothing at all, but three days later he woke up blind, and they found he had this big brain tumor. turned out he'd had it most of his life. Jeannette took off from the mill where she was employed as a twister.

(Times were real good then, she said, so she didn't bother filling out all those union forms about seniority: she'd worked there 8½ years and the boss of the twisting room liked her and said to come back anytime.)

Robert had two operations. First one, they found the thing was so big, if they took it all it'd paralyze him, so they only took part of it and something went wrong and he stayed in a coma for eight weeks, so they tried again and took it all, and he came out of it still blind and with half his face paralyzed all down one side.

So Jeannette set out to support the family. She didn't say just when she found out the boy, now seven, had a rheumatic heart, but it was sometime around then. Soon as she could get someone to do for Robert, she went back to the mill earning her $49 a week. But on Jan. 1, 1949, she was laid off. Happy New Year.

IS THIS A YOUNG SOCIETY MATRON, dropping in to do a little slumming with the jobless? No, it's 29-year-old Mrs. Jeannette Nealey, Textile Workers union member of Lawrence, Mass., dressed in her (borrowed) best, who worked a total of 11 days in 1949, and is the sole support of her blind, partially paralyzed husband and her 7-year-old son, who has a rheumatic heart and weak eyes.

Since then, she's worked just 11 days in the mill. Eleven days in 15 months.

WHEN HER unemployment checks were gone, she went to welfare and they said to call up the mill, right from their office. She did, and the boss said "Jeannette, there's only a handful of girls working here now and they all got big seniority, and I don't think you'll ever see the inside of the twisting room again." Everywhere else, of course, the workers that had been laid off had the seniority. The state blind fund came through with $15 a week and welfare gave her $7, and then she found a job two nights a week carrying drinks in a night club, at $4 a night, and that's what the Nealeys live on, if you can call it living

She's 29 and Robert is now 31, and he's too sick and weak to learn one of those blind trades. Now and then his mind goes somewhere else, she says, and of course she doesn't tell him the really bad stuff, there's a lot of this he doesn't know. She's letting the hospital bills go; they have more money than she has.

orkers' Council of the Shipbuilding Workers; and oseph Falcone, president, Waterbury CIO Council; ated: Albert Spiller, unemployed foundry worker, d Julia Bulevich, unemployed metal worker. All are hipbuilding Workers. Connecticut has more "E" areas an any other state, regardless of size.

RHODE ISLAND VISITORS met their Representatives, discussed how to get quick action on CIO's proposal to extend unemployment compensation to 52 weeks in distressed areas. Sitting, l. to r.: Rep. John Fogarty (D.); Thomas Rubino, Steelworkers field representative, Providence; Rep. Aime Forand (D.); standing, Seth Gifford, TWUA staff member of Roger Williams Joint Board, Pawtucket; Milton Barber, vice president of Roger Williams Board and president of TWUA Local 5; John Edelman, TWUA Washington representative; Joseph Pereira, president of Rubber Workers Local 339, Bristol; Walter Card, TWUA, West Warwick.

HST Plan 12 Puts Gannett Group in Tizzy

By GERVASE N. LOVE

IF ANYBODY in these United States doesn't know by now that the country is facing the "greatest labor emergency since the Wagner Act," he must be one of the rapidly diminishing minority not yet on the mailing list of Publisher Frank E. Gannett's Committee for Constitutional Government.

The committee, which has one of the finest stables of "alarums and excursions" in this part of the universe, has whipped itself up into a Grade-A tizzy over President Truman's Reorganization Plan No. 12. That's the one which would restore a limited sort of sense to the Natl. Labor Relations Board by junking many of the functions assigned to the NLRB general counsel by the Taft-Hartley Act and turning them over either to the chairman or the board itself.

The committee apparently has got hold of a list of lawyers—including some of the country's best-known labor lawyers — and has sent to them a bulging envelope heavy enough to deaden the last hint of spring in a postman's arches. It contains six pieces of literature, printed direct or offset and not a union label in the lot, and a return self-addressed envelope.

Addressed To Lawyers

"You, as a lawyer," bawls the one bearing the address, "sworn to defend the constitution, every business client, may soon be confronted with the greatest labor emergency since the Wagner Act.

"Unless citizens across the nation can be roused and induced to speak up to their representatives in Congress during the next three weeks, it is probable that Section 12 of President Truman's Re-Organization Plan will go into effect because a majority to vote it down cannot be found in the House or the Senate.

"Section 12 destroys the independence of the general counsel (Robert N. Denham) which was established by the Taft-Hartley Act."

(This pause is merely for dramatic effect.)

"President Truman said, on Labor Day, 1949, that he wanted 'to rip the Taft-Hartley Law out of the statute books' and now he is attempting to do that, by executive usurpation, destroying legislation over which the Constitution gives sole power to Congress!

(Exclamation mark ours — CIO News; it looks better.)

"But the country must speak up at once in angry protest against the President's action and in support of Sen. Taft's resolution in the Senate and (the late) Congressman Church's resolution in the House to block this usurpation."

(Block that usurpation! Team! Team! Team!)

"Let your citizen's influence be felt and your voice heard at once!

(Exclamation point the committee's; it looks good here, too.)

"Write airmail! Telegraph! Tell your senators and congressmen to vote down the President's Re-Organization Plan No. 12. It is particularly important that the lawyers in your community discuss with Congressmen and Senators this use of an executive order to usurp the constitutional power of Congress."

(Why, Harry Truman! You old usurper you! Fie!)

Tories Harbored

The Committee for Constitutional Government, which has nearly as many arms, branches subsidiaries, fronts, etc., as the Communist Party, harbors some of the choicest tories who ever wrapped their reaction in the American flag and tried to pawn it off on the rest of the country as patriotism. This letter is merely one of its demonstrations that it would rather keep the Taft-Hartley strait-jacket on labor tightly laced than loose the lacings and permit labor to wriggle a little.

All that President Truman proposes to do in his reorganization plan is to give the NLRB the same kind of administrative setup that other independent boards and commissions would have and that the Hoover Governmental Reorganization Commission recommended. The plan would end confusion and chaos in the board by ending the dual and conflicting jurisdictions the act gives to the board on one hand and the independent general counsel on the other. Instead of keeping them divided it would make the chairman responsible for administration of the board, and give the board itself final voice on policy.

The letter sent to the lawyers was signed by Sumner Gerard, trustee of the committee, who also is treasurer.

It Ain't Hay

After evangelizing them on Plan No. 12 it got down to the serious business. Money. Not a buck or two a week, like a lot of union members kick in for strikers, but an "additional" $250,000 now "plus $125,000 monthly thereafter." That's a quarter of a million dollars now, plus ANOTHER $1,125,000 in the next nine months. Any farm boy or girl who thinks he scents something familiar will know it ain't hay.

The committee wants this heavy sugar to keep on distributing copies of "The Road Ahead," by John T. Flynn, a onetime liberal now working the other side of the social street, which is a dire warning that conditions prior to 1929 will never, never be brought back and private industry be preserved in its pristine glory unless New Deal laws are wiped from the statute books and "socialism" halted in its tracks.

Now it has another coming up, "Why the Taft-Hartley Act?" by Irving G. McCann, who was counsel for the House Committee on Education and Labor in the 80th Congress of unblessed memory. McCann, like Flynn, is numbered among the outstanding viewers with alarm of our times.

"To get a flying start and to carry this book to hundreds of thousands during the months ahead," says Treasurer Gerard's tract. "we must have immediately orders for 50,000 copies at the prepublication price of 60c. You will want copies for stockholders, civic leaders, clergymen, educators, lawyers, foremen, supervisory personnel, etc.

"This Committee can make one dollar go as far at $25 or even $50 in the hands of labor bosses, but to fight effectively it must have at this time an additional $250,000 plus $125,000 monthly thereafter. The future of this nation may be decided before the year's end. By working through this Committee, you can multiply your influence many fold and project it across the nation."

Think of that!

Order Blank Enclosed

One of the enclosures in the bundle delivered to the lawyer is an order blank for the committee's literature pointing out that an added delight to the lucky purchasers of McCann's treatise is an introduction by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R. N. Y.).

Another, after a frantic page of pleading for the preservation of the NLRB status quo ("copies to all members of Congress, editors, columnists and commentators for immediate release and to all citizens who want to save our form of government"), carries The Joe Ball Washington Labor Letter.

Remember him? He was Senator from Minnesota until he met Hubert H. Humphrey (D.) at the polls. The people, who didn't like him for his vote for T-H and a lot of other votes, picked Humphrey.

The other literature consisted of a second order blank, a copy of a sermon, "The Wise Young Men in Washington and the Road Ahead," by Dr. Walter R. Courtenay, of Nashville, Tenn., and a copy of an address by former Rep. Samuel B. (Sam the Pinwheel) Pettengill of Indiana, the Democrat turned Republican, on "The Grand Strategy of Freedom."

Dr. Courtenay's sermon wraps everything he and other tories don't like about the New Deal, the Fair Deal and Great Britain in a neat package, labels it "socialism," and condemns it. The condemnation also includes Solomon. Dr. C. indorses rugged individualism, Flynn's book, and by implication the Dixiecrats.

Pettengill's speech is familiar to readers of this newspaper. Delivered in Chicago on last Columbus Day, it is now holy writ for the Natl. Committee to Limit Federal Taxing Powers, which wants to starve the federal government to death and thus preserve, to put it quaintly, democracy. Pettengill, like Gwinn, has been writing for Gannett and one or another of his committees or foundations for some time.

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Incorporated Under the Laws of the District of Columbia

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April, 1950

Dear Friend and Fellow American:

YOU, AS A LAWYER, SWORN TO DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION, EVERY BUSINESS CLIENT, MAY SOON BE CONFRONTED WITH THE GREATEST LABOR EMERGENCY SINCE THE WAGNER ACT. Please read our enclosed warning of March 23rd to Members of the Congress and 4,000 editors and other opinion-molding leaders.

Unless citizens across the nation can be aroused and induced to speak up to their representatives in Congress during the next three weeks, it is probable that Section 12 of President Truman's Re-Organization Plan will go into effect because a majority to vote it down cannot be found either in the House or the Senate.

This Committee can make one dollar go as far as $25.00 or even $50.00 in the hands of labor bosses, but to fight effectively it must have, at this time, an additional $250,000, plus $125,000 monthly thereafter. The future of this nation may be decided before the year's end. By working through this Committee, you can multiply your influence many fold and project it across the nation. TAKE THESE STEPS:

HYSTERIA LITERALLY SPILLS from the pages of this letter to lawyers from the Committee For Constitutional Government. The committee, which wants Congress to kill President Truman's Re-organization plan for transferring the independent functions of the NLRB's general counsel to the board, sees "the future of this nation" endangered if it does not receive $250,000 and $125,000 monthly for its own particular brand of salvation.

NLRB Revamp Plan Hits Senate Snag

The Senate Executive Expenditures Committee on April 17 voted 9 to 4 that the Senate disapprove President Truman's Reorganization Plan No. 12, which would transfer some functions of the independent office of general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board to the chairman and the board itself.

Unless a majority of either House or Senate membership votes disapproval by May 24, the recommendation automatically becomes law.

"They must be going through contract negotiations."

HST Vetoes Kerr 'Gas Steal' Bill

PRESIDENT TRUMAN lowered the boom on the natural gas monopoly on April 15 when he vetoed the Kerr bill limiting federal control of the industry on the ground that it would not be "in the national interest."

He thus saved the nation's consumers a sum estimated at from $300 to $500 million a year by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), former professor of economics at the Univ. of Chicago, who led the fight against the measure in the Senate.

The bill would have exempted the so-called independent producers of natural gas from regulation by the Federal Power Commission. The independents produce natural gas, but do not distribute it through pipelines to consumers. Producers who also distribute are subject to FPC control, as are distributors who do not produce, but the independents were left in sort of a no man's land by the Natural Gas Act of 1938. The Supreme Court recently indicated that the act covers them.

"I BELIEVE," the President wrote in his veto message, "that authority to regulate such sales (by independents to pipe line companies) is necessary in the public interest because of the inherent characteristics of the process of moving gas from the field to the consumer.

"Unlike purchasers of coal and oil, purchasers of natural gas cannot easily move from one producer to another in search of lower prices. Natural gas is transported to consumers by pipe lines, and is distributed in a given consuming market by a single company.

"The pipe line companies, and in turn the consumers of natural gas, are bound to the producers and gatherers in a given field by the physical location of their pipe lines, which represent large investments of funds, and cannot be readily moved to other fields in search of a better price.

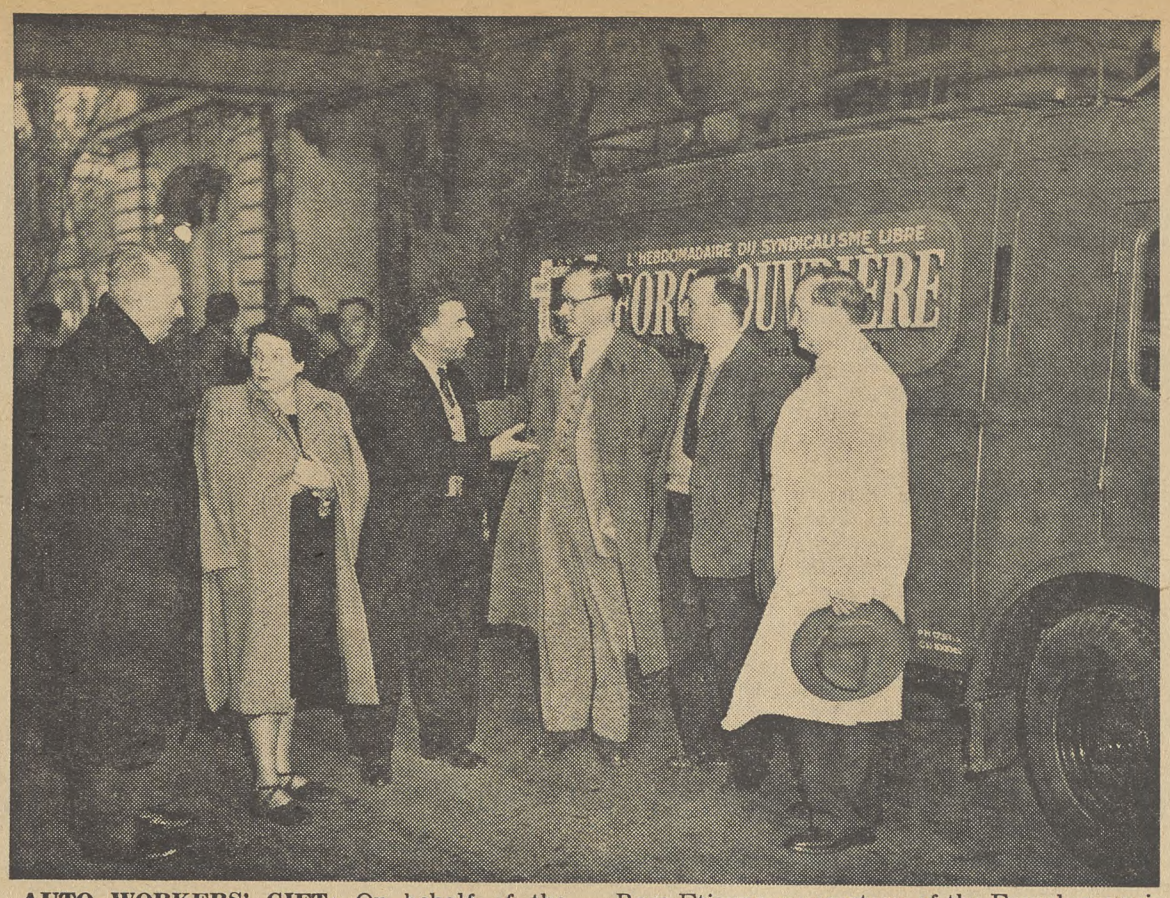
"These characteristics of the natural gas business impose natural limitations upon effective competition among sellers. Competition is further limited by the degree of concentration of ownership of natural gas reserves . . .

"Under these circumstances, there is a clear possibility that competition will not be effective, at least in some cases, in holding prices to reasonable levels. Accordingly, to remove the authority to regulate, as this bill would do, does not seem to me to be wise public policy."

THE MESSAGE went to the House, where the bill in somewhat different form originated at the last session of Congress and slipped by unnoticed.

President Truman vetoed it after being under some of the heaviest pressure in his five years in office—from both sides. It was thought not probable that proponents of the bill would try to push it through over his veto, as it skimmed by in the Senate by a six-vote margin, and in final form was greased through the House by 176 to 174 after four Representatives changed their votes.

Slap 'em Back With Bucks for PAC



AUTO WORKERS' GIFT: On behalf of the CIO Auto Workers, Victor Reuther, director of the union's education department, at Paris presented a sound truck (above) to the Force Ouvriere or Workers' Force. Left to right, Pierre Neumeyer, FO's general secretary; Mme. Rose Etienne, a secretary of the French organization; Robert Bothereau, FO's general secretary; Reuther, Charles Veillon, a FO secretary, and Elmer F. Cope, CIO's European representative. FO Pres. Leon Jouhaux, who does not appear in this photo, accepted the gift.

Spurred By Steel Union, Safety Council Calls For Positive Steps To Halt Accidents

THE ANNUAL Ohio Safety Congress in the past has been a forum for management representatives to give pious lip-service to the subject, and to give manufacturers of safety shoes and fire extinguishers a chance for big sales. Concrete action to make Ohio's factories and shops safe was ignored.

But the 1950 Congress at Columbus was different. The CIO delegates held a caucus in advance. Then, in the metals section, with James P. Griffin of the CIO Steelworkers presiding, a surprise resolution was introduced by Paul Rusen, Steelworkers Dist. 23 director. The resolution passed unanimously.

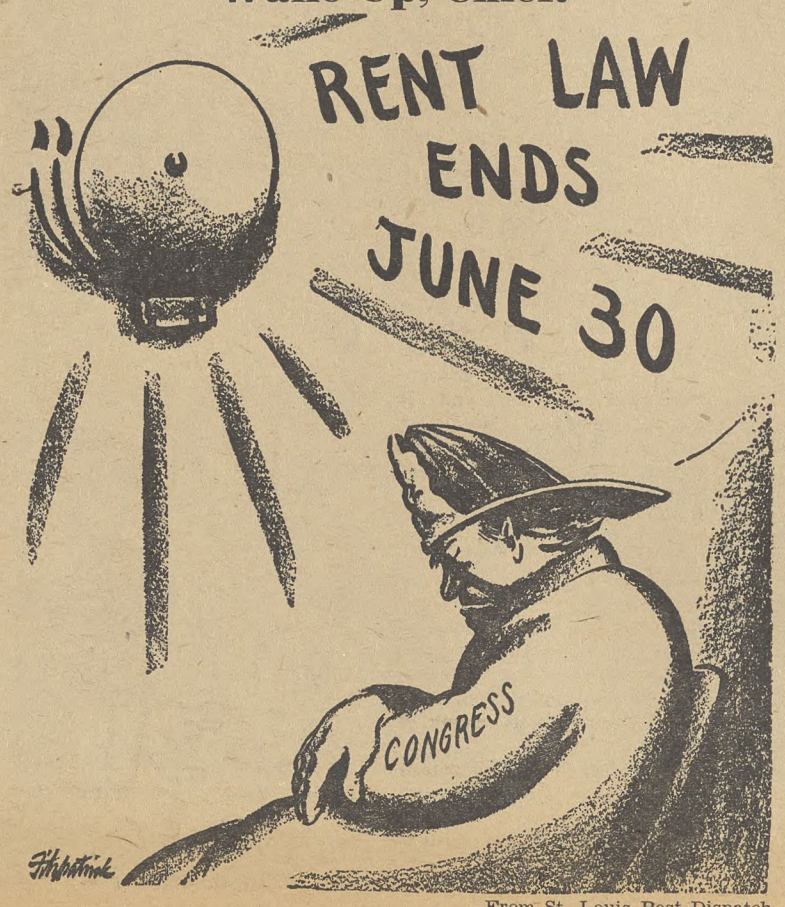
The resolution listed the 300,000 industrial accidents a year, resulting from demands for stepped-up production despite antiquated safety codes, unchanged since 1925, and the record of obstruction by management whenever safety code committees met.

THE RESOLUTION demanded the Industrial Commission fulfill its legal obligations and adopt "specific safety codes in the light of present day operations, which will afford some real measure of protection to the working people of Ohio." The resolution also asked that enough money be appropriated for enough inspectors "to perform a realistic job."

"The time has come for industry to stop using flesh and blood as an ingredient in the industrial process," said the resolution. "The needless maiming and killing in industry must end."

Rusen said "either we have legislation providing adequate safety codes and real enforcement, or there will be no steel produced."

Wake Up, Chief!



—From St. Louis Post Dispatch

PAC, LLPE Aid 2 Cal. Candidates

THE CIO and the AFL both have indorsed James Roosevelt for Governor of California and Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas for U. S. Senator.

Roosevelt and Mrs. Douglas recently received AFL backing when the AFL's political arm, California Labor's League for Political Education, unanimously gave its blessing to the two candidates at LLPE's state convention at San Francisco.

The California Natl. CIO-PAC earlier indorsed the two aspirants.

The LLPE convention vote followed action in the executive committee, where the oldest son of the late Pres. Roosevelt got 30 votes to 8 for Gov. Earl Warren, after both were interviewed.

REP. JOHN F. SHELLEY, president of the State Federation, and C. J. Haggerty, secretary, said the pro-Roosevelt movement was a "grass roots" drive, with not a single endorsement for Warren coming from any local LLPE.

Warren had AFL backing in 1946, but he opposed AFL measures in the legislature in 1948. On the Taft-Hartley issue, Roosevelt is for repeal, but Warren is for amendment. Both Warren and Roosevelt are seeking the Democratic and Republican nominations, possible in California under its cross-filing system.

A demonstration for Roosevelt followed the vote. Roosevelt, escorted to the platform, called on labor to fight the "special interests" and, citing the Bell System's profits and requests for higher rates, said "that's the way the earning power of labor is siphoned off and put in the pockets of special interests. We must fight those special interests."

Mrs. Douglas is opposed in the Democratic primary by Manchester Boddy, Los Angeles publisher. The Republican candidate will be Rep. Richard Nixon.

Hearings On Rent Control Scheduled For This Week

HOUSING Expediter Woods told a Detroit housing group last week that the nation cannot afford to let rent controls expire June 30. Senate Banking Committee hearings on the extension of controls are scheduled for this week.

"No one can claim that the housing shortage has been licked so long as one of the largest segments of its population—those making from $40 to $60 a week—has not been taken care of," Woods told the Detroit Council for Better Housing.

These are the people who would be hit hardest, he said, because they are priced out of the new housing market and would face higher rents on old housing.

Woods pointed out that new housing has not kept pace with population growth, the vast majority of new housing is beyond the reach of the $40-$60 families, and the vacancy rate is below normal.

Woods cited the substantial rent boosts that followed local option decontrol in six large cities, and exploded the arguments that rent control puts a landlord in a straitjacket. "The rent freeze is a thing of the past," he said. "The owner who uses the several adjustment provisions available does get equitable treatment. The only thing the landlord can't collect on is the inflated rental value of his property growing out of the housing shortage."

He listed the benefits of rent control and added: "I do not believe that we as a nation want to apply the law of the jungle—the survival of those best able to pay—now or after June 30. My belief tells me that we shall follow instead the principle of the general welfare during the present housing shortage and in solving the deeper problems of housing."

U.S. Asks $5000 Fine

A judgment for $5000 for failure to keep records required by the Wool Products Labeling act was asked in a federal suit filed in New York City against the copartners of Shelbrook Coats. The action was filed on request of the Federal Trade Commission, which said efforts to obtain voluntary compliance had failed.

Supreme Court Won't Intervene in Georgia's 'Unit Voting'

BY A VOTE of seven to two, the U. S. Supreme Court on April 17 refused to interfere with Georgia's "unit voting" primary system, championed by the political forces behind Gov. "Hummon" Talmadge.

The majority held that the courts always had refused to take jurisdiction over cases "posing political issues arising from a state's geographical distribution of electoral strength among its political subdivisions."

(The U. S. Constitution states that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof.")

The two minority Justices—William O. Douglas and Hugo L. Black—in a bitter dissent written by the former, stated flatly that the unit voting system is "the last loophole" by which states are able to get around other Supreme Court rulings "holding that there must be no discrimination because of race in primary as well as in general elections."

Outright discrimination in primaries has been outlawed, Justice Douglas said, but "invidious discrimination" clearly exists in the Georgia primary set-up even if it is done on a mathematical, not a racial, basis.

(The unique Georgia primary system gives each county a set number of "unit votes," which its election officials cast when the county results are in. The candidate receiving the highest total gets the entire unit vote, and the number of unit votes ranges from a maximum of six in the most populous counties down to a minimum of two in the sparsely settled rural areas. The suit was brought by two Atlanta businessmen.)

Justice Douglas stated that the appellants "show that a vote in one county will be worth over 120 times each of their votes. They show that in 45 counties a vote will be given 20 times the weight of theirs. They show that on a statewide average each vote outside Fulton County will have over 11 times the weight of each of their votes.

"Population figures show that there is a heavy Negro population in the large cities. There is testimony that only in those areas have Negroes been able to vote in important numbers . . . I suppose that if a state reduced the votes of Negroes, Catholics or Jews (by name) so that each got only one-tenth of a vote, we would strike the law down."

The unit voting system, he continued, "is as deeply rooted in discrimination as the practice which keeps a man from the voting booth because of his race, creed or color, or which fails to count his vote after it has been cast . . . The racial angle of the case only emphasizes the bite of the (majority) decision.

"The discrimination against citizens in the more populous counties of Georgia is plain. The creation by law of favored groups of citizens and the grant to them of preferred political rights is the worst of all discriminations under a democratic system of government."

JUSTICE DOUGLAS added that arguments, made by Georgia attorneys defending the unit voting system, that the "true election in the Constitutional sense" comes only after the primaries are over, was a "travesty," because the primary "effectively controls the choice" in Georgia, which is a one-party state.

Attorneys for the two Atlanta businessmen had argued that the system violated the constitutional guarantee that every citizen has a right to vote, regardless of race, creed or color—i.e., the Equal Rights Amendment.

Talmadge supporters in Georgia, fearful lest the Supreme Court force abandonment of the unit system, had pushed the primary date ahead to June 28 from the usual Sept. 13, in the hopes that by the time the Court got around to ruling, the case would be "moot" since the primary would already have been held, They were frankly jubilant at the way the decision went, and proceeded with plans to extend the unit vote system to the general elections as well as the primaries.

Fate of Two Negroes Accused of Rape Up to High Court

FLORIDA'S so-called "justice" for her Negro citizens was in the hands of legal dry cleaners last week, but whether they can do anything about it remains to be seen.

The State Supreme Court was weighing appeals from the death sentences meted out to two 22-year-old Negro war veterans, Samuel Shepherd and Walter Irvin, after their conviction on charges of raping Mrs. Norma Lee Padgett, a white farm wife.

At Ocala, a Federal Grand Jury heard evidence turned over by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in a six-month probe and found that the two defendants and Charles Greenlee, 15, were not deprived of their constitutional right to a fair trial. Greenlee had been sentenced to life imprisonment.

It was too late to do anything about Ernest Thomas, 27, another suspect, who was shot to death in the woods near Groveland where he and other Negro residents of the area had fled for safety from white mobs that burned and looted their homes and places of business.

THE APPEAL before the Supreme Court was handled by Alex Akerman, Jr., prominent Florida Republican leader, and Franklin Williams, New York, counsel for the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The crux of their case was that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence, because defense witnesses whose testimony was uncontroverted proved the youths could not have been at the site of the alleged rape at the time it took place.

They also claimed the lower court should have granted a change of venue. Not only was the community inflamed against the defendants, they argued, but a mob had tried to lynch them in the same court house in which they were later tried at Tavares, and Negroes were systematically excluded from the trial jury.

The attorneys also accused Lake County officers of beating the three suspects to extort from them a "verbal confession" which was made much of in the community but which the prosecution never even mentioned during the trials.

As the court began consideration of the appeal, a series of articles in the St. Petersburg Times seriously questioned the guilt of the defendants. In an editorial the newspaper warned the court that "the whole democratic ideal" is on trial in the appeal.

THE DISORDERS attendant upon the asserted attack on Mrs. Padgett raged for three days before they were quieted by national guardsmen from Tampa. Williams, who tracked down the defendants after they had been hidden for "safe-keeping," was chased by an armed mob from Tavares to Orlando after the trial and barely escaped lynching. Ted Poston, New York Post reporter and a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, likewise fled for his life. For his coverage of the trial and the events leading up to it Poston won the Guild's annual Haywood Broun Award.

After reading Poston's series, "Horror in Sunny Florida," U. S. Atty. Gen. Howard McGrath invited him to Washington for a conference. The order for the FBI investigation followed shortly.

The U. S. grand jury was made up of citizens of the area around Ocala, three of them Negroes.

It heard evidence, much of it dug up by Poston, that the three living defendants were beaten by arresting officers both inside and outside the court house.

TEN THOUSAND MEMBERS of the CIO Transport Workers held a four-hour demonstration April 17 to dramatize their demands for wage increases, a shorter work week and fringe benefits on lines owned by New York City. Massed in front of the offices of the Board of Transportation, they were addressed by TWU Pres. Michael Quill, who said that the demonstration proved that the union could shut down the whole municipal transport system or any part of it if it wished to. CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood said that if TWU struck, it would have the full support of the CIO.

Leonard Heads Cal. Campaign

CIO REP. Richard A. Leonard has been appointed director of a drive to organize fruit and vegetable workers in the fields and packing houses of California and Arizona into strong CIO unions.

Some of the workers in the past have been represented by the discredited Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, but many of the larger locals and most influential officers voted to stick with the CIO after it had expelled the FTA on charges of Communist domination.

Working with Leonard in the drive will be the three regional CIO directors—Tim Flynn in Northern California; Irwin L. DeShetler in Southern California, and Nicholas Dragon in Arizona.

Their territory includes the vast irrigated valleys of California, reclaimed from the desert by water, in which thousands of migrant workers and their families have been living in abject poverty under the most debasing conditions.

Leonard has been serving as administrator of the California State Industrial Union Council since its charter was lifted by CIO Pres. Philip Murray for failing to follow CIO policy. The California State CIO Council will hold its constitutional convention in June at Long Beach. Leonard will continue to fill both posts until he is free to devote full time to the agricultural and canning workers' drive.

Slap 'em Back With Bucks for PAC

N. J. Telephone Union Wins Pay Boost From Arbiters

THE CIO Communications Workers last week termed the arbitration award covering 12,000 New Jersey operators and clerical workers as the "first significant break in the current nationwide telephone wage dispute."

The award gave the New Jersey workers with at least a year of service a $2.50 a week pay raise. Workers with six months' service received 50c a week boost, while those with the company nine months got $1.50 weekly.

All but 500 workers with less than six months' service will receive general wage increases. Estimated cost of the wage boost, including the cost of town upgrading, is estimated by the union at $2¼ million a year.

Cities ordered up-graded by the arbitration board were Camden, Trenton, Atlantic City and Pleasantville. Workers in these towns will receive $1 to $3 a week, in addition to the $2.50 basic wage increase.

The arbitrators also gave the union a modified union shop, under which newly employed workers must join within 30 days. Those now on the payroll but with less than 10 years' service, must join within four months.

OTHER CONTRACT improvements awarded include severance allowances of one week's pay per year for service up to four years, two weeks pay for each year from five to 12, four weeks pay for each year over 12 with no top limit on payments.

The union had proposed dismissal pay to offset the effects of technological unemployment created by the company's program of conversion to dial phones.

Two of the union's proposals, a shorter work week and four weeks vacation after 20 years service, were denied. A company demand for a one-year no strike clause was granted by the board.

Commenting on the decision, CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne said:

"THIS IS the first significant break in the current telephone wage dispute. We hope this development will get bargaining off dead center in our other 25 sessions across the country.

"CWA's position that telephone workers should receive a general wage increase certainly has now been substantiated. Conditions in New Jersey are not much different from the nationwide situation. If pay boosts are justified in New Jersey, they are justified in other places.

"It is time for AT&T to take the halter off its companies and let them bargain."

AT&T can afford wage increases for all its employes, he said, due to the fact that in the past 12 months it rolled up a net profit of over $260 million after taxes.

"AT&T can now show its responsibility to telephone employes and to the public by treating the New Jersey decision realistically and using it for a base for agreements throughout the country," Beirne said.

"The union is strongly convinced that agreements can be reached, thereby averting the necessity for a strike."

Chrysler Still Balks Settlement of Strike

SETTLEMENT of the three-month-old Chrysler strike was still hanging fire as the CIO News went to press. The 89,000 CIO Auto Workers who walked out Jan. 25 were assured April 19 by UAW Pres. Walter Reuther that "it won't be long now," as negotiators hammered at non-economic issues in an effort to end the deadlock.

One of the main problems remaining to be settled is the method of financing a hospital-medical program. The company has offered to pay half the cost but the union insists that Chrysler finance the entire amount.

At the end of the week, federal conciliators were joined by Arthur C. Viatt, who assisted at the Ford Motor bargaining sessions.

The company began laying off engineers and office workers last week. About 2500 were told not to go back to work until a settlement has been reached. Some 7500 other clerical and office employes were warned that more layoffs will be forthcoming if the strike continues.

Haywood Has Many 'Cards'

THE AVERAGE CIO member carries his CIO card in a wallet. But if CIO Vice Pres, and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood carried cards to all the CIO unions of which he is either an active or honorary member, he would need a small-size brief case.

A list of the CIO unions to which he belongs reads almost like the roster of the CIO itself. A few of the more prominent ones in which he holds membership include the Auto Workers, Steelworkers, Paper Workers, Utility Workers, Rubber Workers, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, American Newspaper Guild and the Communications Workers.

The CIO vice president has a number of testimonials in his Washington office from locals and international unions he helped establish.

One of the most treasured is a framed honorary life membership from UAW Local 664 at Tarrytown, N. Y. Terming him the "father of the local," the citation says he "gave freely of his time and talents to direct the organization of our local." The scroll was presented to him 12 years after the local had been founded.

Another valued possession is an elaborate desk set from the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, inscribed as follows:

"A valiant fighter in the cause of labor . . . Allan S. Haywood . . . from your buddies in TWOC-CIO in appreciation of your untiring efforts which made possible the uniting of the telephone workers in the CIO . . ."

There are many more tokens of appreciation from grateful CIO groups given in tribute to a man who helped them during their early struggles.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Richard T. Leonard, CIO National Representative, has been assigned as director of the organizing drive among the fruit and vegetable, packing and growing workers in Arizona and California. Leonard will be assisted in this campaign by CIO Reg. Directors DeShetler, Flynn, and Dragon. These workers are revolting against the control of the discredited FTA, whose leaders have been conforming to the Communist line.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in a representation election held at the Gray Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn., the workers voted in favor of the IUE-CIO by the following vote: eligible 162, IUE-CIO 113, independent union 27, no union 3.

CIO Reg. Dir. Loren J. Houser and Al Hartnett, assistant to the IUE-CIO Administrative Chairman Carey report that in a representation election held at Alladin Industries, Indianapolis, Ind., the IUE-CIO was victorious over the UE in a hard fought campaign by a vote of IUE-CIO 181, UE 157, no union 10. Ray Hobbs, William Brewer and Howard McNamara lived with this situation and are to be congratulated on a job well-done. Hartnett also reports the following victories for the IUE: Sperry Gyroscope, Jamaica, N. Y., IUE-CIO 4,017, UE 662, no union 80; Champion Blower & Forge, Lancaster, Pa., IUE 77, UE 34, no union 2; Conmar Products, Newark, N. J., IUE 457, UE 256, no union 3; Remington Rand, Ilion, N. Y., IUE 911, UE 474, no union 636. Prime Mfg. Co., Lynn, Mass., IUE 30, UE 0, no union 0. NST Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., IUE 14, UE 0, no union 0; National Foundry & Furnace, Dayton, O., IUE 54, UE 0, no union 1.

Also, Liquidometer, Long Island City, N. Y., IUE 157, UE 24, no union 3; Kuhns Bros. Electric Co., Dayton, O., IUE 155, no union 40, void 2 (UE withdrew); Ohmer Meter Fare Co., Dayton, O., IUE 187, no union 22, challenged 13 (UE withdrew); Stainless Steel Products, Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 131, UE 6, no union 0; Dayton Rogers Mfg., IUE 191, no union 4, UE withdrew.

And in addition, R. R. Howell Co., Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 36, UE 35; Allis Chalmers, Cincinnati, O., IUE 288, UE 191, no union 0; challenged 129 (the challenged votes are all rehired workers, brought back after the payroll eligibility date set by NLRB for this election. If the challenge is sustained by NLRB, the first vote above stands and IUE wins. If the 129 votes are counted, IUE-CIO needs only 17 for a clear majority.)

It is interesting to note that out of twenty-seven NLRB elections held in April, IUE-CIO has won twenty-five.

Adolph Germer, Director of Organization, CIO Woodworkers, reports the following IWA representation election victories: Douglas Timber Corp., Woods operations, Drain Ore., IWA-CIO 17, no union 3, challenged 2; James A. Welch Log Co., Drain, Ore., IWA 19, no union 1. A union shop election held at the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Springfield, Ore., resulted as follows: For 393; against 55; challenged 8. In a representation election held at the Green Valley Lumber Co., Drain, Ore., the IWA-CIO won by almost unanimous vote.

Emerson T. Pence, National Representative, CIO Shoe Workers, reports that in a union shop election held at the John Schroeder Shoe Co., Portsmouth, O., the workers voted 56 to 11 in favor of the union shop.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson reports that the CIO Paperworkers won representation elections at the American Coating Mills, Middleton, O., where out of 51 eligible, 47 voted UPA-CIO; 1 no union; and the AFL withdrew, and at the P. Lorillard Co., Middletown, O., where the UPA-CIO defeated the Food & Tobacco Workers by a vote of 429 to 43. Twenty voted no union. There were 550 eligible to vote. These campaigns were handled by UPA Reps. Logan Goff and Herbert Schwenker.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that in a representation election held at the Rupert Diecasting Co., Kansas City, Mo., the CIO Auto Workers won by a vote of 198 for UAW to 3 for no union. The campaign was handled by Area Director Luther Slinkar and Intl. Rep. John Rinkenbaugh of UAW.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh reports that the Textile Workers Union of America has obtained recognition for 320 employes of the Liberty Throwing Co., at mills in Nanticoke and Kingston, Pa., through card-check supervised by President Judge W. A. Valentine of the Luzerne County Court. This was the second big victory for TWUA, as the Nanticoke Mill of the Duplan Corp. recently signed a contract for 700 employes. Congratulations to Joint Board Manager Charles Sobol and TWUA Reps. Sam Fiore, Joseph Killian, Joseph Bellas and Al Camer.

CIO Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst reports that in a union shop election held at the Standard Generator Service Co., St. Louis, Mo., 30 voted for the CIO Auto Workers and 6 against.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler reports an election was won at the Jewish Community Council, Los Angeles, by a cross-check of cards, indicating the CIO represents a majority. Recognition was granted by the JCC Board of Directors. This was formerly a unit affiliated with the United Office & Professional Workers.

CIO Sub-Reg. John J. Maurillo reports that in a union shop election held at the Phoenix Toilet & Paper Mfg. Co., Phoenix, N. Y. the CIO Paperworkers won unanimously by a vote of 11 to 0. UPA Rep. John Galluccio conducted the campaign.

CIO Natl. Rep. George DeNucci reports from San Juan, Puerto Rico the following election results: In an NLRB election held at Yanco, Puerto Rico, among the employes of the Gabriel Oliveras Co., the workers voted 32 to 5 in favor of the CGT-CIO. In another NLRB election held among the sugar workers of Dorado, P. R., the workers voted 496 for CGT-CIO to 34 for an independent union. Felix Rios, CGT-CIO representative, handled the election.

In a NLRB representation election among the sugar field workers at Fajardo, P. R. the workers voted as follows: Unit 1, CGT-CIO 221, independent 153; Unit 2, CGT-CIO, 153, independent 9. The workers of the Tropical Distillery, Camuy, P. R., voted unanimously in favor of the CGT-CIO.

A contract was agreed to by 100 Puerto Rico farm owners and the CGT-CIO. A union shop, strict seniority, and a piece work clause were incorporated in the new agreement. The contract was negotiated by Efiginio Cirino, field rep. for the CGT-CIO.

Favorable results will be forthcoming soon from the CIO's Panama Canal Zone Rep. Gilbert Anaya. Anaya has returned to Washington with a report on the workers in the Canal Zone. He will return to Panama soon to start things rolling.

Anti-Picketing Law Enjoined

AN ANTI - PICKETING ordinance passed on the eve of a recent strike at the Victor Products Co. plant at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., was enjoined by court action taken by the CIO Auto Workers, but not until 38 pickets were jailed within half-an-hour after the strike commenced.

The ordinance provided that if a "clash" threatened between management and labor, or if there were a "tumultous assembly of three or more persons, . . . the mayor shall, within his discretion or upon the request of three councilmen, issue an emergency proclamation."

The mayor and councilmen took advantage of this ordinance to issue a proclamation on the morning of the strike prohibiting all assembling and picketing.

The UAW ignored the ordinance and placed pickets around the plant. Within a matter of minutes, 38 picketing officers and members of the UAW, including Intl. Executive Board Member Tom Starling and Intl. Rep. Glenn Brayton, were arrested, fined $50 each and sentenced to 10 days in jail. After a day in jail they were released on bail and thereupon filed appeals.

The UAW promptly brought action in the Circuit Court of Morgan County, W. Va., to have the ordinance declared invalid. Judge D. H. Rogers issued a temporary injunction against all of the city officials involved, preventing them from "enforcing or threatening to enforce" the provisions of the ordinance and proclamation.

Union Hall Named For Van Bittner

CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray dedicated the new union building of Local 1104, Steelworkers, Lorain, Ohio, to the memory of Van A. Bittner, at a ceremony April 16 attended by 600. Bittner, director of the CIO Organizing Committee, was a vice president of the steel union. The mortgage was burned by Paul Schremp, Local 1104 president.

Vincent Sweeney, editor of Steel Labor, was master of ceremonies. Other speakers were Mayor Flaherty of Lorain, Steelworkers Vice Pres. James Thimmes, District Dir. William F. Donovan, Michael Melia of the local staff, and Steve Caruso, CIO Council.

Robert Karjeski of the Lorain Thew Shovel Local presented a gold plated model of a power shovel to Murray, and Schremp gave Murray a gold plated lifetime membership card in the local. (LPA).

Chapman Warns of Steel Famine

THE long-awaited investigation of the House Judiciary subcommittee on monopoly in the steel industry got under way last week.

On the second day of the probe Chairman Celler (D. N. Y.) announced that he had prepared a draft of an amendment to the Clayton Anti-Trust Act which would force dissolution of companies so big and so strong their very size and strength might create a monopoly.

The big steel corporations fall within this category, he indicated, by their control over raw materials and fabrication. Their grip tends to stifle competition and discourage small competitors from venturing into the field.

Celler disclosed his preparation of the tentative amendment the day after Dr. George Stigler, professor of economics at Columbia Univ., urged such a step and testified the government should move to break up U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and Republic into smaller independent units.

The industry, he declared, "displays important monopolistic tendencies that call for corrective social policy." In support of his claim he cited the industry's "price rigidity," uniform sealed bids on government contracts and price discrimination against foreign purchasers.

Stigler urged old-fashioned trust-busting over continuing the present policy of trying to uncover and prosecute monopolistic practices, which he likened to "a game of leapfrog between these large companies and the Anti-Trust Division," and supervision with regulation.

AN OMINOUS warning, in view of strained relations with Russia, was sounded by James M. Boyd, director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines; Secy. of the Interior Oscar Chapman and Federal Trade Commissioner James M. Mead.

The country is rapidly running out of high-grade iron ores easily mined in the Upper Great Lakes region and the industry has lagged in finding deposits that may be used in their place, said Boyd. As a result, he said, steel production capacity will be limited for the next five years while a method of utilizing low-grade ores is found and recent discoveries in Labrador and Venezuela are developed.

Chapman declared that expansion of the industry is dragging behind the growth of the national economy and that the country thus is heading toward a steel famine.

"Maintenance of true competition in the marketing of steel is a nation-wide problem," he testified. "The five companies controlling the bulk of the Lake Superior iron ores reserves control three-fifths of the steel producing capacity of the nation. The decisions of these firms have significant impact on output and price of steel. There is little opportunity for offsetting influence by smaller or new firms."

MEAD TOLD the investigators that the FTC is disconcerted by three things about the steel industry. First he put the shortage of iron ore and control of supplies by the major companies. Second is the continuing absorption of fabricating mills by the basic producers, and third the "persistent shortage" of steel, which he said could not be dismissed as a temporary postwar condition.

"It might interest the committee to know," he said, "that smaller iron and steel companies appear not to own any share of the domestic or foreign deposits of high-grade iron ore, but must buy their requirements from their big rivals."

Frank Smith, Cartersville, Ga., told the committee that Republic Steel prevented him from selling ore to one of its competitors through a contract which required him to sell all of his product to Republic but did not require the company to buy a minimum amount from him.

C. M. White, Republic president, who followed Smith on the stand, said such contracts are "customary" in the South but that the producer could have obtained relief by asking for it.

He urged that Congress "proceed with caution" in "tampering" with big business, to which he attributed practically everything good that's ever happened in the United States.

Humphrey Sees Monopoly As Greatest Threat

Growing monopoly, and not the Fair Deal program, is the greatest threat to the nation, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) told an audience of 1000 at the Mosque at Richmond, Va., April 18.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Virginia Commonwealth League, and Col. James Hart Jr., its chairman, presided. The League had invited Humphrey and Sen. Byrd (D. Va.) to debate after Humphrey had called for the abolition of Byrd's so-called economy committee.

Byrd ignored the invitation. Humphrey promptly accepted, but since Byrd was not present, Humphrey did not discuss the "economy" dispute.

Pointing out that business has made more money than ever under the New Deal and the Fair Deal, Humphrey said business men nevertheless oppose the Fair Deal because they no longer have the power to make decisions. The people now make the decisions, he said.

"You all see the signs," he said, "of a well-laid plan to place in power a program which would overthrow the principles of the New Deal and the Fair Deal, which the majority of the American people believe in and voted to support." He assailed the "secret alliance" of the forces opposing the Fair Deal, declared they failed in 1948 to take away the benefits of the New Deal and the Fair Deal, and "they will fail again."

FEPC Bill Supported

Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) told the Senate last week that he hoped it would "correct" the watered-down House version of the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill. In a speech, he described the House action as "regretable."

Firm Tries Cutting Unit, Reaps Strike

THE CUSHING, Okla., refinery of the Deep Rock Oil Co. and its crude production and pipeline facilities in Oklahoma and Kansas have been closed by a strike of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union. The dispute is over exclusion of certain employes from the bargaining unit.

The company tried to have 40% of the present bargaining unit excluded, claiming they were supervisors. In one case the firm sought to exclude a janitor by calling him a "sanitary engineer." In one instrument shop, of four employes, the company tried to classify three as supervisors.

A strike against the Quaker State Oil Co. has closed its refineries in St. Mary's, W. Va., and Emlenton and Oil City, Pa. At stake are demands for wage improvements.

Meanwhile the strike against the Texas Co. continues, with the major refineries at Lockport, Ill., Port Arthur and Port Neches, Tex., and Casper, Wyo., shut tight.

The 400 workers at the Lawrenceville, Ill., refinery returned to work, but refused to give a "no strike" pledge. An offer of 1000 to go back at Lockport, pending future negotiations, was rejected by the company. The strike began when the company cut back the work week from 40 to 16 hours and rejected proposals for improved pensions.

Although only 7600 workers of the 39,000 are out, four-fifths of the company's key refining processes have been eliminated, as the strikers are the refinery workers.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Keep writing to Senators and Representatives to force action.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Sen. Finance Comm. will report shortly. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to accept and strengthen HR 6000.
ECA Extension HR 7378	Renews Marshall Plan for another year; sets $2,950,000,000 ceiling on funds.	House cut $250 million from authorization; Senate debate scheduled soon.	Ask members of both Houses to restore cut, pass bill as drafted.
Federal Aid to Education S 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. House Labor Comm. deadlocked over religious quarrel involving school buses.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to approve Senate bill.
School Construction Bill S. 2317 HR 5718	Provides emergency U.S. aid to states to build schools and survey school needs.	Senate passed bill. House bill, in Labor Comm., contains long-range building program not contained in Senate version.	Ask House Labor Committee members to approve.
FEPC S 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	House voted substitute bill without enforcement teeth. Senate debate, probably filibuster, due after ECA vote.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments, and to fight filibuster.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

'Democracy Stinks,' Realty Lobbyist Said

THE MAN the National Association of Real Estate Boards pays $25,000 a year to lobby in Congress against such measures as rent control and middle - class housing aids thinks democracy stinks.

He doesn't think women should be allowed to vote, either.

This version of the "Modern Man" is Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice president of the NAREB, who testified last week before the House Lobby Investigating Committee headed by Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.). The statements attributed to him were from a letter, the full text of which was read by Buchanan, written nearly a year ago to T. K. Maenner, of Omaha, Neb., NAREB president.

"I do not believe in democracy," he wrote. "I think it stinks. I don't think anybody except direct taxpayers should be allowed to vote. I don't believe women should be allowed to vote. Ever since they started, our public affairs have been in a worse mess than ever.

"I don't think any form of government is any good which doesn't recognize merit and ability. I am convinced that our present popularity contests in public life are bound to lead to disaster and to some form of dictatorship as the currency is progressively devaluated by public spending in order to buy votes."

Nelson said he believes in a republic, which he said is the kind of government the United States has, and that he doesn't like democracy because it means the "uncontrolled" rule of the majority. Rep. Lanham (D. Ga.), a member of the committee, also thinks a minority should be in a position to protect itself, and volunteered that "that is why I believe in filibusters" in the Senate.

The real estate lobby keeps its grip on the nation's pocketbooks at relatively low cost, Nelson testified. The 18 organizations which make it up, including the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, have spent about $130,000 to influence legislation in each of the last four years, he said. About $40,000 of this went for salaries and specific expenses, and is assumed by the NAREB. The remaining $90,000 came from contributions.

The NAREB is composed of real estate boards in 1115 communities with about 44,000 members, Nelson said.

Guest Center Will Be Britain's Food Thanks

Britain as a nation will thank friends in the Commonwealth overseas and in the United States, for the food gifts sent since 1940, by erecting a residential center in London for students from these countries. It will be "Thanks From Britain" for the "Food For Britain."

To raise the approximately $5 million required, Sir Frederick Rowland, Lord Mayor of London, has launched a campaign for a National Thanksgiving Fund. The drive has the official backing of the Trades Union Council. H. L. Bullock, TUC general chairman, said British workers had a deep sense of satisfaction in the campaign "as a gesture of gratitude to our overseas friends for their generosity during a period of strain and sacrifice."

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TELEPHONE INSTALLERS STRIKE: Efforts of U. S. Mediator Thomas R. Steutel (seated center) failed last week to prevent 10,000 CIO Communications Workers installers from striking in 43 states. Firing of workers who refused to go through an impassable muddy field at South Bend, Ind., precipitated the walkout. A walkout of 240,000 other CWA members was later "indefinitely postponed." Pictured at a New York City meeting, l. to r. standing, R. S. Schwartz of Western Electric; CWA Vice Pres. Wayne Gray; sitting, J. H. MacKenzie, labor relations manager of Western Electric; Steutel; CWA Division 6 Pres. Ernest Weaver. For story on the status of the telephone industry disputes see story on Page 3.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA
DEPARTAMENTO DEL TRABAJO

DIVISION DE SALARIOS Y HORAS WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

SALARIO MINIMO 75¢ POR HORA

Según lo estatuído por la Enmienda de 25 de Enero de 1950 a la Ley de Salarios y Horas

AVISO A LOS EMPLEADOS: De acuerdo con la Ley de Normas Justas de Trabajo de 1938 (la Ley Federal sobre Salarios y Horas), conforme se enmendó por medio de las Enmiendas de Normas Justas de Trabajo de 1949, a toda persona empleada en el comercio interestatal o en la producción de artículos para el comercio interestatal, incluyendo aquellas comprendidas en cualquier proceso estrechamente relacionado con u ocupación directamente esencial a tal producción, DEBE PAGARSELE

UN SALARIO MINIMO DE POR LO MENOS 75¢ POR HORA POR TODA HORA TRABAJADA

Y

POR SOBRETIEMPO EN EXCESO DE 40 HORAS A LA SEMANA A RAZON DE POR LO MENOS TIEMPO Y MEDIO EL TIPO

PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK, long exploited by employers, are told of their right to a minimum wage of 75c an hour and time and a half overtime after 40 hours weekly in this Spanish language poster, prepared by the Spanish newspaper La Prensa as a public service under the direction of the U. S. Wage-Hour Division. The newspaper and the division are working closely with the joint CIO-AFL committee which was recently established in New York to work on common propects, and which has undertaken to fit the city's 300,000 islanders into economic and community life and to protect them from chiseling employers. The program also includes housing and social service, and was indorsed by Mayor O'Dwyer.

Man Back of McCarthy Was Discredited in 1947

By Gervase N. Love

WHAT — or rather who — makes McCarthy tick? The answer to that one is fairly well known by now.

He's Alfred Kohlberg, a balding, aggressive New Yorker. For years he has enjoyed a comfortable income by exploiting the artistry of Chinese women who in their squalid huts embroidered the linens he imports.

But "why" is something else again.

Why does anybody give a whoop about the half-truths, evasions, distortions and character-assassinating charges this associate of American fascists has been voicing through the capacious maw of the Senator from Wisconsin?

Why does an important segment of the Republican party take up his fol-de-rol as its own? Why does a committee of the U. S. Senate, paid by taxpayers who have a right to expect something better for their money, waste its time worrying about what he says? Why should the State Dept. be put in the position of defending itself against the ranting of a zealot who himself admits he is neither diplomat nor scholar?

It isn't as if McCarthy's mouthings have brought any substantially new sounds into the relationship between the United and China.

Practically everything he has said has been said before—except for the testimony of former Communist Louis F. Budenz.

Said by Kohlberg . . . and discredited by a jury of experts so thoroughly that almost anyone else would have been shamed into silence forever.

So the answer to "why" must be left to some student of the future.

Kohlberg's basic position is built on a solid foundation of emotion, not reason.

He thinks Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is good. Whether good for this country, for China or for Kohlberg isn't too clear. Chiang is opposed to the Communists. Therefore, anybody who doesn't agree with Chiang is either a Communist or one of their dupes.

A lot of pretty substantial people don't think that Chiang is good for either the United States or China. They include four U. S. Secretaries of State who agree that continued U. S. support of Chiang's regime would be folly. The basic decision on this policy was made by a man neither Kohlberg nor McCarthy dares attack —Gen. George C. Marshall, durind his tenure as head of the State Dept.

"Why Don't You Stop Following Me?"

—From Washington Post

KOHLBERG first went to bat for Chiang in 1943. At that time he teed off against the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, an organization of some 1,600 scholars, students, writers, industrialists, merchants, bankers and others with an intellectual or economic stake in the Orient. Its support comes principally from the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations, large banks and big industries — the antithesis of Communists.

Kohlberg charged that through its publications the institute was furthering the cause of the Communists in China and harming that of Chiang and the Nationalists. There were so many Communists on the body's staff that they dominated it, he maintained, and were able to turn its books, pamphlets and articles into instruments of party propaganda.

Budenz said the same thing when he testified before the Senate special investigating committee headed by Sen. Tydings (D. Md.).

The battle raged into 1947. Then a group of Institute members took upon itself the job of examining Kohlberg's charges. It was loaded with conservatives, including several top drawer manufacturers and a lawyer from an ultra-sedate Wall St. firm.

It showed that in his allegations the importer quoted from less than 2% of the institute's articles and about .002% of its books. It showed that he had completely disregarded the overwhelming body of facts that did not support his charges. It called him "inaccurate and irresponsible."

Its report was circulated among institute members. They voted 1,163 to 66 that the charges were unfounded.

IT WAS during this fight that Kohlberg first levelled the accusations that McCarthy repeated against Owen Lattimore and Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup — who, incidentally, was a member of the committee that examined his charges and found them wanting.

He also used most of what McCarthy has had to say against John S. Service, another State Dept. officer. Furthermore, it looks as if the Wisconsinite's blasts against Haldore E. Hansen, also of the State Dept., likewise had their inspiration in information supplied by Kohlberg.

Kohlberg is not a wealthy man, as wealth goes. His importing firm does a gross business of $1,500,000 a year, he says.

Yet during his campaign within the institute, and since he was discredited as well, he distributed fantastic numbers of circulars and pamphlets. He organized and suported numerous groups interested in China and sought to channel their public support to his position. He founded the magazine Plain Talk, primarily in opposition to Communism but with a heavier-than-normal flavoring of articles on China.

He even formed the American China Policy Asociation in opposition to the Institute of Pacific Relations and was regarded as a leader in the so-called China Lobby supporting Chiang Kai-Shek. A man of enviable energy, he has approached members of Congress in the highways and the byways and laid his case before them.

He had close contacts with many prominent Chinese Nationalists in this country—and with their agents.

ONE OF the latter was William J. Goodwin, an old-line Christian Fronter of widespread and unfavorable notoriety who collected $65,000 in less than two years, according to the Dept. of Justice, for placing the cause of Chiang Kai-Shek before members of Congress as a registered lobbyist. Goodwin, who ran for Congress from New York in 1936 with the backing of the Coughlanites, circulated Kohlberg's pamphlets.

Kohlberg also was connected with an affair for the International Anti-Communist Entente, founded in Switzerland before the war by Theodore Aubert and indorsed by Hitler. In October, 1949, he was a guest at a dinner given by the notorious National Economic Council, directed by the anti-labor, anti-Semitic, pro-Franco Merwin K. Hart. Some very worthy citizens also attended. So did many of the country's noisiest fascists, including Lawrence Dennis, usually referred to as America's No. 1 fascist.

The importer was singularly successful in persuading members of Congress to insert his views into the Congressional Record, to send them to their constitueneies or to use them in speeches.

For instance Sen. Bridges (R. N.H.), one of McCarthy's more voluble suporters and a long-time plugger for Chiang, asked Kohlberg to prepare a report on China and distributed it from his office. Kohlberg, incidentally, sweetened Bridges' campaign kitty by a $1000 contribution on one occasion.

The first attack on Hansen, for instance, was made in May, 1947, by Rep. Busbey (R. Ill.) and was based on material that apparently first saw light in Kohlberg's struggle with the institute. Busbey had several articles by Kohlberg and from Plain Talk inserted into the record.

Rep. Latham (R. N.Y.) took the floor and went to work on Jessup in January, 1948. His material, too, appeared to have come from Kohlberg. Last August Rep. Smith (R. Wis.) waved in the House a letter from Kohlberg attacking Jessup and had it printed in the Congressional Record. A lot of the stuff McCarthy used a few months later first popped up in that letter.

Kohlberg also claimed to be friendly with and once to have worked for Sen. Knowland (R. Calif.), to whom a day of sniping at the State Dept. is a day well spent.

Kohlberg hit what was probably the highest spot of his career about a month ago.

He wrote President Truman that he ought to be appointed Ambassador-at-Large so he could advise the State Dept. on China.

Secy. Tobin Selects All-Time Ball Club

One of official Washington's top baseball fans is Labor Secy. Tobin. And the secretary really knows the game and its history, too, as his personal all-time, all-star team shows.

Tobin joined 240 other "experts" recently to pick a team of all-time greats for "Big-Time Baseball," a new book by Harold H. Hart and Ralph Tolleris. Here's the secretary's nine:

Walter Johnson, p; Gordon "Mickey" Cochrane, c; George Sisler, 1b; Eddie Collins, 2b; Harold "Pie" Traynor, 3b; Honus Wagner, ss; Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth and Ted Williams, of. Quite a club! **(LPA)**

Truman Raps McCarthy Without Mentioning His Name

THE PRESIDENT of the United States and the editor of a leading Wisconsin paper have taken full-sized jabs at Sen. Joe McCarthy's headline-hunting charges against the State Department.

President Truman did not mention the Republican Senator's name when he delivered a half-hour radio speech—but nobody had any doubts whom he was talking to.

There's a right way to fight communism, and a wrong way, the President declared.

It was clear that President Truman considered McCarthy's method the "wrong way."

The job of removing Communist infiltration, he said, "cannot be done by publicly denouncing men as 'Communists' without having evidence to support such charges, or by blackening the character of persons because their views are different from the accuser's, or by hurling sensational accusations based on gossip, hearsay or hunch."

The Truman Administration, he said, isn't going to become a victim of hysteria: "We are not going to transform our fine FBI into a Gestapo-like secret police. We are not going to try to control what our people read and think. We are not going to turn the U. S. into a right-wing totalitarian country in order to deal with a left-wing totalitarian threat."

Three major points make up the Administration's anti-Communist policy, he said. They are: (1) strengthening our defenses and building up free nations throughout the world; (2) improving our own form of democratic government; (3) working "quietly and effectively" through a loyalty program and other measures, but within the framework of democracy.

THE Wisconsin editor who spoke out against McCarthy was William Evjue, editor and publisher of the Madison Capital Times, one of the state's most respected liberal papers.

HST Praises Labor For Fighting Commies

Pres. Truman, discussing how the Administration is fighting Communism without hysteria, had a pat on the back for labor. Said Truman:

"The Communists have done their best to penetrate labor unions and the government, but they are being successfully fought on both fronts.

"Labor has been doing a splendid job of cleaning house."

He said Wisconsin citizens who know McCarthy realized he was a "dead duck, politically," on the basis of his record in Wisconsin, and he seized "on this thing" to repair his political fortunes.

McCarthy's background — including a censure from the state's highest court and some grave questions about his 1943 income taxes—are well remembered, Evjue said. People in the state don't consider McCarthy "the man who should be setting the pattern for American patriotism."

THE McCarthy-inspired headlines have wandered far from his original charges that the State Department is infested with Communists. The government's top loyalty review board is considering all the cases named by the Wisconsin Senator, though McCarthy never came through with the "evidence" and "documentary proof" he had once promised.

At present the McCarthy case —or what's left of it—rests on the second-hand testimony of ex-Communist Louis Budenz that other leading Communists told him several years ago that Owen Lattimore was under the party's "discipline".

The Budenz version has been denied by Lattimore; by ex-Communists Earl Browder and Bella Dodd; and by the Communist Party itself. And it's developed that Budenz had never before described Lattimore, who is a leading expert on the Far East, as being under the Party's influence.

Getting to the bottom of this mess of charges, denials and counter-charges is a real problem for Senator Tydings' Senate sub-committee.

While they're trying, two facts remain: (1) McCarthy has offered no real proof of 57, 91 or over 200 card-carrying Communists on the State Dept. payroll; (2), whether Lattimore was or was not once friendly with a few individual Communists, there was nothing to prove him a "top Soviet espionage agent" or a leading Communist party member, or the "architect" of our foreign policy.

"FITZ" RAN OUT just as the United Electrical Workers ran out at Westinghouse, declared CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey (above) at a meeting of UE Local 140 at Baltimore, which consists of Westinghouse employes. Carey, who is chairman of the administrative committee of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, is sitting next to the chair which would have been occupied by UE Pres. Albert Fitzgerald, who declined to debate Carey. As this issue of the CIO News went to press, Westinghouse employes throughout the country were deciding whether they wished to be represented by IUE or UE.

ABC Ordered to End Bias As Result of Action By CIO

THE CAMPAIGN of the CIO to force the American Bowling Congress to junk its restriction limiting membership to male whites appeared won last week.

Unless its constitution is revised and its segregation policy ended at the annual convention beginning May 8 in Columbus, O., its charter will be revoked, Judge John A. Sbarbaro ruled in Superior Court, Chicago. He also levied a fine of $2,500 which will stand regardless of convention action.

Judge Sbarbaro originally planned to revoke the charter—obtained in Illinois in 1903—but changed his ruling to permit compliance with Illinois law at the convention.

"This is to allow the members to change that restriction," he said, "since if I entered the order revoking the charter they would not be able to meet to vote a change. However, I want it understood that my intention is to allow the state to oust the ABC charter."

THE court found that the association "has neglected and abused its franchise."

"This court finds," wrote Judge Sbarbaro in his opinion, " that the by-laws of defendant corporation set up a definite policy of racial discrimination; that the practices of such racial discrimination and the penalties provided for failure of members and bowling alley proprietors to adhere to such policies are in violation of the law; that the bylaws and practices are an infringement of the policy of the State of Illinois, are hostile to public welfare, are not required for the corporate purposes and are in fact squarely contrary to, inconsistent with, and opposed to the original corporate purposes."

CIO attorneys found the key to ending racial bias in the ABC after others seeking the same end had groped in vain for years. Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, signed formal notices last fall, on behalf of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, to Atty. Gen. Ivan A. Elliott of Illinoiis, and State's Atty. John S. Boyle of Cook County (Chicago), asking them to bring proceedings to lift the ABC charter on the ground that in its charter, its bylaws and its practices it violated its articles of incorporation, civil rights laws, in Illinois and other states, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the constitutions of the United States and Illinois.

IN THE notice Goldberg reviewed the background of the dispute, discussed ABC operations and pointed out that it had become "big business" with "one of the most iron-clad monopolies" in the country. Of the proviso in its constitution restricting competition to "the white male sex," the notice said:

"These provisions of the constitution establish the admittedly discriminatory policy of the ABC and provide for its enforcement. In addition, the discriminatory policy has been carried into effective practice by the ABC and its affiliated organizations. As far as it is known, no non-white bowler has ever participated in an ABC national tournament."

The CIO also warned Elliott and Boyle that unless they started suit to revoke the ABC charter within 30 days, the CIO would do it.

THE action was started by Boyle and the CIO stepped in as "amicus curiae" during the proceedings. A. W. Brussell of Chicago, attorney for the Illinois and Cook County Industrial Union Councils, presented an argument in court during the hearings that led to Sbarbaro's decision.

Floyd E. Thompson, who fought the action for ABC, branded the decision "clearly erroneous" and said it will be appealed.

"To the mind of the court, as it must be to the mind of every American citizen who believes in good sportsmanship," said Judge Sbarbaro in his decision, "there is something abhorrent about a nation-wide organization organized to 'have general care, supervision and direction over the bowling game and all bowling interests in the United States of America' violating its duty to carry out its trust by the adoption and enforcement of bylaws which in their essence are so contrary to fair play, good fellowship and good sportsmanship."

The ABC also has been under fire in New York, where Atty. Gen. Nathan L. Goldstein filed suit to prevent it from operating in that State because of its policy of discrimination. At a hearing in Supreme Court in New York City on April 6 Paul Windels, ABC attorney, disclosed that the organization "in good faith" will thoroughy consider and discuss its discrimination at the convention next month. Judge Benjamin J. Schreiber reserved decision until after the convention.

Strike Causes CIO News To Print In N. Y. City

Washington labor editors—who have written many strike stories—last wek found themselves involved in a strike.

The AFL Bookbinders Union struck all members of the Washington Graphic Arts Association who have bindery operations. The Allied Printing Trades Council then impounded the union label of the struck firms.

A mad scramble for union-approved printing facilities outside Washington followed.

That's why this issue of the CIO News was printed in New York City instead of the Capital.

IUE Winning Again

At CIO News press time, the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers was leading the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers in a representation election being conducted by the Natl. Labor Relations Board at Westinghouse plants throughout the country.

With ballots in from 12 plants, the official count was: IUE 4061, UE 3191, no union 106.

Agreement Expected In Phone Dispute

THE CIO Communications Workers strike against the Bell Telephone Co. was postponed indefinitely last week and there were indications that the union and the company had found a basis for settlement of their dispute.

The walkout, scheduled for April 26, would have taken 250,000 employes of the American Telephone & Telegraph and its subsidiaries off the job in 43 states.

CWA spokesmen appeared optimistic that a settlement could be reached shortly on issues which have stymied agreement in bargaining sessions for the past four months.

Federal mediators in New York, who had been working on the Long Lines Dept. dispute, gave the first indication that progress was being made when they announced that they were ready to step out of the negotiations and let the union and the company go ahead on their own.

As the CIO News went to press, 10,000 installers of the Western Electric Co. were still out on strike in protest against the company's disciplinary action against 104 workers in South Bend, Ind.

Various divisions of the union and AT&T have been carrying on 25 separate negotiations but all eyes were on the crucial sessions involving the Long Lines Dept. and CWA Div. 10, representing 23,000 members. A settlement was expected to set the national pattern.

CWA spokesman said that union and company negotiators were hammering out agreements in principle in a number of instances and the company really was bargaining for the first time.

CIO White Collar Union Started

FORMATION of a new CIO union for insurance and white collar workers is getting under way.

A Philadelphia conference attended by more than 100 persons took steps last week to establish a new CIO Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee. Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization, is head of the new group.

The committee will serve as a stepping stone to a new international union to take the place of the United Office & Professional Workers, which was expelled from the CIO in March for Communist domination.

Insurance locals represented at the Philadelphia confab are functioning in Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, Boston, Detroit, Seattle, Memphis and other cities.

An early organizing campaign will be undertaken among the 5600 industrial agents of the John Hancock Life Insurance Co. CIO officials claim that a majority of them have already left the UOPWA in order to rejoin the CIO.

The new organizing committee's executive board was named in part at the Philadelphia meeting, with names of additional CIO members to be announced in the near future.

In addition to Chairman Haywood, the committee is led by Harold Ash, secretary-treasurer, and Simon Helfgott, Brooklyn, N. Y., as vice-chairman. Other members are Wilbur C. Bonney, Boston; Kenneth O'Dell, Trenton, N. J.; Robert Ponsi, Leonia, N. J.; Nat Brennan, Pittsburgh; Jack Belser, New York; Leslie Lucas, Detroit; Edward Lowry, Frackville, Pa.; Harold Brown, Akron, Ohio; and Paul McDonald, Philadelphia.

Committee headquarters are located at the CIO regional office, 1105 Bankers Securities Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

If GM's Wilson Were Paid in Peanuts, He'd Get 5861 5c Bags Every Hour

Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors, doesn't get paid off in peanuts but if he did, the world's largest company would have deposited 5,861 five-cent bags on his desk for each and every hour he worked in 1949.

In other words, presuming Wilson worked 50 40-hour weks, he collected $293,05 an hour, $2,344.44 a day or, to get astronomical about the thing—$586,100 during the year in the form of salary, director's fees and bonus as his share of the $7½ million paid by the gigantic company to 61 high ranking executives.

Wilson's actual salary was $201,100 but he received a cash bonus of $308,021, plus 1,243 shares of GM stock worth approximately $76,979.

The information was revealed last week in a corporation statement mailed to its more than 400,000 stockholders calling for the annual meeting May 19 in Wilmington, Del.

The following executive vice-presidents received total remunerations as follows: Bradley, $511,225; Harlow H. Curtice, $496,100 and Marvin E. Coyle $496,000. These three are executive vice presidents.

Mere vice presidents got theirs in the following order: Frederic G. Donner, $411,300; Louis C. Goad, $411,100; Ronald K. Evans, $411,000 and Francis L. Burke, $311,000.

John J. Schumann Jr., president of the company's subsidiary, General Motors Acceptance Corp., was far down the list with $227,450.

Alfred O. Sloan Jr., GM's chairman, brought up the rear with $48,600, but he still owns 571,826 shares of the common stock of the corporation.

The company had previously made public a separate list of 4,204 awards of bonuses and stock to salaried employes who earned more than $650 a month, totaling $39,739,717 in cash and 163,859 shares of stock.

The awards followed a year in GM history which showed an all-time record of $656,434,200 in net income on a sales volume of $5,700 million.

Job Bias Complaints In N. Y. Rise 18%

Complains of discrimination in employment in New York during the first quarter of 1950 totalled 7, an increase of 18% over a year ago, the state Commission Against Discrimination reported. Eighty per cent were against employers, 16% against job agencies, and one complaint against a union.

A Little Unemployment Is Like a Little Cancer

It Gnaws at the Vitals of Nation's Economy; Treatment Should Be Started as Soon as Possible

By ALLAN L. SWIM

YOU HAVEN'T been feeling good for weeks, so—after arguing with yourself for a few hours—you decide to go see a doctor.

He checks your temperature, your blood pressure, your metabolism. He thumps you around here and there and then he takes a look at your insides with his X-ray.

Finally his diagnosis is complete. He says:

"You've got a cancer of the stomach. I wouldn't worry about it right now, though, because it's only a small cancer."

Can you imagine such a ridiculous thing? Of course not—unless the doctor is crazy!

RIGHT NOW we've got a "small cancer" that's gnawing away at our national economy. It's called unemployment.

More than four million persons are wholly unemployed and six to eight million more are working only part time.

Yet many of the "doctors" who are charged with helping us retain our economic health say the situation is one about which we shouldn't worry.

After all, unemployment is still small and the number of jobless will have to increase considerably before we face a crisis—so they say.

But, from our point of view, treatment should be provided as soon as possible for our current economic ills.

It would be ridiculous to wait until the nation is on its death-bed.

IT MIGHT BE a good idea, first, to try to determine how the nation got into its present situation.

As soon as price controls were removed following the end of the war, business and industry began a mad scramble for profits.

Prices went up and up and up. So did profits. Wages increased, too, but not nearly as much as prices and profits.

For a period the nation's workers began dipping into their wartime savings to make ends meet.

Then many of them curtailed their buying and others began going into debt.

Still there was no break in prices.

Labor economists issued a number of warnings as to what would happen. Curtailed buying, they said, would be followed by decreased production, which would result in unemployment.

Unemployment, they explained, would result in further production cutbacks.

THERE'S NO NEED here to quote a lot of statistics to show that the labor economists were right. A few figures will suffice.

Unemployment for the past few years has been increasing at a rate of nearly a million annually.

Many of those who lost jobs through no fault of their own have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits.

Prices are still too high—much too high. The profit picture for the past year was a bright one, from the standpoint of business and industry.

Here's the situation as of today:

Business and industry are enjoying a period of prosperity. More than four million are jobless and additional millions are working only part time.

There's nothing to indicate there will be a change in the upward trend of unemployment.

And yet almost nobody except the labor movement seems to be deeply concerned about our "little cancer."

THE CIO IS NOT just crying "wolf" when it expresses deep concern over the unemployment situation.

It has witnessed at close range the devastating effect that joblessness already has had on some areas of the nation.

Its members who are out of work are hard pressed.

And it remembers what happened to the nation in the last depression.

The problem is one which business, industry and government together should be able to solve.

And if they wait until the "cancer" becomes much larger they may find it's too late and that all of us have a crisis on our hands.

Seaway Called Vital to Defense

CONSTRUCTION of the long-debated St. Lawrence River Seaway and power project is vital to national defense, Secy. of State Dean Acheson and Secy. of Commerce Charles W. Sawyer told the House Public Works Committee last week as hearings were resumed.

Tentative plans call for joint U. S.-Canadian construction of hydroelectric plants and a deeper navigation channel between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean.

"The creation of a great inland waterway," Acheson said, "would make possible the shipment of iron ore from the Quebec-Labrador area, and the low-cost power to be provided would materially reduce the acute shortage in both northeastern United States and southeastern Canada.

"The long-overdue development of one of the world's greatest waterways and power sources will further expand the economies of both countries, thus increasing our joint peacetime prosperity and the ability to defend ourselves."

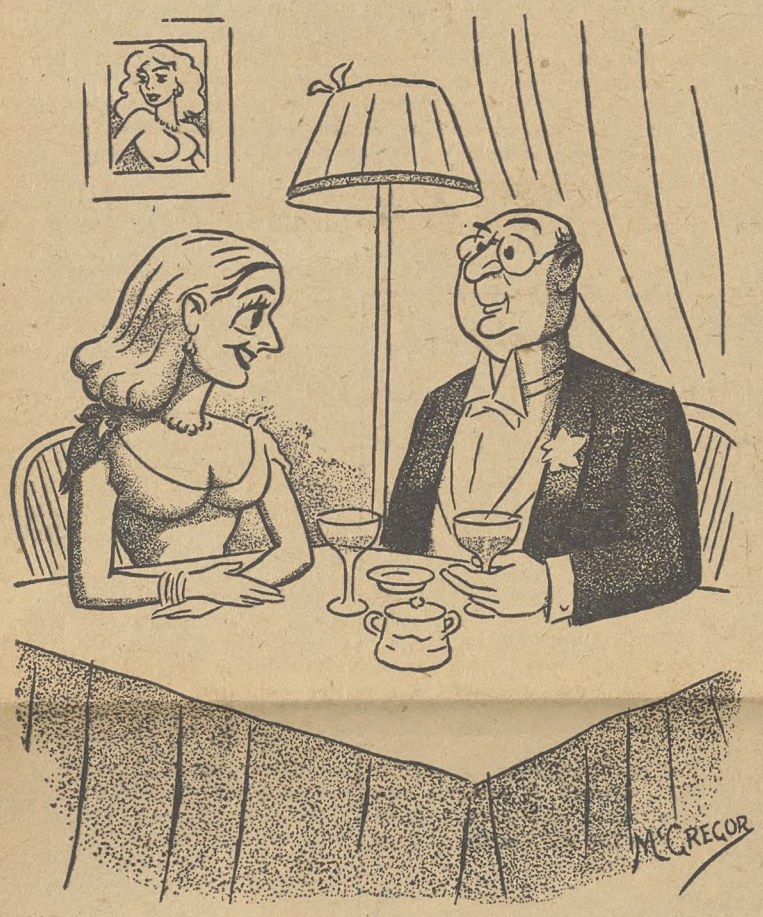
Sawyer told the committee that construction of the seaway is necessary to insure ore supplies for the American steel industry and to facilitate overseas shipments if an enemy should cripple the ports of Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia or Hampton Roads, Va., where most shipments originated during the last war.

DEPLETION of the Mesabi Range iron ore deposits in Minnesota makes it imperative for the national security that the seaway be built to bring ore from Labrador to middlewest steel centers, he said.

Secy. of the Army Frank Pace Jr., also urged approval of the project "in the interests of national defense," and stressed the value of a "protected inland waterway" in time of war.

Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of Army Engineers, who would direct construction if the project is authorized, pronounced it "economically sound" and said the U. S. investment would be recovered within a reasonable time.

Cost of the seaway, which has been indorsed by the CIO, is estimated at $803 million, of which Canada would put up $230 million. "Reasonable tolls," provided in the pending legislation, would bring in an estimated $36 million yearly, which Sawyer testified would be nearly twice as much as maintenance and liquidation costs. Construction of the seaway would remove a 114-mile navigation bottleneck in the river and permit ocean-going vessels to dock in Great lakes harbors.



"Tell me more about yourself, Mr. Alderson, yuor boyhood, your career, your ideals, your bank account."

Big Unions, Councils Set May Parleys

THE UTILITY Workers union of America, CIO, held its convention last weekend at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, and the CIO Textile Workers sixth biennial convention convened May 1 at the Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.

(Reports on both conventions will appear in the next issue of the CIO News.)

Both the United Steelworkers and the Michigan IUC will open their conventions next week — the USA-CIO on May 9 at the Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J., and the Michigan council at the Civic Auditorium, Grand Rapids.

Other conventions are scheduled as follows: May 15-19, Clothing Workers, Hotel Hollenden, Cleveland; May 16, Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers, Hotel Kenmore, Boston, Mass.; May 21, Fur & Leather Workers.

May 24-26, Utah IUC, Ben Lomond Hotel, Ogden; May 25, Packinghouse Workers, Minneapolis, Minn.; June 3-5, California IUC, Wilton Hotel, Long Beach; June 5, Furniture Workers, Hotel Stevens, Chicago; June 16-18, Tennessee IUC, Memphis.

June 26, Newspaper Guild, Hotel Statler, Washington; June 26-30, Communications Workers, Auditorium, Cleveland; Aug. 4-6, Iowa IUC, Des Moines; Aug. 14, Oil Workers, Long Beach, Cal.; Fall, Indiana IUC, Indianapolis; Nov. 21, Delaware IUC, place not announced; December, Rhode Island IUC, Provdience.

Shuck a Buck Back PAC

BLOW AGAINST BIAS

It may seem at first thought that there would be no connection between "10-pins" and civil liberties.

But leaders of the CIO campaign against discrimination were elated when a Chicago judge last week handed down a decision relating to bowling alleys.

Superior Judge Sbarbaro ruled that the charter of the American Bowling Congress should be revoked unless ABC mends its ways.

ABC limits its membership to male whites—and this is rank discrimination, the judge said. If ABC doesn't remove this limitation at its May 8 convention, then its charter will be lifted, he ruled.

Judge Sbarbaro's decision may not seem particularly newsworthy in view of the fact that there are so many discriminations which interfere with the living and working conditions of so many persons.

But it is newsworthy—and it is important. The CIO realized this when it began pushing the case.

It is important because bowling is one of those pastimes which should encourage clean sportsmanship.

It is important because a judge has openly struck at discrimination which stems from prejudice.

The fight for expanded civil rights is not likely to be won in one big battle—in one big sweep. The campaign to eliminate discrimination and segregation won't come to a climax in one big event.

No, the job is too big, too complicated.

It will be accomplished a piece at a time—on the sports front, on the job front, on the housing front.

That's why it's important for us to push every case—little or big—which can strike a blow at discrimination. ★★★

THEY'RE HAVING VERY HARD TIME

Unions which were expelled from the CIO on charges that they were Communist dominated are really beginning to come apart at the seams. Members are literally deserting them in droves.

The CIO electrical union—less than six months old—now has nearly 300,000 members, most of whom formerly belonged to the discredited United Electrical Workers.

The CIO organizing drive among government workers is beginning to make real progress. The ousted Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers union is rapidly losing members to the CIO Steelworkers. The Food & Tobacco Workers union is growing weaker every day. The CIO campaign among office workers is beginning to move.

In not a single instance has a union expelled by the CIO been able to make progress.

This really puts the Commies on the spot. Their base of operations in the labor movement is being rapidly destroyed.

And that's good news to everybody except the Commies.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Then He Yanked Out Buddy's Shirt-Tail

IT WAS hell—just plain hell—and if you don't believe it just ask one of the fellows who was there.

The weather was cold, the food was scarce and the Nazis were tough.

The newspapers called the event "the Battle of the Bulge."

Among those who helped fight the battle was a fellow we shall call Hank. He was big and he was tough.

When the engagement was over Hank was nearer dead than alive. His back was torn nearly to shreds by shrapnel.

AFTER BEING in the hospital for a long, long time, Hank was given a discharge, a "hatful" of medals for bravery and a disability allowance.

Some time later he got a job as an organizer for a CIO union.

He looked like a healthy specimen of manhood—over six feet, broad-shouldered and well-muscled.

He didn't talk about his war experience, didn't try to capitalize on the fact that he was a veteran.

Only a few of his closest friends knew that he had been in uniform and that he still packed a lot of shell fragments around in his back.

And these friends didn't talk about it either.

HANK WAS soon assigned to a tough organizing drive—one of those situations in which management "throws the book" at the union.

He went his even-tempered way, trying to sell unionism to employes of the mill.

Before long, however, he became the special target of a foreman who loved to hurl insults at Hank.

The foreman never missed an opportunity to say something nasty about Hank and the CIO.

He once called Hank a "damn, dirty foreigner," and on several occasions accused him of being a Communist.

Hank, who was much bigger than the foreman, took the insults without letting his anger show and without striking back.

Mill workers, naturally, began to wonder whether the big fellow wasn't "yellow."

IN THE privacy of his room Hank mentally cursed the foreman— and he told other organizers what he thought about the man.

But Hank knew there would be serious consequences for the CIO if he took a poke at the foreman. Furthermore, he didn't know what might happen to him in a fight because of the metal in his back.

The Army had given him a high disability rating—and Hank figured a dead organizer wouldn't do the CIO any good.

So he continued to accept the foreman's insults.

His co-organizers said they'd "fix" the dirty so-and-so but Hank told them to "lay off."

Reluctantly they agreed.

HANK AND his buddies were handing out leaflets at a mill gate one day when the foreman appeared on the scene.

The latter immediately began heaping insults on Hank. "Why don't you go back to Moscow, you damned Communist?" he asked.

Hank replied without losing his temper—but the foreman hadn't had his say. He really poured it on.

Inwardly seething but outwardly calm, Hank contined to hand out leaflets.

But Hank's colleagues had taken all they could take. One of them walked up to him from behind, yanked out his shirt-tail and undershirt and pulled them up over his shoulders.

"There! See that mass of scars. Well he got them in the Battle of the Bulge while you were taking it easy at home!"

That's all there is to the story except that the foreman never opened his mouth about Hank again—and within a short time a couple of workers who also had been in the "Bulge" organized a CIO Veterans Committee which helped sign up the workers.

A.L.S.

It's Not A Big Leak Yet—But!

High Court Hits At Exclusion of Negro Jurors

THE U. S. Supreme Court by a 7 to 1 vote reversed the murder conviction and death sentence of Lee Cassell, a Negro, on the ground that Negroes had been intentionally excluded from the Dallas, Tex. grand jury which indicted him.

Cassell had been found guilty of slaying a sleeping watchman with an iron pipe in order to rob a Dallas store. The Supreme Court ruling contained no bar to re-indictment by a properly constituted grand jury and, presumably, a new trial.

The grand jury before which the evidence in Cassell's case was laid consisted of 12 men selected by a judge from a panel of 16 members picked out by the grand jury commissioners under Texas law. The commissioners said they know of no Negro qualified to sit, and picked only those persons personally known to them. The Texas Supreme Court had found that no discrimination had been practiced.

The majority opinion was written by Justice Stanley Reed. Joining in it were Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Justices Hugo Black and Tom C. Clark, who also wrote a separate concurring opinion. Another concurring opinion, written by Justice Felix Frankfurter, was joined in by Justices Harold H. Burton and Sherman Minton. Justice Robert H. Jackson wrote the dissenting opinion and Justice William O. Douglas did not participate.

Justice Reed, claiming the high court must assume that a "large proportion" of Dallas County Negroes is qualified for grand jury duty, wrote that the commissioners should have had no difficulty in determining an individual's qualifications for service. Failure of the commissioners to familiarize themselves with the qualifications of those eligible, without regard to race or color, constituted discrimination, he added.

Justice Jackson agreed in his dissent that discriminatory exclusion of Negroes from a trial jury would justify setting aside a conviction. A grand jury, however, is a very different institution, the power of which "is only to accuse, not to convict." Discrimination in choosing its members, he wrote, was "harmless" to Cassell "however great the wrong toward qualified Negroes of the community."

Senate Finance Unit Excludes 500,000 as Self Employed

AFTER three weeks of nearly daily sessions, the Senate Finance Committee has finally made public its decision about the workers to be covered by the 1950 version of the social security bill.

Net effect was to include under the old age and survivors' insurance system just about the same number as would be covered by the bill approved last year by the House. The committee is still working on benefits, tax rates, and proposals for disability insurance and public assistance programs.

However, about 500,000 workers who would have been classified as employes under the House bill will be classed as self-employed under the Senate version. This means they'll have to pay the whole payroll tax themselves, instead of their employer paying half.

Affected by the proposed shift would be, among others: laundry, beer, bakery, and other agent-drivers; industrial home workers; band leaders; all retail merchants; operators of service stations; contract loggers; nine lessees.

Other major change from the House's version is to refuse coverage to about two and one-half million state and local government employes now under retirement systems. The other one and one-half million state and local employes who are not covered by retirement systems can be covered if their state so requests. Employes of municipally-owned transit systems could be covered on request of the state. Under the House bill, employes could vote to come under the federal system by a two-thirds vote; this provision was rejected by the Senate committee.

THE committee rejected proposals to cover farm operators and farm workers, and is still debating whether to cover "borderline" farm workers—those packing and processing farm commodities off the farm, or maintaining irrigation ditches, for instance.

All in all, about the same number—seven million—are added to the 35 million now enjoying protection as were brought under in the House-approved bill. Of these, five million are under the "self-employed" category, and about one million are domestic workers.

Knocked out in the Senate version are an estimated 200,000 employes of hospitals, organizations and businesses "owned or controlled" by a religious denomination. These, along with other employes of non-profit organizations, had been covered in the House version, Tips and gratuities are excluded from the amounts on which social security benefits are calculated, in the Senate committe's draft. The House had included them.

While the method of collection is not provided in the social security law itself, spokesmen for Chairman Walter George (D.-Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee indicated that the Treasury Dept. believes that self-employed can pay their tax once a year, computing it from the "profits from business" schedule C of their income tax form and paying it when the return is filed. Domestic employes would have their tax computed and collected by the employer, since it is intended under the details of the bill that only relatively permanent workers would be covered.

THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS heard the story of the unemployed. Dr. Leon Keyserling, acting chairman, said he thought Congress "should worry at least as much about unemployment as it does about flood control," evinced active interest in CIO's program. Shown sitting at the conference table, l. to r.: Robert Moyer, unemployed CIO Steelworker, of Terre Haute, Ind; Dr. Keyserling; Pres. Claude R. Becktell, of the Indiana CIO Council; Clifford Baker, unemployed CIO Steelworker of Terre Haute; and Pres. Dirvin Corle of the Altoona, Pa., local of the United Railroad Workers, affiliated with the CIO Shipbuilding Union.

Murray Asks 3-Prong Attack on Unemployment

FOUR more groups of the CIO unemployed came to Washington last week and told their stories to government officials.

They came from Altoona, Pa., where the Pennsylvania Railroad has its repair shops and has, to all intents and purposes, stopped repairing its rolling stock. They came from Muskegon, Mich., and Terre Haute, Ind., which have slipped from booming wartime production centers to "E" areas. And they came from New York City, now a "D" area where not only ship repair but shipping has taken a sickening slump.

What they were trying to sell the government was the idea that the overall "healthy" appearance of the U. S. economy contained some local plague spots carrying the dangerous slump virus, which can spread as rapidly as outside manufacturers feel the buying slack and start laying off their own employes.

The CIO program for what it considers an emergency situation is set forth in the following letter from Pres. Philip Murray to the leaders of the House and Senate. He sent it on Friday, April 21. Murray wrote:

"THE CIO is increasingly concerned about the serious proportions unemployment has reached in many geographical areas in the United States. There are over 40 areas in the United States in which unemployment has exceeded 12% of the labor force. In more than 80 cities and towns unemployment has reached between 7 and 12% of he labor force.

In this latter category are most of the large cities of the United States, such as Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Baltimore, Los Angeles, San Francisco and many others. Unemployment, as a percent of the labor force, exceeds that of the national average in approximately 120 cities and towns throughout the United States.

"Action must be taken to aid these workers, many of whom have been unemployed for a considerable length of time. The President of the United States has already sent to the Congress a message on unemployment compensation.

The CIO joins with him in urging Congress to extend immediately the level of unemployment compensation benefits as well as their duration. However, in addition, I urge that the Congress immediately enact the following measures designed to aid these emergency areas:

"1 Extend the duration of unemployment compensation benefits for those workers in areas where unemployment has exceeded 9% beyond the 26 weeks recommended in the President's message. This would permit unemployed workers to continue to draw unemployment compensation when, through no fault of their own, they have been unable to secure employment.

"2 Enact an emergency public works bill similar to H. R. 7444. This bill would establish an emergency reserve fund of $1,8000,000,000 which the President could tap to accelerate various public works programs in depressed areas as well as make direct grants to states and local communities to establish programs of their own to help relieve unemployment.

"3 To reestablish a Civilian Conservation Corps similar to that proposed in H. R. 7463 and S. 3144. These bills are aimed at relieving unemployment among the younger people of the nation.

"These are three specific emergency measures that would help the immediate situation in these areas where unemployment has exceeded 7 to 9%. In addition to these emergency measures, the entire program of the Fair Deal must be enacted if we are to develop job opportunities for all our workers. However, because of the seriousness of the immediate unemployment situation in certain geographical areas, I am urging you to take these emergency actions now.

"If we are not successful in bringing immediate relief to these many emergency unemployment areas, the effort of unemployment nationally by summer and early fall may be of very serious proportions.

"Within the framework of large scale unemployment, the successful prosecution of our foreign policy as well as the continued need to bring the benefits of technological developments to the American people becomes more difficult of attainment. Action, therefore, to aid the more than 120 areas with more than 7% of unemployment becomes all the more imperative."

Reds 'Liberate' German Labor

Workers in Eastern Germany are now under the Russian labor system, with unanimous adoption by the Communist-controlled legislature of a new labor law. The Communist press hailed the law as a "Magna Charta," but anti-Communists disagreed.

Women are to work in mines and factories as the equals of men; pay will be on piecework basis and "labor norms are to be increased constantly"; workers will vie in increasing output, with medals and bonuses for the most productive.

Women are to be drawn into heavy industry to straighten out bottlenecks, especially in the field of mining.

The Communist press said the law was evidence of the full liberation of workers and their advance over workers "still enslaved by capitalism."—(LPA)

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR WORKERS from New York City asked the Commerce Department to do what it could to stop transfer of ships to foreign registry. Backs to camera, l. to r.: Ralph Hetzel, director, Office of Program Planning, Dept. of Commerce; Thomas W. Davis, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; and Davis' personal assistant. Facing camera, l. to r.: Peter Vaselakos, unemployed Maritime Union member; Henry C. Bates, unemployed NMU member; Joseph Hope, Local 39, CIO Shipbuilding Workers; Rosalind Schulman, IUMSWA research director; and James Schmitt, Local 15, IUMSWA.

THE MICHIGAN GROUP examines the documents prepared for the Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Reserve Board, the Commerce Dept., and the Congressmen. Left to right, Walter Sowles, Assistant Regional Director Auto Workers, Muskegon; Charles Bowers, unemployed UAW member, Muskegon; Owen Whitford, unemployed UAW member, Iron Mountain, Mich., and Ellis Howard, unemployed UAW member, Muskegon. Jobs are few in Muskegon, because some plants have been moved or closed, others are threatening to. And the iron has gone from Iron Mountain—only the holes and the jobless remain.

Muskegon: Jobs Disappear, Hardship Grows

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

"WE HEAR so much about labor being responsible. I think it's time management and government took a little responsibility too."

That's what 52-year-old Charley Bowers, intermittently employed CIO Auto Workers member of Muskegon, Mich., told the Council of Economic Advisers last week.

The auto parts plant he works in, when he works, is threatening to move out of town, and Muskegon since early 1949 has been mostly an "E" (for emergency) area. More than 24% of the working population is unemployed; another 22% is working only two or three days a week. Charley owns his own home, doesn't want to move, and doesn't know where he would find a job if he did move.

It's hard to put your finger on what's wrong in Muskegon, except for the "smart" management policy which dictates decisions to move elsewhere, or to stop subcontracting and build your own parts plant instead.

That's what General Motors did, for instance; it used to employ 3,500 persons in Muskegon, indirectly, but then it decided to build its own plant in Saginaw (where there is full employment already), and the parts plant is down to 1200 and dropping rapidly.

Or you might say it was the employment policy of industries for whose products the market is seasonal. The Norge division of Borg-Warner has a plant in Muskegon; it hires a lot of people every spring to make a lot of refrigerators for the summer sales, and then lays them off again.

MUSKEGON is a foundry and parts town, mainly, and nobody seems to know exactly how it got into its present fix.

During the war, local industry expanded, at government insistence, with government money. A lot of labor was imported from the Deep South, and maybe if the imported labor would just go home, there'd be enough work for the original Muskegon group. Trouble is that the "influx never had it so good," as Charley Bowers says. They don't want to go home and nobody could really expect them to.

But, says Charley, "the machines, the labor, and the ability are there, and something should be done to put them to use."

Unemployment compensation is just a memory to most of Muskegon's unemployed, it's been going on so long, and the relief rolls are so high that the county had to borrow $400,000 from the state in 1949. The county relief allowance is $3 per adult per week, for food.

Ellis Howard, World War II veteran, told the Council what happens to a young man coming back to a town like that. He'd been working before he went into the service, and got out on Sept. 15, 1947, feeling safe and sure under the seniority provisions of union contract and of law. But employment in the plant had dropped from about 5,000 to around 800. No job for the veteran, it just wasn't there. So he shopped around.

Ellis has a partial disability—nothing that would prevent him from doing a good day's work at the trade he's used to, according to him and to doctors who have examined him. He feels fine. But the employment offices won't even let him make application. "I'm just not physically fit for the job," he says. He hasn't had one day's work since Uncle Sam let him go.

AS FOR Michigan's upper peninsula, Owen Whitford told the council, it's a mining and timber area with an occasional plant. "But now," he says, "the timber's been cut and the stumps are left, the ore's been mined and the holes are left, and local industry has no solution."

Owen himself has been out of work for 11 months. He's 35, is married, and has two children.

"It's just chronic," he says. "People are really getting desperate. I could tell you what one guy told me, but it'd sound wrong here. You have to be up there to know how it is."

"Go on, tell the Board," said Charley Bowers.

"Well," said Owen, "this fellow's a veteran with two kids, and he can't find work. He's a nice guy. But the other day we were talking and he says to me, 'You know, the government taught me to use a gun during the war, and I may just decide to use it again'."

"Don't let the name fool you sister."

Terre Haute: 9000 Idle, Others on Part-Time, City Is 'Sick'

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., is a "mixed" town, industrially — the kind of "healthy" town economy which, ideally, should make a good living for everyone in it. It has a little of everything, it seems: aluminum fabricating, railroad parts, farm equipment supplies, foundries, breweries, a large distillery. It's a big food processing center, also, and has a wide variety of service trades.

But Terre Haute is sick. Of its 43,000 potential workers, over 9000 and jobless, and 5000 have exhausted their unemployment benefits. Food processing is seasonal, but the part-tme and layoff virus has struck all over town.

For months, the fabricating plants have been working on short shifts—a short week on a week off, for most of the employes.

The week they work, they earn maybe $21 or $22. Then they're off, and if they get their benefit check, it's $20.

"Even the breweries aren't working right now," said unemployed Robert Moyer, "because people like me can't buy the beer."

And, he added, the distillery has laid off two shifts. "When that happens, things are really bad."

"I just don't think there's a plant in town working full time," he added.

Clifford Baker chimed in. "We get some government orders in our plant," he said. "We make aluminum corn cribs for the farmers to store their corn in. The orders come in little batches, always with a hurry, hurry, hurry on them.

"Everybody is called back and works his head off, and you know the faster you get it done, the sooner you'll be laid off again. Can't the government give us some more orders, or give us a time extension anyway?"

In Moyer's plant, they make railroad supplies. "We get about half our orders from the railroads, and they've stopped ordering," he said.

The delegation from Altoona, Pa., where they are supposed to do the repair work with the parts made in Terre Haute, just laughed. They aren't working either.

ICC Head, Jobless Agree Pennsy Layoffs Don't Make Sense

"IT DOES'T make any sense to me," roared Col J. Monroe Johnson, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, when he heard what was going on in Altoona and Pitcairn, Pa.

It doesn't make sense to the 16,700 Pennsylvania Railroad maintenance and repair workers who on April 24 were told their jobs were "abolished," either.

In Altoona and Pitcairn, the PRR repairs its freight cars, checks their condition, and builds a few new ones.

Every time there's a coal strike, PRR lays off all its repair and maintenance workers. They were all laid off last June. In August, they started being called back. By the end of January, there was "full employment" in the yards. In Februry came another layoff. Re-hiring started the beginning of April. Altoona climbed off the "E" list. "E" means emergency due to unemployment.

Then the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen called a strike (since postponed) for April 26, against PRR and three other roads.

PRR immediately announced that all the jobs in Altoona and Pitcairn were "abolished"—a technical phrase meaning that, if PRR could get away with it, re-hiring could take place without regard to seniority.

THE members of the CIO United Railroad Workers who came to Washington to tell their story to high government officials wanted to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to put some extra inspectors on PRR to see whether the ICC safety regulations were being complied with, in all this hullabaloo.

Col. Johnson said ICC had too few inspectors, couldn't do it, but he exploded into wrathful language over PRR's layoff policy.

"You're not telling me anything I don't know," he shouted. "I've been after those men for years, to keep up their repair work. I tell them that when a strike is on is the time to get their rolling stock in shape so they'll be in a position to haul the freight when the strike is over."

"But," he added, "the railroad men who are smartest in the world when it comes to running a railroad are stupid, and I've told them so, when it comes to anything outside actual operation.

"All the railroads are pursuing the same policy," he said. "The result is that the government is getting good and worried about the numbers and condition of the nation's rolling stock. The ICC a fortnight ago issued an absolutely unprecedented order, calling for an immediate report from each road on the number of 'bad order' cars, and for similar reports every two weeks till further notice."

(ICC can't make the railroads repair the cars, but it can ask for reports and "try to bring them to their senses," Col. Johnson said.)

The first report showed that 14% of the nation's rolling freight stock is in bad order—unusable unless repaired. "Even during the war, it was only 2%," Col. Johnson said wrathfully. Further, he said, the report showed that there had been a 52% increase in the number of bad-order cars since a year ago.

"We need about 250,000 more freight cars of all types," he said. "That's a shortage of new rolling stock. And in the face of this, the roads not only won't build new stock—they won't repair what they have."

"The answer is," he continued, "they won't lay any money out when they don't have any coming in. They're all losing money. They're so preoccupied with their losses they can't see an inch ahead of them."

PRR has an $8 million fund set aside for repair work, the union told him. "They just shift that to another pocket," he replied.

"There is enough back work piled up to keep every man working for five years," said E. W. Smith, president of the Pitcairn local of URW.

"I know it," said Col. Johnson.

"So you're a Senate investigator—so you still ain't going to peek into this book!"

Coffee Probe

Ever Make Your Money Increase 22 Times?

THE SPECULATORS who put an economic hydrogen bomb under the price of coffee are wringing crying towels over two continents now because Uncle Sam has the bad taste to inquire into their take.

The take was as spectacular as the rise in coffee costs, according to figures compiled by a Senate Agriculture subcommittee headed by Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.). One Brazilian plunger built a $3000 stake into $207,000 in seven months. A little group of Brazilians who started out with $151,000 about the end of last July had run it up to $3,333,333 by the end of March, it appears. None of the priofits were subject to income tax in either the U. S. or Brazil.

How many there were in the group is a matter of controversy. Paul Hadlick, committee counsel, named three commissionmen from Sao Paulo, Brazil — Paulo and Luiz Suplicy, brothers, and their brother-in-law, Tom Simonsen. Alfred Boedtker, of Volkart Brothers Co., New York brokerage firm, said they may have represented any number of additional plungers.

HE READ a message from his clients charging the committee with publishing "misleading" statements and conclusions, "hurt-friendly relations between the U. S. and Brazil."

"Brazilians cannot understand why such investigations ever started," the cable continued, "when the price support policy of the Agriculture Dept. of the United States helped increase the price of similar products in our country."

"We protest against unnecessary publishing of names and making public business positions which by world tradition should be kept strictly secret."

Witnesses who appeared before the committee made the same squawk against their highly profitable operations being made public. Among them was Robert E. Atkinson, president of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

WHEN supports sent up the price of cotton in the United States, Boedtker maintained, the price in Brazil likewise went up. That made it profitable for planters there, he added, to rip up their coffee trees and start growing cotton.

What the Brazilian speculators did was deal in futures, or contracts for future delivery of coffee, on the New York exchange. They bought them as fast as they were offered and as they were delivered, bought more. On each completed deal they made a healthy profit as they forced up the prices, according to the committee. At the same time they sold coffee in Brazil, but it is not within the committe's jurisdiction to determine the profits of their operations there.

The Suplicy syndicate still holds 30% of all the open, or undelivered, future contracts on the New York exchange—enough in the opinion of most market specialists to constitute a monopoly, the committee reported.

Robinson Quits Mine-Mill Post

Reid Robinson, vice president of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers union since 1948, has resigned for "personal reasons." He said he hoped to "continue to serve the labor movement," but refused to comment on whether he would be retained on the Mine-Mill staff in some other capacity.

Robinson, 41, was international president of Mine-Mill for 11 years, from 1936 to 1947. He was one of the Mine-Mill officers charged with being pro-Communist in the hearings which resulted in the union's expulsion from the CIO early this year.

Minority Report:

Ending NLRB Counsel Post Good Organization

IN ITS majority report issued April 24, the Senate Committee on Excutive Expenditures supported the resolution of Sen. Taft (R.-O.) to reject Pres. Truman's proposal to transfer the powers of the general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board to the board.

The nine-man Dixie GOP majority which voted against the Truman plan early this month took the word of incumbent General Counsel Robert N. Denham that the five-man NLRB itself was talking through its hat when it backed the President.

However, the four man minority of three Democrats and one Republican concluded that elimination of Denham's job "conforms to the pattern of good organization recommended for regulatory commissions generally by the Hoover Coommission."

The minority also said that the plan "conforms to the will of the Senate in passing favorably on proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley law, last year." In addition, the minority held that the Truman plan, which becomes law unless turned down by Congress by May 24, would eliminate the confusion now existing in the NLRB because of its two-headed character.

DENHAM, long under fire from both the CIO and AFL, testified against the Truman plan before the Senate Committee after NLRB Chairman Paul Herzog, speaking for the whole five-man board testified.

Herzog, upon whose testimony the minority leaned heavily, told the Senate Committee that Denham constantly tried to bring small local businesses under the Taft-Hartley Act, although the board thought cases involving such enterprises and the union in them should be settled locally.

The board chairman also claimed the NLRB never knew what kind of unfair labor practice charges Denham dismissed. Under T-H, the general counsel has exclusive power to accept or reject unfair practice cases and there is no appeal from his rejection.

Members of the four-man minority are Democratic Sens. Humphrey (Minn.), Leahy (R. I.) and Benton (Conn.) plus Republican Ives (N. Y.).

CIO Urges Rent Control Extension for Year As Well As Authority for Cities to Recontrol

THE CIO last week asked Congress to extend the Rent Control Act for another year and to re-define local autonomy so that a community cannot only decontrol rents but also recontrol them if they get too far out of line.

The plea was made by Michael Mann, CIO regional director in Chicago, in testimony before the Senate Banking Committee on April 26. So long as the war-created housing shortage exists, he declared, local communities should be able to decide if they want to decontrol or recontrol rents.

A premature end to control—which will come on June 30 unless the act is extended—will bring on the "havoc and fear" in this country that the Communists want, he asserted.

Mann was one of a more than a score of witnesses who testified before the committee. Among them was Housing Expediter Tighe Woods, who asked for a one-year extension with the recontrol proviso the CIO seeks.

"In the face of our present acute housing shortage," he said, "there would be an intolerable rise in rents if controls are removed June 30."

WHERE CEILINGS have been lifted, he said, the heaviest burden was imposed on tenants in units paying less than $30 a month. In eight decontrolled cities he named increases averaged 26 to 41% for all types of housing, with the percentage boost highest where the rent was lowest.

"The continuation of rent control for another year," he said, "will provide an orderly transition to a free rental market and an orderly process of decontrol as each community meets its housing needs."

Woods put into the record figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showing that during the winter the vacancy rates in 25 cities ranging in size from New York to Mobile, Ala., varied from .8% to 3.9%, compared to the normal 5% to 6%.

The rate of "habitable" rental vacancies was even lower, the figures showed, varying from .1% to 2.7%. In only three of the cities did rental vacancies exceed 1% of the total habitable rental property.

To show that the shortage is not confined to large cities, Woods read newspaper stories and letters to editors describing acute conditions in several communities with less than 10,000 population. One man said he had to drive 500 miles each weekend to see his wife and children because no rental housing was available in Belvidere, Ill. (Pop. 8000). In Miamisburg, O. (Pop. 5500), a minister and his family were reported ill from dampness in the church basement, the only housing they could afford.

If controls are abandoned now rents in Connecticut will jump 35% to perhaps 50%, according to testimony by Gov. Chester Bowles, wartime head of the Office of Price Administration. The state has its own public housing program, he said, but will need 10 years to catch up with the shortage unless the Federal government takes the lead to lick it. Rent control is one of the government's tools, he added.

DISCONTINUANCE of controls "would not be only extremely unwise but dangerous to the stability of our entire economy," he said. Connecticut needs them for at least another two years, he claimed.

Sen. Myers (D. Pa.), co-author of the Truman administration's bill to extend controls, warned that higher rents will mean increased demands for higher wages.

"A loss in real wages to a laborer in Pittsburgh," he said, "will probably be reflected in an attempt at obtaining increased wages at the first opportunity. If a laborer's rent skyrockets from $50 to $75, don't think for a moment that come the next contract negotiations time, he won't be out asking for a wage boost to even up the score."

The same stand was taken by Pres. William Green of the AFL. The U.S. Dept of Labor, he said, has estimated that decontrol will lift rents 25% for the average worker, or the equivalent of $2.50 a week.

"This increase in rent is equivalent to a wage cut of 5% or over 6c an hour, assuming a 40-hour week," he went on. "The implications for collective bargaining are bound to be quite far-reaching".

In the face of such increases, he said, organized labor will have to go after higher wages.

Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) said new increases would cause "untold suffering and human misery."

William Boucher III, representing Americans for Democratic Action, pointed out to the committee that decontrol "would bring about a vast reduction in purchasing power" which the country can ill afford at a time when unemployment is increasing.

Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, citing "little improvement" in the shortage of medium and low-priced rental units in Illinois cities, predicted that State legislation in case of an end of controls will bring "last-minute improvisation with serious dislocations in effective administration." He expressed alarm at the increases which have followed some local decontrol actions and said that rent boosts in seven large cities ranged from 27 to 45%.

Sen. Lucas (D. Ill.), co-author of the extension bill with Myers, declared a good portion of U.S. citizens just would not be able to meet the added burden of higher rent in case of decontrol. He predicted "exhorbitant increases," and said the Apartment Building Owners and Managers Association of Chicago, with the Cook County Fair Rent Association (a landlord group), has asked for a 71% increase.

Scott Donaldson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, urged continued control near military installations and war industries.

Heart Fund Given $3575

LABOR SECY. TOBIN, Chairman of the National Labor Committee of the American Heart Association, announced last week that it had received $3575 from Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as the union's contribution to the 1950 Heart Campaign.

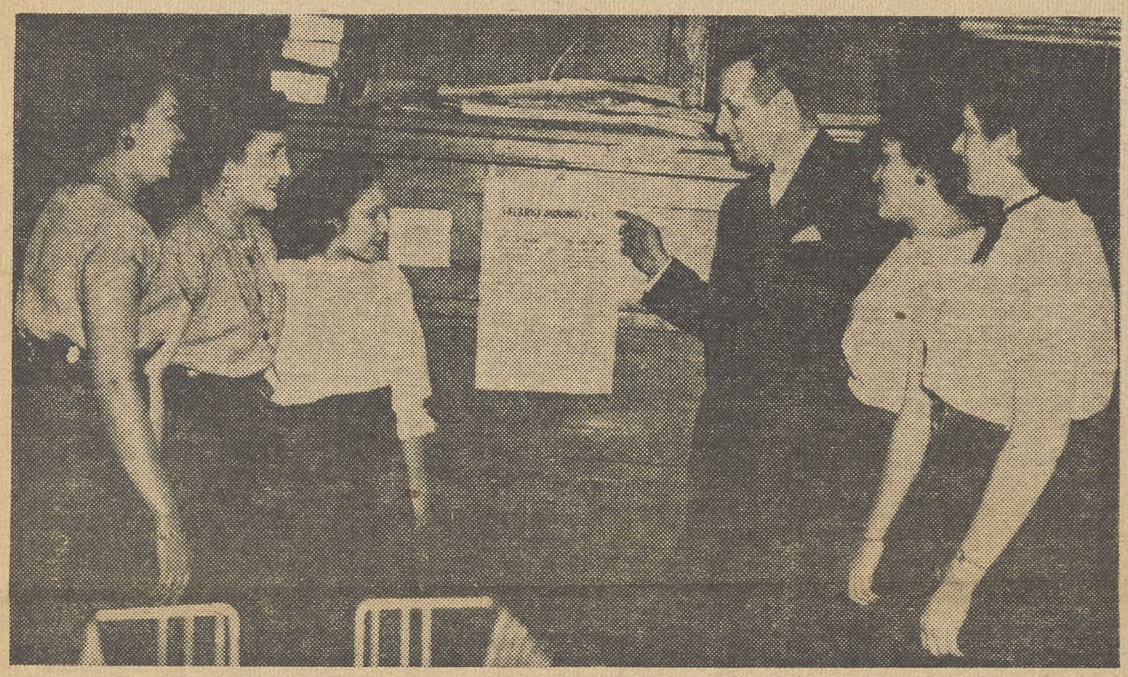
In a letter to Tobin, Potofsky, who is serving as a member of the labor committe, said:

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America as a part of our great organized labor movement is vitally interested in fighting this terrible disease since its cruel hand is felt most keenly by those families least able to stand the economic burden and privation it renders so mercilessly.

"In making this contribution we feel hat we are helping in the expansion of a nation-wide program of heart research, public education and community service so that this serious health problem may be successfully attacked and brought under control."

In accepting the contribution, Tobin said:

"This gift is in accord with the record of the ACW in supporting endeavors for the welfare of our people and is further evidence that American Labor is making an outstanding contribution towards the task of combatting heart disease, among whose major victims are the working men and women of America."



TO END EMPLOYER EXPLOITATION of Puerto Ricans in New York the Wage-Hour Division has distributed notices printed in Spanish telling them of the right to minimum pay of 75c an hour. Here (left to right) Petrite Correa, Margarita Diaz, Olga Lopez, Stella Guandique and Edith Benson inspect one of the posters with Wage-Hour Reg. Dir. Arthur J. White. The Spanish notices are among the steps instituted by a joint CIO-AFL committee, recently set up in New York, to integrate the islanders into mainland life. See Page 1 for a reproduction of part of the poster.

Negro Pastor Tells of Struggle to Help His People

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

IT'S NOT usual for a man who starts out as a policeman to go into the ministry. But that's not the only unusual thing in the life of the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, now an honored Negro leader in religion and education who is devoting his energy and talents to improving conditions among his people.

Carnegie tells part of his captivating life story in the first volume of his autobiography, "Faith Moves Mountains," just off the press. It is a simple and yet thrilling story of the "mountains" he was able to move by his deep, religious faith.

Amos Carnegie was born on the island of Jamaica, British West Indies, more than 50 years ago, the son of a poor farmer with nine children—four girls and five boys—one of whom died in infancy. His parents were deeply religious and all the children became active church workers at an early age.

JOB opportunities for Negroes then as now were limited.

When young Amos and his brothers were grown, three of the boys decided to stay and work on the farm with their father. Amos joined the police force on the island. It was a rough and tough life, and young Carnegie feared for a time he would be swallowed up by the evil around him, but after three and a half years, he was dismissed because of impaired eyesight. Policemen were not allowed to wear glases. This was the turning point in his early life.

He had long yearned to become a preacher, and in 1913 he went to Toronto, Canada, to try to work his way through school in preparation for the ministry. There to his great surprise, he immediately ran into racial prejudice, and could get only the hardest and dirtiest kind of work.

Only his great faith in the Lord and the aid of a few fine people whose religious principles and kind hearts moved them to help him, enabled him to meet the hardships and misfortunes that fell upon him in Canada and later in the U. S., where he finally went to study for the ministry.

STARK POVERTY stares bleakly out of the picture of this shack, typical of thousands to be seen on plantations in the Deep South. Considered along with the filty, crowded slums of our big cities in the North where so many Negro Americans are forced to live, it should present a powerful argument for drastic steps to bring the high standard of living in America, which we boast about, to all our citizens.

DURING World War I he served a term in prison at hard labor because his conscience would not permit him to bear arms. In his autobiography, Carnegie says that in spite of the hardships he suffered while in prison, he considers the time he spent there as the "happiest days in all my Christian experience."

For there, as everywhere he went, Carnegie had a tremendous influence on the people he met, inspiring them through the intensity and sincerity of his religious faith.

The trials and tribulations Amos Carnegie endured before he finally was graduated from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, as he tells them in his autobiography, make engrossing reading. Forty-eight hours after his graduation he was on his way to South Carolina to start his work of organizing Sunday Schools in destitute communities.

Out of this work grew his activities in trying to organize schools, with the aid of money from the Rosenwald Fund, which offered to match funds contributed by the county and state.

Fear of some Negro organizations and leaders of antagonizing the white people sometimes hindered this work greatly, but Rev. Carnegie refused to be discourged, no matter how bad things looked. He had a way of overcoming antagonism or indifference that was most disarming.

IN MORE recent years, Rev. Carnegie has spent his time laying the foundation for a national, self-help hospitalization movement for the Negro people. (He plans to tell this story in the next volume of his autobiography, which he is now writing.)

REV. AMOS CARNEGIE

Starting out with only $5 and a stubborn faith in his mission, Carnegie traveled 45,000 miles through the country, visiting 170 cities in 48 states, to contact Negro churches everywhere and arouse interest and support for the hospital movement.

Subsequently he organized the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., to raise funds to build hospitals in local communities with the aid of federal funds available under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act. A national membership drive for the foundation will be launched officially in August.

A fine-looking man with deep-set intelligent eyes which shine with goodness and sincerity behind his glasses, Carnegie is confident that the hospital movement will succeed in improving the present deplorable medical and hospital facilities which the Negro people now have to endure.

Proceeds from the sale of "Faith Moves Mountains," will go to the foundation. Orders for the book may be sent direct to the Rev. Amos Carnegie, Carver Hall, 211 Elm St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Including postage charges, it sells for $1.10.

Growing Dictatorship Threatening S. American Unions, Potofsky Finds

LABOR in the U. S. is ready to back up the country's "Good Neighbor Policy" with the Latin American republics, CIO leaders told Pres. Gabriel Gonzales Videla of Chile.

The pledge was made at a banquet in honor of the Chilean chief executive, sponsored by the United Nations World magazine in New York; and in a conference between President Gonzalez and five CIO officals.

Noting that American unions felt that Pres. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy was "long overdue," Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers said at the banquet:

"Today, more than ever, we are determined that the Good Neighbor Policy, based on friendship and equality among peoples, will remain the basic philosophy of our government and our people in their dealing with our sister republics of Latin America."

The same day, the President met with Potofsky, who heads the CIO's International Committee; CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood; Sam Eubanks, executive vice president of the CIO Newspaper Guild; Dr. Ernst Schwarz, director of the CIO Latin American Committee; and Pete Mosele, CIO director in New York.

Potofsky quoted Pres. Gonzalez as hailing U. S. aid, and noting that Chile is breaking out of its old "colonial economy thanks largely to the hope given by the Truman Administration."

"We told the President," Potofsky said to reporters, "that we are anti-Communist — but it's necessary to make a sharp differentiation between Communism and legitimate organized labor unions.

"We said we hoped that the Chilean government's anti-Communist fight would continue without injuring the rights of labor."

IN HIS speech, Potofsky voiced concern with a growing trend to dictatorship and suppression of liberties throughout much of Latin America. He said:

"When the dictators come, legitimate trade unions are the first to go — with their rights abolished and their leaders crushed or driven into exile. And when the trade unions go, the people are deprived of the power to resist the forces of oppression."

The CIO committee chairman pointed out that the assault against free government is the problem of every government in the Western Hemisphere.

"The drive to dictatorship in any one country in America concerns you in Santiago as it affects us in Washington and New York," Potofsky told President Gonzalez.

"We of labor cannot sit idly by and watch the strangling of democratic rights and trade union rights of millions of our fellow Americans anywhere. We will never halt the struggle against those who would appease dictatorships."

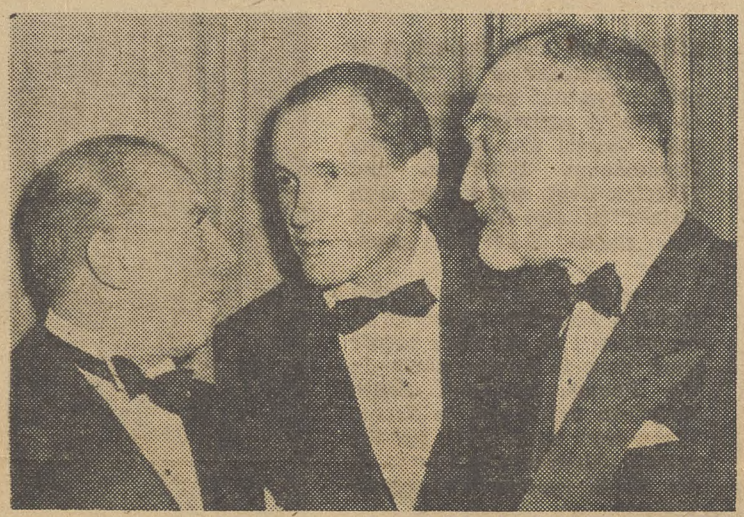
HE SAID that the CIO is glad to know that "in Chile, organized labor is a recognized force for good. I am sure that your nation will benefit increasingly from healthy collaboration among labor and the democratic political parties."

"Democracy does work," Potofsky emphasized. "It works far more successfully than the knock on the door at midnight, the terror of the secret police, or the brutality of the concentration camp.

"Those methods only instill fear —but fear is no substitute for voluntary cooperation, for hope, for enthusiasm, for creative partnership in a democratic cause."

Potofsky said that the CIO will always support the efforts of people in Central and South America "to extend industrialization, to win political democracy, economic advancement and a more just social order."

The Chilean President has been visiting Washington and New York as an official guest of the government. He plans to visit the Tennessee Valley and New Orleans before returning to his native country.



HONORED by the magazine United Nations World at a dinner in New York City is President Gabriel Gonzales Videla of Chile, now in the U. S. Pres. Gonzales (center) talks with Louis Dolivet (left), editor of the magazine, and Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO Committees on International Relations and Latin American Affairs.

Israel Homes Aided By ACW

HEAVY purchases of bonds to finance large-scale, low-cost housing in Israel were made at a recent trade union conference held in New York under the direction of the newly organized Amun-Israel Housing Corp.

The "Amun" in the title stands for American labor. The project was initiated at the request of the Israeli Federation of Labor and is a joint non-profit enterprise of labor and management.

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers and a vice president of the corporation, announced that New York locals would buy $500,000 of the $10 million bond issue and indicated he expected the international also to make a purchase. The AFL Intl. Ladies Garment Workers bought $1 million and will promote sale of the bonds among individual members. Spokesmen for other unions said their groups also expected to make purchases.

George Silver, corporation president, explained that bonds, in $100 to $5000 denominations, will pay 3% interest protected by Israeli laws providing for the transmittal of dollars. The government also has agreed to establish a special mortgage insurance fund patterned after the U. S. Federal Housing Authority. Funds raised by the bond sale will be loaned on first mortgages not to exced 50% of the property value.

Reuther Shooting Case Now Two Years Old

It was two years ago that an attempt was made to assassinate Pres. Walter P. Reuther, of the Auto Workers. The UAW reward of $100,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the people involved still stands, the union announced April 21. An additional $100,000 offer for the apprehension of the criminals who make the attempt on the life of Victor Reuther, UAW educational director, a year ago is also outstanding.

Warning—Profiteers Ruin U.S. Shipping

TWO WARNINGS were sounded by W. R. Steinberg, president of the CIO American Radio Association, in an address broadcast over Stations WCUO, Cleveland, and WDET, Detroit.

1. The U. S. merchant marine has declined from a wartime high of 5387 ships to 1208 vessels, "less than we had at the outbreak of the war" and too few to provide a sufficient measure of safety for the country.

2. All seamen will fight to defend their union hiring halls "with everything they've got."

Steinberg recalled that when World War II started the United States had fewer than 1400 merchant vessels—"too few to provide steady employment for the necessary skilled personnel."

"Our government," he said, "had to spend billions building ships and millions training personnel to man the radio rooms of the transports, freighters and tankers carrying troops, planes, tanks, guns and the sea of oil on which the entire modern war machine floated.

"The sad truth is that lives were needlessly lost because our own short-sightedness had allowed our merchant marine to rot away to almost nothing. Now, the same thing has happened again.

"It appears that two world wars have taught us nothing."

"OUR merchant fleet has been ground between the harsh teeth of men without wisdom who have failed to provide for its healthy growth and operation," Steinberg said. "It had been demobilized and is being gradually destroyed by the greed of some of our own citizens who have engaged in transferring their ships to the flags of foreign nations, such as Panama, Honduras and other small nations helping them to evade paying American wages, undercut high American safety standards, and dodge payment of taxes to the U. S. Treasury.

"Workers in industrial plants can imagine how jobless America nseamen feel when, for example, German sailors were recently flown into Baltimore to man the tanker S. S. Olympic Flame, which is owned by a Greek who is an Argentine citizen, flies the Honduran flag, and is under charter to carry oil for an American company, the Texas Co. (which has locked out 5000 members of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union).

"They would feel the same if the factory they work in were moved to China because coolie wages could be paid and money spent on safety devices could be put instead into higher profits."

SINCE the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, Steinberg said, the maritime unions "have been been fighting for their very lives." Under T-H the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that union hiring halls are illegal.

"Seamen fought for the hiring hall with good reason," he said. "Before they had their own democratic hiring halls they were literally slaves. I said slaves, and there is a wealth of official evidence to prove exactly that.

"The seamen do not intend to go back to the slavery of the crimp joints, with bribery, brutality and bigotry as their bosses."

Only the Communists who want to disrupt Atlantic Pact shipments to Europe and "short-sighted anti-labor elements in both government and industry" want union hiring halls permanently outlawed, he said. He urged support of the Magnuson-Lesinski bill legalizing them.

ILGWU Aids Auto Workers

THE executive board of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers, AFL, has voted unanimously to contribute $100,000 to the Chrysler strike fund.

David Dubinsky, ILGWU president, in a telegram to the CIO Auto-Workers said, "Your unflinching stand in the present struggle vouchsafes decisive victory and commands wholehearted support and solidarity of all organized labor. Good luck and best wishes to your union and its officers."

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, said the entire amount would be distributed to Chrysler locals for direct relief.

In his reply to Dubinsky, Reuther said, "This splendid demonstration of the solidarity of all labor is a further inspiration to the Chrysler workers who will carry on their fight to compete victory over the forces of organized greed."

"I wonder what happened to the guy with the flute."

TOUCHING TRIBUTE: CIO Pres. Philip Murray dedicates the building of Local 1104, United Steelworkers, in Lorain, Ohio, to the memory of the late Van A. Bittner, Steelworkers vice-president and director of the CIO Organizing Committee. More than 600 people witnessed the mortgage burning ceremony and dedication. Behind Murray on the platform are (left to right) Vincent Sweeney, Steelworkers publicity director; Paul Schremp, president of Local 1104; Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO Council; and I. W. Abel, union district director. (LPA)

Delegation Says More Joblessness in Private Shipyards Than During Depression

EMPLOYMENT in private shipyards is below the deepest depression levels, a CIO delegation told their Congressmen and the Assistant Secretary of Commerce last week. And it's due to get worse.

For the first time in history, more men are employed in government yards than in private yards. Less than 30,000 men are employed in private yards. During the worst of the depression, betwen 50,000 and 60,000 were on the job.

It's the same when it comes to manning merchant vessels. Overall, counting ships at sea and ships being built and repaired, the nation's shipping industry is at about a 40% employment level.

At the Bethlehem yards in Hoboken, N. J., between 200 and 500 men are employed per week even in the depression, from 1,500 to 2,000 were steadily employed there.

At the big CIO Natl. Maritime Union hiring hall in New York, over 5,000 seamen are waiting for jobs that don't come.

Bethlehem, Todd, and Maryland Drydock all have told the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers that everybody will be laid off by the end of the year—laid off for good, apparently.

There are two main reasons for this situation, and NMU and IUMSWA propose, if they can, to get something done about both.

FIRST and most important is the transfer of U. S.-built, privately-owned merchant ships to foreign registry. More and more vessels are carrying the Panamanian, Honduran and Liberian flags, and sailing with "mixed" foreign crews, none of them citizens of the three countries.

Since they are under foreign registry, they can escape U. S. inspection and get their repair work done in foreign parts—in the Panamanian and South American yards and in Japan. This means more profit for the private shipowners and no work for U. S. seamen and repair workers.

The delegation asked Congress to stop the transfer to foreign registry, figuring there might be an interesting tax angle involved which might appeal to Congressmen who would remain untouched by the spectacle of unemployment in the U. S.

There are mutterings about backing this up with direct union action. NMU high councils are considering ratification of a proposal to refuse to sail ships which have not been repaired in this country. There's a major safety angle involved as well as an ugly human situation.

NMU also wants to make sure that the Economic Cooperation Administration enforces the restriction that not over 50% of the goods procured here for distribution under the Marshall Plan are shipped in foreign bottoms.

THE second trouble is that the U. S. government is not repairing its own reserve merchant fleet—the 1900 vessels bearing permanent Maritime Commission registry, 1,000 of which need repair. This work is necessary for national defense. A bill now pending in Congress which would set aside $25 million for this repair work is backed by the Maritime Commission and is soon to be acted upon. IUMWSA is pushing this bill in every possible way.

There has been no top policy dcision, either, on how large a merchant fleet the U. S. needs, and there are those who think it should be much, much bigger, and that new construction of speedier, stronger vessels is desperately needed.

Also, IUMSWA says, the armed services should give a thought to contracting their shipping to private firms instead of doing their own hauling. "We claim," says Rosalind Schulman, IUMSWA research director, "that when you do the work privately you get it cheaper."

All of this makes the Taft-Hartley "restriction" on hiring halls, as imposed by the courts, doubly unbearable to NMU, which is pressing for passage of the Magnuson-Lesinski bill to legalize hiring halls. Without the hiring hall, NMU claims, the huge unemployment situation can quickly be used to tear down standards for U. S. merchant seamen, to sell jobs to the lowest bidder.

(LPA)

WORLD UNION GROUP SETS UP HOUSE: Office building above is the new headquarters of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels, Belgium. Democratic non-Communist union organizations throughout the world have joined together to make ICFTU a success. American officers include representatives of the AFL, CIO, and United Mine Workers. Inset—Paul Finet, president of the ICFTU.

CIO Spokesman Asks ITO Charter Approval

THE U. S. Government should approve the proposed charter of the Intl. Trade Organization — a United Nations agency — to help the world's economy, the CIO advised Congress last week.

Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO research director, said that while the ITO charter plans may have some weakness in details, we'll do far better with the international trade group than without it.

In fact, he added, "we'd be further along the road to better world understanding and economic development" when the ITO is set up in permanent form.

Ruttenberg stressed the importance of foreign trade to the U. S. economy. Starting with the United Nations charter and the Bretton Woods Agreement, he said the U. S. "piece by piece has been constructing the necessary machinery for a free world."

"This machinery, and U. S. foreign economic policy, would not be complete," he added, "without an organization that dealt with the problems of trade, which are basic to the problems of world economics.

"The U. S. now has UN specialized agencies in the fields of international finance, agriculture, health, aviation, labor, education, science and culture, but none in the basic field of world trade."

THE ITO Charter, instead of pushing the U. S. into socialism, will have the effect of lessening governmental restrictions on foreign trade, he said. It will also tend to lessen the restrictive influence of cartels by extending the basic principles of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act into the international field and stimulating competition, he maintained.

Ruttenberg said the CIO would like to see in the Charter more positive provisions covering employment and labor standards, development and investment, and commodity agreements, but is not taking a stand against them.

Speaking specifically of unemployment, he said the Charter provision does not even go as far as our Full Employment Act of 1946, and that the CIO would like to see a clause calling for a more vigorous attack in favor of full employment. U. S. workers still fear a repetition of the unemployment of the 30's, he said, and other countries fear the prospect of another depression in the U. S.

"If we fail to attain he goals of full employment and production the whole underpinnings of our concept of increased foreign trade and thus our whole foreign policy is jeopardized," he said.

House Unit Told Big Biz Only 'Talks' Free Enterprize

BIG BUSINESS leaders often preach until they're hoarse about the virtues of competition, but they do precious little practicing of it.

That's the conclusion that inevitably pops up after reading the testimony of James S. Martin, former chief of the decartelization branch of the American Military Government in Germany and former special assistant to the Attorney General in the economic warfare section, before the House Judiciary subcommittee investigating monopolies.

Martin, who quit his job in Germany over cartel policies, entrenched himself behind a table full of documents and records of the international steel cartel that existed before the war as he gave his testimony on April 24. Many of the documents had never been made public before and had been seized by the AMG in a raid on cartel headquarters in Luxembourg in 1947.

(A cartel is a monopoly on an international basis, with supposedly competing firms in the same industry in different countries dividing world markets between thm so as to eliminate competition and fix prices.)

Martin charged that:

1. U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and Republic, through the Steel Export Asociation, joined the cartel in 1938 in an agreement to divide the market, fix prices and limit competition. Other smaller U. S. firms were gradually forced in until 90% of this country's steel production was controlled.

2. American steel company "observers" were sitting in on "off-the-record" meetings in Brussels in 1947 at which resumption of cartel agreements was discussed.

3. The cartel group is trying—successfully so far—to block development of a steel industry in some countries contrary to U. S. policy under the Marshall Plan and the Point Four program of economic development.

"The international steel cartel carried out openly for over 10 years, and its component parts are now carrying out covertly," he said, "a policy which can only be described as the diametrical opposite of the Marshall Plan and President Truman's Point Four.

"Powerful American firms participated in that effort to stifle and control economic development, and these same firms are now participating in the establishment of the same kind of unofficial economic foreign policy for the United States while our Government is trying to move in the opposite direction."

Martin's documents covered the period from 1933 to 1941, when World War II was under way. They included minutes and memos of the negotiations of the Nazi steel magnates to get British and American steel interests into the combine, which Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.), committee chairman, described as a "plot" to control world steel. Martin said the cartel amounted to a "privately operated world government."

SOME of its maneuvres, he said, were "nothing more or less than a full-scale effort to end competition among American firms in export trade."

Before the war, he maintained, the cartel blocked the development of steel industries in Norway, Greece, Holland and the Balkans—later overrun by Germany—and also in Turkey. They haven't fared any better since the end of the war, he went on, because the cartel refused to furnish them with the materials necessary to build steel mills. He cited an effort Norway made last year, but before the Marshall Plan money available to do it could be used the Organization for European Economic Cooperation had to approve the project. Norway never got the approval, he said, because the OEEC is made up of representatives of countries in which the steel industries were in the cartel.

"Cartelization," he asserted, "is a kind of privately organized socialism."

U. S. Steel and Republic issued statements denying they were tied up with any international trade agreement.

SECURITIES & Exchange Commissioner Donald C. Cook reported that a study of 16 integrated steel companies showed that all but one — Bethlehem Steel, the second largest — have directors who are affiliated with consumers of steel and other big firms.

These connections of the other firms, including U. S. Steel and Republic, run from steel fabricating companies, coal firms and mines to banks and insurance companies, he said.

J. P. Morgan & Co., he continued, has 32 directors who also serve as directors of 40 industrial firms and 22 banks and insurance companies which have combined assets of $25.6 BILLION. He said "it's reasonable to assume" that this is the largest financial grouping in the world.

U. S. Steel had corridors jammed with axles, gears, nuts and bolts and similar fruits of its industry to impress the committee with its virtuosity.

Rep. Gross (R. Ia.) seriously questioned in the House the propriety of allowing the company to jam two corridors "with 15 satin-bedecked exhibits" until the third floor of the House office building "looked like a carnival."

"If this sort of thing is to be permitted," he observed tartly, "I trust there will be no complaints when farmers come in to testify if they fill the corridors with sacks of potatoes, crates of eggs, bales of cotton and perhaps a few live hogs and steers."

Louisville U. To Admit Negroes Next Fall

The University of Louisville, Ky., will admit Negroes to its graduate and professional schools in the fall, and to the entire university in September 1951, the trustees announced. The Municipal College, Negro branch of the University, will be closed this fall. The day before, three Louisville Catholic colleges decided to admit Negroes. A week before, Berea College, Berea, Ky., took similar action. Kentucky U. began admitting Negroes to its graduate and professional schools last year.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Philadelphia, the birth place of our country's freedom was the scene of another great event Saturday and Sunday, April 22-23. Steps were taken to create another great CIO union by setting up the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee - CIO.

As in June 1947, when the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee was established in Philadelphia, the same hotel, and room were used in setting up this new committee. At this conference of insurance and office workers, delegates from many places were in attendance, men who had been under the Communist yoke of the UOPWA long enough. And since the UOPWA has been expelled from the CIO for adhering to the Comiform and ignoring its obligations to the union members, these insurance and office workers are setting up this committee and are determined to build a strong trade union in the insurance and allied fields. The delegates attending were able to express themselves freely without being subject to control and restriction as was the case in the UOPWA.

Officers and an Executive Board were elected. The delegates requested that the writer be Chairman, Simon Helfgott, President of the Industrial Insurance Employees Union No. 1706-CIO, Vice-Chairman ,and Harold Ash, Secretary-Treasurer. The headquarters for the Commitee is in Philadelphia at 1105 Bankers Securities Building. There is also a large office in New York at Room 2405, 101 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.

Because of its ideological connections the UOPWA failed miserably in the insurance and office workers field. The workers are opposed to regimentation. UOPWA has been rejected by the workers, who want, as do all true trade unionists, the freedom of expression, economic and social gains to improve their living standards.

The Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee-CIO will go forward and build a strong American trade union for the millions of white collar workers.

The concentration at the moment is in the insurance workers' field, and when operations are well under way, other white collar groups will be brought into the committee. At a later date a convention will be held at which time the workers will adopt rules and regulations to govern themselves. In the meantime, the Committee will be governed by a few simple rules determined by the executive board which is made up of officers and members of the local unions affiliated with the committee.

In elections in which the IUE has participated in former UE shops, the IUE-CIO has won bargaining rights for 51,240 workers, while the UE has won bargaining rights for only 3200 people. Up to this writing the IUE-CIO has won 36 out of 39 NLRB elections held in the month of April.

CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson reports that in a second NLRB election held at the Pratt and Letchworth Co. (Production), Buffalo, N. Y., the IUE-CIO was victorious by a vote of 320 to 115 for the discredited UE. Three voted no union.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to the Chairman, IUE-CIO, reports the following IUE victories: Simond, Worden White Co., Dayton, O., IUE 104, no union 1, (UE withdrew); Standard Register Co., Dayton, O., IUE 365, no union 36; Packwood, St. Louis, Mo., IUE 7, UE 10; Easy Wash Machine Co., Syracuse, N. Y., IUE 1127, no union 105; Boston Electrical Co., Boston, Mass., IUE 79, no union 6, (UE withdrew); Dayton Scale, Dayton, O., IUE 190, no union 17; Local 768, Dayton Pump, Dayton, O., IUE 117, UE 89, no union 0; Presto Lock, Cliffton, N. J., IUE 308, no union 8.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank J. Bender reports that UE Local 109 which has jurisdiction at the Bendix Freeze plant, Towson, Md., voted to disaffiliate from the UE and affiliate with the IUE-CIO, without a dissenting vote.

CIO Reg. Dir. Pete Mosele reports that the United Steelworkers of America won an NLRB representation election at the Machine Shop of the American Can Co., Newark, N. J., the results being: USA-CIO 421, Independent Union 255, IAM 44, challenged 27, no union 8.

Adolph Germer, Director of Organization, IWA-CIO, reports that in a representation election held at the White River Lumber Co. Enumclaw, Wash., the workers voted 425 to 135 in favor of the IWA-CIO over he AFL. There were 10 challenged and 3 neither votes.

CIO Natl. Rep. George DeNucci reports that in a representation election conducted by the Commissioner of Labor, Puerto Rico, among the sugar workers of the Alfredo Ramerez Co., Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, the workers voted 25 for the CGT-CIO to 21 for the communist-controlled UGT. The CGT-CIO sugar workers in the Aguadilla area have just completed the signing of a union shop, check-off contract with 12 large sugar cane farmers covering over 2500 workers. Manuel Ramero DeLeon, president of the CGT-CIO union, handled the negotiations. The sugar field workers at Naguabo, P. R., negotiated a contract with farm owners calling for the basic wage, union shop and check-off.

CIO Reg. Dir. Charles Cowl reports that the employes of the Botany Mills Lake Wales, Fla., in a representation election voted 42 for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers-CIO to 10 for no union and 4 for the AFL. This campaign was handled by Ruth Vaughn and Bette Wharton of the Amalgamated staff.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in a consent election at the Frontier Refining Co., Cheyenne, Wyo., and the loading dock workers, the workers voted unanimously in favor of the Oil Workers Intl. Union, Local 574. Intl. Rep. George E. Jenkins was in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Leary reports in a representation election held at the Peerless Serum Co., Kansas City, Kan., the workers voted almost unanimously for the Packinghouse Workers. The organizational work was done by Dist. Dir. Ralph Baker of UPWA and Intl. Rep. Willard Murphy.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Sylvester Graham reports that in a representation election held at the Intl. Natural Gas Div., Montana Power Co., Cut Bank, Mont., 21 workers voted for the Oil Workers Intl. Union-CIO, 6 for no union. Dist. Dir. B. J. Rickey handled this election.

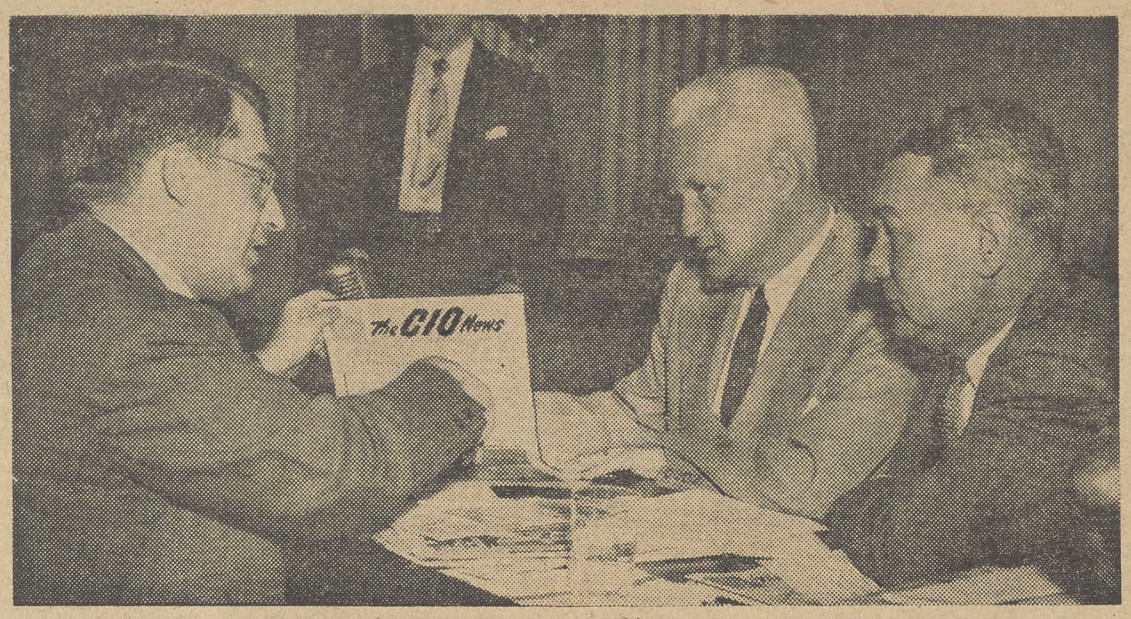
CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh reports a victory for the Steelworkers in a representation election at the Walter Williams Steel Mfg. Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., by a vote of 35 to 14. USA-CIO Rep. Thomas J. Cann was in charge.

Use of Franking Privileges to Aid Lobbies Is Flayed

TWO MEMBERS of Congress allowed the real estate lobby to use their free franking privileges in the distribution of four million pieces of propaganda, Leo C. Goodman, director of the Natl. CIO Housing Committee, told the House Lobby Investigating Committee on April 25.

He did not name them, but he displayed a copy of the CIO News for Feb. 28, 1949, which identified the pair as Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R. N.Y.), noisy reactionary and writer for Publisher Frank E. Gannett's Committee for Constitutional Govrnment, and Rep. Noah Mason (R. Ill.), like Gwinn a rabid foe of rent control. There appeared no disposition on the committee's part to explore his charge. Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R. Ind.) made the observation that Congress had never set a limit on use of the franking privilege.

Goodman pointed out that the free franking of four million copies of speeches against rent control, public housing and Federal aid to education, all of which are favored by the CIO, the rest of organized labor and practically all liberals, cost the taxpayers "tremendous sums of money" even though they were not printed at government expense.



GIVING THEM the Lowdown: Leo Goodman, director of the CIO Housing Committee, tells members of the House subcommittee on lobbying that two Congressmen allowed their franking privileges to be used by the real estate lobby for attacks on rent control. Here Goodman is showing a copy of the CIO News containing the story to Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.) and Rep. Haskell (R. Ind.).

Goodman described how the CIO operates to secure passage of measures pending in Congress which it favors, such as the housing bill. He said he had helped draft legislation and write speeches for members of Congress, that the CIO had entertained Congressmen at dinner meetings, and that local union members were asked to write or wire their Congressmen. In addition, he told how the housing committee works at a CIO national convention and how its recommendations are acted upon.

HALLECK RECALLED that Herbert U. Nelson, $25,000-a year executive vice president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards — the man who believes that "democracy stinks"—had testified that the NAREB did not resort to political action, and asked Goodman about the CIO Political Action Committee.

The CIO-PAC does its best to bring the voting records of all members of Congress before the members of its unions, Goodman said.

When the hearing continued the following day Goodman charged that Nelson and the NAREB were in politics "up to their ears," and was granted time at a later date to prove it.

EARLIER Calvin K. Snyder, secretary of the NAREB's legislative wing, told the committee that 600 to 700 members of local real estate boards have been appointed to "keep in touch" with their congressmen in an effort to influence legislation. The legislative group asks the local board to suggest "some one who is familiar with" congressmen in the particular area, he said.

"It was suggested that this 'some one' should know his representative or senator well enough to offer the industry's side of the story to that member of Congress," he explained.

Snyder insisted repeatedly that there is no "super-real estate lobby." Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), committee chairman, had read a letter in which Nelson had written that 18 organizations, including the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, "usually are referred to as the real estate lobby."

Chrysler Strike End Up to Firm, UAW Says

THE CIO Auto Workers strike against the Chrysler Corp., now in its 14th week, continued as the 89,000 members of the auto union stood firm in their determination to win.

The company continued to attempt to confuse the issues by means of full-page newspaper advertisements in leading daily papers, complaining that UAW is "now pressing for many contract changes that have nothing to do with pension and insurance benefits" and expressing great concern over the welfare of "our employees."

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther said in Detroit that "the strike will continue until the Chrysler Corp. is willing to accept its responsibilities and agree to the reasonable proposals of the Chrysler workers."

He pointed out that the union's proposals are based upon necessary improvements in the working contract.

"UAW is asking Chrysler to agree only to contract provisions which have been agreed to by Chrysler competitors," he said.

"The Chrysler worers have a right to make progress in terms of improved working conditions and greater job security," Reuther continued. "Why does Chrysler continue to block settlement by its unwillingness to agree to contract provisions that are standard in the industry?"

Meanwhile, the UAW executive board voted to ask the union's 700,000 working members to continue $1 weekly strike contributions "for as long as necessary."

Election at GE Set for May 25

One hundred thousand General Electric employes will decide May 25 whether they wish to be represented by the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers or the discredited United Electrical Workers.

The election was ordered by the Natl. Labor Relations Board April 27 and shortly thereafter the date was fixed by NLRB's Baltimore Regional Director.

In an earlier representation election employes of the General Motors electrical division had chosen IUE, and balloting was being conducted at Westinghouse plants as the CIO News went to press.

T-H Hearings Delayed

Hearings in South Carolina and Georgia on the impact of the Taft-Hartley act on textile workers have been postponed, Sen. James Murray (D. Mont.) announced April 18. Cause of the postponement was the illness of Mrs. Murray, it was learned. Hearings were scheduled for April 20, 21 and 22 in Anderson, S. C., and Rome, Ga.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Keep writing to Senators and Representatives to force action.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Sen. Finance Comm. will report shortly. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to accept and strengthen HR 6000.
ECA Extension HR 7378	Renews Marshall Plan for another year; sets $2,950,000,000 ceiling on funds.	House cut $250 million from authorization; Senate debate under way.	Ask members of both Houses to restore cut, pass bill as drafted.
Federal Aid to Education S 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. House Labor Comm. deadlocked over religious quarrel involving school buses.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to approve Senate bill.
School Construction Bill S 2317 HR 5718	Provides emergency U. S. aid to states to build schools and survey school needs.	Senate passed bill. House bill in Labor Comm., contains long-range building program not contained in Senate version.	Ask House Labor Committee members to approve.
FEPC S 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	House voted substitute bill without enforcement teeth. Senate debate, probably filibuster, due after ECA vote.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments, and to fight filibuster.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Strike Pix Snafu Stirs Germans

POLICE in Memphis, Tenn., made another of their regular contributions to "democracy" last week.

The beneficiaries were a couple of German labor leaders, visiting this country to study labor conditions and inspect democracy at work, who wanted to take a picture of the CIO Steelworkers' picket line at the American Snuff Co. plant.

Police Inspector Bruns McCarroll wouldn't let them.

"I got pretty hot," said J. D. Harris, national CIO field representative, who used to be a Memphis cop himself, "and asked McCarroll why they couldn't take pictures."

"Because they're — Germans and not American citizens," thundered McCarroll, one of Boss Crump's finest.

Later a member of the striking union asked the inspector the same question.—

"Because I said so!" McCarroll asserted.

The Germans sought to photograph scabs being herded into a company bus to be taken from the plant. The Germans, in a party of six visitors from Western Germany, were at a loss to understand why they could not use their cameras, Harris said, because a commercial photographer was taking pictures for the company.

The union had a run-in with police over taking pictures at the same plant in February, when officers confiscated exposed film and holder from Bob Christofferson, CIO publicity representative.

Christofferson and CIO Reg. Dir. Bill Crawford went to bat with Chief of Police Claude Armour, who finally returned the equipment with a pious statement that his men were trying to do their duty without partiality.

Shuck a Buck Back PAC

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
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The CIO News

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A CIO News Exclusive:

The Landlords' Lobby That Didn't Exist

In this issue, the CIO News tells how the U. S. Congress was and is in grave danger of falling for the propaganda of a lobby that really doesn't exist — the "landlord" lobby, which is supposed to speak for the small owners of rental property.

It's a funny story, all right, but it has tremendously serious overtones.

Extension of rent control is perilously close to failure.

More than 9 million rental units are still under controls, yet only a tiny handful of landlords are complaining.

Act Now To Keep Your Present Rent

Rents of 30 million Americans will be increased if the real estate lobby succeeds in its campaign to prevent extension of rent control beyond June 30.

Why don't you write your senators and congressmen today, urging them to make a real fight for continued control of rents?

The average controlled rental is $33 a month. The average increase in that category, where controls have been lifted, has been between 50 and 60%. The housing shortage is still acute. These are the facts that Congress should remember. (See story on Page 12.)

Congressmen who are worried about whether they will be re-elected should also remember that the biggest, noisiest "landlord" lobby was the creature of the Natl. Association of Real Estate Boards and ceased to exist two years ago. They should bear this in mind when they hear tales about "small property owners demanding action." (See story on Page 7.)

"IT WAS A LONG HARD FIGHT, BUT WE WON!" said happy Chrysler strikers as they heard the news of the settlement of the 99-day-old strike over the loudspeaker of the sound truck of Local 7 of the CIO Auto Workers. The strike, second longest in the automotive industry, had idled 89,000 Chrysler workers since Jan. 25. The settlement carried a $100 monthly pension, including social security benefits, for workers 65 with 25 years' service. Hospital and medical benefits were also increased. (For details of the conclusion of the strike and terms of settlement, please turn to Page 3.)

IUE Swamps UE At Westinghouse

THE CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers will represent a minimum of 28,000 workers in plants of the Westinghouse Electric Co. as a result of Natl. Labor Relations Board elections which were tabulated last week.

The red-tinged United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, ousted from the CIO because of its devotion to the Communist Party line, will represent but 14,000 Westinghouse employes.

Still undetermined is the winner at the chain's biggest plant, at East Pittsburgh, Pa., where 5763 workers voted for IUE, 5663 for UE and 170 for "no union," and 147 votes were challenged. The NLRB is investigating the challenges, with the IUE-CIO confident of being declared winner when the probe is completed.

The election was held April 27. Its results mean that the IUE-CIO now has won collective bargaining representation elections for 101,071 workers, compared to about 18,000 workers in plants where the discredited UE scored victories. In addition, IUE-CIO contracts cover a total of 29,563 workers in plants where no elections were needed.

The IUE-CIO total is expected to swell further within the next few weeks as additional elections are held. The NLRB has ordered balloting to determine a bargaining representative for more than 100,000 General Electric Co. employes—last of the large chains—on May 25. In addition, it has directed a vote among nearly 7000 Radio Corp. of America employes in Camden, N. J., and Pulaski, Va., within 30 days of April 21. The exact date had not been set as this edition of the CIO News went to press.

THE NATIONWIDE Westinghouse election, for which the NLRB set up 51 separate collective bargaining units, showed the UE at its worst and most desperate. "Its tactics smacked strongly of Communist techniques, with their overload of lies, calumny slander—and the party line," IUE observers said.

In the campaign at East Pittsburgh, where both sides centered their major efforts, the UE broadcast nightly from a McKeesport radio station. Its first "commentator" was barred after he had been identified as a Communist. The second was Bill Moody, whose "news behind the news" was described as outright Communist propagands. Michael Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers, who spoke on behalf of IUE-CIO at a rally in the ball park at Turtle Creek, where many of the workers live, identified Moody as "a Communist decoy duck" who once served on the publicity staff of Transport Workers Local 234 in Philadelphia.

"When the members found that out they dumped him fast," observed Quill.

The IUE-CIO also had a radio program. In addition it used spot announcements in the last few days and hired an airplane to fly slogans over the area. When UE propagandists saw it they hired one, too.

The IUE-CIO's big concluding rally at the Turtle Creek ball park was addressed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray; CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, who also is chairman of the IUE-CIO Administrative Committee; Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, and Quill.

Throughout the campaign East Pittsburgh and Turtle Creek were overflowing with UE organizers, some of whom were sent from dis tant points by other left wing unions friendly to UE. The IUE-CIO had the assistance of representatives of other loyal CIO unions in the area, including many from the United Steelworkers.

THE GENERAL Electric election will be held in 57 plants in 14 states ranging from coast to coast, with 122 collective bargaining units.

Trains For Job

William Belanger, Jr. (above), 14-year-old son of Pres. William Belanger of the Massachusetts CIO Council, has been appointed to attend the Capitol Page School in Washington and to serve as a page in the House of Representatives.

Among them will be GE-operated atomic energy plants near Schenectady, N. Y. In these, the NLRB ruled, certification of any union chosen as bargaining representative for the employes will be conditioned upon compliance with the Atomic Energy Commission's security requirements for labor organizations and their officers. The AEC previously had barred the UE from these plants on the ground it could not comply with security requirements and that UE leaders had failed to deny Communist affiliations.

Five AFL unions, the American Federation of Labor itself and one unaffiliated union won places on ballots in various cities, in addition to the IUE-CIO and the UE. In the GE election order the NLRB rejected UE's attempt to prevent the IUE-CIO from using local union members. The vote was ordered held despite the UE's frantic efforts to block it on the ground that its contract was still in force.

The UE also tried to block the election ordered at the RCA plants in Camden and Pulaski and to deprive the IUE of the right to use local union designations, but the NLRB again ruled against it.

Old Cal. Council Loses Legal Bout

THE NATIONAL CIO won a major legal victory May 1 when Judge Theresa Meikle in San Francisco threw out of court the frantic efforts of the charterless left wingers to retain the bloodless skeleton of the old California Industrial Union Council.

The charter of the old council was revoked by CIO Pres. Philip Murray on Jan. 25 on recommendation of a trial board which found that it was "a notorious front organization of the Communist Party."

Judge Meikle in her ruling last week vacated the temporary injunction she had granted the old council on Jan. 30, rejected its request for a preliminary injunction, and sustained the CIO's demurrer in full by tossing the original complaint out of court.

"The application for preliminary injunction is denied," she wrote in her opinion, "on the grounds that plaintiff State Council has failed to exhaust the remedies afforded to it by the Constitution and Rules of the National CIO . . .

"By the internal rules of the CIO the plaintiffs could have, but did not, appeal the Jan. 25, 1950, findings of Pres. Murray to the CIO Executive Board which met on Feb. 14 and 15, 1950, and thereafter to the next Convention in 1950.

"Thus it failed to exhaust its internal remedies within the CIO before coming to court."

Judge Meikle's decision was hailed by Richard T. Leonard, National CIO representative and temporary administrator of the new CIO-California Industrial Union Council, as "a complete victory and vindication for CIO, and a total rejection of the campaign of abuse and slander engaged in by the anti-CIO officers of the defunct former council."

He pointed out also that the decision clears all possible legal restraints against the founding convention of the new council, which will be held June 3-5 in Long Beach, Cal. Already, he said, 258 local unions have affiliated with the new group.

THE INJUNCTION suit was brought by James Dougherty and Bjorne Halling, officers of the charterless council. It was directed against Murray, Leonard, Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization; Tim Flynn and Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO regional directors in Northern and Southern California, respectively; and nearly a score of CIO local union officials who filed the original charges against the old council. The CIO legal victory was won by Jay A. Darwin, counsel for the National CIO.

Halling and Dougherty can appeal Judge Meikle's denial of the preliminary injunction and have 30 days to file an amended complaint because the original was thrown out of court.

New IUC Steps Up Drive For Western Farm Workers

THE CAMPAIGN to organize 10,000 workers in California and Arizona fruit and vegetable packingsheds into a strong CIO union has swung into high.

Richard T. Leonard, CIO national representative in charge of the campaign, is pressing the Natl. Labor Relations Board for an early decision on petitions for representation elections filed by the United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers Local Industrial Union No. 78.

The local was founded on the ashes of Local 78, Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, after that international union was expelled from the CIO on charges of Communist domination.

IT HAS OPENED offices in Salinas, El Centro and Watsonville, Calif., and Phoenix, Ariz. The CIO has asked the NLRB for representation elections in the Salinas-Watsonville area, where some 3000 migrant workers will be packing lettuce by the middle of the month; in the Imperial Valley of Southern California, and the Salt River Valley of Arizona.

The campaign was opened with a meeting at Watsonville at which Leonard said:

"We're in this fight to stay and we don't propose to enter the fray without the help necessary to start and to finish the job. Speaking for CIO, in making this commitment to you people in the packingsheds, we're going to keep it. We're going to stay with you until the job is completed—and the best barometer is going to be the help and cooperation each of us throws into the campaign."

The discredited FTA hasn't given up entirely. It tried to force a shop steward on the workers in one Salinas packingshed but they revolted, held their own election and picked a CIO member by a 41 to 5 vote. The FTA also tossed out the union shop and signed a contract with the Growers-Shippers Association, then tried to invoke the non-existent clause to force dues payments out of the workers.

All efforts of FTA to force dues collections, as well as its threats of sitdown strikes against CIO members in the sheds, have been defied successfully by workers in the Watsonville area, Leonard said.

LEONARD TOLD the Watsonville workers the CIO would help them combat such threats.

"We will give adequate protection to you people in your efforts to have a free, democratic union," he said. "We will help you solidify the gains you have made in membership and go on to build an organization that will better the wages and working conditions in the industry, and will not provide a front for people who are dupes of the Communist Party."

Actively aiding Leonard in the drive are the CIO regional directors in the territories involved—Nicholas Dragon in Phoenix, Irwin L. DeShetler in Los Angeles and Tim Flynn in San Francisco. James Spangler is heading the campaign in the Salinas-Watsonville area.

Slap 'em Back With Bucks for PAC

Regional Director Says:

Organizer, Faced with Disruption Of Home, Leaves CIO for UE

The decision of the CIO to use surgery on the Communist cancer within it has not been without its personal tragedies as well as its more commonplace highlights of outstanding devotion to the workers.

Among the few to whom it meant tragedy is Michael Clune, a member of the Transport Workers and for 10 years a CIO field representative working out of the Buffalo, N. Y., regional office under Regional Director Hugh Thompson.

Clune has been known for his "leftist viewpoint," according to a story in the Buffalo Evening News. But when the chips went down he professed loyalty to the National CIO so effectively that Thompson, under pressure to ask his resignation, did not do so.

The resignation was forthcoming anyway a couple of weeks ago. Now Clune, after trying to help the disintegrating United Electrical Workers win the Westinghouse election from the CIO International Union of Elctrical, Radio and Machine Workers, is reported headed for a job with the Office and Professional Workers in Buffalo. The last-named union, like the UE, was expelled from the CIO because it was more concerned with following the Communist Party line than CIO policies.

The tragedy in this situation is made clear in a statement Thompson made to Buffalo newspapers at the time of Clune's resignation.

"He (Clune) has been under observation for some time as to his sincerity in the labor movement," said Thompson, "because of the activities of his wife, Frances Clune, whom we have known for some time as a devout follower of every twist and turn of the Communist Party's crooked line.

"The National CIO, on several occasions, has asked me to request his resignation. On each of these occasions I discussed his resigning and in every instance he made promises to remain loyal to the CIO and now, after all these promises, his action of resignation can only be termed traitorous to the labor movement, his country and himself.

"I have had many personal discussions with Michael Clune concerning the activities of his wife. He has indicated in these discussions that the Communist Party and his wife had been putting tremendous pressure upon him, even to the threat of splitting his home. We have been giving him every opportunity to stand up against this pressure by retaining him on the CIO staff.

"We can only feel sorry for him as a man because he has failed to stand up against the pressures of the Communist Party and has now cast his lot with them, and stands exposed publicly as just another drone in the UE Communist Party machine. His resignation will not cause even a ripple in the CIO in the Buffalo area."

Murray To Congress:

CIO Is All Out For Plan No. 12

THE CIO's "unequivocal support" of President Truman's Reorganization Plan No. 12 was made known last week to all members of the House and Senate in a letter from Pres. Philip Murray.

Reorganization Plan No. 12 would abolish the independent status of the general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board and give the board an administrative setup similar to those of other independent agencies. It would end dual authority and responsibility in the board's operations and make for a smoother, more efficient operation.

Murray emphasized that the CIO's support of the reorganization plan has nothing to do with its opposition to the present general counsel, Robert N. Denham. The text of his letter follows:

"WE SHOULD like to emphasize at the outset that CIO support of Reorganization Plan No. 12 is grounded on sound principles of government administration and not on its estimate of the personage chosen to fill the independent Office of General Counsel. It is common knowledge, of course, that the CIO vehemently opposes the incumbent, Mr. Robert N. Denham.

"This is because of his animus towards organized labor which is reflected in the record of his vicious anti-labor administration of the vast dictatorial powers vested in the office of General Counsel by the Taft-Hartley Act. Indeed the CIO on several occasions has urged the removal of Mr. Denham from office.

"However, the CIO's objections to this independent office are separate from and in addition to its opposition to the person of Mr. Denham.

"For over two years, bona-fide collective bargaining between employers and unions has been seriously impeded by the dual administrative structure imposed by the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947.

"Both management and labor have been subjected to conflicting rulings and chaotic uncertainty. Internal strife in the administration of the Act has interfered with the legitimate growth of unions and the development of sound contractural relationships with employers.

"EVEN THE staunchest adherents of the Taft-Hartley philosophy have come to recognize that such dual administration is unworkable. As a result, the Taft Bill containing several amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, which passed the Senate last year, provided for the abolition of the General Counsel's office.

"The dual administrative structure which makes of the General Counsel's office an autonomous and separate entity has enabled a single individual to exercise unparalleled, unbridled administrative power. As it has worked out in practice the office of the General Counsel has used its vast arbitrary powers in a continuing crusade against unions and to make the Taft-Hartley Act even more oppressive than its literal provisions.

"This was inevitable when the office of the General Counsel was created as a separate entity. Differences between the General Counsel and the Board as to the Board's jurisdiction have had the effect of extending the application of the Taft-Hartley Act in so far as sanctions against unions are concerned, but have restricted the representation features of the statute.

"The dual administrative structure has destroyed the National Labor Relations Board as a cohesive body, and has reduced its prestige and general importance to that of the lowest of any federal labor agency. On the other hand, the office of the General Counsel, fundamentally a prosecutive and investigative office, has been invested with a monopoly of effective power in the administration of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"The time has come to end this administrative monstrosity."

Denham Yearns For Good Old 'Daze'

NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham heaved a nostalgic sigh at Old Point Comfort, Va., the other night and told the Eastern Seaboard Conference of Graphic Arts Industries that the independence of American youth is being "threatened" by a "gimme" era.

"The familiar bond of loyalty between employer and employe," he sighed wistfully, "which made for a degree of contentment and a sense of stabilized security" (for the employer, Mr. D.?) "seems to have been replaced by an ingrained state of 'gimme.' More and more the demand is for something for nothing."

Denham, many people agree, is always willing to give a union anything—so long as it's in the neck.

99-Day Chrysler Strike Ends; UAW Wins Pension Demands

THE 89,000 CIO Auto Worker members who "stuck it out" in a 99-day struggle with the Chrysler Corp. were back on the job this week with a "victory over the blind selfishness of the company."

Following ratification of the contract by the membership of the 22 Chrysler locals, the workers went back with their demands met for a $100 monthly pension, backed by a jointly administered trust fund.

According to UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, the union got benefits which equalled the 10c-an-hour package it asked when the strike was called Jan. 25.

In making the announcement of the end of the automotive industry's second longest strike—longest was GM walkout of 113 days in 1945-46 — Reuther congratulated the workers on their determination and solidarity.

"We salute the Chrysler workers on their victory over the blind selfishness of the Chrysler Corporation," he said. "Their solidarity compelled the giant company to retreat from its fixed and arbitrary position and to abandon its 3½c pension and insurance proposal and in the end agree to meet fully the 10c proposal of the union.

"It is most unfortunate that Chrysler workers and their families were forced by the company to undergo a long and costly strike before winning their reasonable and just demands."

Here's what the Chrysler workers won:

1 Pensions of $100 a month, including social security, for those 65 years old with 25 years service. The pensions will be backed by a financially sound trust fund to be administered jointly by the union and the company.

2 A medical-hospital and insurance program with broader coverage and greater benefits, amounting to approximately 3c an hour.

3 A 3c per hour wage increase for thousands of workers in Kokomo, New Castle and Evansville, Ind., which reduces the differential between these and Chrysler's Detroit plants.

4 Five cents an hour wage increase for 45 job classifications.

5 Increase in vacation pay of $31.10 a year for workers with three to five years service.

Also won were strengthened grievance procedure, improved seniority provisions and greater job security.

The strike had closed down all manufacture of Chrysler, DeSoto, Dodge and Plymouth cars and trucks with a resulting loss to the company, its dealers and supplier firms of an estimated $1 billion.

UAW officials figure it will cost the company $86 million to fund past service credits for time already worked by employes eligible to retire.

The company agreed to permit its hourly paid workers to remain on the job until they are 68, rather than retire at age 65 as originally proposed.

Reuther termed the strike "more than a fight for pension, hospital-medical and insurance benefits." "This strike," he said, "was part of a great human crusade to build a better tomorrow and a better world—a world in which we and our children can have a little more of the good things of life. It is to the eternal honor and credit of the Chrysler workers that they had the courage and will to stand up and fight for justice and fair play despite the tremendous odds and sacrifices involved in this struggle."

Textile Union Aids Chrysler Strikers

The CIO Textile Workers executive board announced last week that the union had given $25,000 to the Chrysler strike fund for the CIO Auto Workers. TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said, "The fight being made by the auto workers against the giant Chrysler Corp., concerns all labor." The gift was announced several days prior to the settlement.

Chicago Site Of CIO Conclave

The 12th constitutional convention of the CIO will be held Nov. 20-24 at the Palmer House in Chicago, CIO officials announced last week.

The pre-convention meeting of the Executive Board will be held in Chicago a week earlier, probably on Nov. 15.

Union Groups Merge In Italy

The two chief anti-Communist union federations in Italy, and part of a third have merged to become the Italian Confederation of Labor Syndicates, with an initial membership of about 1,600,000. Those that merged were the Free Italian Confederation of Labor, the Federation of Italian Labor, and part of the Union of Autonomous Italian Workers Federations.

The first is predominantly Catholic-led. The second is largely Socialist, and the third is a group of non-political and non-religious unions.

Bell Gets Down to Bargaining So CWA Postpones Walkout

THE CIO Communications Workers indefinitely postponed a strike against the Bell Telephone System when the company abruptly reversed its stalling tactics and began to engage in genuine collective bargaining.

The postponement was announced from CWA headquarters in Washington following dispatch of a telegram from Pres. Joseph Beirne to all divisions advising them that "recent developments indicate possibility of agreement in present Bell System dispute.'

Reversal of Bell's position that there would be no contract concessions in 1950 saw bargaining stepped up in all parts of the country. CWA spokesmen indicated that the possibility of a strike this year appeared to be fading with the company's change of attitude.

Reports implied that the chief concessions won by the union involved two major demands—decisive shortening of wage schedules and upward classifications of towns.

Application of new schedules, town reclassifications and some job reclassifications is expected to bring immediate increases in wages to a majority of telephone workers.

It appeared likely that Western Electric Co. workers would be in line for equivalent concessions.

The company was reported to be yielding in some areas on its traditional opposition to all forms of union security. While varying results were anticipated on this proposal, it was expected that clauses requiring maintenance of union dues will be won in several instances.

Although general wage increases and the shorter work week were not won in 1950, CWA leaders said the fight to establish them will be waged without letup.

He Really Did Big PAC Job

A TERRIFIC one-man campaign by a member of the CIO Oil Workers has been credited with pushing the registration of voters in Kern County, Calif., to the highest point ever recorded.

The man who is believed to have set a new record in PAC activity is W. A. Johnson, member of Kern River Local 19.

The accomplishment: Registration of a total of 2349 voters in less than two months.

Johnson's record was established outside the big metropolitan areas in California—which means he had to go out and look for registrations, rather than sit on a street corner or in large gatherings and wait for them to come to him.

More than 90 percent of citizens registered were affiliated with the Democratic Party.

Corporations' Liquid Assets Of $40 Billion Greatest Ever

U. S. corporations last year showed an increase of $2.9 billion over 1948 in liquid assets but that doesn't necessarily mean that they were all in the milk business.

It does indicate, however, according to a Securities & Exchange Commission report, that the net working capital of all corporations in the country hit a new high during 1949 with a total of $67.7 billion in liquid wealth.

For a long time, giant corporations have resisted efforts of labor unions to secure wage raises for their members on the grounds that large sums had to be set aside for "plant expansion" and "technological improvements."

But by the end of 1949 the corporations had put away a neat $40 billion in cash and U. S. government securities — presumably against the prospect of a rainy day in the future, or even a series of them. The remainder of the $67.7 billion went for dividends and plant expansion.

THE $40 billion figure is over and above any sum used for expansion or plant equipment, the report says. This is the largest amount ever held in liquid assets by U. S. corporations.

Anguished howls were expected from the direction of hungry stockholders at the revelation of the huge melon from which they had been denied slices.

The report states that since 1942, a period of seven years, corporations have increased their working capital by $31.4 billion. Part of the increase in liquid wealth came from a reduction in taxes owed to the government and to state and local authorities.

In other words, the liquid position of U. S. corporations as a whole was such that they held 72c in the bank or in government securities for every $1 of their current liabilities.

Among manufacturing corporations, the ratio was even higher—they actually held more than $1 in cash or federal notes for every dollar of liability.

In 1948, the ratio for all corporations was 61c of cash and government securities to each $1 of current liabilities. Before the war, the ratio was only about 45c.

Socialized Medicine May Be Bad, But—

It Has Nothing To Do With National Health Insurance, Designed To Finance Good Health Services For Everybody

By ALLAN L. SWIM

POLITICAL candidates in some parts of the country have already begun making a campaign issue of "socialized medicine."

Those seeking to capitalize on the issue are going through some strange, contorted reasoning. Their argument goes something like this:

A person who is dissatisfied with present health services and believes national health insurance should be provided is an advocate of "socialized medicine." "Socialized medicine" is state medicine—and anybody who believes state medicine is desirable must certainly be a Communist or at least friendly to Communism.

Communists are enemies of democracy and, consequently, an advocate of health insurance is an enemy of the "American system."

The only thing wrong with such reasoning is that it's completely false!

OPPOSITION to "socialized" or state-controlled medicine for the United States has been expressed in this column on a number of occasions.

This opposition represents general CIO policy on the subject.

But this column has frequently lauded the idea of national health insurance.

This represents no contradiction—although the American Medical Association would have you believe otherwise.

The AMA has hung a phony tag on health insurance and is conducting a costly propaganda campaign in an effort to convince the people that two entirely different things are the same thing.

Doctors who support the AMA in this campaign and condone its underhanded tactics should be throughly ashamed of themselves.

They're reflecting no credit upon themselves as individuals or upon their profession.

LET'S TAKE A good look at the health situation and see if we can determine what prompted the AMA to shoot off such large quantities of propaganda fireworks.

Back before the war a number of persons became concerned about the state of the nation's health and the inability of many of our people to obtain adequate medical and hospital services.

Their advocacy of some form of government health insurance didn't attract a lot of attention.

Then, with the drafting of millions of men for the armed forces, the nation got a great shock.

The male citizens of the "healthiest nation on earth" turned out to be far from the prized physical specimens many had thought them to be.

The number rejected because of disabilities was appalling.

This, plus sharp increases in the cost of health services, revived and increased the demand that "something be done" about the situation.

THE AMA, SENSING the revived interest, embarked on a campaign designed to scare the public into opposition to national health insurance.

The AMA drive has made real headway among those who have never taken the trouble to find out what health insurance actually is.

And there's considerable evidence that many doctors fall into this category. They read in their own Journal that health insurance is "socialized medicine" and that is that!

So, at the twist of a bandage or stab of a hypodermic needle they'll tell their patients that a national insurance plan would lead us down the road to "state" medicine and to disintegration of the medical profession.

Socialized medicine is government controlled and government administered. It does not allow patients free choice of doctors and denies doctors the right to reject undesirable patients.

National health insurance would merely provide the people with a "pay as you go" plan under which they could finance medical care. The present right to choose doctors and patients wouldn't be disturbed.

And there's a great difference between the two!

If the people of the nation want better health services they should make a real effort to get an honest presentation of the facts relating to national health insurance.

They shouldn't be content with slogans and phony tags. They shouldn't be content with the word of the zealots on either side of the fence who make outlandish claims.

They should get the facts—the hard, cold facts—and then act according to their own best judgment.

LOBBY PROBE

We hope the House committee investigating lobbying activities will dig down deep into the meat of the cocoanut and won't be content with merely tapping the shell.

There are many things the public wants—and needs—to know about the men and women who are paid to influence Congress.

The techniques used by lobbyists have been well known for a long time. Probing these techniques is unlikely to bring out anything startlingly new.

After all, lobbying is legal and legitimate—and the "smart boys" on Capitol Hill operate within the law.

But there are many things about the lobbies that should be aired.

The public knows—or can find out without difficulty—what the CIO, AFL and many other organizations are doing in the lobbying field and why they're doing it. Such organizations announce what they're for and against and usually seek the widest possible publicity on their programs.

The same thing isn't true of other groups. They operate quietly behind the scenes and many of them have some strange tie-ups.

It would be interesting, for example, to learn exactly what's behind the lobbying designed to gain U. S. recognition for Dictator Franco of Spain.

We think the public would be interested in the manner in which some business lobbyists cooperate with each other and we'd like to see a full explanation of the work of such outfits as the Committee for Constitutional Government.

The House committee conducting the current probe has an opportunity to do a real job, but it can't be done without a lot of deep probing.

★ ★ ★

MUST NOT BE KILLED

A group of men and women—many of them wealthy and politically powerful—are now engaged in a fast-moving campaign which, if successful, would result in a sudden cost-of-living increase for many Americans this summer.

This group wants to prevent the extension of rent control after the present law expires June 30.

The real estate lobby is offering all types of arguments for permitting rents to again become "free."

The condition of the nation's housing, however, shows that a great burden would be placed on many persons if rents were permitted to shoot suddenly upward this summer.

All you have to do to get a good idea of what would happen would be to study the record of increases in areas that have already been decontrolled.

There's one group in Washington which should be told immediately and in no uncertain terms how the "average citizen" feels about rent control.

This group is made up of our lawmakers, the only persons who can extend rent control.

Why don't you sit down right now and write to your senators and congressman, telling them how you feel about the situation?

Most of them are listening carefully right now to the "voices from back home," simply because this is an election year.

Appleknocker Byrd Pays--But Not Much

HARRY F. BYRD, Virginia's senior U. S. Senator. one of the most outspoken advocates of economy in the national Government, is one individual who practices what he preaches.

Byrd apparently believes in putting his economic theories into practice in a manner calculated to do him the most good, according to a recent story in a Washington, D. C., newspaper. The article says he pays 250 men who work in his 2600-acre Virginia apple orchards, the magnificent sum of 55c an hour for daylight work. If they work all night, the "Apple King" throws in a $1 bonus.

The story, entitled "Byrd Keeps Smudge Pot Vigil To Save Apples," told of the heroic efforts of Byrd, his two sons and the 250 workers to keep Jack Frost from doing a job on the apples during a recent cold snap.

IN NUMEROUS speeches on the Senate floor, Byrd has charged that the present administration is "spending" the country into another depression.

(If things should turn out that way, presumably the Old Dominion Senator could be prevailed upon to furnish the unemployed with a means of keeping the wolf from the door by supplying them with "Byrd Apples" to sell on street corners—at the right price to him, of course.)

According to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Byrd is the biggest apple producer in the country. Washington State's production is about 2½ times that of Virginia, but the Evergreen State apparently has no individual to compare with Byrd either as an apple grower or in other respects.

It takes 15 years to grow a top grade bearing apple tree, the Senator says.

Sometimes it takes longer than that to develop into a top grade representative of the people of this country.

Proposed Loan To Argentina Protested

STRONG OPPOSITION of the CIO to the proposed $125 million Import-Export Bank loan to the Argentine Government was registered May 3 by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Affairs and Latin-American Affairs Committees, in a letter to Assistant Secy. of State Edward C. Miller.

The net result of such a loan would be to strengthen the totalitarian grip of the Peron government on the people, said Potofsky, who also is president of the CIO Clothing Workers.

"Millions of freedom-loving Americans inside and outside the CIO feel strongly that by such favors to Peron, we are jeopardizing our moral leadership among the democratic nations and thus depriving the peoples of the world of one of their dearest hopes for a better future," he said.

"It is, perhaps, superfluous at this date to point out that the Peron dictatorship is opposed to everything we cherish. It has made and still makes a mockery of the four freedoms and is steadily violating the charter of the United Nations.

"Spokesmen of the opposition are hunted and persecuted and forced to leave the country. Leaders of free labor are crushed, imprisoned or banished for no other reasons but their love of freedom; and free labor, itself, fights an unequal struggle against the final aim of the Peron government to destroy free unions. Ironically, this proposed loan from our great democracy will help to tighten the iron grip of Peron upon the people of Argentina.

"During the last war, Peron was on the side of the Nazi-Fascist axis. During and after the war, Peron and his companions have peddled their brand of Fascism and anti-Americanism throughout the Hemisphere. Today, they cooperate closely with the military juntas in Peru and Venezuela which they have helped at least spiritually to bring into existence.

"I respectfully submit: What reason is there in morals, in honor, in democratic principles, in sound economics, for espousing a loan to a regime which is so openly opposed to our aims of peaceful inter-American cooperation?

"Such a loan would inevitably be construed as a compromise of democratic principles and appeasement of dictatorships. Totalitarianism, whether of the left or right, must be fought to the end—not strengthened."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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Situation Tough--Organizer Buys A Gun

THIS IS A STORY about a CIO organizer who got into a tough spot and solved his problem by buying a gun.

He had no intention of shooting anybody or even of threatening them.

He didn't get a pistol or a revolver—simply because he figured a rifle would get the job done better.

Some of his colleagues thought his actions were completely screwy, but they made no effort to stop him.

And he got the last laugh on those who were critical of his scheme.

THE ORGANIZER, whom we shall call Mike, had built up a very good reputation as a "contact man."

He had the knack of going into a strange community and in short order obtaining the names and addresses of plant workers who might be interested in unionism.

He always went on the theory that "you gotta make some good contacts with the guys" before you really open an organizing drive.

Nobody quite understood how he was able to get so many names in such short periods—but they liked to have him around at the opening of a campaign.

That's why he was given a certain assignment in the Mid-West a year or so ago.

MIKE ARRIVED in town, was given the lay of the land by the organizer in charge of the project and was told that his first job would be to "get a lot of good contacts."

Mike went to work as usual but it became obvious within a few days that he wasn't meeting with the usual success.

He didn't turn in a long list of names and addresses, but he said, "I'll get 'em for you in a couple of days."

But he didn't.

When Mike faced a tough problem he would sit down by himself and ponder the situation—and on this occasion he did a lot of pondering.

It wasn't only that his job was important to the drive; his reputation was at stake.

"Well, I've finally got it figured out," said Mike after his first pondering session.

"A lot of the fellows at the plant hang out at ..... Tavern. I'm going out and make friends with the fellow who runs the place and in a few days I'll have all the names I need."

MIKE DID WHAT he said he would but his plan didn't bring any real results.

"This is really a funny situation," Mike reported. "I didn't have any trouble getting next to the guy who runs the tavern and I think he wants to help us out.

"But, darn it, he's sure a stupid guy. He just knows the plant workers as Joe or George or Harry—doesn't know their last names or where they live."

Mike shook his head sadly, then said, "Well, I guess I better sit down and do some real hard figurin'. We can't get started until I get some names."

And so Mike went off by himself to ponder some more.

MIKE WAS A smiling optimist the next day when he made a report on his "thinking session."

"Well, I really got it figured out this time!" he declared. "I'm going to get those names in a hurry."

"How you going to do it?" he was asked.

"I'm going to buy a gun!" he said.

"You can't do that—and, besides, what good would it do?" he was asked.

"Oh, I'm not going to buy a gat. I'm going to get a good rifle and raffle it off at the tavern.

"Every fellow who takes a chance will have to fill out a slip giving his name and address and where he works."

Mike probably doesn't remember who won the rifle but he recalls—pleasantly—that the scheme saved his reputation as a "contact man."

A. L. S.

You Don't Need A Crystal Ball For That!

Newsman Quits Beaverbrook Paper Over Smear Story

WHEN THE Beaverbrook newspapers in London, England, launched a vicious smear attack on John Strachey, Great Britain's new secretary of state for war, they paid heavily.

The attack, which sought to link Strachey with Dr. Philip Fuchs, the atom bomb spy, cost the country's most powerful publisher the services of one of his best men, James Cameron, for five years chief roving correspondent of the London Daily Express.

Cameron resigned his job in professional objection to Lord Beaverbrook's misuse of the free press to pillory Strachey, who has had a checkered political career and has not always opposed Communism. However, his name was not even mentioned in Fuch's trial. But after his conviction the first edition of the London Evening Standard, Beaverbrook's other London publication. carried a banner headline:

Fuchs Purge: Strachey Faces Personal Crisis

The head in the next edition was even worse:

Fuchs and Strachey: A Great New Crisis

Cameron explained his position in a letter to the London Times. Among other things he said:

"My difference with the Standard-Express over the Strachey business was a professional objection; if the Herald had used the same tactics on Woolton or Churchill, I should have objected just as strongly, and on exactly the same grounds.

"I think newspapers have every right to examine, question, and if necessary expose any defection of loyalty in cabinet ministers; I just don't agree that they are entitled to associate them with highly-topical and recently convicted traitors in a palpably malicious innuendo.

"AS FAR AS I am concerned that is that; my affair was more widely remarked than I expected; and the thing is over, until the next time.

"Far more important than my personal attitude is the future attitude of our whole trade to these situations.

"I have no idea what happened in the Standard; I suppose that the Strachey lead was handled in some way by fellow members. Even if the actual operation was undertaken at a higher level it was surely difficult for anyone within range to dodge some of the droppings from those page one heads.

"I would with deference suggest that while we accept these sanctions on our jobs and until we protest when need be with what authority we have, we have no real right to regard ourselves as professional men and women.

"As far as I can see, there just isn't any other way of making this craft an occupation worth working in."

Ernest Jay, a former president of the National Union of Journalists, British reporters' labor organization, in a letter to the New York Times declared that Cameron had rendered a service both to the profession and to all newspapermen.

HE POINTED OUT that the union has tried for years to obtain recognition of the right of its members to maintain "the highest standards of decency in journalism," and that it has been "thwarted by the indifference of a section of newspaper proprietors who . . . prefer the role of 'power without responsibility'." He continued:

"We have done much in our one-sided efforts to improve standards, but our aims cannot be fully attained until all concerned in newspaper production are conscious that the dissemination of news is a public duty of the highest importance to our democratic way of life.

"It may be that more journalists will have to make the same sort of sacrifice as Mr. Cameron has done before this essential, long overdue acceptance of public service is fully recognized.

"He is but the latest of many fine journalists who have taken such a stand, and it is well that the public should be aware of the efforts being made by men with a social conscience on this matter."

An Ironic Touch

According to the Guild Reporter, official publication of the CIO Newspaper Guild, there is an ironic touch to the Beaverbrook headlines and Cameron's resignation. The Guild Reporter points out that when the Royal Commission of the Press investigated British journalism last year Herbert Gunn, editor of the Evening Standard, set a pretty high standard of "headline ethics" for his newspaper. He said:

"Above everything watch carefully that headlines do not give false impressions. This is our practice and our aim at all times."

The Journalist, the NUJ publication, commented:

"Many journalists were enraged by this introduction of the lowest trans-Atlantic smear technique."

Rieve To TWUA Convention:

'We Have Fought Our Enemies To A Standstill'

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

IN 1946 the inflationary boom started to roll, and in 1948-49 it ended with a thud for thousands of textile workers.

The results haven't been pleasant for the million men and women of the textile industry. Thousands of them found their jobs had disappeared. Companies shut down—for good.

Hopes for wage increases and other improvements had to be put back on the shelf.

And then there was Taft-Hartley.

Employer spokesmen and reactionary politicians proclaimed it as a law of justice—but in the Southern mill towns where the Textile Workers Union had started its biggest organizing drive, Taft-Hartley was a tailor-made club for use by anti-union corporations.

Organizing progress slowed down. Strikes dragged on and on.

BUT THE textile union dug its heels into the ground.

At its sixth biennial convention in Boston last week, there was a feeling that the worst was over—that during the next two years the TWUA would once again be rolling on to new advances.

As Pres. Emil Rieve put it to the 1900 delegates in the cavernous Mechanics Building auditorium in Boston:

"I have no apologies to offer for the record of our union over the last two years. We were faced with the strongest and most violent opposition in our history.

"We have fought our enemies to a standstill. They have done their worst—and they have failed.

"Thanks to your loyalty, and that of all our members, we have held the fort—and now we are striking back."

WHAT HAPPENED in textile was no great surprise. The textile union, as well as most other unions, had warned that the orgy of profiteering that followed the end of OPA would end in trouble for industry and workers.

Five-dollar shirts piled up in stores, and textile mills slowed down.

"By mid-1949, 250,000 textile workers were jobless and most of the million still employed were on short time—often as little as two or three days a week," TWUA officers noted in their report.

"Since our last convention, 139 mills employing 32,000 workers have been completely liquidated."

DURING THE LAST two years, Rieve reported, the TWUA conducted 119 strikes, involving about 23,000 workers. TWUA won 98; it lost 17; four are still in process.

"Yet these few strikes cost our union more than three-quarters of a million dollars from the international union's treasury—not counting the thousands of dollars spent by joint boards and local unions.

"Strange as it may seem to Senator Taft, there are employers who do not want to bargain with us even after the workers have overcome all the obstacles of the Taft-Hartley Act in order to join the union.

"The Southern mill-owners have joined in a widespread conspiracy to prevent the development of peaceful collective bargaining in that area. This conspiracy was aimed, not only at preventing new organization, but also at destroying those unions already in existence."

What's to be done about it?

To the textile union, its officers and the speakers who came befor the convenion, the answers all point to political action.

Rieve, looking back over these last two difficult years, put it this way:

"Political action for our union is like breathing; if we stop, we're finished. I know you're not ready to stop breathing just yet."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, given a tremendous ovation when he reached the platform, agreed that 1950 is "another political year, a year of destiny."

"Is it just enough for me to say to you here this morning that a Congressman must be elected in every Congressional district? No.

"When you elect a Congressman, you are electing a man who will vote either for the continuation of the Taft-Hartley Act, or for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

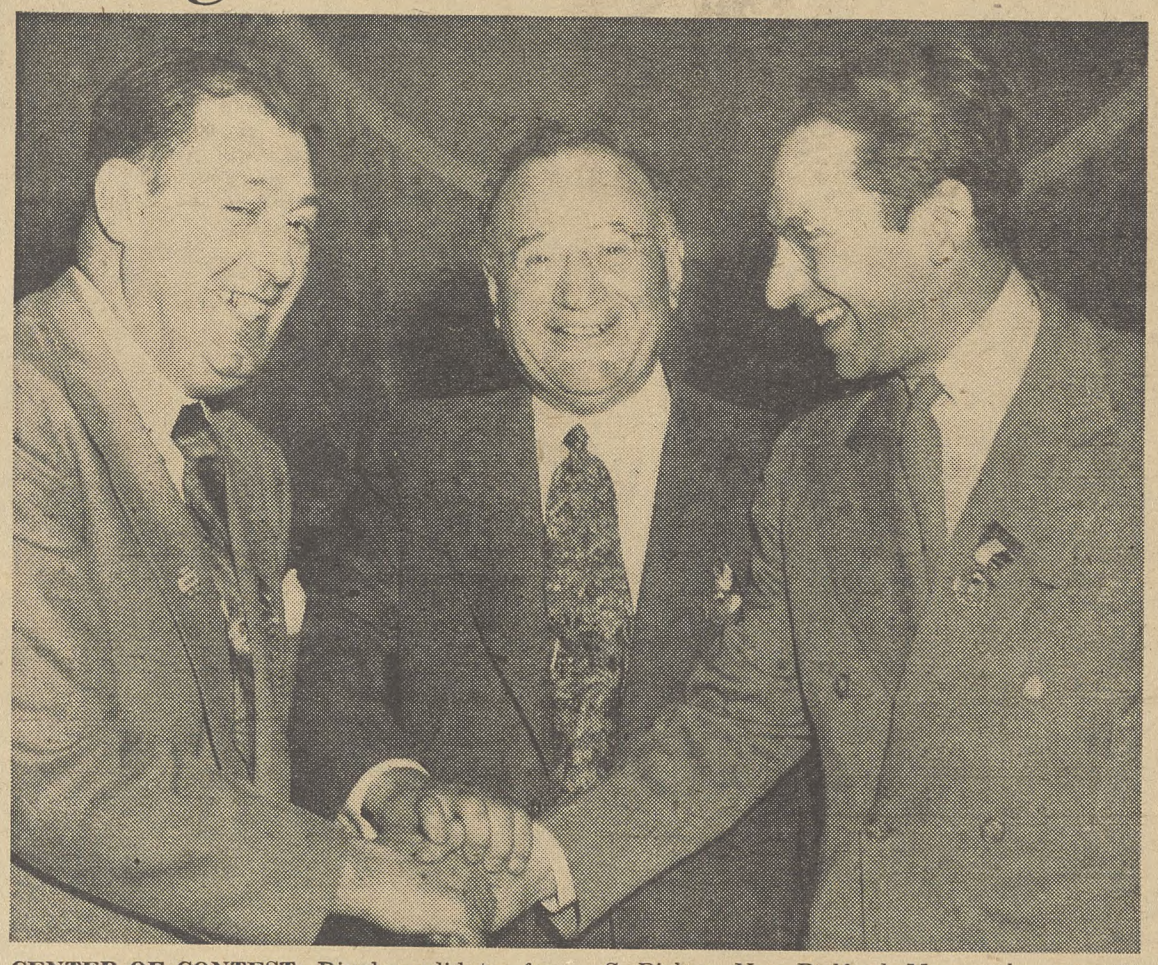
"You will be voting for a Congressman who will give the people the opportunity to secure either improved social security for all of the people throughout the United States, or he will be against it.

"When you vote for a Congressman this fall, you will be voting upon this great issue of unemployment—the question of what the Congress intends to do to alleviate the aches and the pains and the miseries and the starvation and the death that trails in the wake of widespread unemployment."

Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers saw the CIO proposals for labor unity as a means toward more effective political action.

Pointing to the defeat of liberal Sen. Pepper in the Florida Democratic primaries, Potofsky declared:

"What has happened in Florida must not happen anywhere else. We must combine in order to lick our enemy."



CENTER OF CONTEST: Rival candidates for executive vice-president of big Textile Workers Union were all smiles as they shook hands with Pres. Emil Rieve—but union election campaign was plenty warm. At left, Mariano S. Bishop, New Bedford, Mass., who was supported by Rieve; at right George Baldanzi, Paterson, N. J., who was re-elected by a vote of 1,038 to 742 cast after a four-hour floor discussion of the election issues.

TWUA Asks CIO To Probe ECA

The textile convention has called for an investigation of the Economic Cooperation Administration to determine whether labor is getting sufficient recognition in the agency's staff.

The resolution said "we have been disturbed by reports which indicate that the labor movements abroad have little or no participation in the administration of Marshall Plan aid in their own countries."

It mentioned reports "that there is little reflection of labor thinking in the application of such aid, that a spirited labor point of view is lacking in the administration of ECA, and that the danger exists of labor representatives gradually becoming more adjuncts of the State Dept."

The resolution recommended that CIO Pres. Murray appoint a CIO committee to get the true facts on labor's status in ECA.

"If the aforementioned reports are correct, that the CIO make formal representations for forthright labor participation in policy and administration of ECA and for the more widespread reflection of labor thinking in ECA policy."

Workers Worry Over Textile Imports Despite ECA Assurance

WITH unemployment affecting dozens of mill towns, textile workers are showing worry about imports of textile products from other nations.

As Pres. Rieve told the Textile Workers Union convention, "We want the people of other countries to win a high standard of living—but not at the cost of lower standards in America."

Rieve suggested that international trade in some consumers goods does more harm—in terms of industrial displacements and unemployment—than it does good.

But Paul Hoffman, administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, who was a guest speaker, voiced disagreement with Rieve's ideas.

Noting that imports of textile goods to this country have so far been a small percentage of American production, Hoffman added:

"It seems clears to me that we can't meet the problem of unemployment in the textile industry in the United States by cutting off this modest—this infinitestimal—volume of imports from western Europe."

"The way to solve unemployment in the textile industry—or again, in any industry—is to expand our domestic consumption and increase our exports," Hoffman said.

Textile union leaders don't disagree with that argument—but they point out that they also don't see textile unemployment falling very fast.

The convention passed a resolution opposing any cut in textile tariffs and urging the United Nations to set up international codes of fair-labor practices, including minimum wages and a 40-hour week for textile workers everywhere.

A U. S. investigation was also asked by the union to study conditions in the Japanese textile industry.

Baldanzi Re-elected

GEORGE Baldanzi was re-elected executive vice president of the Textile Workers, a post he has held since 1939. He defeated Mariano S. Bishop of Fall River, Mass., by a vote of 1038 to 742.

Bishop was supported in his campaign by Pres. Emil Rieve and Secy.-Treas. William S. Pollock, both of whom were re-eected without opposition.

Differences between Rieve and Baldanzi have been brewing for several months, but it was only a few days before the convention that the union president announced he was supporting Bishop, who has been the union's cotton and rayon division director.

The issues were given a thorough airing during the course of a four-hour convention debate, which was hailed by leaders of both groups as a demonstration of union democracy in action.

Rieve, during the course of an emotion-charged speech, revealed that he had come to the reluctant conclusion some months ago that he could no longer work "organizationally" with Baldanzi.

Talking of problems among the union's leadership group, Rieve charged that "one wheel of that team has fallen away, and I want to replace that dead wheel with somebody else."

Rieve and other speakers supporting Bishop maintained that Baldanzi had made cooperation difficult. A number of internal organizational problems were referred to during the course of the debate.

Baldanzi, in reply, denied the various specific complaints, and predicted that if re-elected he would have no trouble working with Rieve and other officers—"absolutely none."

He charged that he was the victim of a "plot" to achieve unity through his political "extermination," and said that much of the problem arises from the hazy outlining of functions of the executive vice-president's post in the union's constitution.

Baldanzi said he was agreeable to a new constitutional provision providing that in event of the president's death, the executive vice-president would not automatically succeed to the top post, but he and Rieve disagree as to how a successor should be chosen.

Baldanzi To Quit As Drive Leader

George Baldanzi told the Textile Workers union convention that, win or lose in his campaign for re-election as TWUA executive vice-president, he will leave his other post as director of the CIO's Southern Organizing Drive.

Baldanzi was named to the CIO post last year to succeed the late Van A. Bittner.

It's Only Decent To Bury Landlord Lobby, Dead 2 Years

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THIS IS the inside story of how the National Association of Real Estate Boards, an organization with a total membership of 33,000 wealthy real estate operators, built a sucker trap for Congress and baited it with votes it didn't have.

So successful was its propaganda that although this particular trap never was really powerful and has been abandoned, a great many members of Congress still believe it's there and are scared of those "millions of votes" that don't exist and never did.

We can't reveal how we got this story, much as we'd like to. But here it is:

Back in 1945, the NAREB, headed by Herbert U. ("democracy stinks") Nelson, decided to get itself a popular front in order to influence legislation.

It set up, under District of Columbia charter, a three-part "National Real Estate Foundation," one of whose parts was the National Home and Property Owners' Foundation. (NHPOF.)

The NHPOF was supposed to enlist millions of small property owners into an organization which would effectively wield legislative power. NAREB would remain strictly in the background, publicly taking a position of independent concurrence in the "spontaneous" recommendations and demands of its front.

AS NELSON himself put it, "There are only 33,000 of us (in NAREB) and so we can't influence Congress. What we need is an organization that can speak for millions of voters."

So with due pomp and circumstance, NHPOF came into being.

NAREB wouldn't entrust anything to chance, though. The NHPOF organizational set-up was rigidly controlled by a handpicked board of trustees.

(In this decision NAREB was guided by the recommendations of a Chicago firm which had been retained as far back as 1931 to map out such a project for NAREB. The 1931 recommendation pointed out the "danger that an executive committee might be elected whose ideas would not harmonize with those of the parent body.")

Only trustees could elect new trustees, so control was simple enough.

HAVING carefully made sure that the grass roots members, if any, would have no voice in the affairs of the new organization which was to speak for them, the NAREB then turned its creature loose with instructions to put on a whirlwind membership campaign.

The obedient NHPOF trustees met in October, 1945, in an atmosphere of optimism and enthusiasm. They set a financial goal of $5 million and a membership goal of two million, and projected 25,000 branch offices throughout the U. S.

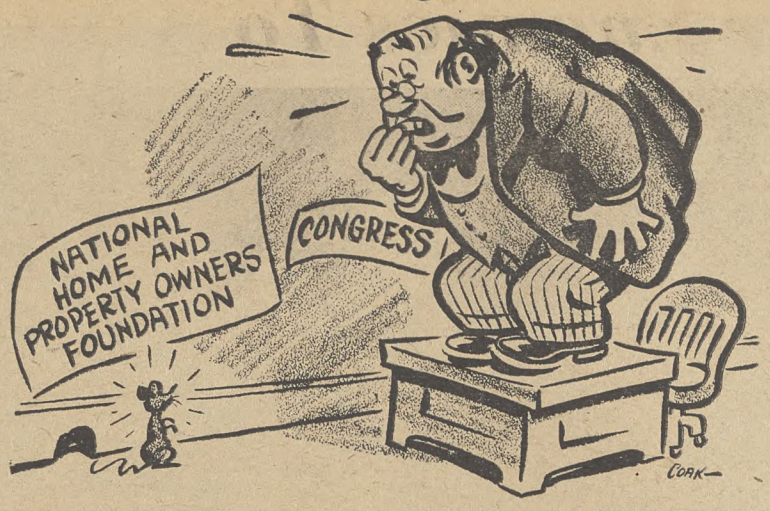
They hired a $500-a-month mansion at 1773 Massachusetts Ave., in Washington.

They elected Arthur W. Binns, a large-scale Philadelphia real estate operator and NAREB stalwart, as president, and instructed him to get the moral (and financial) support of as many trade organizations as possible for the "spontaneous" movement.

Out came a flood of literature:

"To speak as the unified voice of the 27 million home and property owners of America . . ."

"To foster, maintain and protect the private ownership of homes, farms and other property . . ."



"To fulfill the long and deep-felt need for a research and educational institution serving all property owners . . ."

"A primary aim will be assistance to the 25 million small property owners now totally unorganized on a national scale . . ."

TWO YEARS later, the ONLY trade association to officially back NHPOF was guess who—the NAREB.

"You are the officers," one of NHPOF's executive directors told NAREB back in 1945, "and we will supply the troops."

A year later there were still 33,000 officers. There were only 20,000 "troops."

Late in the summer of 1946, along about when the national Congressional campaigns were getting hot, Nelson conceived a master plan for recruiting members for NHPOF, figuring perhaps that the new incoming Congress would be a softer touch for NHPOF than the old one had been.

Nelson proposed that a week be set aside during which each one of the 33,000 realtors in NAREB would devote himself to getting new members for the Property Owners' Foundation. This was to be known as Realtor Foundation Week. Boyd T. Barnard, then NAREB President, issued a proclamation setting aside the week of Sept. 23, 1946, for the drive and calling on each realtor to get 100 new members during that week.

"If we do this," read the proclamation, "think what we can accomplish! The Foundation will in one week become an organization of three million owners. With that strength we can:

"Get rid of rent control;

"Get rid of socialized housing;

"Build and develop property without Washington control;

"Recover our economic freedom."

NELSON, IN NAREB's official publication, "Headlines," told the real estate men that if they got their quota of 100 members, "that would mean 3,300,000 wronged citizens who could speak with a united voice . . . Property owners are thrilled when they see that the realtor is helping fight their battle."

Hundreds of thousands of leaflets, posters, and flyers were published, and thousands of "sales kits" were sent around to the realtors. The trustees met a fortnight before the start of Foundation Week and passed resolutions pointing to themselves as saviors of the country, and Binns told them that "80 to 90% of all property owners will join up as members of the Foundation if they know about it and if they are asked."

But the "wronged citizens" refused to be saved. Foundation Week netted just 10,000 members.

EVERYBODY got mad at everybody behind the doors of the Massachusetts Ave. mansion. There were resignations, firings, bloody noses. Employes were first given salary cuts and then forced to "lend" the Foundation part of their salaries. A lot of disgruntled employes started suits against Binns, Nelson, NHPOF and NAREB. Some of these are still pending.

Complaints started coming in from the membership, too, though it is hard to see why they thought they had any right to speak up. The members started squawking loudly that this Foundation which had been sold to them as a "research and educational institution" was spending too much time fighting rent control and public housing and not enough in research.

To be exact, one of the most important selling points had been a projected information service on real estate law, and this had not even been started. Not a penny of the more than $500,000 the Foundation dissipated had gone for that type of research. For the last year of its life, in fact, NHPOF had no research department at all.

Early in 1948, NHPOF quietly died. NAREB killed it. The particular small property owners who joined it will probably never fall for anything like it again, but the big boys will keep trying.

(CIO has asked the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities to investigate an outfit called "The Property Owners' League" which is now busily stirring up a "March on Washington" to protest extension of rent control.)

IT SEEMS incredible, now that the farcical story of NHPOF is out where it can be seen, that any Congressman in his right mind could have believed it really represented the millions of small property owners of this country or that, if he didn't go along, the vengeance of this organization would be shown at the polls. Yet Binns' "widows-and-orphans" approach to Congress was amazingly successful. He used a simple technique—made membership claims that were vastly exaggerated, and statements that could not be checked.

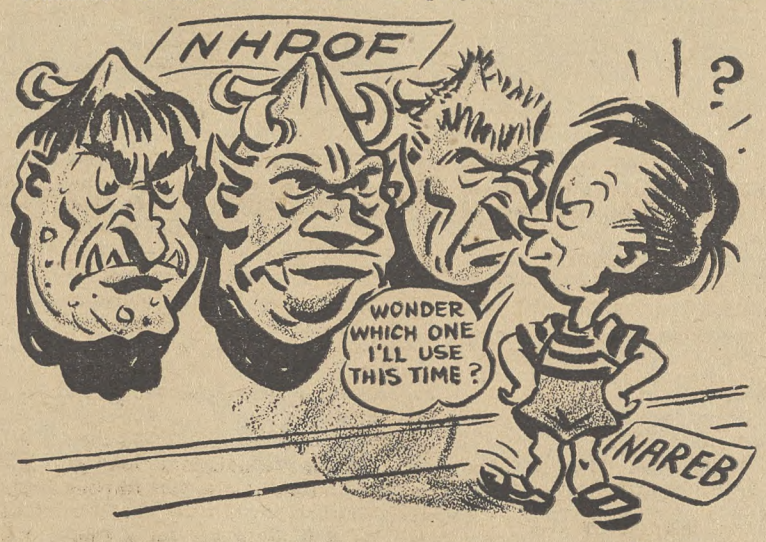
For instance, speaking before the House Banking Committee in 1946, Binns airily said the Foundation had 120,000 members, at a time when the books showed only 20,000. Bidding for the support of the U. S. Savings and Loan League on another occasion, Binns said that NHPOF's official organ, "The Property Owner," was read by 250,000 people. To the trustees, he reported membership would reach into millions.

Probably his most laughable statement was made to the press in November, 1946, when he said the Foundation would "get" Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) for his support of public housing. The remark was widely quoted if not believed.

Nelson took the same approach. He spoke to Congressional committees with the assurance of a man who had the nation's property owners back of him, praised NHPOF as an organization with which NAREB was in symphathy, and wrote in "Headlines," a bare three months before NHPOF folded entirely, that "more and more home owners look to the NHPOF as their only way of expressing their convictions and their political principles."

Neither Binns nor Nelson has done much to counteract the impression that there still is such an organization at NHPOF or something very much like it.

Will Congress fall for such an approach again?



Danish Labor Leaders Quit CP

SHUT UP And Obey. Only those who follow that motto stay in the Communist Party, three prominent Danish trade union leaders charged in an open letter of resignation from the Danish Communist Party.

The three who became fed up with taking orders that had no rhyme or reason and hurled cries of "dictatorship" as they left the party were the top leaders of the Railroad Workers Union—Henry Olsen, chairman; Victor Madsen, treasurer, and M. Ollgaard Rasmussen, secretary.

Their letter, addressed to the party secretariat, was printed in the newspaper "Social Demokraten" on April 16. In it they flatly blamed the party leadership for failure of efforts to capture Danish workers despite post-war conditions that appeared to conspire in their favor.

"Our opinion is that our key leaders are at fault and that our key leaders have failed in moments of importance," they bluntly declared.

The most serious mistake, they said, was the leaders' disregard of the level of education and intelligence of the Danish worker and their insistence upon using methods "which perhaps were justified" in Eastern European countries where literacy is much lower.

Time after time, they wrote, the party leadership issued orders which section leaders and active members were compelled to follow blindly "irrespective of whether the results would harm the leaders in question and thereby our position in the trade union movement or not." They described this dictation to the boards of labor unions as "a great mistake."

THE REDS once had a chance to win the allegiance of the Danes, they said, because their politics were honest at that time. But things have changed within the last two years, they went on, and "no means is now too dirty to be used." As a result, "the workers feel they have been let down," because they have been forced out on senseless and costly strikes.

Another thing the sturdy Danish worker couldn't stomach was the synthetic enthusiasm of the party press for life behind the Iron Curtain, the three made clear. The average man could not help but notice, and find out why, "so many of the leading Communists in these countries disappear from their posts," and "it would be strange if the Danish worker cannot see there is something rotten in the system," they said.

"Continually it is asserted that we are not directed by the Cominform (or are we?), but when this assertion is maintained why has a definite Danish policy not been cultivated which, based on Danish conditions and on the Danish population's mentality, had made honest use of all the constructive forces which are available in this country?" they demanded.

"Why has the party not worked on a policy which would convince the population that here in this country a real democracy could be created in which any opinion without risk could be voiced? Nobody has any guarantee that an opinion which is not the Communist Party's will not be remembered later."

Frede Danielson, president of the Copenhagen Street Car Employes Union, resigned on the same day after 30 years as a party member.

Company Searches Its Soul—But Workers Jobless

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

SMOKE NO longer pours from the big chimneys of the Pressed Steel Car Co. plant at McKees Rocks, Pa., near Pittsburgh. The windows are boarded up, the iron gates locked. It is a desolate sight for the eyes of any of the firm's 2200 laid-off workers who may walk past it now and then in the faint hope of seeing some signs of a reopening.

The big, sprawling plant which makes railroad freight cars has been closed since last summer. The reason—lack of orders. The railroads need new freight cars—plenty of them—but the orders aren't coming in. Pressed Steel Car, third largest concern in the industry, hasn't enough business to keep going. Its plant in Mt. Vernon, Ill., has been closed since last August.

(They say in Pittsburgh that Diamond Jim Brady made most of his fortune selling the products of this company.)

High freight rates, truck and plane competition, out-of-date policies and general mismanagement have taken a heavy toll of revenue from the railroads.

It's no comfort to PSC's employes to read that unemployment figures went down last week. The overall picture may not look too bad in the statistics, but from where they stand it looks black. They're out of work and have been for nearly a year.

All they have to stir their hopes are vague rumors now and then that the plant may reopen—some time. The important thing they want to know is when, and how many will get their jobs back. There is some indication that even if the plant does resume operation, it will not employ more than 1500 workers. It's the uncertainty that makes their worry heavier.

MEANWHILE the small village of Preston, a suburb of McKees Rocks on the mud flats of the Ohio River, where many PSC workers live, is fast becoming a ghost town. Nine out of 10 of the men there have been jobless since the PSC plant, from which the village draws its life blood, closed.

Unemployment compensation which kept them going for a time is now exhausted. A few have been "lucky" enough to get odd jobs. Many have been forced to go on the relief rolls.

The CIO United Steelworkers, union representative of the PSC workers, explains that the plant's laid-off employes are generally well advanced in age, with an average age in the late 40's or early 50's.

"This means that it is increasingly difficult for these people to find work," states Otis Brubaker, the union's research director, "especially since most of them have spent most of their lives in the car building business and are not particularly well prepared to go into other lines of manufacture."

THE COMPANY indicated, Brubaker said, that employment of older workers who had considerable experience in the carbuilding business was a deliberate policy which proved of definite advantage to the company.

The company's annual report to shareholders, issued recently, concludes with a word of praise for "the efficiency, loyalty, and teamwork" of its employees, but it has some harsh things to say about the failure of the carbuilding industry to keep step with modern progress.

"In 1897 your company, for the first time, substituted steel sheets for the lumber usually employed," the report says, "and in succeeding years all cars came to be built of steel. Progress then stopped. Freight cars today are basically the same as they were when the industry was revolutionized by the introduction of steel cars . . .

"Since early in 1948, it has become increasingly apparent to your management that the carbuilding industry had failed to maintain its original leadership in product design and engineering. In almost every industry but ours the customer looks to the manufacturer for product improvements.

"Inasmuch as railroad men are strong proponents of car standardization as a means of reducing original cost and maintenance expenditures, we, as carbuilders, should have been working toward this end and offering the railroads a better and better product.

"Instead, we have been content to build the same product we have always built. If we continue to default our leadership in this direction there is no reason for our existence and no reason for our customers to refrain from manufacturing the product themselves."

THESE SHARP DIGS the company gives itself, of course, have a purpose beyond mere self-criticism. They are pointed up to explain and win support for the firm's program of plant improvements, experimental work and tests on newly designed freight cars which apparently have been going on while its plants have been closed. The cost will undoubtedly run high.

"When all of our tests have been satisfactorily completed and approved," the report says, "you will be given an opportunity to see them (the cars) yourselves, either by picture or by personal observation."

Whatever chance PSC's laid-off employes have of ever getting their jobs back—if they don't starve meantime—seems to hang on the success of the company's long delayed effort to bring its cars up-to-date and get big orders for them.

IF YOU LOOK CLOSELY, you'll notice a lot of worried faces in this picture. It was taken at a recent mass meeting attended by more than 500 members of CIO Steelworkers Local 1844 in Pittsburgh. The men have good reason to look glum. They are workers who were laid off last summer by the Pressed Steel Car Co., when the firm's plant in McKees Rocks, Pa., near Pittsburgh, closed down for lack of orders. With their unemployment compensation already exhausted, many of the workers have been forced on relief. More than 2000 workers were furloughed when the plant closed. The company's plant at Mt. Vernon, Ill., has also been down since last August. Some kind of federal aid that would enable the plants to reopen was discussed at the meeting. USA-CIO District Dir. John Murray proposed a program of creating freight car orders underwritten by the government. Three congressmen whose aid in this direction was sought were pessimistic about getting support for a "piece-meal program on a local level." The railroads are not even keeping their present rolling stock in repair; shop layoffs are common.

Industry Told New DP's Being Created

American employers are "sweeping a serious problem under the bed" by refusing to hire middle-aged workers, Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, told the American Trade Association Executives at a meeting in Washington.

The jobless man of 45, "too young to retire and too old to find a job," is the new "displaced person in our society," he said. Hiring and firing policies are adding to a "wickedly wasteful human scrap pile," he asserted, and he warned the executives that private industry "must grapple with the problem or there'll be more government agents gumshoeing through our workshops."

Bill Gives Special Benefits to 'E' Area Idle

REP. YOUNG (D. O.), a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, last week introduced an emergency bill to give another 26 weeks' unemployment compensation benefits to persons in distressed areas who have been unemployed for 27 weeks and have exhausted their state benefits.

The measure, HR 8374, received the enthusiastic indorsement of the CIO Full Employment Committee, which has been seeking action along similar, though not identical, lines.

"We hope this bill will get prompt action in both houses," said Everett Kassalow, executive secretary of the committee. "It is urgently needed as a temporary measure to relieve the worst situations and keep up purchasing power while Congress works out longer-range programs."

In spite of the fact that unemployment declined nationally by 608,000 from March 11 to April 8, Young pointed out that "nearly two million workers used up their rights to unemployment benefits in 1949."

"The figure was 591,000 in the last three months alone," he said. "Although some of these people may again become eligible for benefits, the situation is very serious. In many states, moreover, there is no other provision for looking after families who suffer from unemployment. The public aid program frequently is not available at all, or only to paupers, after all savings, insurance and other assets have been used."

President Truman recently asked Congress to establish minimum unemployment compensation standards, but Young pointed out that while he supported this proposal, Congress and "the state legislatures would have to act before the unemployed received any advantages."

"The situation in many areas is so serious that the unemployed cannot wait for the legislatures to meet," he added.

UNDER THE Young bill, the Secretary of Labor would be empowered, whenever the unemployment rate in a labor market area had exceeded 9% for more than three months, to make federal funds available for the payment of up to 26 weeks' additional benefits at whatever weekly rate the state ordinarily pays.

Young made no estimate as to the cost of his proposal, stating simply that it would depend "upon the amount of long-continued unemployment."

Organizing Utilities 'Foremost Job,' Says Fisher

CIO UTILITY Workers Pres. Joseph Fisher told 400 delegates to the union's recent convention in New York City that the "foremost job facing us today is the task of organizing the thousands of unorganized workers in the utility industry."

He disclosed that organizing campaigns were now being carried on in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia and named 22 companies with which the union now holds collective bargaining contracts.

The UWUA president voiced concern over the increasing unemployment problem in the country and criticized industry for "storing up money for dividend payments to stockholders rather than building new plants."

Asst. Secy. of Labor John Gibson told the delegates that the Truman administration is "deadly serious" in its intention to press for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act at this session of Congress.

"I can promise you that President Truman and the administration will not relax in their efforts to erase this un-American legislation from the statute books," Gibson said.

He held that collective bargaining was not "free" under the present act and declared that free collective bargaining which has become a necessary basic freedom, had "prevented Government domination of the trade union movement and preserved the free-enterprise system."

Gibson commended UWUA for the "thorough house-cleaning job" on the Communists formerly in its ranks and said the advice and encouragement of American labor leaders enabled trade union leaders in Europe to "stand up and be counted for the cause of democracy."

CIO VICE PRES. and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood told the convention that the Communists had failed in an attempt to gain control of the light, heat and power industries in America, and congratulated the UWUA leadership.

CIO National Maritime Union Pres. Joseph Curran declared that the only way Communists could be driven out of the American labor movement was by "extermination."

A number of resolutions were passed by the convention including support for the "organic unity" of labor proposal as recently put forth by CIO Pres. Philip Murray: repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and restoration of the Wagner Act; establishment of political action committees by each local; support of national health insurance and opposition to the further entry of the government into the private-owned utility field.

Other resolutions adopted would extend the present rent control law, accelerate the construction of public housing and wage a continuing fight for "substantial wage increases in all future negotiations."

Other speakers were CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey; CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll; CIO Shipbuilders Pres. John Green and Vincent Impellitteri, president of the New York Council.

Officers were not up for election as the present officials are currently serving three-year terms.

The next convention will be held in Cleveland, O., 18 months from now.

Stand Reversed

NLRB Rules Craft Unionism Not Suitable in Aluminum

THE NATI. Labor Relations board reversed a previous stand last week and announced that as a general policy it will not order craft collective bargaining units in the aluminum industry.

The unanimous decision was handed down in a ruling dismissing the petitions of four craft unions seeking bargaining rights for their members in the Mead and Trentwood, Wash., plants of the Permanente Metals Corp. of Oakland, Calif., owned by Henry J. Kaiser.

Its net effort is to restrict bargaining in the industry to the CIO type of industrial unionism.

The old CIO Aluminum Workers Union was certified as bargaining agent at both plants in 1943. When the union was merged with the CIO United Steelworkers of America in 1946. CIO representation was continued through the USA.

THE STEELWORKERS and the company both contended that the only appropriate unit was one made up of the production and maintenance workers.

The AFL Electrical Workers had sought either separate units for about 60 electricians at Mead and 48 at Trentwood, or a single unit of the two groups; the AFL Carpenters Union sought to represent 70 millwrights at Trentwood; the AFL Plumbers Union asked for a unit of 45 pipefitters at Trentwood, and the unaffiliated Intl. Association of Machinists asked rights covering 130 machinists at Trentwood.

The board dismissed their petitions and also one by the AFL Spokane Aluminum Council for a separate industrial unit covering all production and maintenance workers at the Trentwood plant.

The board a year ago had ordered a craft unit election among 45 machinists at the Bellwood, Va., aluminum plant of the Reynolds Metal Co. In reversing that decision, it said:

"It is true that in the Reynolds Metals Co. case, we held that, in the absence of persuasive proof as to the exact character of an industry, the predominant pattern of collective bargaining in an industry was not alone sufficient to deny separate representation to groups of employes organized along traditional craft lines.

"By the present record, however, we have been presented with more cogent evidence of the integrated and interdependent character of the more basic operations in the aluminum industry and its similarity in major respect to the basic steel industry.

"THEREFORE, because of further study of these considerations and because of the history of collective bargaining in the industry on a predominantly industrial pattern, we now believe that the facts require us to reverse the conclusions reached in the Reynolds Metals case and to find in this case, in conformity with the decision reached with respect to basic steel, that collective bargaining on other than an industrial basis will not assure employes in the aluminum industry the best opportunity to exercise the right guaranteed by the act."

In dismissing the craft union petitions the board added:

"We expressly overrule the Reynolds decision, and hold that the principles enunciated in the National Tube Co. case are applicable in view of the continuous process and integrated operations here shown to obtain in the aluminum industry."

The National Tube case is the governing case in basic steel.

In holding the two-plant unit appropriate at Permanente, the board said:

"The history of collective bargaining in both plants would not alone adequately establish the appropriateness of a single multi-plant unit.

"But when to such history there are added the fact that the Trentwood plant is the natural outlet for all of Mead's production, the further fact that under normal circumstances the plants would both be a part of a single integrated industrial unit, and the fact of this employer's centralized management and common labor policies, we are persuaded that a single multi-plant unit would be most appropriate."

The decision was signed by Chairman Paul M. Herzog and Members John M. Houston, James J. Reynolds, Jr., and Abe Murdock. Paul L. Styles, newest board member, did not participate.

Kroll Calls Election Result 'Challenge'

THE NEW DEAL and the Fair Deal took a pushing around in primary elections in Florida and Alabama on May 2.

The CIO didn't fare any too well, either.

In Florida Sen. Claude Pepper, for 14 years one of the Senate's outstanding liberals, was defeated for the Democratic nomination for another term by Rep. George Smathers, who has been playing footsie with the Dixiegops after being elected to his first term in the House two years ago with the support of the CIO Political Action Committee.

In Alabama loyal Democrats seeking to recapture control of the state party machinery from Dixiecrats who bolted the national ticket in 1948, managed to eke out a victory only after two days of ballot counting. Final makeup of the state committee executive board must await runoff elections which are scheduled to be held May 30 in eight districts.

The Tuesday primaries are a grim warning to the American people," declared Jack Kroll, chairman of the CIO-PAC.

"We face an assault upon the whole pattern of our society—upon unemployment compensation, old age income, public housing, health and education. The danger is real and immediate; the enemies within our gates are cunning, rich, desperate and unscrupulous. They will stop at nothing.

"This challenge will be met.

"This is no time for trimmers. This is no time for appeasement. We must stand our ground and carry forward the Fair Deal.

"The issue in 1950 is the general welfare. The stakes are social and economic security, and the peace of the world.

"The assaults upon them can and will be met, by placing the campaign on the basis of the realities—past, present and future. Toward that end, the CIO-PAC will do its full part, in the service of labor and the people."

PEPPER, supported by the CIO, was defeated in one of the most furious and dirtiest campaigns in Florida history. Thousands of dollars of Republican and Northern money was poured into the state to beat him, and not one major newspaper in the state supported him. Everybody on down from Guy Gabrielson, Republican National Committee head, had a different reason for his rejection by the voters. CIO members on the scene agree that his reported failure actively to oppose FEPC legislation was the major factor.

The "loyal" Democrats in Alabama won 37 of the 72 places on the State Democratic Executive Committee and the State Righters 26 seats, with one victor unpledged to either group. The remaining eight contests must be decided in the May 30 runoff. "Loyal" candidates won most of the other nominations.

In Ohio, State Auditor Joseph T. Ferguson rolled up a 51,000 plurality to take the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator from six rivals. His opponent will be Sen. Taft (R.), co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, who coasted to an unopposed victory. The CIO-PAC stayed out of the primary contest. Gov. Frank J. Lausche won the Democratic nomination for governor by 300,000 votes in a three-man race.

Seven Democratic and four Republican incumbents won renomination to the House in Indiana. Senate candidates will be picked at state party conventions next month.

WHOOPING IT UP at an IUE-CIO victory celebration following the Westinghouse election are these members of Local 617 at Sharon, Pa. One of the largest units in the Westinghouse chain, the Sharon plant returned a substantial majority for IUE-CIO over the discredited UE, and the members are looking forward to a decent contract at last. They're also getting ready to help swing General Electric employes into the CIO union in the representation election the NLRB has set for May 25. IUE-CIO bargains for 101,071 workers.

Ala. Council Head Likens KKK To CP

THE ALABAMA CIO Industrial Union Council conconvention held in Birmingham recently heard Council Pres. John J. Playfair strongly condemn the reappearance in the South of the Ku Klux Klan.

Pointing out that the Alabama Council had been instrumental in forcing the passage of the anti-masking bill by the State legislature, Playfair called upon all CIO affiliated international and local unions to "combat this ugly menace and to do everything within your power to stamp it out for all time."

"The Ku Klux Klan," he declared, "is just as dangerous to the trade union movement as the Communist party or any other subversive group."

CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll urged CIO members in the state to "go to bat against the Dixiecrats" whom he termed "Republicans in disguise."

He predicted that the Dixiecrats would lose in the battle for posts on the State Democratic Executive Committee "if CIO members get out and do the job."

ANTHONY W. SMITH, assistant IUC director, told the delegates that the current CIO Southern organizing drive would go on "just as long as it takes to get the job done."

Smith called industrial unionism as exemplified by the CIO "the foundation-stone of national economic equality," and urged council members to renew their efforts to bring the unorganized into the CIO.

The convention passed resolutions in support of the elimination of the Southern wage differential, repeal of the poll tax, and increases in unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation.

Playfair and Eugene M. Wells were reelected to the offices of president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

Following are the elected vice presidents: Fannie Neal, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Ben Porch, Communications Workers; C. N. Bowden, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers; W. J. Hoodless, Marine & Shipbuilders; Rufus B. King, Oil Workers; Ada Lee Howell, Packinghouse Workers; Frank Parker, Retail, Wholesale, Dep't Store Union; H. L. Knowles, Rubber Workers; R. E. Farr, Steelworkers; C. D. Boartfield, Textile Workers, and Hal Davis, Intl. Woodworkers.

"Union maid—Tried and found not wanting!"

FEPC Coming Up Again

THE FAIR Employment Practices Commission bill, sidetracked in the Senate when other measures were given priority, is scheduled to come up for action this week.

It was expected, of course, to run into the usual Southern filibuster. This in turn may lead to the first test of the new cloture rule.

Decision to bring it up as soon as the Marshall Plan appropriation bill is disposed of was made last week by the Senate Democratic Policy Committee, according to announcement by Sen. Lucas (D. Ill.), Senate majority leader.

A combination of Republicans and Southern Democrats may be able to stave off debate on the hotly-contested measure, which is a Democratic campaign promise and is supported by the CIO. The Dixiegops may muster enough strength to give priority to the basing point price fixing bill conference report, a privileged measure on which extended debate is anticipated, or Sen. Taft's resolution to disapprove President Truman's Reorganization Plan No. 12 —the one that would end the independent status of the Natl. Labor Relation Board's general counsel.

The Senate's cloture rule permits shutting off debate when a majority of the members of the Senate vote to do so. Heavy absenteeism would make such a resolution difficult if not impossible to pass.

Slap 'em Back With Bucks for PAC

Political D.A. Persecutor of Bell Strikers

TWENTY-THREE union men are on trial at Lockport, N. Y., on charges of rioting and conspiracy. Each faces a maximum penalty of six years in jail and a $5000 fine.

District Attorney William Miller, of Niagara County, a young Republican who wants to go to Congress, is riding the case for all it is worth—hoping that a conviction will boost his career.

All of the defendants took part in the bitter 19-week Bell Aircraft strike, which ended last October with Local 501 of the CIO Auto Workers winning a contract. Until this mass indictment, the law against rioting had not been used in 30 years.

Rarely in the history of American labor has the legal prosecution of union workers assumed such ferocity. In most strikes, legal action against the union and its leaders is withdrawn as a consequence of an honorable settlement. But in this case the employer and the Republican politicians seem determined to get their pound of flesh.

As a result of the strike, 116 trials were scheduled; 62 workers face maximum penalties of more than $350,000 in fines and 350 years in jail; at the peak of this legal assault, the UAW had posted $431,000 in bail to keep its people out of jail. While criminals were getting out on nominal bail the Niagara County judges were fixing bail of $5000 to $15,000 for Bell strikers charged with rioting.

Arrested strikers were held incommunicado for as long as 72 hours before being arraigned. When some of them tried to get the sheriff tried for violation of the law, the Grand Jury refused to take action.

Miller addressed office workers, scabs and strikebreakers inside the Bell plant, and promised wholesale arrests of union leaders and bail too high for the union to raise.

The company furnished helicopters, horses, two-way radios, food, drink, and shelter to an army of deputy sheriffs.

Despite this array of force and power, 1400 of 1700 strikers stuck by the union and won a contract which preserved Local 501. And now, six months after the end of the strike, with Bell officials, scabs and strikebreakers acting as witnesses, the county is trying to send these union men to jail.

AMONG THE earliest witnesses were several Niagara County police who despite Miller's most adroit questioning were able to place fewer than half the defendants on the scene at the time of picket line disorder last September. And only one of them was able to testify that he saw blows aimed.

Three employes who went through the picket line during the walkout testified with perfectly straight faces that the September "riot" was "plotted" at a meeting of Local 501 which they attended. The stooges, a supervisor and two engineers, told the court the speakers were Edward F. Gray, UAW sub-regional director; Robert V. Siegler, then Local 501 president, and Donald Slaiman, a member.

Charles J. McDonough, defense attorney, took the heat out of their testimony by showing that the meeting, held in a Buffalo hall, was an open meeting which was well advertised by radio and newspapers as well as by handbills. (LPA).

"You're going to register to vote now —if I have to drive you there!"

TWUA Plans Institutes

HUNDREDS of active members, shop stewards and local officers of the CIO Textile Workers Union will be flocking to school again this summer under the union's ninth annual summer institute program.

Larry Rogin, the union's education and publicity director, announced last week that the first institute will be held the week of July 16-22 with an advanced course for New England workers at Wellesley College in Massachusetts. This will be followed by a general course at the Univ. of Connecticut, in Storrs, July 23-29.

Other institutes scheduled later are:

Advanced courses for midwest members at the CIO Auto Workers Camp, Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 13-19.

Both general and advanced courses for southern members at Black Mountain College, North Carolina, Sept. 3-9.

General course for mid-Atlantic area members, Sept. 10-16; advanced courses, Sept. 17-23, at Hudson Shore Labor School, West Park, N. Y.

Rogin said that collective bargaining for pensions will be emphasized in advanced courses at this summer's schools.

Ruling Again Refused On Ga. Poll Laws

THE U. S. Supreme Court on May 1 again refused to give a ruling on a plea by a Georgia voter to do something about the state's admittedly undemocratic election laws.

This time, the court said it wouldn't give a ruling on the constitutionality of Georgia's law compelling re-registration of the state's 1,200,000 voters and requiring them, for the first time, to pass a literacy test before being allowed to register.

The law was passed in 1949 by Gov. "Hummon" Talmadge's legislature. "Hummon" openly stated, when he asked approval of the proposal, that it was aimed at ending "the evils of block voting" by Negroes.

Approximately 120,000 Negroes were registered in Georgia before the legislature acted—24,000 in Fulton County (Atlanta). Talmadge charged that the Negroes were "lined up to vote in controlled blocs." As of January, 1950, only 3500 had re-registered in Fulton County, although all reports indicated that the registrars were being scrupulously fair.

The literacy test is comparatively mild. It is not the substance of the test that has aroused opposition from Georgia's liberals, but the fact that it is being given at all, and that it was openly set up to "get" the Negro voter. The liberals claim that the law is a violation of the Constitutional guarantee against race discrimination. The Supreme Court, however, claims that no federal question is involved, since the Constitution also says that the states set up their own voting rules.

Just two weeks ago the court refused, for the same reasons, to give a ruling on the constitutionality of Georgia's "unit voting" system, under which a single vote cast outside Fulton County has, on an average, 11 times the effect of a single vote cast in Atlanta.

Oil Union Wins $65 Monthly Pensions and Social Security

OIL WORKERS Pres. O. A. Knight announced that agreement had been reached with the Cities Service Co. on improvements in a plan which provides for minimum pensions of $65 a month in addition to social security payments for employes who retire at normal retirement age with 25 years service.

Knight said that under the plan the average Cities Service employe will have a total retirement income of approximately $140 a month, counting social security payments of $75 monthly.

About 20,000 employes of the various operating divisions of the company will benefit from the agreement, he said.

The pension plan will not be affected for an individual in the case of future strikes or lockouts and an employe may be laid off for as long as 365 consecutive days without breaking his continuity of service, Knight stated.

The increased pensions will apply retroactively to all employes already retired. A nationwide conference of Cities Service OWI locals had unanimously recommended acceptance of the improved plan.

AT FOUR OF the Texas Co. refineries — Port Arthur and Port Neches, Tex., Lockport, Ill., and Casper, Wyo.—the workers were locked out after offering to resume work.

At Lawrenceville, Ill., the company accepted the offer of the strikers to return to work, but the refinery was being operated at only one-third of capacity, because of management's fear to put its big stills and catalytic cracking units in full operations in view of the possibilities of another strike.

The union believes that the lockout puts it in a favorable position. Because there is a lockout and not a strike, the OWIU members draw unemployment compensation in most states.

The strike and the subsequent lockout produced a series of damage suits—two against the union and one against the company. In the latter action which is also the latest, OWIU sued Texas Co. for $2 million plus all time lost for the duration, claiming the company had not given the required 90 days' notice at Port Neches.

N.J. CIO Says Firm's Action Withholds Jobless Benefits

THE GERA MILLS of Passaic, N. J., have deliberately misrepresented facts to prevent payment of unemployment benefits to their workers, the New Jersey CIO Council charged, calling for court action to penalize the management for violating the law.

Carl Holderman, state CIO head, made the demand in a letter to Harold G. Hoffman, director of the division of employment security. He charged the Gera action was typical of other employers who seek advantages in collective bargaining by making false representations about the eligibility of their workers for unemployment compensation.

Holderman said that Gera employes had been laid off several weeks before negotiations for a new contract opened; in the negotiations the firm asked wage concessions as the price of reopening the plant; when the union refused, the company claimed a labor dispute existed, and therefore the employes were ineligible for unemployment compensation.

Although a deputy has already held hearings, and ruled against the company, the firm has appealed and now asks an indefinite delay in the hearing. Meanwhile, the employes out of work are getting no unemployment compensation.

John Yancey to Aid Canal Zone Campaign

JOHN YANCEY, assistant director of the CIO Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee, left May 3 for Panama to assist in organizing U.S. government workers in the Canal Zone.

Yancey, who has a distinguished record in the labor movement and in Chicago civic activities, is on leave from his post as vice president of the CIO Transport Service Workers Union.

He will work closely in Panama with Gilbert Anaya, CIO special representative who has spent several weeks there setting up a widespread organizing drive intended to bring "genuine democratic trade unionism to workers who were sadly misled by the United Public Workers." The UPW was expelled from the CIO in February on charges that it is dominated by the Communists.

Anaya, who came to Washington a fortnight ago for a hasty conference with CIO Pres. Philip Murray; Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization; Anthony J. Federoff, chairman of the organizing committee; Milton Murray, secretary-treasurer of the group, and other members, has made considerable progress in Panama despite harrassing by UPW diehards.

JOHN YANCEY

ON HIS return from the Washington conference he announced that dues for membership in the new CIO group would be lowered to $1 and that the CIO will bear the full expense of the organizing drive, with per capita to be fixed when a new local is chartered.

The membership campaign is being conducted on an individual basis—new members are being signed up one by one. An offer by some officers of UPW Local 713, which has branches in several cities and in many fields, to bring it into the CIO as a group, was turned down.

"There will be no deals with anybody or any group," Anaya asserted in a statement upon his return.

"We start from scratch and are at the service of all local rate workers on the Canal Zone who want to join up with a decent, democratic labor union to help them improve their living and working conditions.

"Present officers have been named only to take care of the organizational drive. As soon as the membership fully develops a new set of officers will be elected from the rank and file."

Government officials in both the Canal Zone and Panama are as keenly interested in the CIO campaign, as the workers. They see it not only as a means of blocking Communist aggrandizement in a critical area, but regard the effective representation CIO unions give their members as a lever for raising wages, improving living conditions and helping to stabilize the economy of Panama.

3 More UFWA Locals Vote CIO

The members of three more CIO Furniture Workers locals have voted support to Pres. Morris Pizer and his fight to keep the union within the CIO, according to an announcement by the UFWA Rank and File Committee for CIO.

They are Local 137, Springfield, Mass.; Local 36, Granville, N. Y., and Local 464, Huntington, W Va. Locals 36 and 464 also elected pro-CIO delegates to the forthcoming UFWA convention. The CIO has cited the UFWA for trial and possible expulsion on charges that it is Communist-dominated, but Pizer is leading a fight to clean house of the pro-Reds and stay in the CIO.

Dollar's Buying Power Up .7c

You lucky person, you!

That dollar bill which in March, 1949, bought 62c worth of whatever you needed in terms of January, 1939 purchasing power bought 62.7c worth in March, 1950, the National Industrial Conference Board discovered last week.

Plan To Use and Preserve Niagara Falls

PUBLIC utilization of the power possibilities of the Niagara river for the benefit of the American people while at the same time preserving its scenic beauties is called for in a bill introduced simultaneously in Congress last week by Sen. Lehman and Rep. Roosevelt, New York Democrats.

Entitled the Niagara Development Act of 1950, the bill proposes a power development in accordance with plans recently completed by the Bureau of Power of the Federal Power Commission which would greatly increase the average annual energy available in the U. S.

Sen. Lehman said that "the whole object of our bill is to provide power to the people at low cost."

In brief, here's what the bill would do:

1 Authorize the U.S. Corps of Engineers to plan and construct the necessary project works.

2 Direct the President of the U.S. to turn over the works to a designated agency of New York State.

3 Provide for repayment of construction costs by New York to the federal government, with the costs for works designed solely to preserve the scenic beauty of the falls to be borne by the U.S. government.

4 Provide that if New York State does not choose to acquire and operate the project, or if no agreement is reached by the time the project is ready to deliver power, the power will be distributed through an authorized U.S. government agency under the terms of the Flood Control Act of 1944.

C. of C. Meets Again To Dream of Past

THE U. S. Chamber of Commerce held its annual convention in Washington last week, and it was just like all the others.

Some 2500 delegates who still dream of the "good old days" passed the same old resolutions, heard the same old speeches, cheered and booed in the same old places and sounded the same old warnings.

They called for the same old anti-trust curbs on "monopolistic practices" by labor unions, the same old curbs on government spending, the same old freedom from government for individual initiative and private enterprise.

If there were any Democrats around, they kept that fact secret. Sen. Taft (R. O.) was the same old whiteheaded boy even if he had to move over and make room for that distinguished educator, Dr. Harold E. Stassen, president of the University of Pennsylvania and former governor of Minnesota, who, even if he was a newcomer as a speaker, said the same old things his predecessors did.

Taft declared the "socialists" are pushing the country into "the complete totalitarian state," a fancy bit of mouthwork that won't get him any votes he hadn't already lined up. He made it clear he doesn't think much of the Truman Administration.

"Big business wants protection for its profits," he said in a plea to keep government out of business, which is where he intimated it is. "Little business wants protection from big business. Farmers want the government to guarantee parity prices. Labor wants every man guaranteed a job."

Stassen also thumped the New Deal and the Fair Deal winning applause that bounced lustily off the walls at a luncheon in the Statler Hotel. Even the bouncing was done in the same old way—strictly in accordance with the laws of physics that govern the movement of sound waves.

He called inflation "a cowardly government method of financing" and gently chided business and industry for not ballyhooing themselves more effectively to their workers.

"The most important informational job that needs to be done in America," he proclaimed, "is to develop a better understanding by the American workman of the modern capitalistic system."

STASSEN followed Claude Robinson, president of the Opinion Research Corp., Princeton, N. J., who told the delegates that "people do not understand business." And the less they know about it, he said his polls show, the less they like it.

Before going back home the delegates passed resolutions urging business to stop trying to get money out of the Federal government and putting it to expense which is reflected in taxes; to use Marshall Plan funds so as not to cut off U. S. exports—one of their number, Eugene Holman, president of Standard Oil of New Jersey, had warned them earlier that they can't go on exporting as much as they have and importing as little as they have in recent years — and encourage nationalistic restrictions against the U. S.; expressing "growing apprehension" over the way the anti-trust laws are being enforced; opposing price controls except in time of war; favoring lower corporate taxes and "rigid economy" in government, and recommending that President Truman's Point Four program for undeveloped countries be carried out by private enterprise and private investment.

There was one touch of novelty at the convention. Otto A. Seyferth, Muskegon, Mich., foundry owner, who used to be a union man himself, was elected president. He once was an organizer for the AFL Stone Carvers Union and served as president of the Grand Rapids, Mich., Trades and Labor Council.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The Utility Workers Union of America held its convention April 28-30 in New York City, and the writer had the pleasure of addressing this fine group. This is the same group that James Matles, director of organization of the discredited United Electrical Workers, failed with, and to build up himself for his own 1949 convention, he stated that the CIO had failed. Our greatest proof of success is the Utility Workers themselves. They are proud of their affiliation with the CIO. They have recently negotiated a wonderful pension plan for the members, one of the best plans in the country today. The Utility Workers are continually going forward with their good leadership, which is alert and stands for all that is clean trade unionism.

The writer also addressed the Eastern Area Conference of the United Automobile Workers-CIO on April 29. It was a pleasure getting together with Brother Charley Kerrigan, Director of Regional 9-A, UAW-CIO, and renewing old acquaintances of 1937 and 1938. It was really enjoyable being with them.

Coming up on Tuesday, May 9, at Atlantic City, N. J., is the convention of that great organization, the United Steelworkers of America-CIO.

Reg. Dir. William Mayo reports that in a certification election held at the Rice Corp., Winamac and Monterey, Ind., the results were as follows: Clothing Workers-CIO 69; against 23; challenged 1.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a representation election held at the Kraft Food Co., Summitville, Ind., the workers voted in favor of the United Brewery Workers-CIO by the following vote: Eligible 25, Brewery Worker 18, Food and Tobacco Workers 2, no union 2, and challenged 1.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to the Chairman, IUE-CIO, reports the following election victories for the IUE; Local 406, American Gas Accumulator Co., Elizabeth, N. J., IUE 100, no union 3; Local 728, Electric Products Co., Cleveland, O., IUE 148, no union 11, (UE withdrew); Local 425, Ford Instrument Co., Long Island City, N. Y., IUE 868, no union 12, (UE withdrew). In an election conducted by the Michigan authorities at the JIC Electric Co., Detroit, Mich., the IUE was victorious.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following NLRB representation elections and union shop elections in Illinois: representation elections, Borden's Soy Processing Co., Kankakee, Ill., eligible 37; Chemical Workers-CIO 27; Universal Atlas Cement Co., Chicago, Ill., eligible 6, Steelworkers-CIO 4; union shop elections: Kensington Steel Co., Chicago, Ill., eligible 186, UAW-CIO 169; Decatur Castings Co., Decatur, Ill., eligible 91, United Steelworkers-CIO 64; Earl Soesbe Co., Melrose Park, Ill., eligible 19, UAW-CIO 16; Barrett-Cravens Co., Chicago, Ill., eligible 70, Amalgamated Local 453, UAW-CIO 66; Illinois Hair & Feather Co., Chicago, Ill., eligible 45, Chicago Joint Board Textile Workers 31.

A. J. Reger, union representative of Amalgamated Local 1798, Steelworkers, reports that USA-CIO scored almost a 100% vote in a recent union shop authorization election at the Budigar Lang Plant, Berkeley, Cal. With 38 workers eligible, all but one voted for the union shop in NLRB election.

By a unanimous vote, the Reno Newspaper Guild won in an NLRB-conducted maintenance of membership authorization election on the Reno Evening Gazette and the Nevada State Journal, according to Pres. Frank McCulloch of the Reno Guild.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that a representation election was won by the CIO at the Tremont Lumber Co., Winnfield, La., by a vote of CIO 83; no union 39; void 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bonacci reports that the Steelworkers won two elections at Provo, Utah. The office workers at the Ironton Steel plant voted 14 to 2 in favor of the USA-CIO, and the clerical workers at the Geneva Steel Plant voted 95 to 71 in favor of the USA-CIO.

Anti-Trust Violations Charged To Gas Firms

The Butane Corp. and Fannin's Gas & Equipment Co. operating in Arizona, have been charged with violation of the anti-trust laws in the sale of liquefied petroleum gas to consumers, Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath disclosed last week.

The liquified gas, known as butane or propane, is used as a fuel for cooking, refrigeration and heating where there are no gas lines. The complaint chaged the companies with leasing storage tanks to customers on condition that they not buy gas from competitors.

New CWA Unit

Local C-4, CIO Communications Workers, Toronto, Can., has been officially chartered by Pres. Joseph Beirne. Local C-4 consists of 500 workers in the installation and sales departments of Northern Electric, Canadian counterpart of Western Electric. President is C. Byrnes. Local C-4 is the fourth chartered in Canada by CWA.

Unions, Liberals Fight Rent Control Compromise

THE ANNUAL fight over rent control is starting again. The real estate lobby, part of whose machinations is exposed elsewhere in this issue, has never put on such pressure. (See Page 7.)

Certain Administration Congressmen are already talking compromise.

Unions and liberal organizations are fighting back.

The Senate Banking Committee has completed hearings on S. 3181, which the CIO supports, and the House Banking Committee starts hearings this week on HR 5790, a duplicate version.

TIGHE WOODS, administrator of the Office of the Housing Expediter, which administers the present law, also supports these bills. They call for straight-out extension of one year, with just one amendment; they make it as easy for a community to secure recontrol as it now is to secure decontrol under "local option" provisions of the present law.

Pres. Truman sent a special rent control message to Congress stating that "a sudden and simultaneous removal of rent controls on a national scale would precipitate a wave of exorbitant rent increases. Such increases would seriously reduce the purchasing power of millions of families."

The arguments of the real estate lobby have been answered time and time again.

The facts remain. The landlords never had it so good. The foreclosure rate on rental properties is at its lowest point in 25 years.

There are now approximately 30 million people living in controlled rental accommodations, paying an average rental of $33 a month.

Experience in decontrolled areas has shown that these average tenants can expect an average increase of from 50 to 60%.

The housing shortage is not ended for any income group, even those who can afford high rents. For the middle-and low-income groups it is just as severe as it has been for the past three years. "Vacancy figures" quoted to committees by local real estate boards have been proved to be phony in almost every instance they have been checked.

The government's low-cost housing program will not "take hold" for at least a year, and when it does, it won't help the middle-income group.

AMPLE allowance is made in the present law for justifiable increases in rent, and in the past year, three out of four landlord requests for permission to increase rents have been granted.

Yet so strong is the real estate lobby's hold on Congress that compromise is already in the air.

Chairman Brent Spence (D.Ky.) of the House Banking Committee has introduced a bill which would extend the present law till June 30, 1951, but would actually let it expire Dec. 31, 1950 in any community whose governing body had not, by that time, specifically voted that it continue.

The Wall Street Journal hailed this as a "please-everybody" bill, designed "to let Congressmen eat their cake and have it too."

CIO opposes this compromise. The real estate lobby is delighted with it.

Census Bureau Finds Rental Housing Survey Made By Nashville Property Owners False

Here's one example of the accuracy of landlord "surveys" of housing vacancies:

The Property Owners' Association of Davidson County, Tenn., which includes Nashville (pop. over 250,000), back in January stuffily accused the Office of the Housing Expediter of "merely wasting government funds in an effort to perpetuate rent control in this area."

"Surveys," the association said, "have shown beyond the shadow of a doubt that the housing shortage has been reasonably met." Signed, Harry Lester, Executive Secretary.

The "survey" made by the property owners was put before the Nashville City Council along with a motion for decontrol. According to the "survey," the vacancy rate in Nashville was so great that anybody who wanted to take the trouble could find reasonably priced, attractive rental accommodations.

The City Council was impressed, and in executive session, voted to ask OHE for decontrol. The story leaked out, though, and such an uproar was raised that the Council reversed itself and asked OHE to make a new survey of vacancies.

OHE asked the Census Bureau to make the survey, so the results could not possibly be construed as biased.

And here's what the Census Bureau found:

The GROSS vacancy rate of rental accommodations was 1.5%. (A rate of 5% is considered "normal.")

Of every four vacant rented units, only three were "habitable"—i. e., fit for human beings to live in. The balance were "uninhabitable and dilapidated."

Of the "habitable" rental units, only two out of three were even being offered for rent. The others were for sale only, or neither for rent nor for sale.

In other words, the actual vacancy rate for rental units in Nashville was found to be eight-tenths of one percent.

Social Security Bill Called 'Woefully Inadequate'

THE SENATE Finance Committee, after weeks of delay, began last week to complete action on its version of an improved Social Security bill, and drew immediate fire from Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, who said the Senate edition was "woefully inadequate."

The House last year passed HR 6000, which upped primary old age benefits by an average of 70% but in many other respects fell short of what CIO believes to be absolutely necessary improvements in the present law. The Senate appears to be heading for a less satisfactory bill than that passed by the House.

One improvement made by the Senate committee is a benefit adjustment which raises the average benefit by 90% instead of 70% but, through the action of other clauses in the bill, still holds the average cash benefits to $49 a month, nearly $100 short of the minimum necessary budget for an elderly couple as estimated by the Labor Dept.

Here are the principal changes and omissions in the Senate bill which hold it below House standards and far below the goal set by CIO:

1 The Senate completely ignored the limited program of permanent disability insurance approved by the House. At present, permanently disabled workers must wait till they are 65 years old before they receive any Social Security benefits, and in the interval the amount of the benefits they do receive at 65 declines because they are not working. The House said permanently disabled workers could receive benefits regardless of age. CIO approved the House proposal and asked similar treatment for temporary disability.

2 At present, workers earning more than $3000 a year receive no more in benefits than the lower-paid group because social security tax deductions are made only on the first $3000 earned in any year. HR 6000 upped this to $3600, and the CIO asked that it be increased to $48000.

3 The Senate made no change in the present method of calculating "average" wages, on which benefits payments are based. Now, the worker's "average" is pulled down whenever he is unemployed or disabled. HR 6000 would not allow periods of disability to pull the average down. CIO has asked that the average be computed on a best-five-years basis, thus eliminating the downward drag of involuntary unemployment and/or disability.

In the field of unemployment insurance, covered in the same bill, the Senate committee ignored President Truman's recommendation (see story Page 8) and proposed, instead, that loans be provided for state agencies which run out of funds, Cowan pointed out that this move did nothing to help those who had exhausted their benefit rights or who are not covered at all.

Commenting in general, Cowan said:

"The success of our unions in bargaining for pensions has spurred Congressional action. But Congress has been deaf to our request that the federal legislation be made really adequate so that our unions' plans would not have to be our main reliance. Clearly our unions will have to continue their collective bargaining efforts."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Keep writing to Senators and Representatives to force action.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Sen. Finance Comm. to complete action shortly. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to accept and strengthen HR 6000.
Rent Control Renewal S 3181 HR 5790	Extends rent control one year to June 30, 1951, allows local option recontrol.	Senate Banking Committee has completed hearings. House hearings start this week.	Ask members of both Houses to vote full extension, accept no compromise.
ECA Extension HR 7378	Renews Marshall Plan for another year; sets $2,950,000,000 ceiling on funds.	House cut $250 million from authorization; Senate debate scheduled soon.	Ask members of both Houses to restore cut, pass bill as drafted.
Federal Aid to Education S 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. House Labor Comm. deadlocked over religious quarrel involving school buses.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to approve Senate bill.
School Construction Bill S. 2317 HR 5718	Provides emergency U.S. aid to states to build schools and survey school needs.	Senate passed bill. House bill, in Labor Comm., contains long-range building program not contained in Senate version.	Ask House Labor Committee members to approve.
FEPC S 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	House voted substitute bill without enforcement teeth. Senate debate, probably filibuster, due this week.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments, and to fight filibuster.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Ship Union Protests Pennsy Furloughs

Pres. John Green of the CIO Shipbuilding Union, has protested the Pennsylvania Railroad's off again-on again employment policy in its maintenance of equipment department following the fourth mass furloughing in the last year. He acted in behalf of Railroad Workers Division of the union.

Green sent protests against the most recent layoffs—which came a day after men were being hired for the same jobs — to W. S. Franklin, PRR president; Col. J. Monroe Johnson, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin.

Public Housing Foes Working A New Angle

Opponents of public housing in California are circulating petitions to amend the state constitution to require an election before any low-rent public housing project may be started.

At present approval by a county board of supervisors or a city council is the only authorization needed to permit local units to seek federal housing aid.

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PREXY GREETS VEEP—Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley (seated) presided over the Senate in the early afternoon, dashed to the Washington Airport, flew to Atlantic City, hurried to the Auditorium and—appearing to be as relaxed as if he were on vacation—addressed the CIO Steelworkers convention. The Vice President is shown on the convention stage, chatting with Philip Murray, president of the CIO and the Steelworkers. For details of Barkley speech and Steelworkers convention see Page 7.

Dixiegops Pass Sen. Taft's Move To Delay Vote On FEPC

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE Southerners who have blocked every piece of civil rights legislation proposed since the Democrats won control of the Senate in 1934 did it again May 10.

They combined with anti-administration Republicans to shunt aside, still another time, debate and ultimate vote on Fair Employment Practices Commission legislation in spite of a vigorous fight by Sen. Lucas (D. Ill.), Democratic majority leader.

The excuse was Sen. Taft's privileged resolution to take up consideration of President Truman's Reorganization Plan No. 12—to end the independent status of the general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board—so that a vote might be taken quickly.

THE VOTE ON Taft's motion to shift Senate attention from FEPC to reorganization was a thumping 50 to 22. Twenty Democrats joined with 30 Republicans to supply the majority. The Southern Senators voted for it as they would vote for anything that delayed a showdown on FEPC—even those who later voted in favor of the reorganization plan. Republicans who will vote for FEPC seemed more interested in retaining NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham, who has been called the most powerful single individual in government.

Debate on FEPC started on schedule on May 8 with Southern Senators frankly avowing their intention of filibustering it.

Discussion got under way slowly, with Sen. Thomas (D. Utah), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee which reported the bill without recommendation last year, saying it is designed to right a wrong "which fairly shouts for remedy."

It merely guarantees, he said, "an old, established right, the right of an equal place in our democracy for all of its citizens in the matter of consideration for that important element in every man and women's life, the getting and holding of a job worthy of his talents."

SEN. IVES (R. N.Y.), who remarked that the New York State FEPC law is working successfully, stressed the "conference, conciliation and persuasion" angles.

Sen. Russell (D. Ga.), leader of the anti-FEPC forces, dug deep into his bag of time-honored oratorical labels and declared the bill would establish "an army of thought police" and destroy American business.

The following day Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) urged passage of the measure for its international effect in answering Soviet propaganda belittling democracy in the United States. He told how, as Assistant Secretary of State in charge of public affairs, he had analyzed Communist propaganda and seen how it "distorted" our civil rights problems.

As U. S. delegate to three UNESCO conferences, he continued, he saw "how our unresolved civil rights problems hampered our efforts and our prestige in reaching out for the minds of men."

He warned that segregation in Washington has a "bitter effect" upon students and diplomats of all colors visiting from abroad.

Sen. Hill (D. Ala.), speaking against the bill, maintained that improvements for minority groups will not be attained by legislation of the FEPC type but "by constructive, affirmative programs—education, hospitals and health centers, public health and the prevention of disease, decent homes and housing on the farm and in the city, adequate wages and economic security under our American free enterprise system."

ON MAY 10 so much time was taken up with discussion of the Taft resolution and other odds and ends which had nothing to do with either FEPC or reorganization that Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.), was the only one able to get in a word on the bill.

"It's not what we now say of FEPC but what we do that will be watched closely," he said, "not only in this country but in many other areas of the world.

"Our standing in the world and our influence in international relationships are as much at stake on the FEPC bill as on any measure which has been or will be before us for consideration and action."

Ever Hear of Bank Prexy Backing Strike? Guild Did

"And what is so rare as a day in June?" James Russell Lowell wanted to know 100 years or so ago.

The CIO Newspaper Guildsmen, on strike at the Arkansas Gazette in Little Rock more than 90 days, think they may have the answer.

It is in the person of Louis Layer, Dierks, Ark., bank president who carries not one, but two union cards in his pocket. He is a member of both a CIO and an AFL union.

He is unquestionably the only bank president in the country who has openly declared himself on the side of the Little Rock strikers.

The head of the Bank of Dierks has been a union sympathizer since the time when, as a young man, he covered a violent Colorado mine strike for a large Denver daily. He didn't like the way the paper gave an anti-union slant to his story and proceeded to say so.

When he finaly secured another reporting job, Layer continued to be sympathetic to workers. As editor of the Dierks Banner, his editorials indorsing labor unions were quoted by labor papers all over the country.

In 1943, shortly after being elected president of the Bank of Dierks, he was instrumental in helping organize the Dierks Lumber & Coal Co. for the CIO Woodworkers.

At a rally in Dierks a few weeks ago Layer and the IWA members at the mill assured the Arkansas Newspaper Guild that the Guild would win its strike.

Senate Defeats Plan To Curb NLRB Counsel

REPUBLICANS and the Southern Democrats joined forces May 11 to kill Pres. Truman's Reorganization Plan No. 12, which would have transferred to the Natl. Labor Relations Board the powers of its General Counsel, Robert N. Denham.

The vote was 53 to 30. Voting to kill the plan were 35 Republicans who were joined by 19 Democrats, all from the South except Sen. Gillette (D. Iowa).

Twenty-five Democrats—four of them from the deep South—and five Republicans supported the President's proposal.

Defeat of the plan was a personal triumph for Sen. Taft (D. Ohio). He killed two birds with one stone. By introducing the measure to defeat the plan he also forced postponement of the vote on the FEPC bill.

TAFT'S opposition to the plan was illogical, as CIO Pres. Philip Murray wrote in a letter to members of Congress a few weeks ago:

"Even the staunchest adherents of the Taft-Hartley philosophy have come to recognize that such dual administration is unworkable. (i.e., the division of authority between the NLRB and Denham.)

"As a result the Taft bill containing several amendments to Taft-Hartley Act, which passed the Senate last year, provided for the abolition of the General Counsel's office."

But last week Taft had changed his field. He charged that Truman's proposal was part of a general plan to nullify T-H.

CIO Backs St. Lawrence Plan 100%

FULL SUPPORT of the CIO for the proposed St. Lawrence power and seaway development under public auspices was given to the House Committee on Public Works last week by Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation.

At the same time John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, gave that union's indorsement to the project.

Smith made it clear to the committee that the CIO's support of the seaway and power development is based on the assumption that enabling laws and the necessary treaty with Canada will provide adequate safeguards.

These he said, should assure a reasonable division of this country's share of the power between New York and other states, and its proper social use; self-liquidation of the seaway phase, and due protection for the "living resources" of the area.

Both he and Edelman stressed the necessity of getting more and cheaper power into New England as quickly as possible.

"WE FAVOR the approval of the agreement between the U. S. and Canada with the major qualifications contained in all of the bills which have been introduced granting such approval," Smith said.

"We would add a number of other qualifications and reservations, providing safeguards as to the manner of production, transmission and distribution, protecting other resources, giving instructions in regard to industries and communities and the like.

"The points which have been made in respect to federal control over the entire operation, including the provision of current to states outside New York, are of particular importance from our point of view. We regard them as conditions of our indorsement; the other qualifications also should, in our opinion, have the careful consideration of this committee."

SMITH SAID that the CIO indorsed the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the principles implicit in it, as long ago as the 1944 convention. The CIO reaffirmed its position that the production, transmission and distribution of St. Lawrence power should be done by public agencies or cooperatives.

In general, he continued, the CIO believes that the federal government should assume responsibility for hydroelectric power development.

A major reason why the CIO supports the seaway part of the project, Smith said, is that it will stabilize employment throughout the midwest.

Exhaustion of high grade iron ore in the Mesabi Range of Minnesota means the U. S. must turn to the Labrador-Quebec deposits or those in Latin America, with the result that there is a tendency of the steel industry to desert the middle west and concentrate in the already over-populated Atlantic seaboard.

Other industries might well folfow, he said, resulting in "great social dislocations" which should be avoided. The relocation can be minimized, he maintained, by providing proper water transportation from the Labrador-Quebec iron deposits to the midwest.

EDELMAN agreed with Smith's arguments against social dislocations. The TWUA spokesman told the committee that the high cost of monopoly electric power in New England, whether based on water or steam, is forcing many firms, especially in the textile industry, to move to other parts of the country.

"The Textile Workers urge the enactment of the proposed legislation primarily on the grounds of broad national interest," he said. "Our particular interest in the maintenance of a sound and thriving economy in New England has a vital bearing on the whole national welfare.

"I again emphasize that a clear majority of the people of New England and the people of New York want this undertaking to go through.

"I can guarantee you that the great majority of people who work for a living in this country are for this particular type of legislation, and especially they are for the broadest program of resource development that this country can undertake."

AFL Approves Early Labor Unity Meeting

THE AFL's top-level Executive Council last week showed interest in CIO Pres. Phillip Murray's proposal for labor unity.

Though not yet ready to join an over-all joint labor unity committee, as Murray had proposed, the AFL authorized early talks to explore the matter still further.

Meeting in Philadelphia, the Council approved a letter of reply from Pres. William Green.

Green wrote Murray that the AFL Council has "authorized and directed me to advise you and your organization that we are prepared to select a committee to meet a like committee of the CIO to engage in a conference looking toward an early and successful realization of unity upon a permanent and secure basis between our respective organizations."

Murray, presiding at the convention of the steel union, said that "we are anxious to meet with representatives of the AFL to discuss problems affecting the U. S."

He predicted that the CIO would soon name a committee to meet with the AFL spokesmen on the unity matter. The United Mine Workers and the Intl. Association of Machinists — both unaffiliated have already accepted Murray's proposal for a joint labor unity committee. Leaders of the railroad brotherhoods have the suggestion under consideration.

MURRAY, in setting forth his unity proposal, had called for the creation of a joint committee of "duly accredited representatives" of the various union groups with authority to set up a common legislative, economic and political program—and to work on means of achieving a merger of all the groups.

Green's letter indicated that the AFL Council is still interested in achieving "organic unity" as a first order of business, and voiced the Council's serious doubts that the Murray proposals would accomplish that goal.

Green added:

"We find ourselves in complete accord with the necessity of unity in all fields of organized labor's activities, and would direct attention to the several appeals previously addressed to your organization in the past number of years for unity not merely upon a tentative and cooperative basis, but upon a permanent and organized basis."

Nevertheless, because of the "mood and temper" of Murray's letter, the AFL is prepared to hold further talks on the subject, Green said, adding:

"We therefore await your early —and we trust favorable—consideration regarding the foregoing proposal for unity of organized labor, as represented by our respective organizations . . ."

Murray Calls Special PAC Meet In June

CIO PRES. Philip Murray has called an extraordinary conference in Washington on June 16 to rally all CIO national unions for an all-out effort in the 1950 Congressional and state elections.

"I most urgently ask the presence of the officers of our international unions—the presidents, executive vice presidents, secretary-treasurers and board members — the regional directors of the CIO, the leaders of the State Political Action Committees and the Director and Executive Board of the CIO-PAC," Murray said.

The conference, almost a full-scale convention of all top CIO officers, was called in a letter sent to all persons concerned on May 5. Public announcement was made on May 11, when Pres. Murray took the rostrum at the Atlantic City convention of the CIO Steelworkers, of which he is President.

[*The decision to call the conference was made in the wake of primary results on May 2, when Fair Deal Sen. Claude Pepper (D. Fla.), in spite of united labor support in Florida and a record turnout of votes, was defeated for the Democratic Senate nomination by conservative Democrat George Smathers, mainly on the FEPC issue.*]

"We can in this year," Murray said, "by political action, win broad advances for the principles of human welfare and human security to which the CIO is dedicated.

"Or we can fall back into unemployment and depression, into scarcity and suffering—back into the economic jungle where the people perish and there is no provision for the general welfare.

"That is the decision that is going to be made in November of this year.

"It must be made right!

"Those who are moved by selfish greed, those who fatten upon the labor of others, those who fear the power of the people, are determined that it be made in their selfish interest.

"**IN EVERY** ward and precinct of our country these greedy interests are working today to seize control of our government and impose upon our people a reactionary and destructive program. They have endless money. They dominate the channels of public opinion. And they are desperate and unscrupulous, for they see in the election of 1950 their chance to subjugate this nation.

"We of the CIO have a high duty in this regard, to preserve ourselves and our country. But high purpose and good will are not enough in this dangerous year. Our course requires understanding and money and work...

"Please let me know as soon as you can of your arrangements to attend."

3 State Labor Curbs Upheld

THE U. S. Supreme Court last week handed down three decisions which upheld state court rulings that restricted the right to picket. They were:

1. A State of Washington law prohibiting picketing to organize employes not members of the picketing union.

This case grew out of a state court order prohibiting an AFL Building Service Employes Union from picketing a hotel on the ground that it sought to compel the proprietor to "coerce" his employes into joining the union. The order also barred boycotting the place and stopping of delivery service.

2. A California court decision prohibiting picketing of a Richmond department store to force it to hire Negro clerks in the same proportion as its Negro customers. The State Supreme Court had upheld the ruling of the lower court that such picketing violates the state's public policy against racial discrimination.

3. A State of Washington court ruling that picketing a business establishment to force an employer to observe specific opening and closing hours has been barred by the state's common law policy limiting picketing to situations where there is an immediate employe-employer dispute.

Two AFL unions had picketed to persuade two Seattle used car dealers to make their business hours to conform to those of the majority of the business in that city.

Bonine-Tripp Act Outlawed

Michigan's "Little Taft-Hartley Act"—the Bonine-Tripp law—was thrown out as unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court last week.

The law provided that Michigan unions must submit to a state-conducted election before calling a strike. The high court ruled that Michigan's law was in conflict with the federal statute and therefore invalid.

Chief Justice Vinson, speaking for a unanimous court, said the Michigan strike vote requirement for unions whose members are engaged in interstate commerce "conflicts with the exercise of federally protected labor rights. A state statute so at war with federal law cannot survive."

The case reached the Supreme Court as the result of a suit filed by the CIO Auto Workers in connection with a 1948 strike at Chrysler for a "third-round" wage increase. Irving J. Levy, UAW-CIO general counsel, argued the case.

Slap 'em Back With Bucks for PAC

Rehearing To Be Sought On High Court Red Oath Ruling

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

BY THE END of last April 108,646 officers of American labor unions had filed with the federal government an affidavit which said:

"1. I am a responsible officer of the union named below.
"2. I am not a member of the Communist Party or affiliated with such party.
"3. I do not believe in, and I am not a member of, nor do I support, any organization that believes in or teaches the overthrow of the United States Government by force or by any illegal or unconstitutional methods."

That affidavit is required by Section 9 (h) of the Taft-Hartley Act from officers of any union—national or local—that wants to use the services of the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

It had been challenged as unconstitutional by the CIO United Steelworkers, in a case arising out of the union's demand in 1947 that the Inland Steel Corp. bargain with the union for pensions.

Last week the U. S. Supreme Court in a long decision overruled the Steelworkers and held that the oath is valid.

Five members of the court—Justices Vinson, Reed, Burton, Jackson and Frankfurter — held that Sec. 2 of the affidavit, which covers Communist Party membership, is constitutional.

Three — Justices Vinson, Reed and Burton—ruled that Sec. 3 of the affidavit—is also valid.

One—Justice Hugo Black—held that both sections are unconstitutional.

Two — Justices Jackson and Frankfurter—agreed with Black that Sec. 3, with its stress on a person's belief, is unconstitutional.

Justices Minton and Clark did not join the decision, because they had been involved in the case in the lower courts and in the Dept. of Justice, respectively; and Justice Douglas abstained because he had been ill when the case was argued before the high court.

With the court thus split 3-3 on a major part of the affidavit, CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg announced he will file a petition for re-hearing.

Attorneys of the CIO American Communications Association, which had a similar affidavit case before the Supreme Court, also will seek reconsideration of the issues.

MUCH OF THE union case against the constitutionality of the affidavits rested on the argument that it violated the intent of the First Amendment to the Constitution, with its guarantees of freedom of speech and belief.

Justice Vinson, who wrote the majority decision argued, however, that the intention of Congress in approving Sec. 9 (h) of Taft-Hartley was not to interfere with free speech, but to regulate "harmful conduct which Congress has determined is carried on by persons who may be identified by their political affiliations and beliefs . . .

"Sections 9 (h) is designed to protect the public not against what Communists and others identified therein advocate or believe, but against what Congress has concluded they have done and are likely to do again," he wrote.

The Chief Justice argued throughout his lengthy discussion that the affidavit does not prevent an individual from voicing his beliefs, but does help prevent a union officer from pursuing a course of political strikes which would obstruct interstate commerce.

But though the majority decisions was filled with references to political strikes it gave no adequate description of them, nor did it indicate any clear or present threat to the national economy from this kind of walkout, which the Communists have rarely tried to use in this country.

Justice Vinson also held that the "belief" section of the affidavit raises no problem different from those in that section of the affidavit covering Communist membership. He added that the argument against the "belief section" as a form of "thought control" was an attack on a "straw man."

And he charged that it "is inaccurate to speak of Sec. 9 (h) as 'punishing or forbidding' the holding of beliefs."

BUT JUSTICES Frankfurter, Jackson and Black held sharply different ideas about that statement, and all of them indicate a worry that an oath which talks about "beliefs" could set a precedent for all sorts of discriminatory legislation.

Justice Jackson, whose decision included a bitter denunciation of Communist policies and tactics, concluded however, that any sections of the oath "that call for a disclosure of belief unconnected with any overt act is beyond its (Congress') power."

"We must not forget," he said, "that in our country are evangelists and zealots of many different political, economic and religious persuasions whose fanatical conviction is that all thought is divinely classified into two kinds—that which is their own, and that which is false and dangerous . . .

"Moreover, in judging the power to deny a privilege to think otherwise, we cannot ignore the fact that our own Government originated in revolution and is legitimate only if overthrow by force may sometimes be justified.

"That circumstances sometimes justify it is not Communist doctrine but an old American belief."

Jackson noted that he himself doesn't believe in forceful overthrow of a representative government.

JUSTICE BLACK, one of the most consistently liberal members of the court, argued that the majority decision rejects the "fundamental principle" of the First Amendment that "beliefs are inviolate."

He charged that no past case cited by the court gives any precedent that Congressional power to regulate trade and traffic "includes power to proscribe 'beliefs and political affiliations.'"

Justice Black, in a long review of history, charged that the test oath has always been an efficient instrument "for inflicting penalties and disabilities on obnoxious minorities . . . It helped English rulers identify and outlaw Catholics, Quakers, Baptists and Congregationalists — groups considered dangerous for political as well as religious reasons."

Even though only a small number of people may be affected by Sec. 9 (h), Justice Black continued, "centuries of experience testify that laws aimed at one political group, however rational in their beginnings, generate hatred and prejudices which rapidly spread beyond control."

Warning that restrictions such as that imposed by the Taft-Hartley oath are apt to spread, he asserted that the majority's reasoning would also lead to upholding laws "barring Communists and their suspected sympathizers from election to political office, mere membership in unions, and in fact from getting or holding any jobs whereby they could earn a living."

And, he said, one can visualize a situation where the oath could be used against other political parties—since members of one major party are now charging the other with "fostering a 'welfare state' alien to our system."

THE AFFIDAVIT provision of Taft-Hartley has been roundly criticized by spokesmen of all wings of the American labor movement.

They argued that the oath would have little effect in removing Communists from positions of union leadership; that it was an instrument to harass and smear democratic labor leaders; that no similar oath of any kind was required of employers; and that government services, including those of the Labor Board, should be available to all citizens.

In the three years since Taft-Hartley was passed by the 80th Congress, the oath has been signed by officers of almost every CIO union—but almost without exception they have so under protest and in order to protect the basic interests of their organizations from employer pressures and attacks.

Back Pay Suits Get 'Go' Signal

The way to possible collection of several million dollars in back pay was opened by the U. S. Supreme Court last week when it ruled that the Wage-Hour Act covers employes working under federal cost-plus contracts.

Some $40 billion of war work was done under cost-plus contracts in which an employer agreed to do certain work for a fixed fee plus expenses. Most workers employed under such contracts collected overtime pay as the act requires.

Some employes at the following installations said that they received partial back pay or none: Lone Star Ordnance Plant, Texarkana, Tex., operated by a B. F. Goodrich Co. subsidiary; the St. Louis Ordnance Plant, operated by the U. S. Cartridge Co., and the Arkansas Ordnance Plant, Jacksonville, Ark., run by Ford, Bacon & Davis.

The Supreme Court decision means they can sue to collect.

Higher Rent Campaign Bogged Down by Facts

The realty lobby at Grand Rapids, Mich., hoping to bolster its drive to end rent controls, inspired a housing survey by the City Commission.

When a special count by mail carriers showed only half the vacancies reported in the 1949 school census, the landlords decided to forget about the survey.

Words, Words, Words, Words, Words

Fancy Slogans Poor Substitute For Action In Nation's Battle Against Strange Ideologies

By ALLAN L. SWIM

A LOT of people—if they're like me—are getting awfully tired of having "Americanism" drummed into them morning, noon and night.

It's almost impossible to get away from it these days.

Flip on your radio and you hear some character declare, "Be a good citizen. Help preserve the American way of life."

Turn to the editorial pages of many newspapers and magazines and you run arcoss the same thing.

Be a good American. Be a good American. Be a good American. Be a good American.

On and on it goes.

The idea, of course, is a worthy one. And behind it all is the desire of many people to prevent the spread of Communism.

But if the U. S. is in danger of Communism we're not going to drive back the menace with slogans and catch phrases.

UNFORTUNATELY, too many of those who go about beating their chests in the name of "Americanism" and the "free enterprise system" favor neither true political democracy nor equality of economic opportunity.

Their idea of a wonderful nation doesn't appeal too much to those who toy around with the idea that, maybe, somebody else has a better system than ours.

They, for the most part, would like to return to the "good old days"—the days before the New Deal, the days before the Wagner Act, the days when labor was weak.

They either won't admit there was anything wrong with the way we did things in the past or they're unwilling to remedy the faults that existed.

They'd create a 1928 model United States in a fast-changing 1950 world.

IT WOULD INDEED be refreshing to find the commentators and the editorial writers waging a campaign for a better America—for a nation which need not fear any totalitarian ideology.

The strange isms which most of us fear or dread breed in the slums—not where there are fine homes and beautiful landscaping.

The slums haven't been eliminated by "free enterprise," but the noisy "enterprise" advocates fight government slum clearance on the ground that it's socialistic.

Unemployment probably does more than anything else to make men question the value of our system.

Today there are more than four million totally unemployed and six to eight million who work only part time.

Yet there is no hue and cry on the part of anybody—except labor—for action designed to provide full employment.

Providing jobs, we're told, is the task of private enterprise and any over-all planning aimed at the achievement of full employment is socialistic.

LET'S MAKE NO mistake about one thing. No nation has done a better job for its people than the U. S.

But that doesn't mean there still aren't improvements to be made, problems to be solved, mistakes to be remedied.

Many of our citizens are denied the full exercise of their civil rights merely because of their race, creed or color.

In some parts of the nation there is no political democracy. In some places there is boss rule. In others there are voting restrictions which keep large segments of the population from the polls.

Technological developments are throwing thousands out of work, yet nobody has made any provisions for them.

The present relationship between prices, profits and wages is an unhealthy one, but the "American way" advocates say the situation is just dandy.

BE A GOOD American. Be a good American. Be a good American. On and on it goes.

At times it's easy to believe that the sloganeers question the loyalty of the people.

At other times it's easier to believe that they'd rather spend time and money on slogans than tackle the problems which need to be solved.

Sure all of us should be good Americans. And being a good American means living up to certain rules and meeting certain responsibilities.

It means behaving today so our country will be better tomorrow. It means trying to give a break to everybody—not just the chosen few.

And it means using all of the facilities at our command—private facilities when possible and government facilities when necessary—to create a society in which man has real dignity and the strange isms wither up and die.

THE PEPPER DEFEAT

Some political observers are trying to use the defeat of Senator Pepper in the Florida Democratic primary to prove something which they hope is true—that the Fair Deal is on the wane.

Frankly, we're not inclined to take these "experts" too seriously, especially in view of their poor record of prognostication in the last Presidential election.

But the defeat of Pepper shouldn't be brushed aside lightly by organized labor, which lost a real friend when he failed to win re-nomination.

His defeat should serve as a spur to CIO-PAC workers throughout the nation—should make them realize that they have a real task before them.

The Pepper-Smathers contest was a nasty, bitter one. The race issue was injected into it by the Smathers forces and exploited to the fullest. And Pepper's liberalism was frequently pictured as proof that Pepper was a Communist or at least sympathetic to the Reds.

And those who claim labor support is a liability instead of an asset never point out that Florida is not an industrial state and, consequently, is not highly unionized.

But, as we said earlier, the Pepper defeat should spur the liberals to greater activity.

★ ★ ★

HIGH TIME FOR ACTION

A lot of people will have a right to ask "how come?" if the Senate fails to pass a decent bill to set up a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Both the Democratic and Republican platforms in the 1948 election talked convincingly about the problem of civil rights in our America.

But the action of the 81st Congress on the whole civil rights program—including FEPC—is in sad contrast with the words of the party platforms.

In the House, reactionary Republicans and southern Democrats teamed up to accomplish what the CIO Steelworkers convention rightly called "one of the most shameful displays of political chicanery ever perpetrated."

Now the Senate is considering FEPC, in a listless atmosphere that does not suggest vigorous action to combat the Dixiecrats' promised filibuster or to achieve final passage of a workable, effective law.

FEPC is not just something for minorities.

The rights of any majority are never secure so long as any minority can be pushed around at will. And minority groups—in the north and in the south—have been pushed around too long, through job discrimination and bias.

Furthermore, the FEPC issue affects America throughout the entire world, as Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) has pointed out. So long as Congress dawdles, we're a sitting duck for Soviet propaganda attacks against our democratic form of government.

So, millions of people—at home and overseas—are watching to see how the 96 members of the Senate act on FEPC.

We hope that they won't disappoint the supporters of democracy.

Packinghouse Workers Ask 30-Hour Week

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers have set their sights on a number of objectives in an industry-wide drive to improve hours, wages and working conditions for UPWA members. The aims are outlined in the union's "Program for 1950."

Foremost on the agenda will be a campaign for a realistic goal of "40 hours' pay for 30 hours' work," with an immediate objective of "40 hours' pay for 35 hours' work."

According to the union's statistics, more than half of all packinghouse workers, especially in the big chains, are on a 36-hour weekly guarantee. Layoffs, however, are so frequent and severe that large numbers of workers are unable to average even the meager 36 hours on an annual basis.

The union contends that while the basic rate for men in the industry is $1.15 an hour, the take-home pay of many workers amounts to less than $40 a week in spite of the fact that business is good, with volume at near peak levels and the outlook good for continued high profits.

Other improvements sought will be a guaranteed annual wage, which has already been successfully put into effect at the Hormel Co. plants, and the elimination of geographic wage differentials, especially in the South.

THE 1950 PROGRAM will also attempt to end discrimination against women workers by eliminating the present wage differentials due to sex, on the grounds that such a practice tends to lower general wage levels.

Health and welfare protection is scheduled to get a lot of attention from UPWA negotiators during the year. The union seeks to establish employer - financed medical service for the membership, as well as to provide retirement pensions and extension of present sick pay eligibility.

An all-out fight will be waged against discrimination in the industry because of race, creed or political beliefs, and a broad educational program among the rank and file will be instituted.

Various other features of the "Program for 1950" include paid election days with half holiday; full compensation on production above standard; pay for time spent handling grievances; check-off of authorized contributions, such as PAC, and time and one-half for all Saturday work.

CIO Protests Postal Cuts

"EMPHATIC objections" to the curtailment of postal services recently ordered by the Post Office Department have been registered with Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson by two of the top CIO officers—Pres. Philip Murray and Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey.

In asking him to rescind the order, they advised Donaldson that the CIO and its officers are convinced that "ordered unemployment" will have a doubly adverse impact upon the national economy.

It will hamper both expansion and improvement of the mail service as other activities expand, they said, and add an undetermined number to the "threatening total" of unemployment.

"The allegation of economy in this instance," they wrote, "will not blind the American people to the fact that larger economies could be effected through greater efficiences and fewer inadequacies in the postal service.

"Real economy could be achieved by correcting inefficiencies and inadequacies in initial operations. It cannot be achieved by curtailing the end service to the American people."

82 Firings Upheld

The U. S. Court of Appeals at Chicago, Ill., has upheld the dismissal of 82 supervisory employes who refused to enter the Gary, Ind., plant of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., during the 1946 strike of the CIO Steelworkers. The 82 were not members of the union. The ruling upheld a prior decision by the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
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It Was A Mistake But A Good One

THE HERO of this story is an "eager beaver" whom we shall call Joe—a guy who didn't mind giving a helping hand when it was needed.

He didn't know much about the labor movement when he joined a local union, but he began learning rapidly.

Before long he developed a flair for organizing and frequently volunteered to help out in local membership drives.

He was one of those fellows who would walk in where angels fear to tread and occasionally he accomplished the seemingly impossible.

Then, one day, he made a mistake—and this is the story of his error.

THE CIO representative in the area was a bit of an "eager beaver," too, and he usually had a lot of irons in the fire at the same time.

He would start one organizing campaign before another was finished and sometimes he tackled more jobs than one man should handle.

When this happened he would call for volunteers from the local unions to help him out—and he always got help.

He could always depend on Joe—if he told Joe exactly what to do and explained how it should be done.

THE CIO representative had a lot of important work piled up on him when he got a summons to a conference many miles from his base of operations.

He couldn't ignore the summons, so he locked up his office, hurriedly packed his bag and caught a plane.

At the conference he immediately plunged into some more work—and then he remembered that he was in a jam back home.

He had set a time-table for himself on the job of obtaining the membership applications of a majority of workers at a small plant.

He felt that the plant was "in the bag," so he hadn't pushed the project too hard.

But he decided that something had to be done in a hurry.

DURING A luncheon break in the conference the CIO man rushed to a telegraph office and dashed off a message to Joe back home.

"We're in a jam," he said. "Must have majority of workers at . . . plant signed up by this week-end. Can't get back until Monday or Thursday. Appreciate it very much if you'll assume responsibility for getting majority. Thanks."

He breathed a sigh of relief. Joe was a good fellow and he knew enough about the situation to handle it.

So back to the conference he went, feeling certain he could forget about the project back home.

FOUR OR FIVE days later the CIO representative returned to his home base, opened and read his mail.

Then he had some visitors in his office—and then a luncheon engagement.

Finally, late in the afternoon, he called Joe.

"Well, Joe, how did it go?" he asked.

"Swell," replied Joe. "Didn't have a bit of trouble."

"How many signed up?"

"Oh, about 70% of 'em. Say, I'll bring the application cards right over."

Joe showed up about 20 minutes later, with a big smile on his face and a handful of union application cards.

He tossed the cards on the desk and the CIO representative started examining them.

"None of these names seem familiar to me," he said. "Are you sure all these fellows work at.....?"

"Why, hell no!" Joe exclaimed. "You told me to get a majority at the.....plant."

"Well, you've organized the wrong place, but we need a good union there, too."

A. L. S.

AT THE CROSSROADS!

Smathers' Victory Seen Pointing To New NAM Tactics

THE BIG SHOTS in the Natl. Association of Manufacturers are reported to be kicking their heels against each other in glee since Rep. Smathers licked Sen. Pepper for the Democratic nomination for Senator from Florida.

This is the first time since 1936 they've kicked against anything except the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

They are telling each other that Smathers is their boy, that he is favorable to business and that from now on the business point of view will be heard in Washington, according to an interview with an unnamed NAM official printed in the Christian Science Monitor under the byline of Joseph C. Harsch, chief of its Washington bureau.

But more important even than the victory of Smathers and the fact that the Democrat always wins in Florida is the change in NAM political thinking, according to the article. Business was as favorable to Smathers as Smathers was to it, the interview explains.

"Business backed Mr. Smathers in a substantial manner," said the writer's paraphrase of the NAM official. "It paid off."

The important part is, he concludes, that business has learned its lesson. Having tasted victory and replaced a man it regarded as its implacable foe with a pal, it will divorce itself from the Republican party which it has been using as a means to the end of getting rid of the New Deal and killing off the Fair Deal, he writes.

And instead of supporting a party it will support candidates regardless of label where it will be advantageous for it to do so. Thus in a few years, he implies, Smathers' solo act will grow into a chorus.

There's nothing wrong with supporting your friends, of course. Organized labor has been doing it for years.

Senate Changes May Liberalize Social Security Bill

THE TWO TOP Democratic Senate leaders announced last week they intend to propose two important liberalizing amendments when the Social Security bill reaches the floor.

These amendments will meet some of the serious objections of organized labor to the bill approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

Sens. Lucas (D. Ill.) and Myers (D. Pa.) said they will ask the Senate to enact a program of permanent and total disability benefits as contained in the House-approved version of the bill.

They also will seek to raise the wage base above the $3000 limit voted by the Senate committee. By this method, Lucas and Myers said, "we hope to correct what we regard as the most serious weakness in the benefit formula established by the committee."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who was informed of the Senators' decision by telegram, replied that he appreciated their efforts to liberalize the Senate bill.

"We urge in addition," Murray said, "that you include retention of the present 1% annual increment." (This would have the effect of giving workers who had been covered longest proportionately more in benefits than newly covered workers who will be brought under the Federal old age benefit provisions for the first time if the proposed measure passes. The Senate draft has cut out this feature entirely.)

The Finance Committee has completed preliminary action on the bill, HR 6000, which passed the House last session. It will report the measure to the floor sometime within the next fortnight.

AS DRAFTED, THE Senate version is "woefully inadequate," according to Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director. In some respects it is better than HR 6000, but in others it is far worse.

The House bill extended coverage to another 11 million workers, whereas the Senate bill adds approximately 8,280,000.

The Senate bill ups present benefit rates by about 90%, as compared to the House-approved increase of 70%. But in effect it retains the present low maximum and the present unfortunate method of calculating "average wages." This has the effect of twice penalizing workers for disability.

In a streak of economy, the Senate committee cut another section of the House bill which would have increased the federal share of contributions to federal-state public assistance funds.

Give A Buck and Some Of Your Time To Strike Out The Pro-TH Nine

In Years Gone By

Steel Union Was Built With Workers' Blood

By WILLIAM WEISS

Well-meaning individuals outside the labor movement are sometimes puzzled by the tenacious spirit of workers on strike against large corporations.

If they are puzzled, it is because they do not understand that men on strike against an employer's injustice do not measure the cost in terms of suffering or hardship.

They know when they make the decision to walk off the job what the consequences will be—long hours on picket lines, short food rations and pressure from various groups to go back to work on the employer's terms. They know what the price will be and are willing to take their chances on winning, regardless of the odds against them.

This spirit of determination has become the heritage of the CIO Steelworkers in battles against the steel companies.

IN NOVEMBER, 1892, Henry Frick, then superintendent of the Carnegie Steel Corporation plant in Homestead, Pa., was doing a little wishful thinking when he sent the following cable to his boss, Andrew Carnegie, who was touring the art galleries of Europe:

"Our victory is now complete and most gratifying. Do not think we will ever have serious labor trouble again . . . We had to teach our employes a lesson and we have taught them one they will never forget."

Frick was referring to the end of the four-month strike against the company, called by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and broken by a combination of Pinkerton detectives and 8000 national guardsmen. Seven strikers and three detectives were killed and more than 60 men wounded in a pitched gun battle with the Pinks early in the strike.

The strike resulted from the company's refusal to renew its contract with the union.

From 1892 until 1919, Frick continued to look good on his predictions. In the latter year the Amalgamated's membership had shrunk to 10,000, scattered among small, unimportant mills.

During that period the steel companies had a simple and effective formula for discouraging workers from joining the union. Devised by an executive, it consisted of the following technique: "If a workman sticks his head up, hit it!"

HOW WELL THE method succeeded in keeping the workers cowed is shown by the results of a survey made in Homestead in 1907.

In fifteen years the common labor wage rate had risen from 15 to 16½c an hour while the cost of living had jumped 22%. The eight-hour day had given way to the 12-hour shift, and 60% of the men received less than $2 a day.

In 1919 the men in the steel mills tried once more to unite for their protection. In September of that year, 60,000 walked out in the Pittsburgh district and were shortly followed by 300,000 others in Wheeling, Chicago, Cleveland, Youngstown and Johnstown.

Strikebreaking in this instance took the familiar pattern. The newspapers labeled the strikers "aliens" and called attention to the "foreign nature of these agitators."

The mayor of Duquesne, near Pittsburgh, left little doubt as to where his sympathies lay by declaring that: "Jesus Christ himself couldn't speak in Duquesne for the AFL."

The nationalist spirit was dragged into the dispute by the steel companies when it was asserted in full-page nawspaper ads: "There is a strong possibility that the Huns had a hand in fomenting the strike, hoping to retard industrial progress in America."

Two strike-breaking agencies were hired by the companies—Corporations Auxiliary and Sherman Service—and instructed to stir up as much bad feeling as possible between Serbians and Italians. The companies further fanned the flames of racial hatred by importing carloads of Negroes from the South to take over the strikers' jobs.

The strike collapsed Jan. 8, 1920, and the beaten men crept back into the plants—except those who were blacklisted. It was another outstanding victory for the companies.

The depression in 1929 hit steel hard. Stockholders were getting the headlines by diving out of Wall St. windows but the companies were setting the stage for a first class rug-pulling act on the steelworkers.

On Oct. 1, 1931, U. S. Steel and Bethlehem began the process by slapping the workers with a 10% wage cut. Weirton Steel slashed payrolls five times in 11 months. Getting the true spirit of the thing and not to be outdone, U. S. Steel and Bethlehem again lowered wages 15% in May 1932.

IN 1932 a worker in the steel mills—if he was fortunate enough to be working full time—was getting $13.20 weekly. A study by the Dept. of Labor of 53,000 steel workers showed unskilled labor averaged $11.71 a week that year. The average worker got $600 annually.

In 1933 the steel barons discovered a new method of depriving their employes of a voice in matters pertaining to wages and working conditions—the open shop. Little attempt was made to indicate that the employe representation plans, as they were called, were coming spontaneously from the workers.

The philosophy behind these plans was summed up by one millionaire steel maker: "My people do not know what is good for them. Only I know what is good for them. And I know that a union is not good for them."

Eugene Grace of Bethlehem put the matter a little more bluntly when he said: "If 95% of my men belonged to a union, I would not recognize them as union men or as members of the union. I think that is better for the men."

By 1934 between 90 and 95% of the steel mills in the country were under company union plans. As it turned out later, the industry, sponsoring the company unions, was unknowingly building the foundation of a genuine trade union movement. In effect they made it easier for Steel Workers Organizing Committee when SWOC representatives under the direction of Philip Murray started the now historic steel organizing drive in 1936.

PANIC SEIZED the industry as thousands upon thousands of workers rushed to join the new union despite company efforts to stem the flow by hasty wage increases and improved working conditions.

Early in February, 1936, SWOC had 150,000 members, but the crowning blow to the steel makers—who had termed the organizing drive "a complete failure,"—came in March when Carnegie-Illinois, a U. S. Steel subsidiary, signed a contract with SWOC. It recognized the union as sole bargaining agency, raised wages 10%, and established the eight-hour day and 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime.

Within three months SWOC had contracts with 140 steel companies, including one of the largest independents, Jones & Laughlin, and by July had the industry 75% organized. The "impossible" had been accomplished.

That other 25%, which included "Little Steel" companies, however, was a different matter. Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Inland Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube refused point-blank to sign. On May 26, 1937, a strike of 78,000 workers commenced.

VIOLENCE BEGAN almost at once. At South Chicago's Republic Steel plant police fired into a group of 1000 workers gathered to celebrate Memorial Day. Ten were killed and 90 wounded.

In addition to those steel workers killed in the Memorial Day Massacre, three were killed at Massillon, Ohio; two died in Youngstown, Ohio; and another was fatally injured at Beaver Falls, Pa.

It was industrial warfare at its worst. Some time later, the LaFollette committee of the U. S. Senate heard testimony that the four "Little Steel" companies, together with state, county and municipal authorities, had spent more than $178,000 for munitions with which they attempted to break the strike.

"Little Steel" finally signed in the face of the solidarity of the steelworkers, and today the companies who fought the efforts of the workers to organize in the early days now accept the United Steelworkers as the bargaining agent for their employes.

The companies would like to forget those early days—but the men who work on the open hearths and in the hot mills can't forget the years when they had no union to protect them.

Marine Board In Commerce Dept. Backed By Sea Unions

THE COALITION of American unions in the maritime industry set up a few weeks ago to combat communism on an international scale has advised Pres. Truman of its support of Reorganization Plan 21, which would abolish the Martime Commission and create a Maritime Board and Administrator of Maritime Affairs in the Dept. of Commerce.

The President was notified of the unions' support in a letter signed by Hoyt Haddock, executive secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee and Washington representative of the Natl. Maritime Union, and Matthew Dushane, Washington representative of the AFL Seafarers Union.

Supporting the plan, in addition to the NMU and Seafarers, are Marine Engineers and American Radio Association, both CIO; the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the Radio Officers, AFL, and the unaffiliated Marine Firemen.

"These organizations took this position (of support of Plan 21) because they could not support a continuation of the commission in its present form," Haddock and Dushane wrote, "since the commission has failed to take action when action was needed.

"Upon occasions when it has acted, its actions were often improper and against the better interests of the merchant marine.

"The Martime Commission has hindered the welfare of the merchant marine by its position on the transfer of American vessels to foreign registry, the operation of American-owned foreign flag vessels, the militarization of the merchant marine and other vital issues.

"The Commission has failed to provide constructive and vigorous leadership for the industry. Their collective attitude has brought, as a whole, either negative or destructive results.

"Seamen and those affiliated with the martime industry are incensed at the attitude and actions of the Commission. Public opinion is crying for a change.

"In view of their record and the lack of public confidence, the maritime unions feel that vigorous support must be given to your Reorganization Plan 21."

Medicos' Money

The American Medical Association's views of the relative importance of improving quality of medical education and of lobbying against health insurance are shown in the figures of how it's spent on each. The doctors' organization is raising a $3 million fund to fight health insurance. Over the past 45 years, its Council on Medical Education and Hospitals has spent between $3 and $4 million on improving and developing training of doctors.

GM's Huge Profits Backdrop For UAW's 31c Package Proposal

FRESH FROM a smashing victory over the "arrogant" Chrysler Corp., the CIO Auto Workers are ready and willing to take on the industry's giant, General Motors, in the union's "fourth round" pension and wage hike drive.

Delegates to the UAW General Motors Conference last week authorized Pres. Walter Reuther and other union leaders to cancel the existing GM contract "whenever they see fit" unless substantial progress is shown in coming bargaining sessions.

(The two-year contract expires late this month, but the union and GM have agreed to extend the contract until a 30-day cancellation notice is served by either party.)

Reuther has called the union's proposals to GM for a wage increase, $125 monthly pensions and other benefits, "the UAW pattern for 1950."

Dir. T. A. Johnstone of UAW's GM Dept., said he had reported to the conference that "no noteworthy progress" has been made in 21 meetings with the company since negotiations opened March 29.

Union proposals made to the company include a "package" of 31c an hour increase for the 260,000 UAW members in GM plants throughout the country. The union is asking $125 monthly pensions, a 9c an hour wage boost, larger company payments for insurance benefits, a union shop, severance pay and increased vacation pay.

A factor which impresses UAW negotiators is the huge amount of GM profit.

During the first 90 days of 1950, the huge auto corporation made $212,387,765 profit after taxes—a rate of close to $2½ million profits a day.

The first quarter was even more profitable than the previous record-breaking third quarter of 1949. Last year, GM cleared $656,000,000 after taxes, and appears set to go even higher this year.

Reuther, addressing the Steelworkers convention, pointed out that during the first three months of 1950, General Motors made $1.16 profits for every dollar it paid out in wages.

Last year, GM argued that the company's high profits did not warrant wage boosts because they were only temporary and would drop in 1950. UAW officials look for the same routine this year—that operations are "at a record high" and can be expected to drop.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed by UAW Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey that expenditures in the 100-day Chrysler strike totaled $3,001,391.-12.

He estimated that emergency strike relief, which would be continued until Chrysler workers drew their first pay checks, would amount to an additional $1 million.

PJNW Leaders Honored

Approximately one hundred members, guests and friends in the Buffalo area of the CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers on April 27 attended a dinner honoring Intl. Pres. Anthony H. Esposito, and Intl. Secy.- Treas. Alex Bail

Among the guests at the event which was held in a Buffalo hotel, were Hugh Thompson, CIO Regional Director, toastmaster; James Miller, secretary-treasurer of the Greater Buffalo CIO Council; Joseph J. Lovas, CIO field representative; John T. Galluccio, CIO Paperworkers international representative; Clifford Haley, regional director of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; John Paran, field representative IUE-CIO, and Bee Devine, New York State CIO Council Board Member.

Murray To Steel Union Conclave:

Strike Spurs Demand For Better Social Security

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THEY MET on the stage of the big auditorium at Atlantic City and shook hands. Photographers' flash bulbs popped and delegates applauded.

Then Philip Murray, president of the CIO and the United Steelworkers, walked to the microphone at the steel union's convention last week and introduced the Vice President of the U. S.—Alben W. Barkley.

And Barkley, a gifted speaker, captured the close attention of some 2300 unionists as he drew a sharp word picture of the worldwide "war" between democracy and communism.

Barkley put it this way: The best way to defeat the forces of totalitarianism is to make democracy work better.

"We are trying by all of our power and our influence—domestically and internationally — to preserve the rights of the men and women and children of the world and of this great nation of ours," Barkley said.

"We are striving to make our democracy stronger. We are trying to fortify the foundations of our economic life so that every man and woman—without regard to race or color or politics—may feel that they have a chance with every other man and woman in the battle of life."

BARKLEY MADE it plain he felt that "bad economic conditions make bad politics and bad government" and that greater freedom requires other security.

And it was on a "security" note that Murray opened the convention—the fifth biennial meeting of the Steelworkers.

The steel union, he said, made great progress last year toward establishment of real social security for the nation's workers—but not without undergoing the rigors of a major strike.

"The issues involved in that strike were of such a fundamental nature that the response of our people to the call of the national organization in striking for the institution of pensions and insurance agreements was, to say the least, magnificent.

"That was one strike you won. You won it not only for your own union but you won great gains for people in all walks of life—in the CIO and in other labor organizations—and millions of people who are not affiliated with any labor organization are bound to derive great material benefits from the victory which attended your efforts."

Take a look at Congress today, Murray said, and you can see the far-reaching effects of the pension-insurance program won in 1949 by the Steelworkers.

Before the strike was won, he said, "CIO officials wore the soles off their shoes walking through the halls of Congress" in an effort to obtain improvements in the federal social security system "but we could not move them."

An "almost miraculous change" took place after the strike, he said.

"Republican Congressmen, Dixiecrats and all got together," he said. "Employers rushed down to Washington and met them and they said: "'We have got to have better social security. We have to protect the interests of the poor, the weak, the infirm and the sick.'

"They are all supporting improved social security now because they don't want to pay all the bill, you see."

DEBATE AT the convention followed trade union—not ideological—lines, but Murray received heavy applause when he lashed out at the Communists.

He outlined the procedure by which the CIO last year set out to accomplish a general housecleaning, then turned his attention to the United Electrical Workers union, which was thrown out of the CIO on charges that it was Commie-dominated.

"The old UE is the hard core of red communism in America—that's what it is," he declared.

"It has the type of leadership which devotes itself exclusively to serving the interests of international communism and the Soviet government.

"And so, as citizens of the United States, who believe in God, who believe in country and who believe in our democratic institutions, we say to the red leaders, 'Get out; we don't need you in America.'

"We are fighting those boys; we are fighting all of their evil, diabolical, traitorous methods of undermining America and the American labor movement."

SECY. OF Labor Maurice J. Tobin gave the American labor movement a firm pat on the back for the role it has been playing in international affairs.

"If I were to leave this platform today without paying due tribute to the labor movement for the contribution it has made to the strengthening of the democracies this side of the Iron Curtain I would be remiss in my duty as Secretary of Labor," he said.

He referred to the workers of the U. S. as "super-diplomats" and said they had done "superior work" in their efforts to strengthen democracy in Western Europe.

"You have done your duty on the international front," he said. "You have done your duty on the domestic front—and I am confident that in the year 1950 you are going to do your duty again by contributing to the election of men and women to the Congress of the U. S. who will preserve the gains that we have made and contribute toward the building of a more prosperous economy than America has ever known before."

Tobin sharply criticized the Taft-Hartley Act, calling it "one of the great dangers to the future economy of the country."

PRES. WALTER P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers told the convention:

"We cannot meet the challenge of the Cominform in the world by using pious slogans about democracy's virtues. We must meet the challenge of the Cominform by a practical, realistic program of social action which demonstrates that American democracy has the moral strength and the practical know-how to come to grips with and solve the basic problems of the great mass of the people.

"The world will judge America, and we in America must judge ourselves, not by our technical progress but by our ability to translate technical progress into human progress, into human security and human happiness and human dignity."

Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers said that by creating a demand for improved social security legislation, the Steelworkers had "legislated, not only for yourselves, but for millions of workers in America. . . . Your strength is our protection and the protection of all labor."

CIO AND STEELWORKERS Pres. Philip Murray was delivering his opening convention address when this picture was snapped.

Politics Absent

There was no open politicking at the steel union's convention this year. Next election of officers (including district directors) will be in February 1953.

'A Courageous, Great Man,' Murray's Tribute To Bittner

"He had confidence in men; he had faith in men, and he believed in God—a courageous man, a great man, a man who provided much inspiration and hope to his fellow men.

"And he died just one year ago as he lived. He died, virtually speaking, with his boots on. For a period of approximately 18 months prior to his death he was very ill, and yet he would get out of his sick bed and go to meetings . . . . . dragging his poor little weak body, with its great spirit, across those Southern states to address men and women and to provide them with inspiration."

That's what Philip Murray said at the steel convention about his friend of many years—the late Van A. Bittner, vice president of the Steelworkers and director of the CIO Organizing Committee.

Union Shop Declared Next Major USA Goal

THE UNION shop — under which every worker must join the union — is the next "primary goal" of the CIO United Steelworkers.

A resolution enthusiastically endorsed by the USA-CIO convention called on union officers to seek NLRB union shop authorization elections so that the Steelworkers may properly demand a union shop clause in future contract negotiations with the industry.

"The union shop is essential to protect our union against the attacks on the part of those who seek to weaken or destroy our organization," the USA-CIO resolution said.

The union shop, it added, is necessary to assure that the "small minority of free riders" who benefit from advances won by the USA-CIO "will contribute their just share to the support and maintenance of our organization."

The resolution was one of nearly 50 brought to the floor of the steel union's fifth biennial convention.

They commended officers and members for achieving the union's pension and welfare victory last year; hailed Pres. Murray "as an outstanding leader of labor," and paid tribute to the late Vice-Pres. Van Bittner for a "career of service to labor and all the American people."

"We heartily acclaim, approve, support and commend the CIO" for its forthright stand against Communist-dominated unions, the Steelworkers said, and they pledged "full support and assistance" to the new IUE-CIO in its fight to rid the electrical industry of Communist-dominated unionism, in the form of the old United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Other resolutions backed CIO Pres. Murray's plan for labor unity, endorsed the CIO legislative program, called for a national health insurance program and improved social security, demanded repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and passage of the President's Civil Rights program, and listed the winning of a guaranteed annual wage as a major goal of the union.

960,738 Members

A "fact-sheet" provided reporters at the steel convention says the union has more than 2000 local unions with a total membership of 960,738 and that the net worth of the union on Dec. 31, 1949, was aproximately $8.5 million.

Steel White Collar Workers Cut Juicy Melon

THE CIO Steelworkers have signed a precedent-making agreement with four U. S. Steel Corp. subsidaries granting a $10 million retroactive salary adjustment to 20,000 white collar workers, Pres. Philip Murray told the convention last week.

The adjustments are part of the wage inequity and job classification program undertaken in the industry in 1944 by order of the War Labor Board. The study was completed in 1947.

Murray predicted that the company-wide agreement, the first ever negotiated covering salaried workers in a basic industry, would be the key to similar contracts for 75,000 to 100,000 white collar workers in major steel companies.

He said that if Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin and other large producers follow the lead of U. S. Steel, the industrial white collar workers would share in a $40 million melon in retroactive pay.

Under the schedule of rates set up for 16 job classifications, messengers are to be paid a minimum of $160 a month; file clerks $196; typists $212; and stenographers $227. At the top of the list are designing draftsmen at $415 monthly.

The new rates go into effect on the first pay day after July 15 and apply retroactively to Jan. 1944.

$2 Billion In Life Insurance Covers 630,000 Union Members

The CIO Steelworkers Union has negotiated agreements which provide approximately $2 billion in group life insurance coverage for 630,000 members, Pres. Murray told convention delegates.

The union, he said, is now in the process of working out pension and social insurance agreements for an additional 125,000 members.

A total of 1,750,000 persons—630,000 union members and their families—are now protected by hospitalization benefits, he added.

Pair Of NLRB Rulings

Quizzing Workers About Union Barred

THE NATL. Labor Relations Board has found the Meier & Frank Co., Inc., operators of the largest department store in Portland, Ore., guilty of committing unfair labor practices by using illegal tactics to block union organization and questioning its 3000 employes about their union activities and sympathies.

In another ruling the NLRB found that a union needing individual wage data to bargain intelligently can get it for the year prior to the contract negotiations.

In the Portland case the board upheld virtually all of the recommendations of Trial Examiner Thomas S. Wilson which were made public several weeks ago.

When the Portland Oregonian printed them at the time, the company promptly cancelled the bulk of its advertising. The action touched off a storm of attack by defenders of the free press, including unions, liberals and conseratives. The company has since restored some of its advertising volume to the newspaper.

CHARGES against the company were filed by the AFL Retail Clerks, Union. The board unanimously found the firm guilty of promulgating and enforcing a "no solicitation rule" too broad in scope; permitting a store detective to trail an employe and a union organizer outside the store; timing a cut in hours, with no cut in pay, so as to discourage organization; permitting a supervisor to discourage employes from reading union handbills by urging them to throw "that trash" into a large waste basket conspicuously placed at the employes' entrance, and by questioning the employes as to their sentiment toward the union.

The board held that the company was within its rights in banning solicitation of union membership on the selling floors at any time. But the NLRB added that it went too far when it prohibited such solicitation off the selling floors during the employes' non-working hours—such as before and after work, and during lunch or rest periods.

By a three to two vote, it ruled that the store did not violate the act by prohibiting organizers from making engagements with employes while on the selling floors.

The ruling on making wage data available to unions was handed down in a case involving a local of the AFL Office Employes and the Yawman-Erbe Mfg. Co., of Rochester, N. Y., which was found guilty of unfair labor practices. It covers the names, job classifications and wage rates of all employes in the bargaining unit, whether or not they are union members.

HOWEVER, a union is not entitled to such data for earlier years in the absence of a specific showing that such information is essential to a full picture of the wage situation, the board held.

A three-man board quorum composed of Chairman Paul M. Herzog and Members James J. Reynolds, Jr., and Abe Murdock agreed the union should have been given the information for Jan. 1, 1949 and Jan. 1, 1948. Murdock dissented from the majority ruling that it was not entitled to the same information for the two earlier years.

"The negotiations brought directly into issue the wages being paid under the 1949 contract," said the ruling, "and a disclosure of such wages by the respondent (company) was necessary to enable the union to bargain intelligently.

"Most certainly the going rate is factor to be considered by a union in determining whether or not to press or eliminate its demand for a general wage increase.

"Likewise, current wages are directly related to the demand for a minimum. Without such information, there is no basis for determining to what extent, if any, the minimum wage would affect any employes in the unit.

"Further, the information requested for 1948 would enable the union to ascertain if any wage inequities existed among employes in the unit and to frame its contract demands so as to eliminate any possible discrepancies."

NLRB Rules Out Useless Pay Data

An employer who tries to outsmart a union by giving payroll data in such a form that it is useless, can't get away with it, the Natl. Labor Relations Board told the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O., on May 13.

During bargaining sessions the company gave Local 5 of the CIO Rubber Workers an alphabetical list of employes and a separate list of pay scales in all departments but wouldn't match them up.

The NLRB, on the union's complaint, ordered the firm to provide a list of all employes identified by name, department and payroll number showing the salary of each before and immediately after a wage increase of July 1, 1948; the present wage, and the number of performance rating points received by each at the last rating.

Speeches Don't Count At Polls, Kroll Tells Ohio PAC Institute

SOME 285 CIO-PAC workers in Ohio were back home last week putting into practice the lessons they learned in a week-end of hard, concerted study at a Political Action Institute conducted by the Ohio CIO-PAC.

The institute, designed primarily for those leading PAC units in Ohio industrial areas, will be duplicated in other sections of the state. It's part of a big pre-campaign "get-ready" program.

The "students," representatives of unions having membership in the state, heard qualified instructors tell them just how to do an effective political action job. The students split into groups of about 55 each for five separate courses.

"We are here to learn how to use the implements of democracy more effectively than we ever have in the past," said Jack Kroll, chairman of both the national CIO-PAC and Ohio CIO-PAC, in a keynote address.

"On election day they don't count speeches, radio broadcasts, pamphlets or news releases. The only thing they count is votes.

"Therefore, it is up to us to see to it that more people than ever before are registered; that they are made aware of the paramount importance of this election and the issues that are at stake. And finally, and most important, that they get to the polls and vote on Election Day."

Kroll said that no democracy has ever failed when its citizens have taken an active interest in their government.

THE COURSES of instruction were led off by one on registration, with I. W. Abel, of Canton, district director of the CIO Steelworkers, detailing the way registration drives should be conducted.

Julius Uehlein of the Ohio CIO-PAC staff, sketched the proper technique for building a live-wire, successful organization of block workers.

Methods that can be used to get the story on the issues into the homes of the voters were expounded in classes on PAC publicity by Dr. A. L. Lewis, publicity director of the CIO United Rubber Workers.

The building of an election day organization—which he stressed should be started immediately—was described by Jacob Clayman, Ohio CIO secretary-treasurer.

A COURSE ON the PAC organization was taught by Paul Shearer and Elwood Dietrich, of the Ohio CIO-PAC staff, who described the full table of organization, its duties and the means of financing it.

Darrell Smith, of the National CIO-PAC staff, at an overall assembly midway in the sessions, outlined the major issues in the 1950 campaign. The students discussed ways and means of getting these issues home to the general public as well as to CIO members.

The main issue in the Ohio campaign will be Sen. Taft (R.), co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, who is running for re-election against State Auditor Joseph T. Ferguson, the Democratic candidate.

Packing Union Halts Efforts of Safety Conference To Ignore Undulant Fever

EVERYBODY perspires more or less in hot weather. But how would you like to perspire —have it pour off you—from one year's end to another?

Especially when you feel pain in every joint every time you move, and your knees and ankles and fingers and the rest of the places where your bones come together swell out of shape? And it stays with you, and if you could look inside yourself you'd see that your spleen was a lot larger than it ought to be?

If you suffered like this you'd be like a lot of members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers. The chances are it would be undulant fever, also known as Malta fever because of its prevalence in the Mediterranean area. It's caused by bacteria that live in the intestines, and it's no fun. It is transmitted by cattle, pigs, goats, etc.

But when the plant safety directors and union representatives and state officials got together recently for an industrial safety conference sponsored by the Illinois Department of Labor, the subcommittee on "bacteriological factors as a cause for occupational disease" tried to brush off undulant fever and other bacteria-caused ailments as something of little importance.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE didn't quite get away with it, however, because the lone labor representative on it was Lyle Cooper, research director for the Packinghouse Workers.

Over the objections of the other members—the medical directors of two packing houses, the safety division head of another, and an insurance agent—he filed a minority report calling for a thorough-going survey of diseases like undulant fever "by people who have no special axes to grind."

The majority tipped its hand in the opening sentence of its report. It read:

"Biological factors as a cause of occupational diseases in the state of Illinois have never been reported as a significant item since the enactment of the Occupational Disease Law in 1936."

COOPER DERIDED the majority's statistics as completely meaningless. Whenever a thorough study of the kind he called for has been made, he pointed out, it has shown that undulant fever is a lot more prevalent than official statistics indicate.

"There are packinghouse workers in this audience," he said from the floor, "who aren't too concerned with abstract studies and statistics. Some of them are victims of the very disease we're talking about. All of them know men and women working in the industry who are disease victims."

Sam Curry, president of Local 347, Packinghouse Workers, supported Cooper's stand during discussion. He described some of the conditions in packinghouses that expose workers to the diseases common to the industry, such as undulant fever.

"We don't have fancy words for the diseases the packinghouse workers get," he said. "We know, however, that a great number of us are afflicted with skin diseases, fevers, itches and other ailments. You just can't pass us by with a whitewash report."

WARNING: You don't have to work in a packinghouse or around food animals to contract undulant fever. It can also be transmitted — and most commonly is — by drinking unpasteurized milk.

Health Insurance Booklet Issued

"Did you ever have a sick child —with the nearest doctor miles away? . . . Did you ever put off going to the doctor, or lie in a hospital bed and worry—because medical bills come so high?"

"These things are happening every day to millions of Americans," says a booklet issued last week by the Democratic National Committee for widespread distribution throughout the country.

Titled "Better Medical Care That You Can Afford," the booklet describes the President's National Health Program and explains why national health insurance is a necessary part of it. The booklet says the program is a "common sense plan," which would "remove the dollar barrier by everybody paying his share of the cost of medical care in small regular payments."

The booklet is attractively illustrated and makes a case for national health insurance simply and to the point. Information about obtaining copies in bulk for union distribution can be obtained from the Democratic National Committee, 1200 18th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Carey Sure IUE Will Win At RCA In Elections Set For This Week

THE RADIO Corporation of America this week took the spotlight in the campaign of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers to free employes in the electrical industry from the red-tinged United Electrical Workers.

Six thousand, seven hundred and fifty RCA workers will go to the polls in a Natl. Labor Relations Board election at Camden, N. J., and Pulaski, Va., May 18 to determine their collective bargaining agent.

IUE-CIO Administrative Committee Chairman James B. Carey expressed "complete confidence" over the outcome of the election, predicting that the new CIO union would win by an "overwhelming majority."

Other developments in the battle between the two unions included a blast at the UE by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) for "falsifying and distorting" statements he made during an interview with a reporter from the UE NEWS and a second statement from the Atomic Energy Commission that the UE would be barred from U. S. atomic installations.

Congressman Powell, in an angry reply to the UE article, said: "This is a sorry spectacle—all in all, 14 lies, half-truths and distortions in a one-page newspaper article! And for the purpose of beclouding the issues in a fight for trade union democracy!"

He said he was "shocked" when he found that the UE reporter had "twisted my remarks into an attack on President Truman and the CIO."

The re-affirmation of the November, 1948, AEC stand on the UE in atomic plants came when Acting Chairman Sumner T. Pike made it clear that the UE would be barred even if it won collective bargaining rights in the AEC General Electric plants.

When asked about the forthcoming elections in GE, Pike said: "They can't have any organization in any plant we operate, and they can exercise no disciplinary action over our employes."

"That doesn't mean, as you know," he said, "that a UE member can't work there after he has been investigated and has a thorough clearance, but that there can be no union organization within that shop."

When asked if he meant no union at all, Pike replied: "I mean no UE."

"FOR POLITICAL ACTION and to beat Bob Taft I can afford a dollar any day," declares Elizabeth Vanderbank, 82-year-old member of the CIO Clothing Workers of Cincinnati, Ohio (above), as she hands a dollar of her pension money to ACW Employment Manager Ben Herman.

Women's Magazine Unwittingly Argues For National Health Insurance Plan

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

NOTHING can scare the wits out of the average worker more than the threat of serious sickness in the family—unless it is the fear of unemployment. And often these two frightening specters go hand in hand.

They did in the case of Merrill and Virginia Phillips, a young couple with a five-year-old son who live in Walton, Ind.

The true story of what happened to this typical American family as told in the May issue of the Ladies' Home Journal, makes argument indirectly for the National Health Insurance program advocated by the CIO.

There are millions of lower income families in the U. S. who have found themselves in similar serious predicaments—or might at any time.

They say trouble comes in bunches. It certainly did for the Phillips family. As Dorothy Cameron Disney reports the story in "Was it Cancer?" one of a series of articles on "How America Lives," it started when Virginia Phillips noticed a lump on her breast one hot evening in July, 1949.

SHE DIDN'T go to the doctor about it, largely because of expense. Merrill Phillips' pay averaged only $60 a week, and out of this they were trying to save aside enough to finish the work on the small house they had built themselves, and were now living in before it was quite finished.

A big medical bill would set back the work of getting their house comfortably livable. Besides Virginia thought that she might be only a "worry wart," and that there was nothing seriously wrong. Still the fear of cancer continued to haunt her and she lay awake nights, sick with worry, thinking about the cancer operation her mother had undergone two years before.

In addition to the expense, other factors which made Virginia delay seeking medical attention answer some charges against national health insurance.

One of these goes: It would do away with the personal relationship between a patient and his family doctor. (The Phillipses had no family doctor.)

Another claim: Voluntary insurance meets the hazards of emergency sickness.

(The Phillipses had hospitalization insurance — it cost them $7.50 a month—but it provided only partial coverage. Virginia was afraid the extra costs would jeopardize their hard-won home.)

IRONICALLY it was more trouble, that brought relief to Virginia's worry about possible cancer. A 250-gal. oil tank fell on Merrill one evening while he was on a job, pinning him helpless to the ground with the tank resting on his chest. Four men who rushed to help him struggled frantically to lift it off him and at length succeeded.

When Merrill was lifted to his feet, he was relieved to find that his chest wasn't crushed and that his legs worked all right, but his arms hung useless. Both his collarbones were broken.

For ten weeks Merrill was forced to wear a heavy cast strapped from his neck to his waist. He had to be spoon-fed at home like a child. The good that came out of his accident was that at last Virginia's fear about having cancer got attention. The doctor attending her husband examined her and insisted that she must have an operation.

As soon as it could be fitted into the Phillipses' emergency regime, the operation took place and Virginia's fears were dissolved. The growth was not cancerous.

THESE TWO serious hospital experiences were not the only ones that fell upon the harassed family. The small son who had been limping around was found to have a cyst on a leg joint which had to be removed. And a mole which the doctors cut out of Merrill Phillips scalp was found to be malignant. The diagnosis was skin cancer! Extended X-ray treatments were ordered.

At this critical point, an American Legion Post came to the rescue of Phillips, who was an ex-GI, and obtained his admission to Hines Veterans Hospital where his head was operated on again to assure removal of all malignancy.

It was at the height of the family's agonizing worries over sickness and fear of not being able to keep their little home, that the second terrifying specter struck at them. Phillips' boss fired him, explaining that he was forced to reduce expenses.

AND YET, if all the tragedies sickness and unemployment have brought hard-working American families were known, this story could be said to have a happy ending.

For the Phillips family pulled through the ordeal by sickness—thanks to charity—and were able to keep their little home.

(Merrill Phillips still has not been able to find a steady job.)

But think how much needless worry and suffering they could have been saved under a comprehensive national health insurance program.

Umpires Safe At Gadsden, During Strike At 'Coke' Plant

The baseball park at Gadsden, Ala., promises to be a safe place for umpires with faulty vision to work this summer.

Insults, catcalls and boos will still be heard when a decision is rendered against the home club but the satisfying sound of an empty Coca-Cola bottle thudding against the skull of the offending arbitrator will be missing.

The reason behind the lack of "umpire ammunition" is that Gadsden CIO members have slapped a consumers' boycott on the sale of the beverage in the stands. They did it in support of the strike being waged by Local 34 of the CIO Brewery Workers against the Gadsden Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

During the opening game of the season, with more than 6000 fans in attendance, not a single bottle of Coke was sold.

Other CIO uions in the state are cooperating with the Brewery Workers by insisting that plants under CIO contracts remove Coca-Cola vending machines from the premises.

Local 34 members walked out Jan. 24 when the company refused to negotiate a new contract. A wage increase is the main issue, according to E. W. McGrory, Brewery Workers representative.

Negotiators Are Seeking To Avert Lumber Strike

NEGOTIATORS for the CIO Woodworkers and the powerful lumber barons of the Pacific Northwest were working intensively last week to head off a threatened strike of 40,000 timberworkers.

The walkout, if called in support of the union's fight for six paid holidays and a health and welfare plan, would affect lumberjacks and employes of mills, plywood plants and similar operations.

J. E. Fadling, IWA president, said that the workers, by a substantial majority, authorized the Northwest Regional Negotiating Committee to call the strike not later than May 15 unless the committee has an employer offer good enough to put before the members.

The figures were not revealed, but more than 40,000 strike ballots were sent out.

The union's health and welfare program calls for $3000 life insurance with double indemnity for accidental death or dismemberment; $40 a week sick pay for 26 weeks off the job, and $20 per week for 26 weeks to supplement inadequate workmen's compensation payments; and employer-paid hospitalization with medical and surgical care. The Federal Conciliation Service is assisting with the negotiations.

The Woodworkers and Canadian operators employing 30,000 members in British Columbia also are deadlocked on negotiations for a wage increase of 17c an hour and the union shop.

OWIU Seeks 'Gas' Inquiry

THE CIO OIL Workers Intl. Union last week asked Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.), chairman of the House Monopoly Investigating Committee, to see if a number of oil companies are not violating anti-trust laws through reciprocal agreements to fill market commitments on gasoline.

The request was made in a telegram signed by international officers and members of the international executive board. The union also wants the Celler committee to see whether or not the various companies fix prices collusively, and if all consumers are penalized because of the production difficulties of one firm.

"We particularly urge you to investigate the present conduct of the Texas Co.," the telegram said.

"Our union has been in dispute with this company since April 4. Since that date, four-fifths of the Texas Co.'s refining capacity has been closed down, first because of strikes by our members and later because of a lockout of these members by the company.

"Despite this sharp curtailment of its refining operations, the Texas Co. has continued to meet its market obligations due to reciprocal aid from other companies.

"In the State of Texas, the price of gasoline has been raised one-half cent a gallon by all major companies, apparently because of the difficulties caused by our dispute with the Texas Co.

"It is apparent that the customers of all companies are thus being penalized because of the difficulties of a single company."

Oklahoma Fair Names McVay

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert W. McVay has been appointed to the Executive Council of the Oklahoma State Fair & Exposition to be held Sept. 23-30 at the State Fair Grounds in Oklahoma City.

McVay also serves as a member of the Executive Board of the Oklahoma Industrial Development Committee, the Oklahoma City Mayor's Committee, and the Greater Oklahoma City Bond Drive.

Lola Graves, representative of the CIO Communications Workers, has been appointed to the advisory council of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission.

Joint Labor Dance

With State officials present, the joint CIO-AFL political action committee of the county held its first annual ball at Bay City, Mich. Dave Finn, AFL, is president and Rudolph Sierras, CIO, is recording secretary. Among the guests were Gov. G. Mennen Williams, State Rep. Martha Griffiths, Tom O'Laughlin, president of the State AFL, Chuck Rogers, CIO Auto Workers legislative and PAC representative, and Bill Kemsley, Michigan CIO Council education director.

Senate Isolationists' Drive on ECA Fails

SENATE AND House conferes were at work last week trying to reconcile differences—most of them minor—in an omnibus foreign aid bill that authorized expenditures of $3,122,450,000 during the coming fiscal year.

The bill was passed by the Senate the night of May 5 and continues for another year Marshall Plan aid to war-damaged foreign countries despite a desperate isolationist drive to cripple it.

The Senate authorized $2.85 billion for the Economic Cooperation Administration — the same amount as the House approved—after administration forces had beaten down an amendment by Sen. Kem (R. Mo.) to slash the $3.1 billion request by $1 billion. A second amendment by Sen. Taft (R. O.), pruning it by $500 million, lost by a 40-40 vote.

However, a third amendment, proposed by Sen. Bridges (R. N. H.), to uphold the House cut of $250 million was accepted by a 47-33 vote.

No appropriations were made in the bill, which merely authorizes the spending. The isolationist and economy forces in both Senate and House will make another attempt to whittle down the ECA funds when the appropriation measures come up.

The CIO urged support of the bill in its original form, including $3.1 billion for Marshall Plan aid alone.

THE MAJOR point of difference in the Senate and House bills lies in the authorizations for implementing President Truman's Point Four program for building up the world's economically underdeveloped areas. The House approved $25 million, including $10 million left over from last year.

The Senate approved $45 million, including the same $10 million, after defeating by a 37-36 tally a Taft proposal to shelve the whole thing. A few minutes before, the Senate had turned down by 41-33 a substitute amendment setting the program aside pending a study by a bi-partisan commission.

In addition to funds for the Marshall Plan and the Point Four program, the bill approved $100 million for aid to Korea and reappropriated the same amount for non-Communist China and nearby areas, and $27,450,000 for the relief of Arab refugees in Palestine. When the House passed the bill a month ago it authorized the same amounts.

Sen. Connally (D. Tex.), who led the floor fight, in an effort to head off the $500 million cut in ECA funds demanded by Taft, needled the Republican leader.

"The Senator from Ohio," he said, "sits in his office with one eye on the map of Ohio and the other on his pocket, and could not name six of the European projects for which this authorization is requested."

In trying to defeat the Bridges amendment Connally read a letter from Economic Cooperation Administrator Paul G. Hoffman describing the various economy proposals as "penny-wise and pound-foolish," and warning that they place "in real jeopardy" the $10 billion American taxpayers have already invested in recovery.

SEVERAL amendments were defeated and two approved before the measure was finally passed by a 60-8 vote. The diehards were Sen. Johnston (S.C.), the lone Democrat; and Sens. Kem, Jenner (Ind.), Malone (Nev.), Wherry (Neb.), Dworshak (Ida.), Williams (Del.) and Young (N. D.), all Republicans.

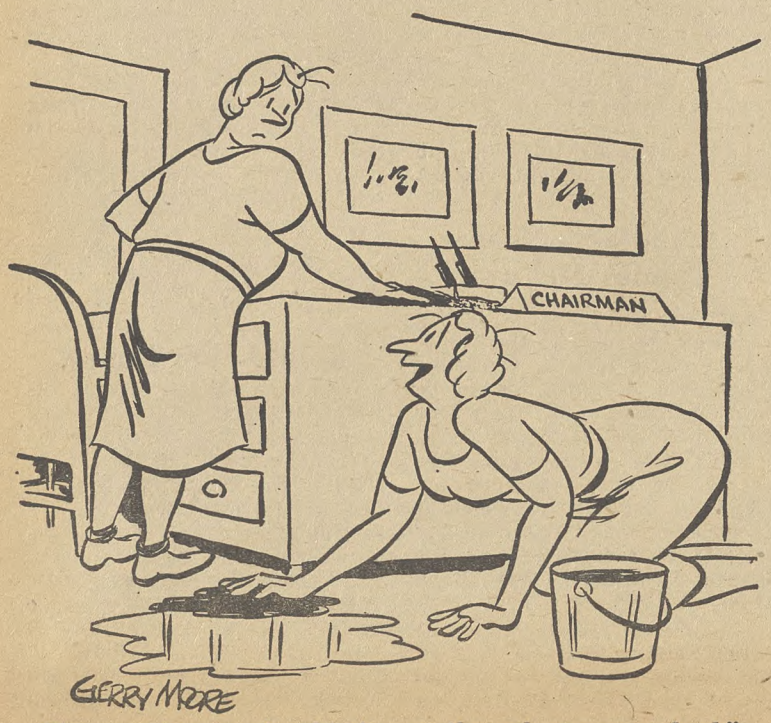
One of the defeated amendments would have required ECA to supply European food and fibre needs by purchases of U. S. farm surpluses, while another would have required sanctions against participating countries discriminating in any way against American importers or products.

Still another would have demanded of the participating countries that they remove all fiscal controls by the end of the year and join in a United States of Europe.

One of the approved amendments requires FBI clearance of all Point Four program employes. Another prohibits France from using ECA counterpart funds until discrimination against former U. S. GI's now in business in French Morocco is ended.

Ruttenberg On Way To UNESCO Parley

Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO research director, sailed for Europe last week as a member of the U. S. delegation to the world-wide conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization.



"I'm working my daughter's way through nursery school."

Union Aides' Faith In ECA Reaffirmed

TWENTY-ONE labor union representatives, including eight CIO leaders, met recently in Washington with Economic Cooperation Administrator Hoffman and reiterated their whole-hearted support of the Marshall Plan.

The trade unionists were invited to the conference by the ECA chief. He gave them a first-hand report on the progress of the Marshall Plan to date and discussed objectives for the remaining two years of the program.

Hoffman reviewed the accomplishments in Europe during the past two years, including the part played by both American and European free trade unions.

He asked for continued support for ERP and presented to them for consideration, the problems that remain to be solved before the plan comes to an end in 1952.

Hoffman specified that he was not asking for commitments from the labor leaders at the present time but he asked that they consider these aspects of the Western European problem:

- Increased productivity to stimulate an increased flow of commodities at lower prices and higher wages.
- The import-export program designed to close the dollar gap.
- Assistance that must be given the trade union movement in Europe to continue holding back Communist control of the labor movement.

The following CIO leaders were present:

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers, CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers, CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg, Education Dir. Victor Reuther of the Auto Workers, Executive Secy. Martin Kyne of the Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Union, and Elmer Cope, CIO European representative.

Monkey Ward Sued For $730,000 By Union

A suit asking $730,000 damages has been filed in superior court, St. Louis, by Local 20, United Mail Order, Warehouse and Retail Employes-CIO, against Montgomery, Ward & Co. In a 1945 dispute the government seized the plant and Sewell Avery, board chairman, was carried out of his office by soldiers.

The company got an injunction, which ordered the union to stop publishing allegedly defamatory articles. The injunction was later set aside by higher courts. The union now charges the injunction damaged the union and its leaders.

Ice Firms Indicted In Anti-Trust Case

The New Orleans Ice Delivery Corp., 13 ice manufacturers and certain officers of the companies have been indicted by a federal grand jury in New Orleans on a charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust act. At the same time a civil suit was filed by the Justice Dept. to enjoin continuation of the charged violations and to restore competition. The defendants are accused of pooling production, fixing prices, allocating customers and restricting importation of ice.

FAIR SEX UNIONISTS: If a pretty girl is like a melody, there was plenty of music at Textile Workers convention. Large proportion of delegations were women and girls. These three were "having wonderful time"—and working hard, too. They're Barbara Bennett, Holyoke, Mass.; Alice Deschesnes, Salem, Mass.; Mary Vaz, Ludlow, Mass.

7500 Wis. Bell Workers Win 7c An Hour Raise

THE CIO Communications Workers union has signed a new agreement with the Wisconsin Bell Telephone System bringing pay rises averaging 7c an hour to approximately 7500 plant and traffic employes.

The pact, which CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne termed "a good guide" for settlement of 24 other disputes with the Bell System, provides pay hikes for 70% to 75% of the 10,000 workers with an average boost of 7c an hour on the basis of a 40-hour week.

The contract does not include a general wage increase. The wage boost is figured by shortening the eight-year apprentice period to six and a half years, upgrading 16 of 60 towns and a number of jobs in both plant and traffic departments.

The increase was effective May 7 for workers in Milwaukee and May 14 for those in the rest of the state.

CWA had scheduled a strike of 250,000 of its members for Feb. 24. It was deferred for 60 days at the request of Pres. Truman. A few hours before the April 26 deadline, the strike was "indefinitely postponed."

The union announced at the time that developments in negotiations "indicate the possibility of agreement in present Bell System disputes."

CIO Committee Attacks D. C. Segregation Proposal

THE CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination notified all members of the House last week of its opposition to the McMillan bill, which would transfer to the District of Columbia some recreational facilities in the District now under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Dept. of the Interior.

The District Commissioners have announced the swimming pools will be operated on a segregated basis even though they have been run on a non-segregated basis in the past.

In a letter signed by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, who also is chairman of the committee, the group pointed out that the bill—HR 5968—was reported out favorably by the House District Committee without public hearings.

The CIO Committee maintained that its passage "would not only set a dangerous precedent and be detrimental to the District of Columbia and the United States, but is timed to cause the maximum of confusion and increase racial tension."

"The passage of this bill," Carey wrote, "in the light of the intention announced by the District Board of Recreation, would confirm to the world at large the hypocrisy that America is charged with practicing regarding the rights of our minority groups. Therefore, the CIO opposes and condemns the McMillan bill."

Liberalized Aid For Idle Killed

The Republicans on the Michigan House Labor Committee ganged up on Gov. G. Mennen Williams' proposals for a liberalized unemployment compensation law, killing the bill in committee by a straight party vote of 6 to 3.

The measure would have increased benefits, extended the duration of payments, brought all industrial workers under the act and eliminated crippling amendments in the present law. The committee is heavily weighted with Republicans and hopes to stall a report until after the present special session.

Travel Time Injuries Held Compensable

If a man draws pay for time spent traveling to and from work he is covered by workmen's compensation, the California Supreme Court declared in a precedent-making decision.

The case grew out of claims arising from an accident in which three workers were injured and one killed on their way home from a construction project in San Bernardino. Under their employment agreement, they were being paid for an extra hour each day for travel.

Advisers Find Flaws In Jobless Aid Rules

PRESIDENT Truman's program for establishing minimum uniform unemployment compensation standards received important support last week from the Federal Advisory Council of the Dept. of Labor, which is composed of representatives of industry, the public and labor.

The council, after an exhaustive study of state compensation laws and administration under the present federal-state system, unanimously found that "substantial defects and gaps exist . . . that require speedy correction."

It further urged the Secretary of Labor to make an urgent request to Congress for "appropriate federal action" and also to make "the strongest representations to state governors that the states should take prompt action to correct the deficiencies in their laws, whether or not the federal government establishes minimum standards."

The report was not unanimous in all particulars, since the two labor representatives, Mrs. Katherine Ellickson of the CIO and Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL, urged a completely national system of unemployment insurance. Industry and employe representatives would not go so far.

However, the report was unanimous in its criticisms of the present state of affairs, as follows:

1. About one-third of all jobs, involving 19 million workers, are not covered by unemployment benefits. "If these gaps in coverage are to be closed, federal action is indispensable."

(Under the present system, the government decides who shall be covered and collects the tax from covered employers. The tax is held in a special fund to be drawn upon by the states, which set their own schedules of eligibility, amount and duration.)

2. "Benefits average less than 40% of average wages . . . and in many states more than one-half of those who receive unemployment insurance benefits are exhausting their benefits before going back to their old job or finding a new one."

The Council recommended that state maximums be increased to permit payment of 50% of average wages, and that state duration of benefits be raised to 26 weeks.

3. Disqualifying provisions in many state laws are too strict.

Aimed at the small percentage of chiselers, they are hitting the innocent. The average nationwide rate is 16 disqualifications per 100 applicants, a number the council found too high. It "believes that the problem of chiseling and fraud can be met without penalizing workers who are genuinely unemployed."

4. "There are many thousands of claimants who are entirely or partially deprived of benefits" because they are employed in more than one state, and the states will not or do not cooperate on combining wage credits.

Where such combinations are made, there is often intolerable delay. The Council recommended that Congress should empower the Secretary of Labor to require state participation in methods for combining wage credits and paying interstate claims.

5. Some states are exhausting their contributed share of the federally-managed Unemployment Fund, while others are nowhere near exhausting it.

The council found that since it would be patently unfair to require the stricken states to up their unemployment tax rates, thus putting themselves at a competitive disadvantage in acquiring or keeping industries, the overall excess in the federal fund should be made available to them.

It was unable to agree on the proper method; industry representatives recommended a loan system such as that proposed by Chairman George (D. Ga.) in the pending Social Security bill, while the labor representatives agreed with the Dept. of Labor that outright grants should be made.

U.S.-State Help Aids Deaf, Hard-of-Hearing

More than 5000 jobless or unsuitably employed deaf and hard of hearing persons were prepared for and placed in self-sustaining jobs during 1949 through state-federal vocational rehabilitation services, reported Michael J. Shortley, of the Federal Security Agency.

Before rehabilitation about 87% of the deaf and 60% of the hard of hearing were unemployed. The agency estimated that at least 37,000 deaf and 237,000 hard of hearing need rehabilitation to earn a living or work at their fullest capacities.

Brilliant Idea

Landords who are organized into what they call the Federated Taxpayers' League at Grand Rapids, Mich., want to boycott unions which favor rent control. They'd refuse to hire union members to build or repair their structures and wouldn't rent them to union families.

CIO Urges Aid To Handicapped

CIO SEC'Y-TREAS. James B. Carey told a Senate subcommittee recently that problems involving the welfare of the physically handicapped "are beginning to stir the conscience of the nation."

The testimony before the subcommittee on Vocational Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped was delivered by Frank Tembach of the CIO Research Dept.

Carey declared the CIO wants adequate provision for on-the-job training for the physically handicapped, so they may qualify for more lucrative and suitable employment.

Carey called for support of a proposal that grants be provided to aid states in establishing rehabilitation centers. The CIO is in favor of eliminating the present 90-day limitation on hospitalization as prescribed by the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

"We cannot afford to allow millions of our neighbors to suffer the frustrations and the hopelessness inherent in the belief that they are economic deadwood—a burden to their families and the community," he said.

He declared the CIO favors either Senate Bill 1066 or 3465. Both of them would transfer the program of job training, job counseling and job placement of the physically handicapped from the Federal Security Agency to the Dept. of Labor.

More Jobs Needed

Non-farm employment in New York State increased by 27,200 jobs to 5,442,300 between Feb. 15 and March 15 but was still 16,100 less than in March, 1949, Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi reported last week.

Gains were recorded by all major industries, with retail trade and government employment leading the way, he said.

OWIU Says ILWU Intervened In Poll

A RED-SHAFTED knife was plunged into the back of the CIO Oil Workers in California's East Bay area last week on the eve of two of the most important NLRB elections in the petroleum industry in years.

It was struck there by those supposed "champeens" of the working man, leaders of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. This is the union for which the National CIO has set a hearing this week on charges that it is dominated by Communists. The hearing committee could recommend expulsion of the ILWU, whose president is Harry Bridges.

The stab-in-the-back came in the form of a heavy distribution of ILWU leaflets 24 hours before a two-day election at the Richmond refinery of Standard Oil and a week before an election at the bitterly anti-union Union Oil Co. at nearby Oleum. The Oil Workers were challenging the so-called Independent Union of Petroleum Workers at Richmond, and fighting off its challenge at Oleum.

THE NET result of the comfort which Bridges' ILWU gave to the company union was to help swing some 200 votes from the Oil Workers in the Richmond contest and to deprive it of a clearcut victory, according to local officers.

The tally was OWIU 897; IUPW 839; no union 89; challenged 55. The Natl. Labor Relations Board immediately began a determination of the validity of the challenged votes—21 of them cast by OWIU members who were blacklisted after the 1948 strike and ordered reinstated by an NLRB trial examiner last year.

The Oil Workers need 941 votes for a victory. If all the challenged votes are thrown out, a second election must be held.

The Oil Workers feel the ILWU leaflet was levelled at them because their international president, O. A. Knight, is chairman of the trial board which will hear the Communist-domination charges against the Bridges' union.

THE LEAFLET completely ignored the autonomy of the Oil Workers and was filled with words and phrases straight from the party line, such as "autonomy" and "top brass" and "kangaroo court." In a way it was reminiscent of the kind of support the ILWU gave the Oil Workers during the critical 1948 strike.

At that time ILWU top brass spearheaded efforts by the old California CIO Council—the charter of which has since been revoked by the CIO because of its Communist domination—to wrest control of the OWIU from its properly elected local and international officers and take over conduct of the strike. That effort didn't succeed.

The conduct of the Bridges union contrasted sharply with the support other Bay Area CIO locals and the Northern California CIO regional office gave the OWIU in the representation fight. Auto Workers Local 560 of Richmond, for instance, purchased a half-page newspaper ad urging Standard Oil employes to vote for the Oil Workers if they wanted a democratic union and honest, able representation.

LEADERS OF the Oil Workers declared flatly that rank-and-file ILWU members had nothing to do with the stab in the back. There was no record, they said, that the leaflets were authorized by any membership vote.

"If the ILWU is not a Communist-dominated group, they have nothing to fear," said the Oil Workers in a statement. "The group will get a fair and impartial trial.

"Why, then, does the present leadership of ILWU continue to try to interfere in the affairs of the Oil Workers International Union, unless this interference is Communists-inspired?

"This bulletin is in no way trying to discredit the rank-and-file membership of ILWU—no more than the ILWU attack was inspired by that membership.

"We have been saying for months that we are unalterably opposed to communism and to company unions—and now both factions join in an attempt to defeat organized labor."

La Follette Gets Leave From ADA

Francis Biddle, Natl. Chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, has announced that ADA Natl. Dir. Charles M. La Follette had been granted a leave of absence on account of ill health.

La Follette, lawyer, former Congressman, former Military Governor in Germany and ADA National Director since July 1, 1949, has been advised by his physician to retire temporarily from the strenuous routine of work he has followed in his years of public service.

"We shall miss La Follette's great zeal in promoting democratic liberalism," Biddle said. "We hope the cause which he has served so devotedly for many years will not long be denied his services."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The convention of the United Steelworkers of America-CIO was one of the finest affairs that the writer has ever had the pleasure of attending. Those in attendance displayed a tremendous loyalty, devotion and pride in the splendid organization they represent. It was a great tribute to Pres. Murray and his associate officers. The 1949 steel battle that gave to steelworkers all over the country greater security, pensions and hospitalization has completely won the hearts of these workers and their families.

In an NLRB union shop election in Philadelphia for the 10,000 members of the Transport Workers, Local 234, these workers expressed by their vote their desire for a union shop and the CIO program. Of the 8598 who voted, 7805 marked ballots for the TWU-CIO union shop; 643 voted no; and there were 80 challenged votes. A great deal of credit goes to Pres. Quill, the officers and members of Local 234 for these splendid results.

CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson reports that in a representation election at the Consolidated Packaging Machinery Corp. the workers voted 85 IUE-CIO; 5 no union. Al Hartnett, Assistant to the Chairman, IUE-CIO, reports the following IUE victories: Eastern Tool and Stamping, Lynn, Mass., IUE 61, no union 8; a run-off election at the Remington Rand Co., Ilion, N. Y., IUE 1074, no union 928; Thordarson Electric Mfg. Co., Chicago, IUE 141, no union 10; American Pulley Co., Philadelphia, IUE 178, UE 36, no union 3; Consolidated Electric Lamp Co., Champion Lamp Works Div., Lynn, IUE 294, no union 20; Metric Metal, Erie, Pa., IUE 616, no union 64, void 1; Superior Electric Co., Springfield, Mass., IUE 7, no union 0.

The Steelworkers have won several major victories over the discredited Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in a representation election at the Jenkins Valve Co., Bridgeport, Conn., the workers voted 362 USA-CIO, 308 MMSW. CIO Reg. Dir. James J. Leary reports a representation election victory at the United Iron Works, Pittsburg, Kan., by a vote of 81 USA-CIO, no union 1. The organizational work in this campaign was handled by Harold Edwards, sub-regional director, District 34, and Intl. Rep. James Baker. Intl. Rep. N. A. Zonarich reports that in a representation election at the Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Mining Co., Calumet, Mich., the USA-CIO was victorious by a vote of 908 USA-CIO, 869 MMSW, void 4 and 1 challenged.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson reports that in a union shop election at the Lunkenheimer Co., Cincinnati, the workers voted in favor of Local 1728, USA-CIO, by yes 1022, no 34. USA-CIO Rep. Al. Jordan was in charge of the election for the union.

CIO Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a representation election at the Chambers Range Co. warehouse, Indianapolis, Ind., covering 19 employes, 14 voted in favor of the CIO; 2 voted no union and there were 3 challenged votes.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a representation election at the System Electric Products Co., Vernon, Calif., the workers voted in favor of the UAW-CIO by 8 to 1. This campaign was under the direction of UAW Intl. Rep. Lester Learned.

CIO Reg. Dir. Del Garst reports the following union shop election results: St. Louis Spring Suspension Service Co., 8 UAW-CIO, 0 against; Moog Industries, Inc., 159 UAW-CIO, 6 against.

Delay On Rent Control Measure Aiding Foes

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

RENT CONTROL extension is heading for the last-minute Congressional rush which always precedes adjournment, particularly in an election year.

The House Banking Committee is proceeding at a leisurely pace with hearings on extension—magnificently ignored by the daily press.

The Senate Banking Committee has finished hearings but "has not even considered the question of when to take the bill under consideration," according to a committee clerk.

AND MEANWHILE, in the dim recesses of the House Appropriations Committee, the Office of the Housing Expediter, which administers rent control, is fighting for its financial life. Unless Congress gives it another $800,000 by May 26, it will go out of business—more than a month before the present law expires on June 30. Nothing would please the real estate lobby more.

As of May 5, no hearings had even been scheduled on the request for $800,000, though it came straight from the White House.

This is the kind of situation which makes things look bad for the renters and good for the "compromisers." The wise money is now on what amounts to six-month extension of the present law, with a very low appropriation, until the end of this coming December.

This half-hearted measure, "best we can do in an election year," has enough support so that debate on it can be held to a minimum and it can slide through with relative ease in the last days of Congress.

THE SIX-MONTH extension measure is even being promoted by Chairman Brent Spence (D. Ky.) of the House Banking Committee, and by several key Senators who last year voted for full extension. The bill, as the Wall Street Journal remarked, is a "please-everybody" measure—it pleases the voters who want rent control extended and it mollifies those who want it ended.

Congressmen who want full extension surely will take it in preference to no law at all, the wiseacres predict, and the closer comes June 30, the date the present law expires, the heavier the pressure for compromise will become. And, of course, the GOP pressure for "economy" is mounting all the time.

The compromise contains a clever vote-getting hooker, too.

It doesn't exactly end rent control next Dec. 31; it just ends it then except in those areas whose governing bodies vote before that date to continue it.

Human psychology being what it is, that proviso is practically a guarantee that most city councils will be caught napping. Most people only scream after they have been hurt.

Meanwhile 29 million people living in controlled accommodations are in danger of receiving simultaneous notices of rent increases.

The average of these controlled rents is now $33 a month.

HERE'S WHAT has happened, in a few cities where controls have been lifted, to renters paying $30 a month or less, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

Houston, Tex., 46.4% increase; Dallas, Tex., 55.8% increase; Topeka, Kans., 37.7% increase; Oklahoma City, 39.8% increase, on top of a general 20% increase granted under the law.

These figures for the most part represent increases in "shelter rents" only and do not reflect the "hidden" expenses which most tenants are forced to pay in addition, such as heat, light, water and gas, and whatever janitor service is provided.

(Yet in none of these cities have the governing bodies requested re-control. What chance is there that in other cities now under controls, the governing bodies will act before the controls expire?)

Vacancy rates for the entire nation, including the areas that never were controlled and those that have been decontrolled, as well as the controlled areas, are between 1 and 2%, as compared to a "normal" pre-war rate of 5 to 6%.

But in the controlled areas, the overall vacancy rate runs around 1.2% and of this low percentage, a large proportion are plainly not habitable, according to the BLS and the Census Bureau.

Elsewhere on this page we present the government's definition of a non-habitable dwelling. A brand-new chicken-coop would be fit to live in according to that definition.)

For example, the vacancy rate on habitable dwellings in a few typical rent-controlled cities is as follows:

Atlanta, .4%; Baltimore, .9%; Cincinnati, .7%; Chicago, .4%; Detroit, .5%; Kansas City, .1%; New York, N. Y., .4%; Richmond, Va., .3%; St. Louis, .4%.

(Mayor Joseph M. Darst who before he was elected was an active member of a real estate firm, said that if controls were lifted suddenly in St. Louis, it would bring about a situation "that isn't pleasant to contemplate.")

TIGHE WOODS, OHE administrator, brought the above figures and many others to the attention of both Senate and House Banking Committees but was not received with marked enthusiasm.

He answered point by point the various charges made against rent control by the real estate lobby:

"Rent control retards new construction."

There is no rent control on new construction, hasn't been since 1947.

"The large volume of new construction has provided an adequate supply of vacant housing."

See the figures in this story on habitable vacancy rates.

"There has been a decrease in the number of rental units in recent years as a result of rent control."

There has been a decrease, all right, as a result of a shift toward owner occupancy, but about half the decrease occurred in farm areas which have never been under rent control; the percentage decreases in these areas were more than four times as great as in controlled areas.

"**IT MUST** be remembered," Woods commented on this point, "that properties have been selling for two to three times as much as they would bring before the war. The opportunity to realize a big profit has motivated many owners of rental property to sell. The incentive to sell would have existed whether or not there was rent control.

"Proof of this is found in the fact that most of the newly constructed units have been built for sale rather than for rent, even though there has been no rent control on new construction for almost three years."

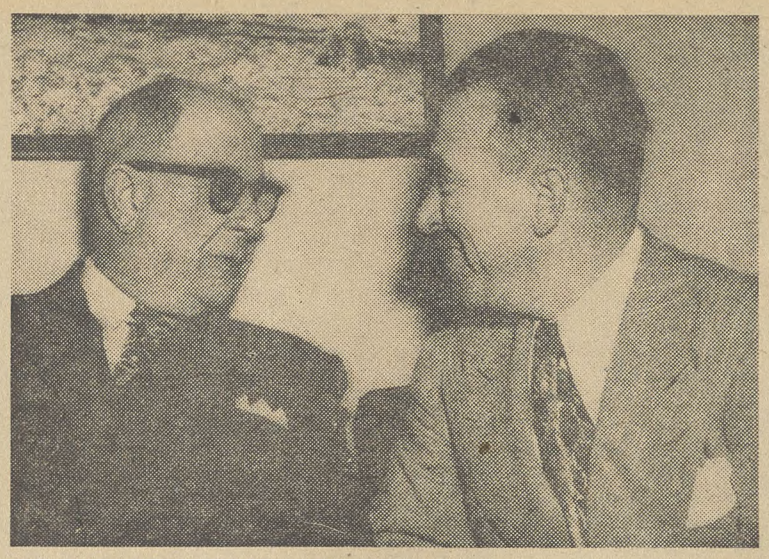
To which he added that in many cases the tenants were forced to buy in order to get a roof over their heads.

"In the face of our present acute housing shortage," Woods continued, "there would be an intolerable rise in rents if controls were removed on June 30.

"Chicago landlords have already gone on record as to the size of the rent increase they would put into effect in the absence of rent control.

"In a case which they recently carried to the U. S. Court of Appeals they contended that their evidence justified an increase of 71.5%, but insisted that the court order an immediate increase of 45%, with the statement that the 'balance should come through the operation of economic laws at the end of rent control.'"

WOODS' MOST damning indictment of the real estate lobby's claims came, however, in one revealing paragraph, where he showed that out of the 10 million landlords whose properties are still controlled, only 80,000, or one in 125, had applied for increases under the "fair net operating income" provisions of the law and that only 29,000, or about one in three of these, were found to be operating at less than a fair income.



TWO MAYORS WITH SINGLE AIM: Mayors James A. Hedrick of Decatur, Ill., (left) and Eugene H. Swartz of Gary, Ind., chat after appearing before a House Banking & Currency Committee hearing at which they urged continuance of rent controls.

Heap o' Holes Needed To Make House Unfit

Here is the Housing Expediter's definition of a house or apartment which is not habitable, i. e., unfit to live in:

"A unit is not habitable if its state of repair includes: deficiencies in physical construction rendering it inadequate or unsafe as shelter, i. e., sagging of roof, walls or floor; holes, open cracks, rotted, loose or missing materials over a considerable area of foundation, walls, roof, floors or ceilings; extensive damage by storm, flood or fire; or several similar deficiencies which in combination render the unit inadequate or unsafe as shelter; makeshift or inadequate original construction."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Keep writing to Senators and Representatives to force action.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Sen. Finance Comm. to complete action shortly. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to accept and strengthen HR 6000.
Rent Control Renewal S 3181 HR 5790	Extends rent control one year to June 30, 1951, allows local option recontrol.	Senate Banking Committee has completed hearings. House hearings on now. CIO testifies May 17.	Ask members of both Houses to vote full extension, accept no compromise.
ECA Extension HR 7378	Renews Marshall Plan for another year; sets $2,950,000,000 ceiling on funds.	House cut $250 million from authorization, Senate upheld the slash.	Ask members of both Houses to restore cut, pass bill as drafted.
Federal Aid to Education S 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. House Labor Comm. deadlocked over religious quarrel involving school buses.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to approve Senate bill.
School Construction Bill S. 2317 HR 5718	Provides emergency U.S. aid to states to build schools and survey school needs.	Senate passed bill. House bill, in Labor Comm., contains long-range building program not contained in Senate version.	Ask House Labor Committee members to approve.
FEPC S 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	House voted substitute bill without enforcement teeth. Senate debate has started. Filibuster developing.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments, and to fight filibuster.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Emergency Unemployment Compensation HR 8374	Gives extra 26 weeks' benefits in areas where unemployment exceeds 9%.	Awaiting hearings before House Ways and Means Comm.	Ask prompt hearings and fast action on this badly needed bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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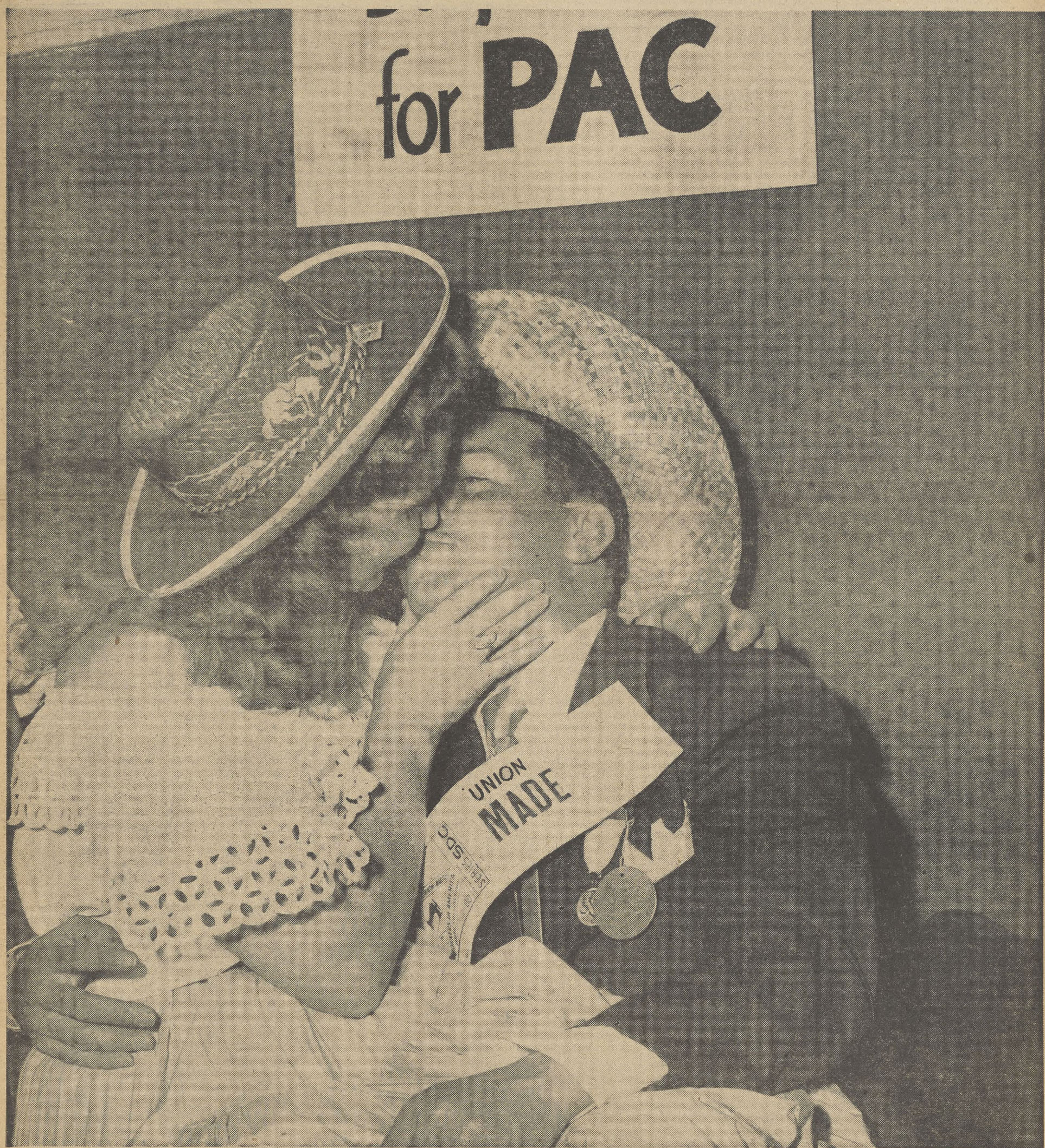

Photo by Sam Reiss

IT IS NOT ROMANCE: It certainly looks like the real McCoy, but it's all for PAC. The fellow—a Canadian delegate to the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers convention in Cleveland, Ohio—gives a buck to PAC to kiss the girl—a member of ACW's southern staff. Moral: All CIO members in the U. S. should give a buck to PAC. The "kiss sale" was at a party given by ACW's Southern Regional locals, North Georgia Joint Board and the New Orleans Joint Board. (Convention story, Page 7.)

Monopoly Charges Filed Against 7 Coast Refiners

THE DEPT. of Justice has filed a suit in Los Angeles under the federal anti-trust laws charging seven major oil companies with conspiring to control petroleum production and sales in the Pacific states area.

The court is being asked to order the oil companies to get out of the retail and wholesale gasoline business, to break up their committee which controls production quotas for all oil producers, to end "exclusive dealing" contracts with independent gas and oil retailers, and to quit their price-fixing practices.

Defendants, who according to the Dept. of Justice control about 94% of all crude oil produced in the area, are: Standard Oil of California, Texas Co., Shell Oil, Tide Water Associated Oil Co., Richfield Oil Corp., General Petroleum Corp., and Union Oil Co. The monopoly charges involve their operations in California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona.

EFFECT OF their practices, it is charged, is to eliminate any competition from independent producers, refiners and marketers. The seven companies have done this, the suit charges, by limiting the amount of crude oil the independents could produce, refusing to allow independents to use their pipelines on the same basis they are available to other defendants, and "eliminating competition by purchasing the stock and assets of independent refineries and inducing independent refineries to dismantle their refineries in return for an agreement to furnish such refiners their full requirements of refined petroleum products."

The seven get the independents coming and going—first by limiting their production of crude oil, and then by refusing to sell them enough additional crude oil to keep their refineries going at capacity, the suit says.

In addition, the seven big companies have eliminated all competition among themselves. This they have done, according to the complaint, by regulating the amount of oil each will produce, setting uniform prices for the oil any of the seven will buy from independents, and pooling their pipeline facilities to the exclusion of independents.

Finally, the seven companies control prices of gas and other refined products both at wholesale and at the corner gas station by refusing to sell to price cutters, and refusing to sell to any wholesaler or retailer who won't sign an agreement to deal exclusively in the products of one of the seven big companies.

Charging that the oil monopoly has actually used its power to set prices and eliminate competition, Assistant Atty. Gen. Herbert Bergson pointed out that the actions of the seven companies toward independents "are conducted as though all seven defendant companies were a single concern under single management."

Bergson adds that this is the third time that these same companies have been charged with monopoly practices. However, the two previous suits did not effectively end their exclusion of competition.

(The CIO Oil Workers a fortnight ago asked Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.), chairman of the House Monopoly Investigating Committee, to seek to determine if the anti-trust laws are not being broken through reciprocal agreements to fill market commitments on gasoline. The request was based on the fact that although 80% of the refining capacity of the Texas Co. has been shut down since April 4, first by strikes and later because of lockouts, gasoline and similar products are still being widely sold under the company's name.)

Oil Industry Ax Hacking At Union Again

THE OIL INDUSTRY apparently is staging one of its periodic attempts to wreck the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union, with nearly all oil companies working together in the effort.

Through evasiveness at the bargaining table, the companies have brought about several strikes within the past few months.

But OWIU members are calling industry cards as fast as they are laid on the table. As a result, thousands of members are on the outside of the refineries, looking in.

Nearly 8000 employes of The Texas Co., one of the nation's largest, have been on the picket lines since April 4.

On that date they struck five refineries. Later, the strikes were turned into lockouts at four of the refineries. On strike now are about 500 workers in Texaco's Lawrenceville, Ill., refinery. Locked out are more than 7000 workers at Port Arthur and Port Neches, Tex., Lockport, Ill., and Casper, Wyo.

The strike began because the Texas Co. would not bargain. On the question of pensions, the company said it would not hold informal discussions on a national level, insisting that they be on a local basis. Local managers said they could not talk about pensions, because they involved high finance that could be studied only in the New York headquarters.

Thus there was no bargaining on pensions.

On other issues the local managers were evasive.

Now, four-fifths of the Texas Co.'s refining capacity is out of operation. But with the bulk of its refining knocked out, the company continues to meet its market demands. That is because other companies, through reciprocal agreements, "are taking good care of the Texas Co.," OWIU leaders say.

The situation is that a union cannot fight one oil company individually. When it takes on one, it takes on the whole industry.

It is as if, during the recent UAW Chrysler strike, GM had made Plymouth and Dodge cars for Chrysler.

Months ago, Quaker State Refining Co. employes in three Pennsylvania and West Virginia refineries asked for pay increases, because rates were far below national standards.

Quaker State retaliated by closing three days a week. So OWIU struck the refineries nearly four months ago.

Quaker State's motor oil has not disappeared from the service stations, either. Some other company is refining it, OWIU says.

How The Steel Plunderbund Is Ruining A Little Guy

By ALVAINE HAMILTON and CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

THE HOUSE Monopoly Investigating Committee received a revealing lesson the other day on how a big business combine goes about pushing a small businessman off the dock. The teacher was Samuel Wasserman, president of the American Pipe & Equipment Co. of Baltimore, wholesaler of steel pipe and related equipment.

Wasserman has been in the steel business one way or another since he went to work as a blacksmith's helper at 15, he told the committee. But he won't be in it much longer, he said, because the big boys don't like him. They don't like him because he doesn't belong to the "club", he contended, and because he's sold pipe and other items at prices below those set by the big boys.

Wasserman started his company in 1939 with $8,600. In 1948, his peak year, his sales totaled $600,000, but he hasn't been able to make a profit since because of pressure from the big steel makers.

"I'm going out of business," he told the Congressmen in detailing a story that began nine years ago.

IN 1941, Wasserman said, other pipe jobbers in Baltimore belonged to a luncheon group, called informally the "Pipe Club," which met to agree on prices for the local market. However, Wasserman kept his own prices below the club's quotations. One day an agent for Republic Steel, third biggest company in the steel industry, called on him ostensibly to see his stock. Wasserman, who was buying from Mercer Tube, of Sharon, Pa., was pleased and opened his warehouse to the visitor. But instead of commenting on the stock, the Republic man proceeded to threaten Wasserman with ruin, according to the latter's testimony.

"I was criticized severely," Wasserman informed the Congressmen, "for selling pipe below the price currently being quoted by other wholesalers in the city. He told me that if we did not discontinue the practice of selling pipe under the prevailing quoted price that we would be run out of business, or other coercive words to that effect."

Wasserman told the Republic representative to go climb a tree. After that the squeeze began, the small businessman's testimony revealed. First the Baltimore Commercial Bank withdrew all credit, he said. Then Mercer Tube tightened credit unmercifully. Finally a representative of Bethlehem Steel, second biggest in the industry, visited him to voice new threats. Nevertheless, Wasserman survived the war years profitably, but from that time on, he testified, he never could get enough pipe to hold his inventory at the proper level.

TWO YEARS ago the squeeze started again. In August, 1948, Mercer Tube announced it was withdrawing from the Baltimore market because of the Supreme Court decision outlawing the basing point price system in cement, and because of pending Federal Trade Commission action against monopoly pricing of steel. Wasserman was informed his company would have to get in touch with Bethlehem, which has a plant at Sparrows Point, near Baltimore.

Then came the snapper: Bethlehem flatly refused to sell pipe to him.

Meanwhile, Bethlehem Shipbuilding, a subsidiary of the big company, began buying thousands of dollars worth of valves from Wasserman and continued to buy them for several months. Finally, Wasserman received a letter from the Bethlehem home office asking where he bought the valves he'd been peddling to the shipyards. The valves came from his old inventory, but before replying to the letter, he learned from a Bethlehem agent that the Bethlehem people never bought from anybody who didn't buy from them. Wasserman was anxious to do this very thing. He wrote Bethlehem explaining the situation but never received a reply.

In the end, a Mercer Tube official told him Bethlehem wouldn't sell to him because he "wasn't a member of the fraternity."

After that, Wasserman declared, he was forced to buy pipe from a variety of sources at disadvantageous terms. Not until last summer did he find a steel producer who could supply him regularly, and this mill could take care of him only one week in four. Meanwhile, he spent the best part of six months last year visiting his Congressman in Washington and roaming from one federal agency to another vainly seeking a solution to his problem. No wonder he thinks he'll go out of business. Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.), chairman of the Monopoly Investigating Committee, and Rep. Lane (D. Mass.) think steel executives should be called in to explain why "this little businessman can't make a living."

There are lots of things that could be done about the way big steel treats its small customers. The Monopoly Investigating Committee can propose strengthening the anti-trust laws. It can urge that the big steel companies (which own railroads, steamship lines, ore reserves, as well as steel mills and fabricating plants) be broken up into smaller units. It can propose federal policing of prices in the steel industry, as has been suggested by the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report.

Now that the four weeks of hearings on big steel have been concluded, it's up to Celler's committee to act.

"You're my lawyer. Figure out some way I can take it with me."

Confused?

In an American Town Meeting of the Air broadcast sponsored by the CIO Clothing Workers during the union's Cleveland convention, Rep. Biemiller (D. Wis.) took W. W. Vandeveer, member of the Natl. Petroleum Council, to task because he referred to the President's Medical Health Program as "socialized medicine."

Disregarding the criticism, Vandeveer continued to refer to the program as "socialized medicine."

A member of the audience asked Vandeveer whether he thought the questioner should become a charity patient because he was unable to pay for medical care, Vandeveer replied:

"I don't think so. If you work for a corporation or a plant, you will probably come under Social Security."

There were snickers from the audience. Apparently, Vandeveer was under the impression that free medical care is provided by the Social Security Act. As soon as the program ended he left for his train, preferring not to risk questions.

FTA Contract 'Signed' Before Negotiated

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

TOTALLY DEGRADED anti-labor policies of officials of the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers were stripped to their roots last week when FTA spokesmen testified in a National Labor Relations Board hearing at Los Angeles that:

1—FTA officials gave full "authority" to employers to photograph their signatures and place them on an "agreement" which they had not even read and even before it was negotiated.

2—FTA aimed at splitting up the large California-Arizona local into small bargaining units—thus setting back unionism among the "fruit tramps" more than a decade.

Startling admissions that they had allowed their signatures to be placed on a "contract" by the employers were made by two FTA "leaders" in on-the-record testimony before the NLRB.

Charles Fellar, who said he was president of the FTA Imperial Valley District unit, openly admitted he had signed a blank piece of paper so that his signature could be attached to the "contract."

Fellar signed the blank sheet before workers had approved of any agreement, and even before any agreement had been drawn up.

A second admission that a signature had been "attached" to a contract before the signer had seen any agreement was made by L. T. Cunningham, who claimed to be general chairman of FTA Local 78.

IN RESPONSE to questions by Robert Rissman, attorney representing CIO, concerning the source of his signature on the 1950 agreement, Cunningham first claimed it had been photographed from the 1949 settlement.

Further questioning broke down that story, and Rissman then demanded: "Well, where did they get your signature?"

Cunningham replied lamely he did not know, adding that "they" got it from "some place."

Later, Cunningham admitted — on the record—that the first time he saw the 1950 agreement was after it had come off the printing press, with his signature already printed on it.

BUT IT REMAINED for Jack Montgomery, identified as an FTA regional director, to voice the most cynical admission of all.

Montgomery testified he had "agreed" with employers that they could get signatures of FTA "leaders" from any document they happened to have around, photograph them and place them on the 1950 agreement.

In reply to a question from Rissman if that were the "usual way" signatures were placed on contracts, Montgomery answered FTA had no reason to question the "honor and integrity" of the employers.

AS ONE ANTI-LABOR answer after another was entered into the official record by FTA spokesmen, it became apparent FTA was attempting to claim the 1950 agreement was a bar to an election.

It was obvious the "agreement" had been hastily "signed"—even before it had been negotiated—and then hastily printed in order to be used as an attempt to prevent an election.

IUE-CIO Wins RCA Election, Drives Toward Big Vote at GE

DUPLICATING its successes in the General Motors and Westinghouse chains, the IUE-CIO swept the tottering UE out of both the Camden, N. J., and Pulaski, Va., plants of RCA in an NLRB election May 18.

The RCA tally brings the IUE-CIO representation figure for the first half of May to 26,316, compared to UE's May total of 334. Of 43 May elections, IUE has won 40, the UE 1. Two runoffs remain.

Total IUE-CIO representation stands at 150,467. The UE has won elections involving 18,003 workers.

The RCA vote in Camden: IUE-CIO 2857, UE 2532, no union 30. The vote in Pulaski: IUE-CIO 358, UE 337, no union 9.

A second big win on May 18 was registered when IUE-CIO trounced the AFL at the Monsanto Chemical Co., Springfield, Mass. IUE-CIO got 834 votes; the AFL garnered 260. There were four no union votes. This was the first major test between IUE and the AFL.

WITH THIS string of victories behind them, IUE-CIO forces girded themselves for the May 25 election in the giant General Electric chain. Some 105,000 GE workers will vote in the crucial test of strength between IUE-CIO and the UE, expelled from CIO last year because of Communist domination.

Lynn, Mass., Schenectady, N. Y., Erie, Pa., and Fort Wayne, Ind. are the four key plants in the balloting. Largest of the GE installations they have been the focal points of the bitter campaigning between the rival unions.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray took a personal hand in the battle at Lynn, Mass., speaking there at a rally. On the platform with him were the U. S. Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin and James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and IUE-CIO Administrative Committee chairman.

One of the best contracts negotiated anywhere in the industry this year was won last week by IUE-CIO Local 350, in North Tonawanda, N. Y.

The new agreement, signed with the Wurlitzer Co., carries a 12½c package increase including a 9c blanket wage increase, plus 3c in hospitalization and other benefits. The 9c hike tripled the 3c average increase won by UE in the Buffalo area. The contract also provided for a dues checkoff, guarantee by the company to recognize no other union, and a union shop as soon as Local 350 wins the required NLRB election.

The contract was signed one month after the local had voted to abandon the old UE and affiliate with IUE-CIO.

Northwest Lumbermen Sign With IWA Except For Weyerhaeuser

THE MAJOR lumber operators and operators' associations of the Pacific Northwest, with one exception, came to terms with the CIO International Woodworkers as 40,000 members prepared to walk out on strike to enforce their demands for an employer-paid health and welfare program and paid holidays.

The sole exception was the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., largest lumbering firm in the country, whose 8500 IWA employes laid down their tools and walked off the job when their demands were still unmet at the deadline.

The firm's far-flung operations, extending from Everett, Wash., to Klamath Falls, Ore., were closed when the company refused to agree to a settlement similar to that made with the other operators and to accept a union shop clause on some operations, an additional issue with this tycoon.

The walkout was not made immediately effective at two recently opened Weyerhaeuser operations where negotiations for complete new contracts were under way. These were a new plant at Springfield, Ore., and a logging operation at Sutherlin, Ore. However, negotiations here broke down a few days later and picket lines were thrown around them the morning on May 18.

The settlements that were concluded with the pine and fir operators of Oregon, Washington and California provide for three paid holidays and an employer-paid life insurance and sickness, accident and hospital benefit plan, at an estimated cost of 7½c an hour. The holidays—Memorial Day, July 4 and Labor Day—are the first to be negotiated in the Pacific Northwest lumber industry.

"WE WILL NOT settle with Weyerhaeuser for less than the other operators have agreed to," said Pres. J. E. Fadling.

"We have already rejected the phony Weyerhaeuser pension scheme which this firm is trying to foist off on the lumber workers with the help of the AFL Carpenters and Joiners Union. And we are insisting on a health and welfare program along with paid holidays and the union shop on those operations where they did not already have such a contract."

Al Hartung, IWA vice president, pointed out that Weyerhaeuser has granted union shop contracts to its pulp operations under AFL contract, and that at its new Springfield plant it signed a union shop contract with the AFL for its fibre board division before either a union shop authorization election or a collective bargaining election was held.

"The IWA-CIO membership at these plants," he declared, "has all voted overwhelmingly for union shop contracts in regularly conducted Natl. Labor Relations Board elections.

"With the rest of the industry under union shop agreements, these crews are of no mind to allow Weyerhaeuser to continue its open shop, union-busting policies."

ILWU Trial Board Opens Hearings

A THREE-MAN CIO committee last week heard scores of thousands of words of testimony involving charges that the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union is Communist-dominated.

The hearing was the sixth conducted by the CIO on charges that a group of affiliated unions have consistently followed the Communist Party line rather than seeking the objectives of CIO policy. Four have been expelled.

Harry Bridges—head of the ILWU, who was recently convicted of perjury in connection with his gaining U. S. citizenship five years ago—led the longshore delegation to the hearing. Also present were Vice-Pres. J. R. Robertson and seven members of the ILWU executive board from California, Washington, Illinois and Hawaii.

Conducting the hearing were three members of the CIO Executive Board: Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers; Vice-Pres. John Moran of the Communications Workers; Pres. Joseph Fisher of the Utility Workers.

The same committee will hear two more cases this week. On Monday, May 22, it will hear similar charges against the Marine Cooks and Stewards, headed by Hugh Bryson; and on May 25, against the Intl. Fishermen & Allied workers, headed by Joseph Jurich.

On June 1, a different committee will hear similar charges against the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union. Pres. Ben Gold of the union, who is a member of the Communist Party's a National Committee, had asked for postponement from an earlier date until after the union's convention, which began May 21 in Atlantic City, N. J.

The longshore union hearings, which were closed to press and public, opened at 11 A. M. on May 17, and were continuing when this paper went to press.

But it was learned that four witnesses appeared to testify to Communist domination of the union: Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers; Pres. William Steinberg of the American Radio Association, who filed the charge last November; George Weaver, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; and Everett Kassalow of the CIO Research Dept. staff.

Bridges and other members of the ILWU were expected to deny the charges.

Bridges, who had appeared as a speaker in New York the night before the CIO hearing, told reporters he would fight to stay in the CIO. He also indicated that if the CIO Board eventually votes to expell the ILUW, he may try to take the matter into the courts.

ALL Laborers Worthy Of Hire, CIO Maintains

WOMEN workers deserve as much pay as men who do the same work, the CIO bluntly informed Congress last week.

Testifying before the House Labor Committee, Mrs. Helen Blanchard of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers declared:

"Women are not asking for a privileged position. They simply want to be accepted as equals.

"The very least Congress can do is to abolish the horrible practice of discrimination purely on the basis of sex."

Mrs. Blanchard charged that wage discrimination against women has "had serious repercussions for the rest of society."

Another witness at the hearing was Pres. Joseph Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers, who also urged passage of HR 1584, the equal-pay-for-women bill. The CIO Auto Workers filed a statement in behalf of the bill.

Beirne—whose union includes scores of thousands of women workers—said that in the telephone industry there are differentials of as much as $30 a week in the scales for men and women doing the same job.

In Baltimore, he said, the phone company pays a maximum of $90 a week to a man, and only $59 to a women, for work dealing with customers' complaints and the arranging of additional phone service.

"The only difference between the men's jobs and the women's jobs is that the company refuses to send the women out to homes or to places of business to take up the complaints with the telephone users," Beirne said.

The CWA president said he doesn't quite understand why Congress keeps holding hearings on the same bill without acting on it. The bill has been introduced in 1945, '47, and '49. Beirne said he had testified in its favor for five years in a row, and that either this or the next Congress could pass it without hearings.

Chairman Tom Burke (D. O.), a CIO Auto Union member and strong supporter of the bill, said he hoped so, too.

The proposed law would make it an unfair practice for an employer to "discriminate in the payment of wages between the sexes . . . except where such payment is made pursuant to a seniority or merit increase system which does not discriminate on the basis of sex."

They Seemed To Pine For 'Good Old Days'

Speakers at C. of C. Convention Intimated Business and Industry Should Direct The Operation Of Our Country

By ALLAN L. SWIM

MY EYES HURT and my brain is in a bit of a whirl—but I said I was going to do it and I did!

Here's how it happened:

A friend came into the office with a stack of papers in his hand and said, "These are copies of the speeches—and excerpts from speeches—made at the U. S. Chamber of Commerce convention.

"I think it would be a good idea if you'd read them and then write a column for the CIO News about what business and industrial leaders and men like Taft and Stassen had to say."

I did what he suggested—and, believe me, it was fascinating reading!

BY USING THE technique employed by Sen. McCarthy to smear the State Dept. I could "prove" that the Chamber of Commerce and Joe Stalin are working hand-in-hand.

Joe (Stalin, not McCarthy) says the United States is going to hell lickety-split, and there's no doubt about it.

C. of C. speakers said or implied the same thing.

But at this point the similarity ceases. Joe says the trouble with us results directly from mean, old capitalism. C. of C. speakers said our danger lies in our "drift" away from capitalism and toward socialism.

One or the other—or both—must be wrong.

Joe would remedy the situation by having his Commies take over the country and impose totalitarian rule.

The C. of C. would go back to the "good old days."

DON'T GET THE idea that a C. of C. convention and a NAM convention are just alike—because they're not.

Compared with the NAM, the Chamber is a liberal organization in many respects. (Compared with the CIO, of course, it's conservative and some of the things it advocates are reactionary.)

But that doesn't mean the Chamber doesn't like to hear from speakers who definitely aren't friends of labor—men like Taft and Stassen.

One of the country's big troubles, Taft said, was that labor unions "aren't responsible to anybody, not even their own men." This "irresponsibility," he added, made the Taft-Hartley Act necessary.

And Stassen intimated that America's working people are pretty stupid when it comes to trying to understand our economic system. And no wonder, he added, because—

"He (the workman) has been subjected to a steady bombardment of misinformation by left-wingers, by many labor leaders and by many politicians."

C. OF C. PRES. Herman W. Steinkraus said that "the concern about communism in our government is a real one," and that business men are having it tough because of "uncertainty as to future government action."

What's needed right now, he said, is to "clear the air" of misunderstandings. He put it this way:

"The Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. and all business organizations throughout the country have the responsibility of clearing the air so all of our people will understand what needs to be done."

Aw, gee! That's wonderful! But what about the millions who are convinced that business doesn't have all the answers?

In none of the speeches did I see any indication that anybody thought that labor or the farmers might have some good ideas about the way the country should be run.

CONVENTIONS like the one held recently by the Chamber are a real asset to the American way of life (and no kidding).

Through them an important segment of our population makes known to the public how it feels about the problems which plague us.

Suppose we in the labor movement disagree. Suppose we think that some of the Chamber's policies are completely wrong. Suppose we think some of their pet ideas stink!

It takes at least two to disagree.

But, really, all of those speeches and excerpts I read gave me a feeling that what the Chamber really wanted was a nation run by business men and industrialists who adhere to the policies of the Republican Party.

Maybe we're radical. We'd like to have our nation run by all the people, with each segment of our population having a representative voice in its affairs.

SAME OLD STORY

We've told this story several times before and we're going to tell it again—and again— and again.

We may change the words now and then and we may try to figure out new ways of putting our idea across, but we don't think we'll be fooling anybody. It'll still be the same old story.

Why all the repetition, you ask. Well, it's simple.

We're convinced that labor and other liberal groups will lose their shirt—or at least part of it—in the 1950 elections if they don't jump with both feet—and with arms swinging—into the political brawl that's brewing.

Conservatives and reactionaries have a habit—a bad habit, from our viewpoint—of making political hay during those years when nobody is campaigning for the Presidency. It's happened before and it could happen again.

In the "off" years people frequently stay away from the polls in droves because their enthusiasm for politics hasn't been whetted sufficiently.

We in the CIO have an organization that's capable of doing a lot of whetting. We usually refer to it as PAC.

Well, as we've said before, this is the "whetting" season. PAC needs contributions. It needs block workers. It needs door-bell pushers. It needs people who can answer the silly arguments of those who pine for the return of Hooverism.

The political pot has already begun to boil. Leaders of both parties are really beginning to get steamed up.

And it's time for the people throughout the country to start doing the same thing.

Speaking of politics . . .

THE SAME OLD TAFT

One night last week Sen. Robert A. Taft, who would like to move Mr. Truman out of the White House and take over the job himself, provided the nation's radio listeners with a fine example of a man talking through his hat.

Whatever else can be said about Taft (and we frequently say some nasty things about him), he's no piker—at least not when it comes to making outlandish claims.

The Truman policies, he declared, would bankrupt the nation, convert it into a regimented "handout" state and possibly plunge it into World War III.

The Republicans, on the other hand, stand for four-square resistance to communism, for individual freedom and for equality between business and labor—or so he said.

And then he had the unmitigated gall to cite the Taft-Hartley Act as something designed to provide such equality!

The Taft radio speech didn't surprise us because we'd known for a long time that the GOP intended to peddle the phony line of "Liberty vs. Socialism."

But we had a hunch the Senator would sound more convincing, more reasonable, more aware of the problems that confront us.

We even figured he'd come out in favor of something other than platitudes.

But, as it turned out, he was mostly against those things which Truman favored when the people elected him to the Presidency.

And, so help us, he tried to convince his listeners that the people don't favor those things, after all.

Peron Gets U. S. Loan To Pay Off U. S.

THE U. S. Export-Import Bank last week granted a $125 million loan to a group of Argentine banks — a move which the CIO had opposed as helping Dictator Peron to overcome his economic difficulties.

Most of the loan from the U. S. bank will be used to pay off debts of Argentine importers to creditor banks and business houses in this country. About $30 million will pay off debts of the Argentine government itself to U. S. exporters.

The loan, which has been guaranteed by the government-controlled Bank of Argentine, is supposed to be repaid by 1964.

Early this month Chairman Jacob Potofsky of the CIO's International Committee had called for the U. S. government to refuse the loan, on grounds that it will help "strengthen the Peronist totalitarian grip upon the Argentine people."

In a letter to Assistant Secy. of State Edward Miller, in charge of Latin American activities in the State Dept., Potofsky said:

"Millions of freedom-loving Americans inside and outside the CIO feel strongly that by such favors to Peron, we are jeopardizing our moral leadership among the democratic nations—and thus depriving the peoples of the world of one of their dearest hopes for a better future."

MILLER, IN a letter of reply, indicated the business loan could be justified on grounds that the U. S. government should not "cut ourselves off from contact with, or influence in the lives of the peoples of these sister nations."

Miller, who has been reported as having highly cordial conversations with Peron during a recent visit to Argentine, voiced hope that this government "can learn to work with the government of Argentine."

He added that the government's attitude toward the Argentine regime of Peron had not been reached haphazardly."

POTOFSKY, IN HIS letter to the State Dept. official, recalled that "during the last war, Peron was on the side of the Nazi-Fascist axis.

"During and after the war, Peron and his companions have peddled their brand of fascism and Anti-Americanism throughout the hemisphere. Today, they cooperate closely with the military juntas in Peru and Venezuela which they have helped at least spiritually to bring into existence."

Basis Pension Of $50 Plus A Bonus Demanded By CCL

The Canadian Congress of Labour has proposed to the Old Age Security Joint Committee of the Commons and Senate that basic non-contributory pensions be supplemented by a contributory pension program.

"Old age security is one of the most urgent problems confronting the present parliament," a CCL spokesman said. "It is a problem which must not be set aside and its solution must not be delayed. Neither government nor parliament should allow itself to be frightened by the magnitude of the task. Canada can show no greater faith in its future than by assuring a safe and contented future for citizens in their old age."

The CCL said the maximum pension of $40 a month provided under the federal act could not be justified "by any standard of justice, humanity or social welfare."

The CCL made four main proposals for amending the present act: Payment of a basic pension of $50 a month to every Canadian 65 years of age; a contributory pension plan with graduated contributions and benefits to supplement basic pension legislation; assistance to provide for those unable to build up adequate pension rights, and increase of the basic pension by a productivity bonus of 2% a year on a cumulative basis.

Inter-American Honor to Schwarz

Dr. Ernst Schwartz, secretary of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee, has been elected to the executive board of the newly-formed Inter-American Conference for Liberty and Democracy, which met in Cuba May 12-14.

The conference, attended by spokesmen for labor and liberal groups throughout the hemisphere, drew up a Charter of Havana. It calls for guarantees of human rights to all persons regardless of race, color and creed; a fight against dictatorships of the left and right; and a continuing struggle to strengthen democracy.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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They Talked And Talked And Talked

MOST PERSONS have heard about that "dramatic moment" at tense negotiations when the union representative comes up with exactly the right words at the right time and saves the day.

Such stories tend to leave the belief that all contracts are agreed to at "official" bargaining sessions at which men pound the table and puff out great clouds of cigar smoke.

But there's another kind of story—such as this one—about deadlocks being broken after negotiations apparently have failed.

A YEAR OR SO ago one of the CIO unions picked a Southern mill town as the place at which it would attempt to set a wage pattern for the industry.

Soon after negotiations opened it became apparent that the mill owner had no intention of granting the 10% wage increase requested by the union.

The union eventually took a strike vote and then selected a date for a walkout. The mill owner was notified that his plant would be shut down if he didn't agree to a raise by that date.

And still he continued to say "no."

The union didn't want to strike unless it had to and the owner certainly didn't want his plant shut down—but two days before the strike deadline no settlement had been reached.

Then the negotiating committee wired one of the union's top officials and asked him to give a hand.

THE UNION OFFICIAL caught a plane the next day from his headquarters city and arrived in the Southern town late in the evening.

He went, unaccompanied, to the home of the mill owner, whom he had known for some time.

He was given a very cool reception at the door but was invited inside. He spoke to the owner's wife, who also greeted him coolly.

"Say, I was walking along the street in New York the other day and ran into ———— ————, and he said for me to tell you 'hello' the next time I saw you," the unionist said. "He seemed to be feeling fine."

"Well, I'll be darned," said the owner, "I haven't seen him for a long time. He and I have been friends for years."

"Oh, by the way, I also saw ———— ———— a couple of weeks ago and he said for me to take you his greetings," said the unionist.

"Gee, I'm glad to hear from him; haven't seen him in a couple of years."

AN HOUR OR more passed and still the two men didn't mention the impending strike or anything to indicate they were having anything other than a social visit.

"Let's have a drink," the owner finally said. "Ok," said the unionist. They had a drink, then another, and a third.

By then it was after midnight and the owner's wife decided to retire for the night. After she had excused herself, the union leader started "moving in" on the mill owner.

"With so many back orders to fill a strike right now would be pretty bad for you, wouldn't it?" he asked.

"Yes, it would," replied the owner.

"I'd sure like to avoid a walkout in the morning, wouldn't you?" he asked.

"Yes, I certainly would," said the owner.

"Don't you think we might make another real try to get a settlement if I keep the fellows from striking?" asked the unionist.

"Yes, I'd be willing to try."

The two men parted about 2 a.m. The strike scheduled to begin at 8 a.m. was postponed and by noon a satisfactory contract had been signed.

"That union official of ours sure is a smart guy," said one of the negotiators. "That night he got the boss into such a habit of saying 'yes' that he forgot himself and didn't say 'no' when we asked him again—for about the hundredth time—for a 10% raise."

A. L. S.

Memories of The Early '30s

Popular Articles On Labor Compiled Into Readable Book

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

WITH THE exception of a few characters of the stripe of Westbrook Pegler —who makes his living mostly by hating unions—very few people today, even if they do distrust and fear organized labor, will admit it publicly.

And there is probably no field in American life about which more garbled notions and misconceptions have gathered.

Although there has been much improvement in recent years, labor has never done a very good job of interpreting unions to the public, for obvious reasons. One is that unions are made up of working men and women who don't have the time or ability as a rule to write books or articles. They're too busy earning a living. So for the most part they have to rely on outsiders to tell the union's story to the public.

Some earnest and thorough studies of labor and its problems have appeared in recent years, but like earlier works, they are inclined to be ponderous and academic —pretty dry stuff for the average reader. On the other hand labor's case has been presented fairly and honestly in a number of popular articles which have been appearing in increasing numbers the last few years.

A COMPILATION of some of these outstanding articles reprinted in book form is therefore a genuine contribution to the too scant popularly written material on unions. Such a compilation has just been provided in a book titled "American Labor Unions," published by H. W. Wilson Co. as one of its "Reference Shelf" series.

Edited by Herbert L. Marx Jr., executive board member of the New York Newspaper Guild, CIO, this collection of significant articles about labor, including three picked up from The CIO News, are grouped together under special headings. The selections in the volume, Marx states, are "intended, above all else, to show the part played by organized labor in the drama of American life."

"An Overview of Unions," the first group, includes three pieces explaining labor's goals, a plea for understanding, and "Sinews of Unions," a section on labor legislation gives both labor's and the Natl. Association of Manufacturers' analyses of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Inside the Unions" has an article on the role of the regional director taken from the CIO News; another on a little discussed subject, "Women in Labor Unions," by Gladys Dickason, vice-president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and a number of others on such subjects as the financial status of unions, union leadership and shop stewards.

ARTICLES grouped under "Big Unionism on the Defensive" discuss so-called monopoly power of unions pro and con and bureaucracy. The next section takes up the subject of the "Division in Labor's Ranks," with articles on the fight against Communism and the prospects for all groups of labor uniting into one big labor organization.

"What Labor Wants" includes articles on pensions—one by CIO Pres. Philip Murray from the CIO News—basic contract demands, and the guaranteed annual wage.

The concluding section, dealing with "The Unions' Role in Society," presents articles on labor in politics, on the radio, as part of the community, and in international affairs. A 12-page bibliography refers interested readers to other recent material in book, pamphlet and periodical form.

In its brief 240 pages, "American Labor Unions" has gathered together a collection of interesting and readable articles which presents a unified picture of labor today that makes a useful and much needed reference book.

American Labor Unions, compiled by Herbert L. Marx, Jr., H. W. Wilson Co., 950 University Ave., New York 52, N. Y. Price, $1.75.

Fifth Circuit Appeals Court Slapped Down

The U. S. Supreme Court caught up with the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals last week.

The lower court covers Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and the Canal Zone, and has been a big help to southern industrialists trying to block unionization of their plants.

It was thumped good and proper by the highest court of the nation in rulings upsetting its refusals to enforce Natl. Labor Relations Board orders requiring two employers to bargain. The Dept. of Justice, which had appealed, charged the Circuit Court with establishing a "pattern of denial" of enforcement orders. As a result of the Supreme Court action, the Mexia Textile Mills, Mexia, Tex., must bargain with the CIO Textile Workers, and the Pool Mfg. Co. of Sherman, Tex., with the AFL United Garment Workers.

Democratic Political Pot Bubbles, Taft Boils

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

PRESIDENT TRUMAN jubilantly returned to Washington last week from a 10-day, 7000-mile, 58-speech trip which culminated in an address to the Democratic Party's Jefferson Jubilee in Chicago, where the Democratic National Committee also met and drew up a forthright 1950 platform.

The Presidential trip underscored the importance of this year's "off-year" elections, which will decide whether the 82nd Congress has a real Fair Deal majority, stays in same wavering coalition-bound state the 81st now finds itself occupying, or reverts to the calmly reactionary character of the late unlamented 80th Congress. All 435 House seats and 36 Senate seats are at stake nationally, and there are numberless important state contests as well.

Throughout the trip, the President stressed the fact that the 81st Congress had reversed the trend established by the 80th, and pledged himself to continue fighting for the Fair Deal. He let fly at "backward" legislators from both parties and called for defeat of "obstructionists."

"There are still many backward-looking Senators and Representatives who have tried to defeat every progressive measure they could, and to obstruct and delay those they could not defeat," he said. "I hope that by next January some of the obstructionists will be defeated."

THE PRESIDENT and the platform came out strongly for the Fair Deal—for international cooperation, Taft-Hartley repeal, improved Social Security laws, federal aid to education, low- and middle-income housing, national health insurance legislation, development of national resources, the Brannan farm plan, government insured loans to small business, extension of rent control, and equal rights legislation.

"The honesty, patriotism, and sound judgment of the American people show plainly that our strongest defense against those who rob us of our freedoms is to retain and protect those freedoms," the platform stated. "To this we pledge ourselves once again."

"These tasks are all difficult and expensive," the President said in his Chicago speech, "but we will not shrink away from them . . . The Democratic Party would deserve to be retired from office and hustled off to the ash-heap of history if it ever stopped dreaming of what we can do to make our country better."

THE HAPPY FELLOW on the left is President Truman. The glowering Apostle of Doom on the right is Sen. Taft (R. O.). The photographs have nothing to do with the Democrats' Jefferson Jubilee at Chicago, but they certainly reflect the reactions of the pair to it.

"We have a moral duty to protect the exercise of freedom here and in other lands," he said at Spokane, Wash. "Freedom is a relationship between equals. We believe that men are created equal because we believe that they are all created by God."

Not every one of the more than 5000 delegates to the Chicago conference agreed on every point in the platform. The Southern group objected, openly, to the civil rights plank; a minority of members disagreed with the national health insurance plan. But the majority of delegates agreed with and understood thoroughly the new platform hammered out after three hard-working days.

AMONG THOSE participating in the panel sessions from which emerged the finished platform was Jack Kroll, director of CIO-PAC, who drew the only applause accorded an individual speech at that session when he said:

"The Democratic Party will not retain its position of leadership by standing pat. If the people of this nation want to stand pat, they will turn to the party that advocates stand-patism as a national policy. The Republicans—and I am speaking of them as a group and not necessarily each one of them—are experts in the field of conservatism. I do not believe the Democratic Party can—or should—attempt to compete with them in this line."

Kroll made these remarks in a speech on full employment in which he called on the majority party to undertake the full responsibility for drawing up national policies which will help expand the employment market and the ability of the people to consume the products of industry.

Also participating in the preliminary sessions were Carlton Werkau, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Communications Workers, who took part in a panel discussion of "The Freedom Budget—Why National Defense and International Cooperation are a Good Investment."

"We can talk all we want to about helping those outside America," he said. "We can give millions in food and services to other countries. But as long as we have economic illness at home our deeds will be unavailing in the long run.

"If here at home 'free enterprise' means the same as 'freedom to exploit', then our carrying the torch of freedom to subjugated and underprivileged countries will be recognized for what it is—a hypocritical pursuit doomed to failure before it begins."

RALPH HELSTEIN, president of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, took part in the civil rights panel and put in a determined plea for enactment of FEPC legislation.

All through his trip, President Truman was followed in a private plane by Victor Johnson, GOP campaign director, and on many an occasion he poked fun at his "little shadow."

"Some Republican politicians don't seem to think the President should visit with the people," Mr. Truman said at Chicago. "I don't know what my little shadow expected to find on this trip. But I'll tell you what he did find. He found that the people like to have their elected officials come out and talk to them face to face. And that is what I propose to keep right on doing."

The trip, the platform and the news of further trips to come, raised the hackles on many a reactionary head, in Congress and outside. In a speech which might have had as background music the popular song "It Isn't Fair," Sen. Taft (R. O.), who faces the political fight of his life this fall, took Mr. Truman to task for daring to go on a trip to report to the people who had elected him.

TAFT'S WAS an amazing speech in several particulars. It seemed to say that the people didn't want what they voted for and would have no part of the Fair Deal, and, in almost the same breath, that the Republicans believed in everything in the Democratic platform and were responsible for whatever portions of the Fair Deal program had been enacted into law. Taft claimed personal credit for inventing several pieces of Fair Deal legislation.

The most ironic portion of Taft's speech, in retrospect, was the part in which he muttered darkly of political immorality and spoke of machine rule in the Democratic party, for at that very moment the voters of Pennsylvania were preparing to rid themselves of the best-entrenched Republican state machine in the country. And the self-purge was at least partially an aftermath of the revolt of Philadelphia voters last year against one of the dirtiest little pools of municipal corruption in the nation—also a GOP situation.

The battle of Pennsylvania took place in the Republican primary contests where the GOP followers—for once—had a choice between candidates indorsed by the fantastically reactionary former Sen. Joseph R. Grundy, who had run Pennsylvania politics for 30 years from the office of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, and those indorsed by present Gov. James H. Duff, whose "revolt" against Grundy's ultra-ultra-conservatism has earned him the hugely exaggerated label of "liberal" in the nation's press. (Duff staunchly opposes most of the Fair Deal, and was first for Vandenberg and then for Taft at the 1948 Republican convention.)

The main questions were, should a Grundy or a Duff follower run against Democratic Sen. Myers this November, and against Richardson Dilworth, the Democrat who cleaned up Philadelphia last fall, for Governor?

Aided enormously by the newspapers' unanimously mistaken belief that he was a liberal, Duff won the Republican Senate nomination against Grundy's man, millionaire Rep. John C. Kunkel, by a three-to-one majority. And Duff's candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, Judge John S. Fine, defeated Grundy-indorsed Jay Cooke by about a seven-to-five majority. Approximately half of Pennsylvania's 2,862,112 registered Republicans voted.

GOP NATIONAL Chairman Guy Gabrielson read into the results of this open split in Pennsylvania Republican ranks a renewed unity of purpose in the Republican Party, or something, and GOP Sen. Martin (R. Pa.), a Grundy man from way back, got worried about his chances for nomination two years hence. Meanwhile the Myers-Dilworth team daily picked up strength.

(A fight of a somewhat similar nature was going on in Oregon as the CIO News went to press, but this one involved a genuine issue of liberalism vs. conservatism in Republican ranks. GOP Sen. Wayne Morse, indorsed by all Oregon labor, was fighting for nomination to succeed himself against Dairy Farmer David I. Hoover, virtually a political unknown, who considers Morse an extreme left-winger. The GOP big money in the state, mainly from lumbermen, was back of Hoover, but GOP politicians were uneasy, for they believed Morse could pull other Republicans into office with him if he did win the primaries and go on to victory in the November campaign. All this takes place against a significant background—for the first time in the state's history, more Democrats than Republicans are registered.)

AT CHICAGO MEETING of Democrats Jack Kroll (left), CIO-PAC chairman, is seen chatting with Secy. of Agriculture Charles Brannan (right) and Sam Morris, chairman of a panel discussion on expanding economy about to get under way.

OLD ORDER PASSES: Former U. S. Sen. Joseph R. Grundy, leader of the tory Republicans in Pennsylvania, former PAM president and seldom a successful target for a photographer, leaves voting booth at Bristol, Pa., after balloting in last week's primary election.

Defeat of Taft, T-H Repeal, Unity Engross ACW

By FRED ROSS

THE 17TH biennial convention of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, had three recurrent themes—defeat of Sen. Taft, repeal of the law that bears his name, and labor unity.

Time and again speakers lashed out at Taft in his home territory.

ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky accused Taft of "embracing Sen. McCarthy and all he stands for. This must be stopped now."

A round of applause from 1500 delegates representing 375,000 ACW members greeted him when he added: "The place to stop it is on election day."

Departing from his prepared text, Potofsky said that a recently completed Ohio PAC speakers' handbook shows that Taft is "not only anti-labor, but also isolationist and anti-housewife."

(He was referring to a section of the book which details Taft's opposition to rent and price control.)

LIKE POTOFSKY, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said he hoped that the handbook would be widely read in Ohio.

ACW Vice Pres. Jack Kroll is Ohio PAC chairman and natl. PAC director.

Murray said that the Taft-Hartley Act nullifies the Norris-LaGuardia Act which forbade federal courts from issuing injunctions in labor disputes.

He also denounced the act because he said it gives employers "the right to spy on people who are actively engaged in organizing workers.

"Mr. Taft is the defender of this legislation, and Mr. Taft is Mr. Republican, and what Taft has to say about this legislation is in substance said by the Republican Party and its old guard leaders throughout the union."

Applause greeted that statement. The delegates also showed that they were in accord with Murray when he urged them to vote on election day.

Merely voting is not enough, he said. Delegates should discuss the issues with their neighbors and at union meetings and get others to join PAC.

BUT, SAID Murray, the legislative aspirations of labor will not be realized "unless we devise some constructive means by which all labor can join together in this great fight for the protection of people all over the country."

And that, Murray continued, was the reason he made his recent unity proposal to the AFL, the Intl. Association of Machinists, the United Mine Workers and the railroad brotherhoods.

The proposal called for the creation of a joint committee with authority to set up a common legislative, political and economic program and to work on means of achieving a merger of all the groups. The IAM and the UMW have replied affirmatively to the proposal, and the brotherhoods are considering the suggestion.

AFL Pres. William Green replied that the AFL Executive Council has authorized the selection of a committee "to meet a like committee of the CIO to engage in a conference looking toward an early and successful realization of unity upon a permanent and secure basis between our respective organizations."

IN MAKING his plea for unity at the convention, Murray went further than he previously had gone.

"A few weeks ago," he said, "I addressed a communication to the leaders of several labor organizations, including Mr. Green. In that letter I said:

"'I bear no ill will. I have a sincere interest in the people. Let us kick out of the window or out of the door all the animosities that have prevailed and get together self-sacrificingly,' because position does not annoy me; I am not disturbed about that.

"I am disturbed about these conditions, these things about which I have been talking this morning."

(He had just completed talking about welfare legislation, Taft-Hartley repeal and extension of civil rights.)

Murray also said that he hoped to be able to reply to Green "perhaps the latter part of June," and say:

"We are ready, Mr. Green, to meet your committee and proceed forthwith toward an orderly, constructive discussion of the problems at hand, even including organic unity."

AFL's insistence that organic unity precede unity on other matters has blocked earlier peace negotiations.

THE CONVENTION adopted a resolution which not only indorsed Murray's unity proposal but authorized the incoming Amalgamated executive board "to participate, during the period between conventions, in negotiations based on any proposal which in its opinion provides a workable basis for effectuating the purposes of this resolution."

The move for unity was pushed along further by a telegram from the head of another needle trades union—Pres. David Dubinsky of the AFL Intl. Ladies Garment Workers. The wire, which was read by Potofsky before the convention adopted the unity resolution, said in part:

"With the grave situation confronting labor today, economically, politically and internationally, a united labor movement is more imperative than ever before. We, therefore, hope that the efforts on behalf of the united labor movement will be productive as the prospects for labor unity grow real. Please accept for myself and our union best wishes for a successful convention."

TAFT WAS thoroughly roasted by Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin who answered the charge Taft made in a radio address that the Truman Administration's spending policy would lead to inflation and finally depression.

On the contrary, said Tobin, the President's program would create and maintain an economy in which all types of free enterprise would prosper.

Tobin attributed to the Taft-Hartley Act a decline of more than a quarter million union members since 1947, when the measure went into effect. He added that union membership would continue to decline until T-H is replaced by a "fair and just measure."

"Yet Sen. Taft would have you believe that there is nothing in the act which interferes with the rights of American working men to organize as a means of improving their standard of living," he said.

POTOFSKY AND Tobin exchanged felicitations for the part each had played in the legislative struggle for the enactment of the 75c minimum wage.

Tobin declared that he would seek to have the 82nd Congress enact legislation to provide for raising the minimum wage to $1 an hour on the recommendation of industry committees.

Before Tobin spoke, delegates from Massachusetts and the other New England states started a parade to the speakers' platform to greet Tobin who was formerly mayor of Boston and Governor of Massachusetts.

Potofsky presented him with a medallion in commemoration of his part in the "fight for the 75c minimum wage."

VICE-PRES. Barkley told cheering delegates that the administration would never give up the fight to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law.

Barkley followed Sen. Herbert Lehman (D. N. Y.) onto the platform by a few hours in a busy day of major-speechmaking to the convention.

Lehman devoted his address to the economic ills of the nation and the world and requirements to cure them, while Barkley focused his attention on efforts of both the New Deal and Fair Deal to lift the economic stature of the working men and women.

"We do not propose," Barkley said of the Fair Employment Practice Law test now before the Senate, "to relax our efforts until there is a law" for equality of all the people.

"We are living in a tragic age," he said, and went on to detail the hardships of one-third of the people of the world under Communist domination. One-third of the people of the world are free, and the remaining third are in what he called a "no-man's land." He asserted that this nation's efforts are directed toward bringing the latter into the fold of the right to live in freedom.

Barkley reviewed the broad scope of legislation in this country that has helped both the working man and the business man.

LEHMAN TOLD the convention that the role of the administration is "full employment and abolition of unemployment." He warned that each year unemployment is growing, and that legislative steps must be taken to stop this trend.

He proposed creation of Missouri and Columbia river authorities; passage of co-operative housing legislation; expansion of social security, a sound farm program and aid for small businessmen.

Another convention speaker, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, said that America must demonstrate before the world that, with all its great power, it is able to establish a single standard of citizenship in American life.

Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York City, whose appearance set off a parade of the New York City delegation to the rostrum, was another speaker who tore into the Fair Deal opponents, declaring that "if the Taft-Hartleys succeed, it will be because we have permitted them to win."

His attractive wife, who was introduced to the convention, captivated the delegates.

ACW Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg was CIO co-chairman of the United Labor Committee that helped re-elect O'Dwyer last year.

WARM WELCOME: Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (right) greets CIO Pres. Philip Murray at the union's seventeenth biennial convention at Cleveland.

Clothing Workers Lauded By Truman

Pres. Truman in a letter to the ACW convention said:

"Made up of many racial strains, you have demonstrated that men and women of good will can live in amity, despite their differences of orgins and cultural backgrounds . . .

"You have recognized — far better than many people and organizations — that the most nourishing soil for our democratic way of life will be found in higher standards of living, full employment and extended social benefits to the people as a whole."

Potofsky Asks Labor Voice In State Dept.

A STRONG appeal to the federal government for participation of labor in the handling of foreign affairs was made by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers at the union's convention.

Potofsky, who is chairman of the CIO Committee on International Affairs, said he has "profound respect for Secy. of State Dean Acheson as an honorable, loyal, competent and sincere public official. But the job is one that goes beyond one man."

ACW Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, who was a member of the executive committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions until the CIO withdrew, is a member of the CIO Intl. Committee.

"Labor has a stake," Potofsky said, "in world affairs and should participate in the determination of foreign policy before—not after—it is made. Our ambassadors need not be only men of wealth.

"Our advisers need not be lame ducks repudiated by the people. It would not hurt if our country once in a while sent to a foreign country a representative of labor. Our representatives in the United Nations should include men of labor who understand the hopes and the needs of the people of our land.

"THE ATTITUDE of the architects of our foreign policy has been to suffer labor. Well, we say we've suffered them too long and too patiently. There was a great statesman who once said that war was too serious a business to leave to the generals. Well, we of labor say that peace and the future of our world are far too serious to leave to our conventional diplomats.

"Labor has been kept out of foreign policy far too long—labor, like the rest of the country has been kept in the dark about the facts. That explains in a large measure the sorry mess of our international relations."

Potofsky lambasted former Pres. Herbert Hoover for his proposal to exclude Russia and its satellite nations from the UN, a project, he said, which would serve "only the devil of war."

Forty-Hour Week Called 'Obsolete'

The 40-hour week was called "obsolete" in a resolution adopted by the ACW convention, which urged Congress to limit the work week to 35 hours. The resolution said that since 1938 the average production per worker has increased at the rate of 3% per year and total production has risen over 60%, and added:

"Unless proper steps are taken, however, improved technology can be a curse to workers, rather than a blessing. Thus, we have found that in the past few years, as pent-up demand for the products of American labor was met, and as productivity continued to rise, unemployment has mounted."

Cloture Defeated; FEPC Showdown Blocked

THE SENATE on May 19 refused to bring the controversial Fair Employment Practices Commission bill up for a vote by defeating a motion which would have ended the Dixiecrat filibuster against consideration of the measure.

Administration leaders sought to invoke "cloture," which would have ended debate on the motion to bring FEPC to the floor, but failed by 12 votes to get the necessary 64 which would have ended the preliminary filibuster. The vote was 52 for cloture, 32 against it.

So FEPC is still not officially before the Senate for action. Majority Leader Lucas (D. Ill.) announced he might try again this week.

If cloture is attempted again and succeeds, the real FEPC filibuster will begin and a second cloture motion must pass before the greatest deliberative body in the world can vote directly on the issue. Meanwhile, the Senate goes on arguing FEPC as if it had a motion before it.

One of the highlights of the debate came May 17 when Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), who pushed through the FEPC plank at the Democratic national convention in 1948, was twice "sat down" under Senate rules for using what were called "strong words" which some southerners took personally.

The first blowoff came when he charged in a speech that those seeking to prevent a vote on FEPC were seeking "to delude the American people." Sen. Connally (D. Tex.) called the Minnesotan "to order." The chair ruled that he had to take his seat, but after some discussion a motion by Sen. Russell (D. Ga.) allowed him to proceed "in order."

Humphrey didn't stay long in what was considered "order." The day before Sen. George (D. Ga.) had said the legislation was fathered not by the Democrats or the Republicans, but by the Communists. In commenting on this, Humphrey said:

"To intimate that this legislation by any stretch of the imagination has communistic lineage or communistic background is exactly what I have said—blasphemy."

SEN. HOLLAND (D. Fla.) raised the point of order this time and again Humphrey, one of the Senate's strongest FEPC supporters, was ordered to take his seat. A lot of harsh words were bandied about before cooler heads on both sides got control of the situation and Humphrey was allowed to finish.

Holland insisted, however, on entering into the record what he called "the true charge that the real original source of the suggestion that a government agency be set up to control employment practices was a platform plank of the Communist Party platform in 1928."

Humphrey continued to disagree after he resumed his speech the second time.

"I can assure the members of the Senate, my distinguished colleagues," he said, "that this proposed legislation has its antecedence in the divine characteristics of the Christian faith, of the Judeo-Christian faith, of the teachings of the Catholic and Protestant leadership.

"Therefore, to associate it with everything that is in complete opposition to the moral standards of this country is not what it should be. The argument does not have merit."

Before the Senate shut up shop and went home for the day, Sen. Long (D. La.), whose father, the late Sen. Huey P. Long, was an outstanding success as a filibusterer, promised to carry on the family tradition.

Long pointed out that the southern senators who are running for re-election have only their primary campaigns to worry about, as nomination, for all practical purposes, means election. But those proponents of FEPC seeking new terms have both primary and general elections to consider, and must make vigorous campaigns in most cases. This means, he claimed, that the pro-FEPC forces will not be able to muster enough votes to get their measure through—and that after July 15 the Senate will not even be able to muster a quorum to carry on the FEPC fight or any other business.

Long also warned that a lengthy fight means the Truman administration might just as well forget about some of its other important legislation—even the $40 billion appropriation bill with its July 1 deadline. There just won't be time to get to them, he said.

EARLIER IN the week the fight had been infinitely less spectacular. The southerners held the floor most of the time, with Holland talking through most of a single day. Rumors that refused to be quashed were circulated that the FEPC forces were willing to take a licking after a more or less perfunctory fight in return for southern support for rent control, toward which most of the southern Senators are, at best, cool. Sen. Lucas (D. Ill.), the majority leader, issued a categorical denial, but the report persisted.

Peddler Of Hatred Convicted, Fined

Joseph Beauharnais, 53, president of the White Circle League of America, Inc., was convicted of distributing anti-Negro literature in Chicago by an all-white jury which required less than an hour to reach its verdict.

He was fined $200 in Municipal Court and announced he will appeal so he can continue to point out "how Negroes have overstepped their bounds." The Circuit Court is considering a petition to revoke the league's charter in Illinois.

CIO Bias Fighters Meet in Cleveland

The CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination has scheduled a staff conference at the Hollenden Hotel in Cleveland on May 24.

Invited to the session by George L-P Weaver, committee director, are officers and staff directors of the 16 CIO affiliates that maintain civil rights or fair employment practices departments. The meeting will last two days.

Jim Crow Rule Tossed Out At ABC Convention

THE CIO scored another victory in its unrelenting campaign for civil rights when the American Bowling Congress rubbed off its constitution and by-laws a 34-year-old rule limiting membership to white males.

The action was taken at the ABC convention in Chicago as court suits in the various states threatened its leadership over America's most popular participant sport. Litigation had already started in four states—New York, Wisconsin, Ohio and Illinois, where a court decision to lift its charter was help up pending the convention. Additional suits were threatened in Minnesota and Michigan.

The motion to eliminate the lily white clause from the bylaws, was passed with relatively little discussion and a heartening lack of opposition. Only a handful of the 518 delegates balloted against the motion after a scant half-hour of discussion.

Now, said CIO Pres. Philip Murray, the CIO will take on the task of eliminating racial bias in the American Automobile Association, many local branches of which do not accept Negro members. Murray has instructed CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg to determine how widespread and how deep the AAA's anti-Negro discrimination is in anticipation of more legal skirmishing on the civil rights battlefront.

THE CLUB'S argument that Negroes as motorists are "poor insurance risks" was described by Goldberg as "totally without merit." Group insurance policies negotiated by CIO unions for their members, he pointed out, provide the same protection for Negroes as for any other members.

The ABC's elimination of its bar to members other than white becomes effective Aug. 1 along with all other actions taken at the convention.

The vote was taken after a speech in which Michael J. Dunn, of Milwaukee, ABC counsel, told the delegates that the restriction threatened the congress' entire supervisory structure. Already $40,000 has been spent in fighting court actions, he said. He recalled to the delegates that between 1895 and 1916 there was no mention of "white males" in the Congress and "we got along fine." "Now," he said plaintively, "people seem reluctant to have us around." What fight there was against liberalizing the bylaws was led by Secy. Elmer H. Baumgarten. However, after the motion was passed he said that "the vote speaks for itself."

Opposition to the ABC's now discarded restriction is of long standing. Others had sought to get rid of it — notably Rev. Charles Carow of Brooklyn, who led a six-year fight by the Catholic Youth Organization of that city—but it took the CIO to find the path that led to success.

What touched it off was the exclusion from an ABC-sponsored tournament of a team of members of the Steelworkers Union representing the Inland Steel Co., of Indiana Harbor, Ind., because two of the keglers were Negroes.

CIO COMPLAINTS prompted officials in some states to institute suits seeking to bar the ABC from operating in them in defiance of laws prohibiting discrimination. CIO intervention as "amicus curiae," or "friend of the court," laid before judges facts and arguments they might not otherwise have had. Among the places where the CIO intervened was in Illinois, where state authorities acting on a CIO complaint sought not only an injunction restraining it from operating, but demanded that the charter issued in that state be lifted. A $2,500 fine levied against the ABC still stands, though Dunn told the convention an appeal will be filed.

The Ohio State CIO Council has a suit pending at present, instituted by Harold Burt, financial secretary of Steelworkers Local 2173 in Columbus, calling for temporary and permanent injunctions against the congress and asking that the state be stopped from leasing the state-owned Coliseum in Columbus to the ABC for the current tournament. The temporary injunctions were refused and trial is pending on the plea for permanent injunctions.

So—for the first time since 1916—organized bowling is open to all men, and joins other major sports which have ended discrimination.

Women To End Bowling Bias

The Women's International Bowling Congress probably will follow the lead of the American Bowling Congress in throwing out its "whites only" membership restriction, Mrs. Jeanette Knepprath, the president, revealed last week.

She said the issue will likely be taken up in St. Paul, Minn., where the WIBC international tournament will be held.

"I think it very likely that our organization will follow the lead of the ABC," she said. "After all, we are so closely related that it wouldn't work very well for one organization to have a restriction the other one doesn't have."

WIBC has about 500,000 members in 38 states, she said.

Building Facilities Must Be Open To All, CIO Bodies Told

ALL CIO regional directors and state and city CIO industrial union councils have been told by CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg that "no segregation in the use of facilities in building or office space under the control of CIO Councils should be permitted."

Goldberg's memorandum, sent out last week, was based on an opinion that "any statute or ordinance" which requires CIO organizations or bodies to practice segregation in any form is "not only diametrically opposed to CIO policy; they are also void because they violate the Constitution of the U. S."

The CIO has about 30 industrial union councils in Southern states. The new policy would apply to those localities where segregation is required by local or state law.

The CIO legal department, Goldberg said, believes that "any provision" requiring segregation "in leases or other agreements under which property is rented or occupied are unenforceable in court."

Commenting on the memorandum, Goldberg declared:

"The great and overwhelming majority of CIO members, as democratic citizens, are opposed to discrimination and segregation.

"The unions and councils which make up the CIO have always shown, through their support of all responsible programs for strengthening civil liberties, their abhorrence of discriminatory practices.

"In some areas, however, local statutes have been used as a threat against CIO affiliated councils which have endeavored to wipe out forms of segregation. The CIO believes that these statutes are unconstitutional in their goal of seeking to impose segregation practices on groups which do not desire them."

He pointed out that the Supreme Court has before it at the present time three cases in which the validity of government regulations requiring racial segregation is in question.

HE SAID the CIO has filed briefs in all three cases and has taken the firm position that "any statute, regulation or ordinance which compels the practice of segregation is in violation of the Constitution."

"In filing these briefs with the Supreme Court," Goldberg said, "the CIO is carrying out the basic provisions of its own Constitution. The preamble declares that 'racial persecution, intolerance, selfishness and greed have no place in the human family.'

"The CIO Constitution dedicates our organizations 'to bring about the effective organization of the workingmen and women of America regardless of race, creed, color or nationality' and 'to protect and extend our democratic constitutions and civil rights and liberties, and thus to perpetuate the cherished traditions of our democracy.'

"Therefore, no segregation in the use of facilities in building or office space under the control of CIO Industrial Union Councils should be permitted and there should be no signs indicating such segregation. It is also our position that any provision requiring segregation in leases or other agreements under which property is rented or occupied are unenforceable in the courts."

Health Plan Foes Receive Two Setbacks

THE AMERICAN Medical Association's drive against national health insurance suffered two major setbacks last week.

The issue was hotly debated at the Democratic party conference in Chicago, with most of the delegates backing up Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing. Ewing is leading spokesman for President Truman's health program, which proposes an overall medical care plan financed, like social security, by a payroll tax.

Later the resolution on the party's platform reaffirmed indorsement of the health plan to provide for the adoption of a "pay-as-you-go insurance program to put better medical care within the financial reach of all Americans."

THE SECOND setback was administered at the convention in San Francisco of the American Nurses Association and two other nursing organizations, which rejected the AMA's appeal to join in the fight "against the socialization of medicine." The convention tabled a resolution sent in by the AMA which condemned national health insurance as causing "a decline in national health and deterioration of medical standards and facilities."

At the Democratic conference Ewing told the delegates that he knew personally that the health program was very close to President Truman's heart, despite charges to the contrary. Ever since Truman was a county judge in Missouri, Ewing said, "he has been deeply concerned about the fact that too many people cannot afford medical care."

Rep. Biemiller (D. Wis.), a sponsor of the bill now before Congress, also spoke in favor of national health insurance.

DR. R. B. ROBINS, a national committeeman from Arkansas, took the line of the AMA, calling the administration's health program "a pet scheme of a few people" which would cost it the election.

Dr. Theodore M. Sanders, of New York, told the delegates of the AMA's intimidation against doctors who favor national health insurance. He said that it "has succeeded in convincing the average physician that a kind word about the national health insurance program is a mighty risky gesture."

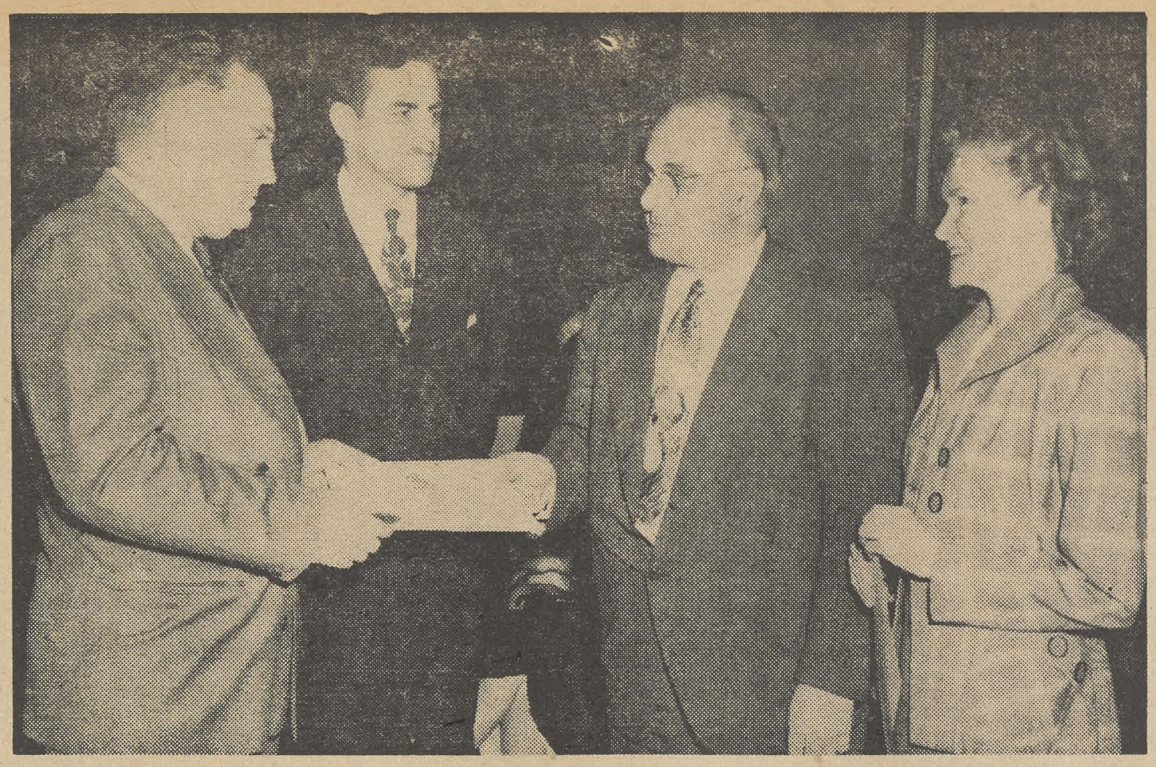
PJNW Urges Repeal of T-H

THE CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers convention in Boston, Mass. last week urged repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, improvement of the minimum wage law and passage of the FEPC bill.

The 250 delegates, representing 50,000 workers in the toy, jewelry and novelty industries, unanimously adopted a resolution calling for more considered administration of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act and condemning mounting imports from "Iron Curtain" countries which undersell domestic products.

The convention asked repeal of the excise taxes on jewelry and other luxury products.

Anthony Esposito and Alex Bail were unanimously reelected president and secretary-treasurer respectively.



TYPICAL OF GOOD CIO members throughout the country who want to make life better in their neighborhoods are two St. Louis workers, Ruth Coy (right), of Local 25, Auto Workers, and Arthur Hebrink (second from right), of Local 136, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers. They are shown receiving certificates upon graduating from a CIO Community Services counseling course from James Pfaffenback (left), president of the St. Louis Industrial Union Council, as H. Hadley Grim, executive director of the Community Chest, looks on.

CIO-CSC Institute Scheduled

THE NATIONAL CIO Community Services Committee will hold its Ninth Annual Training Institute at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., June 5-9.

Union counselling is one of the most important and diversified aspects of the CIO program. It is a service to members on their personal problems which exist beyond the jurisdiction of the collective bargaining machinery.

Through union counsellors, CIO members are referred to community health, welfare and recreation agencies, both public and private, for services which they are already helping to support through taxes and through voluntary contributions to local community chests. The counsellors also supply CIO with information about the need for new or strengthened services in the communities.

FUND-RAISING drives for CARE, labor participation in Community Chest projects, cooperation with existing social agencies, and manifold other projects are undertaken through the CIO Industrial Union Councils under CSC sponsorship. Probably the most dramatic single CSC activity in recent months was the work of the UAW-CIO union counsellors in handling the many personal problems that arose during the 99-day strike of 89,000 Chrysler workers.

The annual training institute is designed as an introduction to community counseling work for union members who have not participated before, and as a refresher for the experts. It is led by Leo Perlis, CSC Director, and Irving Abramson, CSC chairman.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will address the opening session. Other speakers will include Joseph Beirne, president of the CIO Communications Workers, whose union recently held a series of eight regional CSC conferences; CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, and John Brophy, director of Industrial Union Councils.

"Workshop" sessions will cover strike assistance, relationship with other agencies, in-plant health and safety, housing, public assistance, unemployment, fund-raising, etc.

SOCIAL WORK EMPLOYES MEET: Speakers at a meeting of the CIO Community and Social Agency Employes Union at Atlantic City—which is replacing the discredited Office & Professional Workers' Social Service Employes Division—included: Left to right, Miss Ethelyn Christiansen, director of organization of the new union; Dr. John A. Fitch, social work teacher; Arthur Goldberg, general counsel, CIO, and Milton Murray, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee. Here they are looking at literature issued by the CIO Community Service Committee.

New England Organizes For Idle Benefits

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

LEADERS of six New England CIO industrial union councils will meet in Boston this week to map plans to get quick action on passage of President Truman's program for establishment of minimum uniform unemployment compensation standards.

The critical unemployment situation in New England, where thousands of workers have exhausted their unemployment compensation claims and are virtually destitute, led to an earlier meeting at Hartford, Conn., of CIO regional council members and state officials, including Gov. Chester Bowles. A permanent committee was set up.

In Connecticut, Harold Senior, administrative officer of the State CIO Council, said that last year 50,000 workers exhausted their benefits. Of this number, 16,000 were unable to secure work of any kind.

IN MAINE, CIO council Pres. George M. Jabar said things are in a "very critical condition." Of the 38,000 unemployed at present, 20,947 have used up their compensation. Jabar compared the $4 million paid out in claims in 1938 with $11 million distributed last year and says the amount required this year will be even higher. Three years ago the state paid out $350,000 for direct relief—and last year the figure was $1 million.

Vermont had 18,000 compensation claimants last year with 5400 exhausting their claims. State Council Secry.-Treas. James F. Christie pointed out that over $2 million was paid out. The 18,000 figure is significant, he said, because the total labor force of the state is only 150,000.

In Rhode Island the unemployment compensation fund "is in worse shape than any other state in the country," reported TWUA Rep. Seth Gifford. He declared that last year 51,000 workers, or 38% of the unemployed, exhausted their payments.

AT THE BOSTON meeting a date will be set for a Washington conference at which senators, representatives and governors from the New England area will be invited to hear first-hand accounts of unemployment problems.

Meanwhile, seven New England economists were named by Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, to study and report on the area's economic situation.

CIO Man Elected DFL Chairman

William Nolan, president of CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 167 at South St. Paul, Minn., was unanimously elected chairman of the Democratic-Farmer Labor Party of Dakota County, Minn.

He and Curvin Krum, also a member of the local, were among the six delegates to the state DFL convention elected by the county committee. Nolan, a veteran member of the local who as president led it through the 1948 packinghouse strike, is a former member of the executive board of the Minnesota State Industrial Union Council and was among those who led the fight that ended Communist domination of it in 1947.

Carey Flays UE At Parley Of Mich. IUC

CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey told the recent Michigan State Industrial Union Council convention in Grand Rapids that leaders of the Communist - dominated United Electrical Workers are "reactionary termites."

UE was expelled from the CIO because it no longer represented the workers, he said.

He declared the gains made by the CIO International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers are ending the grip of UE in the electrical industry, and predicted that IUE and CIO will move forward in spite of opposition thrown in their paths by UE and other left-wing CIO-expelled unions.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, speaking to the 800 delegates, warned that a Republican victory in the fall would "push Michigan law back into the dark ages." Legislative gains for labor are dependent upon a Democratic victory, he said, and urged the delegates to push a vigorous political campaign from now on.

"Any man who says he represents all of Michigan but does not have the support of the CIO is just a liar or a fool," the governor stated.

JOHN BROPHY, CIO director of industrial union councils, called attention to the growing unemployment problem in the country and warned that the jobless total may rise to more than 5,000,000 by fall. He also urged a program for the conservation of the nation's natural resources.

One of the highlights of the convention was the announcement by State IUC Pres. August Scholle that the U. S. Supreme Court had ruled the strike provisions of the notorious Bonine-Tripp Act unconstitutional.

The convention voted to throw its all-out support to the legislative goals of National CIO, especially in regard to the improvement of social security to include extended coverage, increased benefits and improvement of public assistance measures.

Other resolutions adopted in a 15-point program included:

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and re-enactment of the Wagner Act, with modifications.

Enactment into law of the recommendations of Pres. Truman's Committee on Civil Rights.

Extension of rent controls for the duration of the housing shortage.

Raising of the minimum wage to at least $1 per hour.

A unified national health insurance program.

Scholle was elected to his eighth term and Secy.-Treas. Barney Hopkins to his seventh on the closing day of the meeting.

Thirteen incumbent vice presidents were also re-elected. Four incumbents who did not seek re-election were replaced by William Good, Utility Workers; Wayne Cline and Charles Curry, Auto Workers; and Walter Schaar, Communications Workers.

If Your Congressman Acts Shifty, PAC Him Down In 1950!

'Globe-Girdler' Bows to TWA

PICKET LINES LIKE this one at LaGuardia Field, New York, were maintained for only 17 hours—and the CIO Transport Workers had the huge Pan-American Airways so tied up it agreed to arbitrate the union's demands for wage hikes and other contract changes. Some 3000 maintenance members of TWU respected the lines thrown around terminals by 700 striking flight service workers in an effective demonstration of union solidarity.

THE CIO Transport Workers shut down the huge Pan American World Airways for a brief period recently in a display of union strength which found 3000 TWU maintenance members respecting the picket lines of 700 striking flight service workers.

The walkout, which lasted 17 hours, ended when the company agreed to submit to arbitration the union's proposals for a $12-per-month pay raise, system-wide seniority and improved severance pay.

Pan American, which has 140 planes and 14,000 employes, flies routes to 67 foreign countries and U. S. territories. It has no domestic runs but has terminals in New York, New Orleans, Miami, Houston, San Francisco, Seattle and Brownsville, Tex.

William Grogan, TWU vice president, said present wages range from $187 to $282 a month for stewards and stewardesses and $292 to $352 for pursers. They spend 85 hours monthly in the air and perform flight duties on the ground.

In New York, where the company operates from both LaGuardia and Idlewild Airports, 180 stewards and 300 maintenance men were out, according to TWU officials.

At Miami, the company's main base for its big Latin American operations, 280 strikers were supported by 1700 sympathetic maintenance men.

The union's contract expired Oct. 1 but until the strike was called TWU members had remained on the job during negotiations.

TWU members conducted a successful 11-day strike against American Airlines in March. The issues in that instance were inclusion of a job security clause in the contract and elimination of the company's practice of "farming out" work to sub-contractors. The union won on both counts.

Pres. Murray Schedules Eight Talks

CIO PRES. Murray makes a triple - header appearance in Minneapolis this week.

On Friday, May 26, Murray goes to the Minnesota metropolis to:

1. Address the annual convention of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

2. Be guest of honor at a banquet climaxing the Minnesota CIO Council's "Philip Murray Day."

3. Address a big CIO Political Action Committee rally at the Minneapolis armory.

Murray may also address a convention of District 33 the United Steelworkers, to be held in St. Paul on May 27.

"Minnesota Labor," the State CIO paper, has voiced hope that Murray may use the state PAC rally to deliver a keynote address for "the nationwide 1950 political action campaign of the CIO."

"Certainly he could choose no better place for it than the state which in 1948 repudiated Joseph H. Ball, one of the prime writers of the odious Taft-Hartley law," the CIO paper said.

MURRAY addressed a big mass meeting of the IUE-CIO at Lynn, Mass., home of one of the biggest of General Electric's plants, on May 21. GE employes will be voting May 25 in a company-wide election contest between the IUE and the "old UE," which was expelled from the CIO last November on grounds of Communist domination.

Murray will make a second trip to New England on June 14 to receive an honorary degree from Boston College and to address the graduating class.

Two days later he will be in Washington for a national CIO-Political Action Committee rally.

And on June 28 the CIO president will address the convention of the American Newspaper Guild in Washington.

Judge Frees Nine Nabbed In Bell Strike

INDICTMENTS against nine of the 23 CIO members on trial for riot and conspiracy at Lockport, N. Y., as an aftermath of the Bell Aircraft strike conducted by Local 501, CIO Auto Workers last year were dismissed by Niagara County Judge John S. Marsh for lack of evidence.

He withheld a ruling on a defense motion for a mistrial in the case of Martin Gerber, director of UAW-CIO Region 9, who was never arraigned.

Under persistent cross-examination by Defense Attorney Charles McDonough of Buffalo, witnesses herded into the court room and coached in the corridors by Bell officials have testified to the following facts:

1 That Bell Aircraft furnished helicopters and horses for use by the sheriff of Niagara County.

2 Blackjacks and bludgeons were manufactured by the salaried engineers and scabs on company time for use against the strikers.

3 The company installed a sound system at the main gate of the Bell plant to jam the union's sound car announcements.

4 That engineers and scabs were hauled to one plant gate in company trucks Sept. 7 and they threw rocks at pickets.

Life Gets Tougher & Tougher For The Little Red Brothers

THE COMMUNISTS have been having a tough time of it lately—in several parts of the world.

In France they dug themselves into two messes.

At a convention in Paris party leaders orated at length against, of all things, high wages. High wages, they told the hacks, threaten the party's struggle for power. But the struggle has been pretty well threatened already, other delegates reported: the party has lost three million members since 1947 and Communist publications are losing readers and money. Besides that, they admitted openly that their propaganda against the Marshall Plan has flopped, and mourned that they just can't seem to get the workers to strike for political purposes.

The convention had its echo in Marseilles. Upon his return the local secretary of the General Confederation of Workers, which the Communists dominate, proposed that union members boycott the two local anti-Communist dailies. The printers, who belong to the CGT, promptly hit the roof, pointing out that the papers gave work to thousands and that the "freedom of the press would no longer exist if certain individuals pretended to have the right to boycott papers they disliked." Printers affiliated with the free Force Ouvriere also blasted the proposal, which they said would "dangerously compromise the freedom of the press and endanger the jobs of printing workers."

IN HOLLAND, where provincial state elections were recently held for the first time since 1946, the Communists lost a total of 27 seats. The lineup: Catholics 189, Socialists 156, Anti-Revolutionaries 77, Christian Historical Party 70, Liberals 49, Communists 31, State Reformed Party 11, and others 7.

In Stockholm, Sweden, all 12 Social Democratic candidates for delegate to the national convention of the Transport Workers Union defeated Communist rivals. Three officers of the local recently resigned from the Communist party in an open letter charging the leadership with bungling and deceit.

In Mexico the Confederation of Labor (CTM) has voted to disaffiliate from the Communist-controlled Latin-American Confederation of Workers (CTAL), of which it had been a bulwark for many years. The CTM is expected to join the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to which the CIO and AFL belong.

Murray Calls CIO Veeps To Unity Session

A MEETING OF the CIO vice-presidents has been called in New York for June 6 by Pres. Philip Murray.

The session, to be held at the Hotel Roosevelt, will probably take up the problem of labor unity.

Murray told the United Steelworkers convention at Atlantic City, N. J., earlier this month that he would ask the vice-presidents for approval to name a committee to discuss unity questions with a similar committee of the American Federation of Labor.

Murray, in his original unity letter, had called for the prompt establishment of a joint committee by CIO, AFL, the Machinists, the Miners and the railroad brotherhoods.

AFL Pres. William Green, after a meeting of his organization's executive council, announced he had been authorized to appoint a committee to hold further talks with the CIO on the subject.

Green later named three AFL vice-presidents to discuss the issues with CIO spokesmen: Pres. Dan Tobin of the Teamsters, Pres. Charles J. MacGowan of the Boilermakers; and Pres. Daniel Tracy of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Denham In and/or Out, Say Wishful Thinkers

THE BOYS who say they have the Inside Dope on everything going on backstage in Washington had a field day last week.

The occupant of the inside pipeline they proclaim they have to the Center of Everything was Robert N. Denham, general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

Their Hot Stuff ranged all the way from (a) President Truman's gonna kick 'im out but fast, to (b) Denham's in from now on.

The furore followed the Senate execution of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 12, which was aimed at ending Denham's independent status in the NLRB.

The rift between Denham and the board members that had turned the board into a two-headed administrative monster with the mouths snapping at each other widened perceptibly in the wake of the vote.

THE REPUBLICANS who went to Denham's rescue in the Senate—and did a very fine job of rescuing—continued to plump for him. Sen. Taft (R. O.), co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act which created the independent general counsel's office, said the 53-to-30 vote indicates "Congress is against most of these Fair Deal measures." Sen. Wherry (Neb.), Republican floor leader, said substantially the same thing. Republicans generally warned that if the President fires Denham his successor will never be confirmed.

Denham got into the fray on his own account with a slap at the President in an article in the magazine Factory Management and Maintenance, a management publication. He described Truman's proposal to end the independent status of his office as a "flank attack" on the Taft-Hartley Act, a statement calculated to do nothing toward appeasing the President.

He also notified Louis G. Silverberg, NLRB information director, that henceforth he will handle his own public relations. Silverberg, a veteran of 13 years with the Board, has served both the board and Denham since the latter's job was created. Now press inquiries on matters within Denham's jurisdiction will have to be directed to Denham.

(The staff of the CIO NEWS has had many occasions to call upon Silverberg's services and to use his releases in the preparation of news stories. Its experience has been that he has served Denham and the NLRB equally well and with complete impartiality.)

PRESIDENT TRUMAN himself served notice that the defeat of his reorganization proposal does not mean the end of his fight against T-H.

In a speech at Butte, Mont., during his western tour, he declared the act "insidiously undermines the strength of labor unions" and added:

"The Taft-Hartley law hangs over the head of labor, threatening to destroy the gains of 15 years. There it will hang until we are able to replace it with a law that is fair to management and labor alike.

"That is something we must do—not only for the sake of labor, but for the sake of the whole country. I believe profoundly that the Taft-Hartley law is a substantial infringement on the basic freedom to bargain collectively.

"I will not cease to fight for its repeal."

Truman made no reference to possible ouster of Denham, a course that has been urged upon him repeatedly by the CIO and many of its affiliates. In answer to a question at a press conference a few months ago, he said that since he had the power of appointment to the job Denham holds, he felt he also had the power of dismissal.

UAW Aids Community

Local 719 of the CIO Auto Workers at LaGrange, Ill., has laid the cornerstone of a new $300,000 home which will contain recreational facilities to be open to the entire community. Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the UAW was the principal speaker at the ceremonies.

Twelve Leadership Schools Ready For CIO Vacationers

TWELVE one-week leadership training schools for CIO members will be held this summer in various parts of the country under the sponsorship of the National CIO Dept. of Education and Research, in cooperation with CIO state councils and international unions.

This year's program, the fourth to be held, opens with the Rocky Mountain School at Estes Park, Colo., in June and runs to October, when two schools are scheduled for the South.

A new development in the National CIO's expanded program for this summer is the advanced school scheduled for July 9-15 at Kimmswick, Mo., which will underscore Political Action Committee training. It will be open to CIO members who have previously attended a general leadership training session. Enrollment is limited and all students must come as delegates from their local unions or councils.

THE SUMMER school program is under the direction of CIO Associate Education Dir. George Guernsey. It is basically the same for all schools, with such variation from state to state as is necessary to meet special needs of the unions represented.

It includes morning discussion classes on such topics as labor history, full employment, economics and public relations, and afternoon workshops.

The CIO students will interview farmers during "workshop" periods, then meet together and discuss the reaction of farmers to their visits. CIOers will be urged not to "tell" the farmer, but to find out from him what his attitudes are on the questions brought up.

Daily evening sessions will be devoted to discussions of important CIO policies, with visiting CIO and community leaders taking part in the program.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in a statement urging CIO locals and councils to take advantage of the school program, said that he hoped "the delegates to CIO schools and conferences will take the things they have learned back to their local unions and local communities to build the strong democratic union movement which is necessary for building a strong democratic America."

HERE IS the list of CIO schools as scheduled to date:

Rocky Mountain (Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming)—Estes Park, Colo., June 18-23.

Missouri — Montebello Vacation Camp, Kimmswick, Mo., July 9-15.

Indiana - Kentucky — Indiana Univ., Bloomington, July 23-29.

New England — Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., July 30-Aug. 5.

Wisconsin — Wisconsin School for Workers, Madison, Wis., July 30-Aug. 5.

Kansas - Oklahoma — YWCA Camp, near Wichita, Kans., Aug. 6-12.

Pennsylvania-New Jersey-West Virginia—UAW Camp, Pottstown, Pa., Aug. 13-19.

Maryland - Delaware - Virginia—Brethren Service Center, New Windsor, Md., Aug. 20-26.

Iowa - Nebraska — YWCA Camp, Boone, Ia., Aug. 27-Sept. 1.

Texas—Austin, Tex., Sept. 8-11.

Louisiana-Mississippi—New Orleans, La., October (exact date not yet set).

The South — Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., Oct. 1-7.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

With Pres. Murray, I attended the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in Cleveland. Pres. Murray made a glorious speech which was received with great enthusiasm by the entire delegation. It was a splendid convention and this organization, with its background of tremendous achievement, will go on to even greater achievements under the leadership of such great men as Pres. Jacob Potofsky, Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and their associates.

Reg. Dir. Francis Carmichael reports that in a representation election at the Judge Leather Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., the workers voted in favor of CIO by a vote of CIO 24, AFL 1.

Dir. of Org. A. T. Stephens, of the United Packinghouse Workers, reports that in a representation election at Hately Brothers, Chicago, Ill., of the 34 eligible to vote, 28 votes were cast for UPWA, 1 against, 1 challenged.

The Newspaper Guild of New York won a union shop election at the Brooklyn Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the overwhelming vote of 229 to 22.

Lloyd P. Vaughan, United Paperworkers' director of organization for the State of Virginia, reports a representation election at the Virginia Fibre Corp., Petersburg, Va., resulted as follows: UPA-CIO 157, no union 120, challenged 5.

Int. Rep. James Christin, of the United Stone and Allied Products Workers, reports the following union shop elections held in the Barre, Vt., granite quarrying industry: Rock of Ages Corp., 124 yes, 2 no; J. K. Pirie Estate, 46 yes, 0 no; Wetmore & Morse, 44 yes, 8 no; E. L. Smith, 96 yes, 5 no; Wells-Lamson Co., 59 yes, 3 no.

Sub.-Reg. Dir. Ralph Tillotson reports that in a representation election at the Metric Metal Works, Erie, Pa., IUE swept into power with 56 votes to 8 votes for no union in the office and clerical workers unit, and in the production workers unit by a vote of 596 to 20.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports a representation victory for IUE at the Foote Bros. Gear and Machine Co. in Chicago; IUE-CIO 444, UE 165.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to IUE-CIO Chairman Carey, reports the following IUE representation victories: Minneapolis-Moline Co., Moline, Ill., IUE 527, UE 193, no union 11; Sylvania Electric, Salem, Mass., IUE 569, UE 64, no union 10; Toro Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 223, no union 2, UE withdrew; Signal Mfg. Co., Lynn, Mass., IUE 78, no union 8, UE withdrew; National Carbon Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Fostoria, Ohio, IUE 336, no union 194, UE withdrew; Plewes Co., Minneapolis, IUE 23, no union 0; Charles Mundt Co., Jersey City, N. J., IUE 47, no union 1, UE withdrew; Neon Products, Inc., Lima, O., IUE 122, no union 8, UE withdrew; Gondert & Liensch Co., Dayton, O., IUE 52, no union 4, UE withdrew; Burger Iron, Dayton, O., IUE 41, no union 12, UE withdrew; P. R. Mallory Co., Indianapolis, Ind., IUE 2124, no union 25, UE withdrew; Leland Electric, Dayton, O., IUE 497, no union 8, UE withdrew; United Specialties Co., Philadelphia, Pa., IUE 268, UE 13, no union 46; Airtemp Division, Chrysler Corp., Dayton, O., IUE 736, no union 21, UE withdrew; Buckeye Iron & Brass Works, Dayton, O., IUE 113, no union 2, UE withdrew; Brownell Boiler Co., Dayton, O., IUE 26, no union 0, UE withdrew; Ohio Box & Lumber Co., Dayton, O., IUE 17, no union, 4 UE withdrew; Apex Mfg. Co., Sandusky, O., IUE 686, no union 8, UE withdrew; Smith System Heating, Minneapolis, IUE 12, UE 9, no union 0; Phelps Dodge Co., Elizabeth, N. J., IUE 774, UE 191, no union 9.

Dir. of Org. Adolph Germer, International Woodworkers, reports a union shop election at U. S. Plywood Plant, Mapleton, Ore., 156 for, 4 against. Al Wilson and Les Thompson, of the Plywood Works local, were active in the election.

Sub-Reg. Dir. Sylvester Graham reports the following Oil Workers representation election victory at the Continental Oil Co. Billings, Mont.: OWIU 48, AFL 2, independent 28, no union 0.

Sub-Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo reports the following representation elections: Bradt Tanning Co., Gloversville, N. Y., 19 to 0 in favor of CIO; Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y., Textile Workers 689, no union 71; Bowen's Co., Auburn, N. Y., UAW 115, no union 8.

Field Rep. Ben Stahl reports a representation election at Van Holten Co., New Berlin, Wis., with a vote of Brewery Workers 50, no union 8. Active in the election were Tom Rusch, E. J. McCann and Steve Brody of the Brewery Workers organizing staff, and CIO Field Reps. Ben Stahl and Andrew Evans.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports a representation election at the U. S. Corrugated Box Co., Indianapolis, Ind., gave the United Paperworkers 49, no union 20, challenged 5. This campaign was carried on by CIO Field Rep. George McGrew.

CIO National Rep. George DeNucci reports that after six weeks of negotiations and the threat of a strike, Radio Station WKAQ, owned by the most powerful newspaper in Puerto Rico, El Mundo, agreed to recognize the Radio Operators Union, affiliated with the CGT-CIO, and signed a contract granting a wage increase, vacations with pay, sick leave and transportation expenses. Juan Carlos Vergne, executive secretary of the union, handled the negotiations. He also reports that on May 7, in the presence of 500 people, Pres. Thomas Mendez, of the CGT-CIO, presented a charter to the first independent union that voted to affiliate with the CGT since its affiliation with the CIO. An amalgamated local, it represents about 2500 members working in 11 establishments. The bulk of its membership is in the San Jose Sugar Mill, University of Puerto Rico, the two experimental stations at Rio Piedras and Mayaguez, a rug making plant and coconut processing plant in San Juan, and city workers in Rio Piedras. The charter was received by the secretary general of the Local, Francisco Munoz Dieppa. George DeNucci and Dr. Ernest Schwarz spoke for the National CIO.

Reuther Urges Seaway Project For All Of U.S.

The House Committee on Public Works was urged last week by Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers to recommend immediate authorization of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project.

Extension of the Atlantic seaboard through the St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes and into the middle west "will multiply the opportunity for economic growth in every part of our nation," the UAW president declared.

"Our indorsement of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project is grounded in the firm conviction that what helps one part of our nation helps all," he said. "We believe that prosperity promotes prosperity. We totally reject the false philosophy that the economic advancement of one part of the country or one industry is achieved only to the detriment of other areas or industries. Increased employment and larger payrolls among any part of our people create better customers for the products of the entire country."

He urged that power in connection with the project be generated and distributed publicly.

"Our capacity to produce, together with our ability to distribute what we produce, is the key to the world's hope of achieving a lasting peace based on human liberty and economic abundance," he said.

Goods, not slogans, will prove the strength of our democracy, both to the freedom-loving nations and to the enemies of freedom, he said.

House Group Votes 'Compromise' Rent Control Bill

GET READY for a 5 to 10% pay cut.

The House Banking Committee, by a 13-4 vote, approved the "compromise" rent control bill on May 18 and ordered it reported to the floor for immediate action.

The bill, which ostensibly continues federal rent control for another year from June 30, when the present law expires, actually ends it automatically on Dec. 31 of this year in every area whose governing body has not, by that time, voted to retain controls.

Efforts of liberal Congressmen to write in a "local option recontrol" provision failed.

"It's this bill or nothing," Chairmain Spence (D. Ky.) of the Banking Committee, told Donald Montgomery, UAW Washington representative, while Montgomery was testifying May 17.

Montgomery had explained CIO's objections to the proposal as follows:

"While it pretends to leave the decision up to the people of each locality, in practical political fact it does no such thing, as any member of Congress knows. The difficulties of pushing the required action through local governments, or of getting a referendum authorized, are perfectly well understood by all of us, both in and out of Congress. . . . There is no justification whatsoever for imposing upon state and local governments the requirement that between now and Dec. 31 they take special action to retain the protection which since April a year ago they could have got rid of, but have chosen not to get rid of.

"The large increases in rents that will take place if federal control is ended will be equivalent to substantial reductions in wages. Such increases as have already taken place in decontrolled areas are equivalent to cuts of 5 to 10% in wages. You can be sure that there will be a vigorous, and a fully justified, demand for wage increases to offset such wage cuts if they take place."

Montgomery reminded the committee that it had recognized the desperate housing shortage for low-income families in the Housing Act of 1949 and for middle-income families in the Housing Act of 1950.

"Despite your (middle-income) recommendation," he said, "Congress refused to do anything about it. But the same real estate industry that persuaded Congress to its course of callous indifference and inaction on middle-income housing is now urging that you inflict the final degree of punishment upon these families by exposing them to the mercy of landlords who will take full advantage of their desperate need for shelter."

Pres. Richard W. Gray of the AFL Building Trades Dept. told the committee that the real estate lobby's own survey of rent increases in cities that have been decontrolled under the present law proves:

"1. Nationwide decontrol would result in rent increases for millions of families."

"2. Rent control is just as much a problem in many small areas as it is in the large cities."

Real estate witnesses, Gray continued, "overlook the fact that last year's volume of housing construction was not very much higher than in 1925, when there were 35 million fewer people in this country. It also overlooks the fact that the overwhelming proportion of the housing built during the last year has been for sale and not for rent . . . The housing shortage is still very much with us."

The Office of the Housing Expediter, which had advocated continuing and strengthening the present law, had no official comment on the committee's action, but one OHE official remarked privately: "Well, I guess an eighth of a loaf is better than none."

Spence told the labor witnesses that full extension had "lost strength" in the House because several states, notably New York and New Jersey, had passed their own rent control laws. There was high irony in this, since the state laws (a) were passed in the expectation that Congress would not extend the federal law, and (b) offer distinctly less protection to tenants than does the federal statute.

(The New York state rent control law went into effect May 1, "freezing" rents as of March 1. But the law did not take into account that certain localities would have been decontrolled before then. The law therefore "froze" some exorbitant rent increases, including those in Columbia County, where units renting for under $30 a month went up an average of $7 a month following decontrol. The CIO Textile Workers succeeding in getting OHE to order controls re-established but the new state law effectively countermanded this order.)

John Edelman, TWUA Washington representative, presented the House committee with some case histories of rent increases and with some pungent comments culled from CIO field representatives. Some samples:

Martinsburg, W. Va.: "When rent ceilings were lifted late in 1949, the average working man in this town paid $15 to $25 for rent. These same families are now paying from $40 to $50 a month."

Richmond, Va.: Notices are being received, warning that rents will go up as soon as controls go off. (Virginia ordered federal controls dropped as of the end of this June.) A quick survey indicates that in the higher brackets, raises of about 15% are to be made, while in the middle and lower brackets the rent raises will be from 20 to 25%. In some apartments where the 15% so-called voluntary increases had jumped $45 rents to $51, landlords are notifying tenants that the new rents will be $65. In places where rents are now $45 to $48 a month, the new scale is to be $60.

Detroit: The Housing Commission listed and followed up on all rentals in the want ad columns of the Detroit News for Nov. 6, 1949. Of the 298 rental units listed, 114 did not permit children. Of the rest, only 109 rented for less than $70 a month, and of those, 40 were too small to accomodate a family with children. Ten were lake cottages, five were temporary, one required six months' rent in advance, 45 had been rented by noon of the next day, and exactly two of the 298 were "below $70 a month, took children, and seemed to be suitable and available for the type of family assumed in the survey."

San Francisco, Calif: "Experience has shown that wherever rents have been decontrolled in this region the increases have been around 100%."

Knoxville, Tenn.: "A member of a CIO local told me the rent on an apartment being rented for $50 before decontrol (which figure included heat and utilities) was raised to $75. The tenant had to take on the light and water bill in addition." Another case was that of a telephone worker who had rented a house with garage for $40; when controls went off, the garage was rented separately and the house went to $57.50 minus garage.

Dallas, Tex: "Our cases showed rent increases ranging up to 380% after the city voted to end controls. More than half the rent raises we reported called for increases of 60% and more. One out of every five exceeded 100%. Along with the increases in rents, an increasing number of tenants drew eviction notices . . . In one group of 13 rent houses, each with only three rooms and no bath, the tenants drew a 188% rent increase."

Boston: A landlord ran an ad offering a unit for rent to a family with children and got 323 answers.

Controls presently are in effect for about 11 million rental units occupied by about 38 million people, according to OHE's latest figures. These are located in 3898 incorporated cities, towns and villages in 43 states. More than one-fourth of these had a 1940 population in excess of 5000: and there are now under federal control 72 cities which in 1940 had a population of over 100,000.

Can't Afford Rental? Start Travelling, Is Advice Given By Landlords' Spokesman

HERE IS THE landlord point of view in a nutshell, and we do mean nuts:

William Schmidt, president of the Natl. Property Owners League, which CIO has asked the House Lobby Committee to investigate, went before the House Banking Committee last week and demanded that landlords be freed from the Unamerican, etc., etc., burden of rent controls.

Asked what he thought the low and middle-income tenants would do then, he replied:

"I hear so often the statement that people cannot afford to pay for this thing or that. Well, there is nothing new in that. For thousands of years people have wanted things, but never have they been able to get any more than the things for which they can afford to pay.

"IF THEY CANNOT afford to pay for a lollipop, they have to do without it. Now, I can hear some of our opponents say 'you cannot do without shelter!' Let me suggest to you that the demand for shelter is more flexible and more easily adjusted than the demand for any other human need."

Anyone trying to get along on one-quarter his normal amount of food would probably starve, Schmidt argued, but "just observe the small amount of space people are satisfied with when they are traveling on shipboard or on airplanes, or on the railroad train."

"If the American people do not like the charges that are being made for rental property," he concluded triumphantly, "not only do they have ample opportunity to provide their own home, almost as easily as rent, but they could voluntarily so reduce their demand for space that rents would drop instead of increasing if they thought what was being offered to them was not worth having."

"If you don't believe it," he insisted, "think back to the Chicago fire and the San Francisco earthquake, and remember how the American people solved their problems in record-breaking time, and without any assistance from a lot of bureaucrats."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Keep writing to Senators and Representatives to force action.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Sen. Finance Comm. has completed action. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to accept and strengthen HR 6000.
Rent Control Renewal S 3181 HR 5790	Extends rent control one year to June 30, 1951, allows local option recontrol.	Senate Banking Committee has completed hearings. House Banking Comm. voted "compromise" bill.	Ask members of both Houses to vote full extension, accept no compromise.
ECA Extension HR 7378	Renews Marshall Plan for another year; sets $2,950,000,000 ceiling on funds.	House cut $250 million from authorization, Senate upheld the slash.	Ask members of both Houses to restore cut, pass bill as drafted.
Federal Aid to Education S 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. House Labor Comm. deadlocked over religious quarrel involving school buses.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to approve Senate bill.
School Construction Bill S. 2317 HR 5718	Provides emergency U.S. aid to states to build schools and survey school needs.	Senate passed bill. House bill, in Labor Comm., contains long-range building program not contained in Senate version.	Ask House Labor Committee members to approve.
FEPC S 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	House voted substitute bill without enforcement teeth. Senate filibuster against consideration of bill now being fought.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments, and to fight filibuster.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Emergency Unemployment Compensation HR 8374	Gives extra 26 weeks' benefits in areas where unemployment exceeds 9%.	Awaiting hearings before House Ways and Means Comm.	Ask prompt hearings and fast action on this badly needed bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

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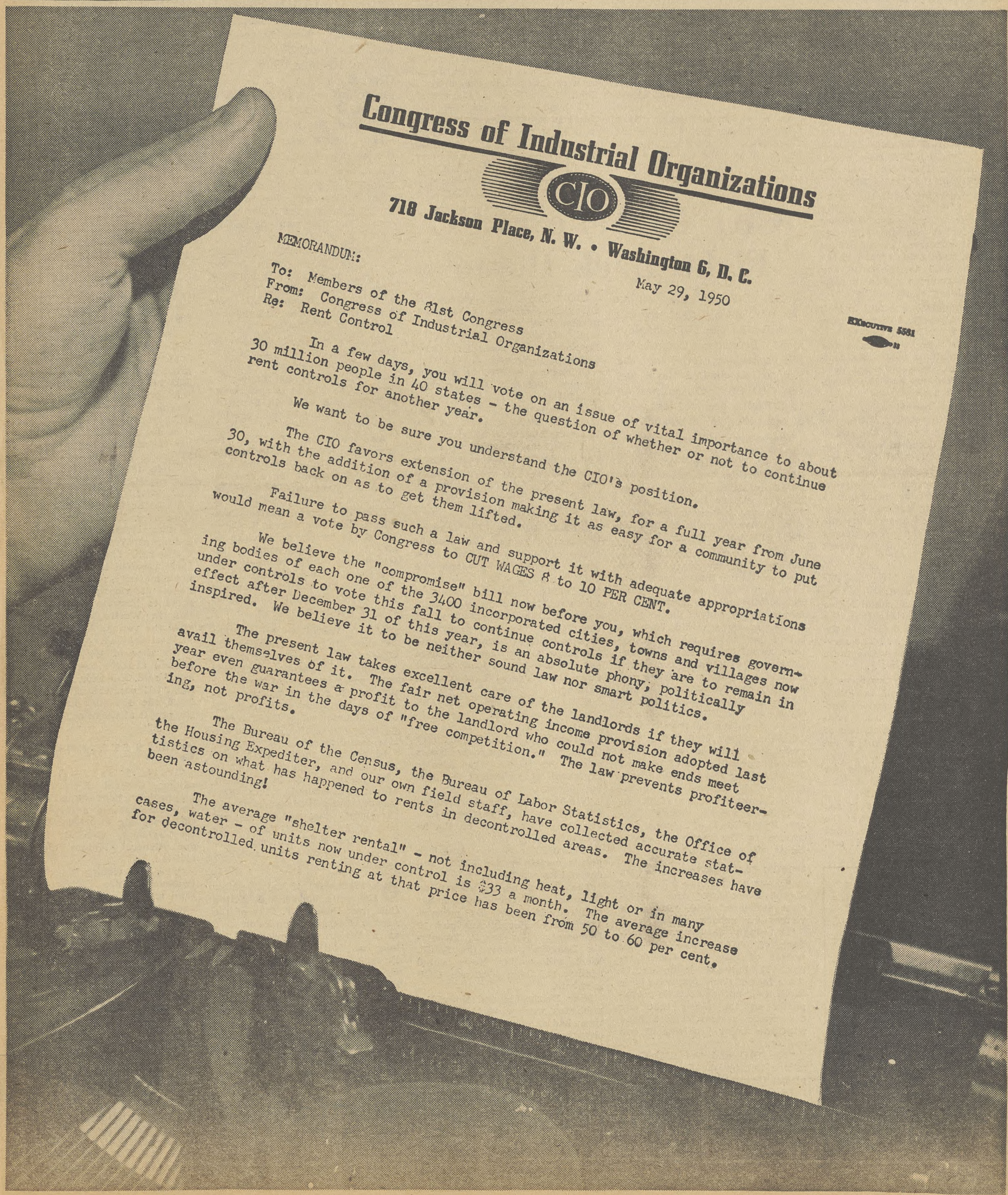


Congress of Industrial Organizations

CIO

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

MEMORANDUM:

May 29, 1950

EXECUTIVE 5581

To: Members of the 81st Congress
From: Congress of Industrial Organizations
Re: Rent Control

In a few days, you will vote on an issue of vital importance to about 30 million people in 40 states - the question of whether or not to continue rent controls for another year.

We want to be sure you understand the CIO's position.

The CIO favors extension of the present law, for a full year from June 30, with the addition of a provision making it as easy for a community to put controls back on as to get them lifted.

Failure to pass such a law and support it with adequate appropriations would mean a vote by Congress to CUT WAGES 8 to 10 PER CENT.

We believe the "compromise" bill now before you, which requires governing bodies of each one of the 3400 incorporated cities, towns and villages now under controls to vote this fall to continue controls if they are to remain in effect after December 31 of this year, is an absolute phony, politically inspired. We believe it to be neither sound law nor smart politics.

The present law takes excellent care of the landlords if they will avail themselves of it. The fair net operating income provision adopted last year even guarantees a profit to the landlord who could not make ends meet before the war in the days of "free competition." The law prevents profiteering, not profits.

The Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Office of the Housing Expediter, and our own field staff, have collected accurate statistics on what has happened to rents in decontrolled areas. The increases have been astounding!

The average "shelter rental" - not including heat, light or in many cases, water - of units now under control is $33 a month. The average increase for decontrolled units renting at that price has been from 50 to 60 per cent.

HST To Congress: Armed Forces Solving Racial Bias

HOW THE equivalent of a Fair Employment Practices Commission worked out successfully in the largest branch of government service was pointed out to a balky Congress by President Truman last week.

The President made his observations as he issued a report from a special commission working on racial problems in the armed forces.

The body, headed by Associate Justice Charles Fahy, of the U. S. Court of Appeals, was set up by executive order on July 26, 1948, as the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

The order set forth the President's policy that racial equality should exist in the armed forces and directed the committee to make it effective "as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale."

The committee was told to look into racial practices in the Army, Navy and Air Force and to recommend any needed changes. The recommendations made, the committee said, have been approved by the President and the Secretary of Defense.

"It is the committee's conviction," said the report, "that the present programs of the three services are designed to accomplish the objectives of the President.

"As the programs are carried out, there will be, within the reasonably near future, equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed forces with a consequent improvement in military efficiency."

SPEAKING of the Navy and Air Force, it also said:

"The range of individual Negro abilities is much wider than the services had assumed prior to the opening of all jobs . . . The services cannot afford to waste these potential Negro skills . . .

"Integration of the two races at work, in schools and in living quarters did not present insurmountable difficulties. As a matter of fact, integration in two of the services had brought a decrease in racial friction.

"The enlisted men were far more ready for integration than the officers had expected."

The committee said it is too early to appraise the effect of the Army's new policy, but it believes that as the Army carries it out, "within a relatively short time Negro soldiers will enjoy complete equality of treatment and opportunity."

The task was not easy, the committee said in retrospect. A number of high-ranking officers were opposed to its recommendations when they were first presented in the belief that a loss in morale would outweigh the gains from greater manpower utilization. Among those who had to be convinced was Gen. Omar N. Bradley, now chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In a statement accompanying release of the report, President Truman praised Justice Fahy and his committee for the "time and energy they devoted to their mission."

"Every American who believes sincerely in the language of the constitution and the Declaration of Independence owes them a debt of gratitude," he said.

"This report is submitted as the U. S. Senate is considering a motion to take up a Fair Employment Practices bill. The work of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services shows what can be accomplished by a commission in this difficult field.

"I hope the Senate will take this report into consideration as it debates the merits of FEPC and that, as I urged in my State of the Union message in January, it will permit this important message to come to a vote."

Cost of Groceries Up 95% Since '39

Remember that bag of groceries you paid $1 for back in 1935-39?

You can get the same collection of staples and tidbits now for $1.95—an increase of 95%, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week after striking an average of food costs in 56 cities.

If you live in Knoxville, Tenn., you feel the pinch worse than in any of the other cities studied — you're 1939 buck's worth costs $2.16 now. And if you live in Columbus, O., you're better off than in any of the other cities—it will cost you a mere $1.78 to buy the 1939 dollar's worth.

CIO To Take FEPC Fight 'Back Home'

THE CIO will carry on an unrelenting fight to win adoption of the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill regardless of the way the Senate has ducked the issue, the CIO Staff Conference on Civil Rights declared last week at a meeting in Cleveland.

The session, held May 24 and 25, was called under the auspices of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination. The meeting followed defeat in the Senate May 19 of a cloture motion which would have led to consideration of a motion formally to take up the FEPC bill.

On May 23 Sen. Lucas (D. Ill.), the majority leader, announced after a White House conference and a meeting of the Senate Democratic policy committee that moves to consider the controversial measure would be postponed for three weeks. Meantime, he said, the Senate will consider two conference committee reports, a key farm measure and probably the Social Security bill.

The Senate's failure to vote cloture on the FEPC bill, one of the key points in the Truman Administration's civil rights program, was described as "a callous and disgraceful piece of political jockeying" by the Cleveland conference. The delegates, who included representatives of 14 international unions, accused Senate Republicans of giving "lip service to the cause of civil rights all year long."

"THE FAILURE to vote cloture was a defeat for millions of decent Americans," the conference statement said. "It was a victory for nobody.

"It brought dismay to the millions of citizens who feel the weight of bias and discrimination. It brought jubilation to those foes of democracy who have based their anti-democratic propaganda on the thesis that our democratic system cannot cope with the major problems of our society.

"The CIO and the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination pledge themselves to carry on the fight for FEPC and Civil Rights. We will bring the issues and the votes to the people back home. We will demand this week, this month, this year, that the Congress of the United States do the job for which it was elected."

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey is chairman of the committee. Pres. Willard S. Townsend, of the Transport Service Employes, is secretary, and George L-P Weaver director.

Unions represented at the conference included the International Union of Electrical Workers, Steelworkers, Chemical Workers, Paperworkers, Auto Workers, Rubber Workers, Transport Workers, Clothing Workers, Communications Workers, Newspaper Guild, Oil Workers, Maritime Union, Transport Service Employees and Packinghouse Workers.

DEFEAT OF the FEPC cloture motion earlier had brought sharp criticism from CIO. Pres. Philip Murray, who declared the CIO "deeply resents" failure of the Senate to kill the filibuster. The vote, he said, "clearly demonstrates the unworkability" of the cloture rule pushed through as a so-called compromise by the Dixiegops a year ago, and bore out CIO predictions made at that time that it would accomplish nothing.

"This unholy legislative alliance," Murray said, "has fashioned a vehicle for denying the American people an opportunity for a Senate vote on major issues where the people have clearly expressed their views at the polling places.

"We condemn the shortsighted minority in both parties which has obstructed a vote on the issues of FEPC.

"The CIO and the American people want effective FEPC, and demand its enactment."

The cloture motion racked up 52 votes to 32 votes against, but required 64 votes for passage. Thirty-three Republicans and 19 Democrats voted for it. Twenty-six Democrats from the South, West and border states voted against it, along with six GOP members.

Nine Democrats and three Republicans were absent. Seven of them had announced they favored cloture and one—Sen. Withers (D. Ky.)—was opposed, while the others had not made public their positions.

Slap 'em Back With Bucks for PAC

IUE Wins 5-3 at GE, Now Has Most in Big 3

THE UNITED Electrical Workers was decimated further last week as the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers took General Electric by a 5-3 margin to bring their representation total to two-thirds of the UE's previous membership.

Late NLRB election returns showed that IUE-CIO had coupled its earlier wins in the General Motors and Westinghouse chains with decisive victories in units covering more than 55,000 workers. The UE won bargaining rights for 32,000.

IUE-CIO now holds bargaining rights for 220,000, with further elections pending in the industry. The UE had 331,000 members when it was expelled last year from CIO on the grounds of Communist domination.

UE Pres. Albert Fitzgerald's home Local 201 at Lynn, Mass.—largest in the industry — joined other GE locals in repudiating the old UE. The most spectacular IUE-CIO win came in Syracuse, N. Y., where the UE was crushed 4390 to 255.

An indication of CIO's future strength in atomic installations was given as hourly workers in the GE Atomic Energy Commission plant at Schenectady voted 284 to 30 for IUE-CIO.

IUE-CIO Administrative Committee Chairman James B. Carey hailed the victory as a "clear indication of electrical workers' determination to rid themselves of the Communist leadership in an outcast union and to remain a part of CIO's militant membership of 6 million."

CAREY WENT on to say that the win was "amazing, in view of the corporation's disgraceful aid to UE through back-door agreements in some of the larger plants." He referred to open company cooperation with the discredited union when UE was conducting card-signing drives to bolster shaky morale.

In addition to the vital Lynn and Syracuse plants, IUE-CIO won major plants in Pittsfield, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Cleveland, Ohio; and the salaried unit at Erie, Pa. UE's two big wins were at Schenectady (excluding the AEC units), and Erie (production workers only).

ON THE night of May 25—after the polls had closed—Acting Chairman Sumner T. Pike of the Atomic Energy Commission said at a Washington meeting, "As long as Matles, Jandreau, and Emspak are in a position, or are elected to a position, where they have any disciplinary powers over workers in our plants, we cannot allow the UE to represent our people."

(James Matles and Julius Emspak are national officers of the UE, while Leo Jandreau is an official of UE Local 301 in Schenectady.)

BOTH SIDES pulled out all stops in the bitter campaigning that preceded the election. Leaflets, radio programs, trucks equipped with public address systems, and even airborne advertising figured in the battle, while countless rallies and meetings kept interest at a high pitch.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray appeared at a rally at Lynn. In a speech there he termed the UE the "hard core of Communism in this country." He recalled that never once had UE leaders successfully completed negotiations with any of the major chains without CIO assistance, and warned of the dangers of independent unionism.

U. S. Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin spoke at the Murray rally. He called upon the Lynn workers to "reject the mantle of Communism that has been laid upon your shoulders." IUE Local Pres. Fred Kelley directed the campaign.

The vote at Lynn: at the main production unit, IUE 1838, UE 1044; at the River works, IUE 6099, UE 5314.

The Pittsfield workers, led by IUE Local 203 Business Agent John Callahan, set back the UE propagandists with a thumping 2553 to 1130 vote for IUE-CIO.

A pre-election visit to Fort Wayne by Pres. John Nelson of UE Local 506 proved a good yardstick to the outcome of the voting there. He drew a crowd of 27 people at a "rally," and after he left, the local voted 4 to 1 against UE. The tally was: IUE-CIO, 4854; UE, 1157.

With the General Electric elections over, IUE-CIO leaders girded themselves for the runoff balloting at Westinghouse in East Pittsburgh. The April 27 election there resulted in a plurality, but not a majority, for IUE-CIO. Confident of victory, IUE-CIO expects to increase its representation in Westinghouse of 41,000 after the voting. UE holds 14,000 in Westinghouse.

"In view of the workers' expressed attitude toward Communsm," said CIO Pres. Philip Murray, "UE ought to give up and leave the IUE-CIO to represent the people at GE in collective bargaining."

CAREY'S STATEMENT follows:

"With IUE's 5-to-3 victory among General Electric's employes throughout the nation, IUE now encompasses a majority in the three big electrical chains—Westinghouse, General Electric and General Motors electrical division.

"This IUE victory is particularly amazing, since IUE, formed less than seven months ago, is pitted against a 15-year old union in this fight.

"This election gives the IUE bargaining rights for the UE's largest local, at Lynn, Mass., where workers gave UE a decisive heave-ho—and with it UE's President Albert J. Fitzgerald. Lynn was Fitzgerald's home local before he was expelled last Fall.

"I want to congratulate all those who participated in this crusade. They have worked long and hard for this victory. Their reward will be the resulting gains in GE workers' living standards and working conditions, and will be climaxed next year when their continued efforts will, we are confident, bring solidarity under the IUE banner to all GE workers."

UAW Wins 19c-An-Hour Package, More Later

THE CIO Auto Workers and the General Motors Corp. on May 23 unexpectedly announced an agreement which the union said provided an immediate "19c-an-hour package."

Three top UAW officials—Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Vice Pres. John W. Livingston, and Dir. T. A. Johnstone of the GM Dept.—said in a joint statement that under the five-year contract the workers are assured eventually of a "35c-per-hour increase in real wages—in actual buying power."

They said that the contract "will give GM workers a total gain of $144 million during the first year . . . and an increase of $32 million a year, making the total gains for the duration of the contract substantially in excess of $1 billion.

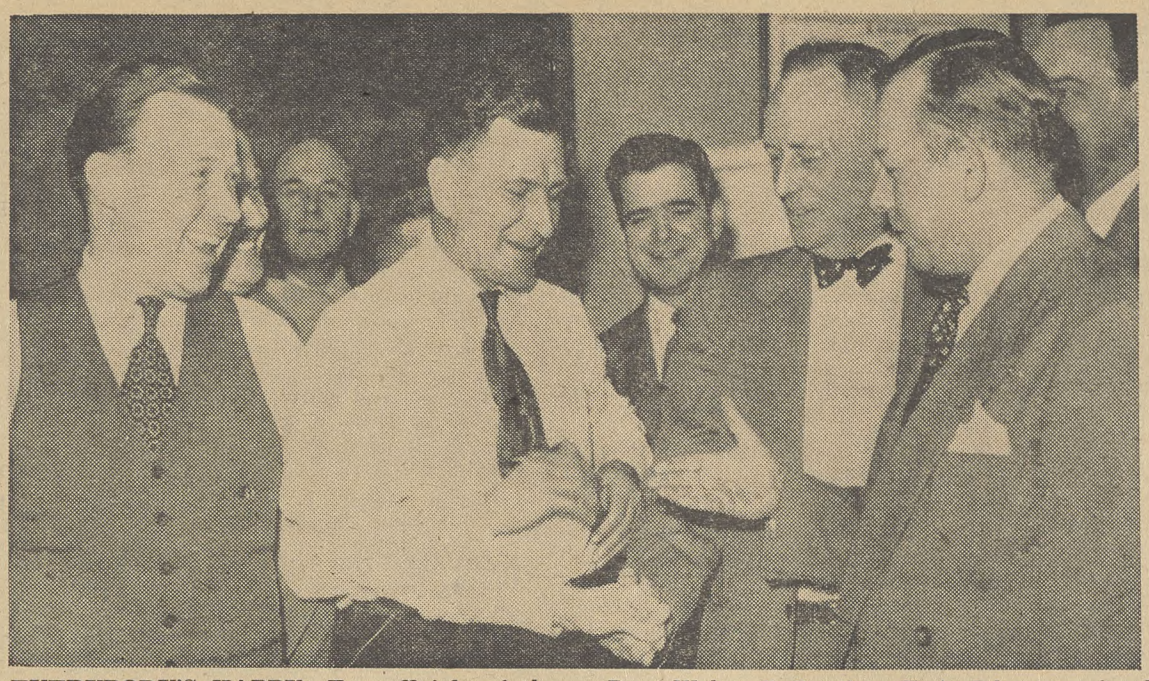
"The economic package will add $700 a year to the income of the average GM worker's family in 1955. These figures, it should be noted, represent actual gains in purchasing power, not merely gains in money wages."

Major factors in the contract include:

Pensions: $100 including Social Security payments after 25 years' service, to go up to $117.50 if Congress passes present amendments increasing Social Security. Both Chrysler and Ford have $100 a month including Social Security.

Wage Increase: 4c hourly guaranteed annual wage rise for each year of the contract starting May 29; Chrysler and Ford have none guaranteed; GM formerly had 3c annual rise.

In addition, there will be a 1c wage increase or cut for every rise or fall of 1.14 on the Bureau of Labor Statistics index; GM had same, Chrysler and Ford have no similar provisions.



EVERYBODY'S HAPPY: Top officials of the CIO Auto Workers and of General Motors Corp. shake hands as they reach agreement on a contract which gives GM workers a 19c-an-hour package now. Left to right, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, T. A. Johnstone, head of the union's GM division; Harry W. Anderson, GM vice president in charge of personnel, and Louis G. Seaton, assistant to Anderson. Agreement followed 3 months of negotiations.

Union Security: New employes are required to join for at least a year after 90 days, but present non-union employes may continue to stay out of the union. GM previously had only a dues checkoff; Chrysler has no union shop; Ford has union shop.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray described the pact as "a very good contract."

"The agreement in many respects is a good omen," he said. "The union and the corporation have recognized the need for stability and better, more constructive relations. I am hopeful that it will prove beneficial to the joint interests of the contracted parties."

To reporters who asked if he thought the GM pattern could be applied to other industries, he pointed out that unions have their own bargaining contracts and have to work out their own problems.

Reuther, Livingston and Johnstone hailed the contract as "opening up revolutionary new prospects for collective bargaining. The basic principles involved represent major progress toward the objectives which the UAW-CIO set for itself in 1945-46. The seeds planted then have begun to bear fruit."

The UAW statement said that the union's philosophy was borne out by the contact in three respects:

1 "The cost of living allowances guarantee that economic gains won in this settlement will be worth their full face value at the grocery store. Inflation cannot dissipate them...

"Four years from now GM workers and their families will have additional buying power equal to 35c an hour regardless of what it takes in dollars and cents to make that buying power real power . . .

"If prices decline over the next five years, as we most fervently hope they will, the wage gains of the workers will grow correspondingly in buying power.

"At the same time, the incentives for inflationary price increases are materially weakened. Extension of the cost of living allowance principle would force industry to abandon the practice of recapturing in the market place through higher prices what it yields at the bargaining table in higher wages.

2 "The 4c annual improvement factor guarantees the GM workers a share in the fruits of the nation's technological progress. Thus the GM workers register a major advance in their struggle for progress with the community and not at the expense of the community."

The contract acknowledges "a continuing improvement in the standard of living depends upon technological progress, better tools, methods, processes and equipment, and a cooperative attitude on the part of all parties in such progress. It further recognizes the principle that to produce more with the same amount of human effort is a sound economic and social objective."

3 "The contract settlement brings nearer to balance the distorted wage-price-profit relationship that makes for economic instability and human insecurity. The improved balance is safeguarded for the life of the contract.

"Assured of keeping for five years what they have already won, GM workers from here on can set their sights on the next objectives in labor's historical march toward a better tomorrow."

ICFTU Sponsors Dusseldorf Meet

French proposals for creation of a production pool of German and French steel and coal facilities were expected to be a major item of discussion at an international labor conference on Ruhr industrial problems last week.

The confab, held May 22-23 at Dusseldorf, Germany, was called by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Michael Ross, CIO director of international affairs, and Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO research director, represented their organization at the meetings.

The German Federation of Trade Unions has protested against any move to return the Ruhr's big industrial properties to private owners. German unions have argued that the properties, which were seized by the occupying powers after the war, should be administered by public bodies on which labor would be represented.

The Ruhr district is one of Europe's most concentrated industrial areas, and the owners of its big steel and coal plants were one of the leading groups behind the scenes in Hitler's Nazi government.

Named To Wage Board

Marin Jano, business manager of the New Haven, Conn., local of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, has been named a member of a Connecticut minimum wage board which will make a re-study of wages in the wholesale and retail mercantile industry.

CIO Tannery Workers, Once In IFLWU, Win Raises

Local Industrial Union 1712, CIO Tannery Workers, has signed a contract with eight firms belonging to the Tanners Association of Fulton County, N. Y.

Wage increases of from 5 to 25c hourly were granted to more than 600 workers. In addition the union gained a union shop, insurance benefits, dues checkoff, vacations and seniority provisions.

Six holidays paid at the rate of $10 each were gained instead of two at $8 each as provided under a previous contract.

The association formerly held an agreement with Local 202, Intl. Fur & Leather Workers. The latter was scheduled to be given a hearing June 1 on charges that it is Communist-dominated, but voted in Convention to sever its ties with the CIO.

What GM Workers Get

The immediate 19c-an-hour package won by the CIO Auto Workers from General Motors Corp. is allocated as follows:

1. Pension program.	7c per hour
2. Hospital-Medical-Insurance.	5c per hour
3. Flat wage increase to all workers (Annual improvement factor).	4c per hour
4. Improved vacation pay. (a) Three weeks pay (120 hours) for approximately 64,000 workers who have 15 years' seniority or more. (b) Two eligibility dates, June 30 and December 31, for the purpose of qualifying for vacation pay.	1.5c per hour
5. Five cents per hour wage increase, in addition to the 4c flat increase, to approximately 30,000 skilled trades workers.	.6c per hour
6. Other economic gains, including: (a) Five and one-half cents per hour wage increase for all apprentices. (b) Wage adjustment for tool sharpeners ranging up to 25c an hour in some plants. (c) Five cents per hour for unlicensed drivers in majority of Chevrolet assembly plants. (d) Broader coverage for third shift premium pay. (e) Change in the hiring rate in Fisher incentive plants. (f) Hourly guarantee for idle time in Fisher assembly plants on incentive plan basis. (g) Other economic gains	.9c per hour
Total:	19c per hour

Histadrut Votes To Leave WFTU

Histadrut, the labor federation of the Republic of Israel, has voted to withdraw from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

The action, taken by the union's executive council, included a decision not to affiliate with the new Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, of which the CIO and most other non-Communist labor groups are members.

Possibility of a split in Histadrut ranks was apparently averted by the decision to stay out of both the WFTU and ICFTU, and to send observers to the next conventions of both organizations to explain the Israeli groups' position.

Zalman Aharonovitz, a member of the Histadrut council, argued that the WFTU is Communist-dominated, an instrument of Cominform politics, and anti-Zionist.

And Pinhas Lubianker, Histadrut's secretary general, commented that "what made the WFTU Communist is immaterial. We must now leave that body."

The vote was 26-16 in favor of severing the ties with the WFTU.

Depression Apple Sale Founder Dies

The man who thought up the idea of street apple stands for the unemployed during the depression is dead at 64. He was Joseph Sicker, a New York City fruit broker, who became chairman of the unemployed relief committee of the Intl. Apple Growers' Association in 1930.

It Started From $10 And An Idea

College President Who Wouldn't Accept Discrimination Order Puts Democracy Into Action At New School

By ALLAN L. SWIM

A FEW WEEKS ago I strolled into a large building on Chicago's famed Michigan Boulevard, lifted a tray from a table, got a cup of coffee, paid the cashier and seated myself at a table.

The room was big, and a bit noisy. Around me were a hundred or more persons—some in their late teens, others approaching the half-century mark.

At the adjoining table a young man picked at the strings of a musical instrument and hummed a silly little tune as two girls watched him admiringly.

Nearby sat a balding man, who drew contentedly at his pipe as he read a thick book.

Some of the occupants of the room were white. Some were Negroes. Some were Orientals. Some were Jews. Some were Gentiles.

All of them, with perhaps a few exceptions, were college students or instructors.

And there was nothing about the seating arrangement or the behavior of the group to indicate all of them had not been "poured" from the same racial and religious mold.

LATER I SAT in the office of Frank McCallister, director of the Labor Extension Division of the college, and discussed what I had seen while drinking coffee downstairs in the Campus Room.

"I wasn't as much impressed by the fact that the students congregated in groups without any regard to race, creed or color as I was by the fact that nobody paid the slightest attention to the complete lack of segregation," I told McCallister.

"Well, it just goes to show you what can be done with $10 and an idea," McCallister replied. And then he related this story:

Back in 1945 Dr. Edward J. Sparling resigned as head of the Central YMCA College at Chicago rather than submit to a quota system which would sharply limit the number of Negroes admitted to the school.

At the same time 92% of the faculty and 97% of the students also resigned.

With an idea for a college which practiced real democracy and with $10 needed to file the necessary legal papers, Dr. Sparling began a campaign to establish a new institution.

THERE IS only one qualification for entrance at the college headed by Dr. Sparling, and it is scholastic.

And this qualification doesn't apply to those who want to enroll in the Labor Extension courses. Any trade unionist who wants to learn more about unions, whether a high school graduate or not, may enroll.

And the equality provision applying to students also applies to the faculty. A Negro man and a Chinese woman occupy top faculty posts.

"We're interested in ability, not color or creed," McCallister said.

And if you think that's unusual, just read what else happened.

MC CALLISTER TOOK me on a tour of inspection and one of the first places visited was the office of the college newspaper.

Jokingly, I said to one of the assistant editors, "How about organizing you fellows into a good union?"

"You can't do that," he replied, "because all of us already belong to the college branch of the CIO Newspaper Guild."

And then McCallister pointed out that college employes have a CIO local industrial union.

"It's a real union—not just a gesture," he said.

Both the printed newspaper of the college and the mimeographed paper put out by the union take pokes at the college and faculty if their editors feel like doing so.

"And we know we're not going to get kicked out of school if we do it," one of the editors said.

THIS IS the first time that an educational institution has been "written up" in this column.

The reason for doing so this time is simple: The college at Chicago, which now has around 5000 students, has provided a fine demonstration that democracy and education can travel safely hand-in-hand and that a college which imposes no racial or religious restrictions can be successful.

This is certainly worth noting as the CIO moves forward on many fronts in its campaign against intolerance and discrimination.

And it was fitting and proper that the educational institution at Chicago should have been named Roosevelt College.

ONLY LIP SERVICE

We used to know a mayor who made fiery speeches against crime and corruption but refused to close down the town's brothels and gambling joints.

It's difficult not to recall the hypocrisy of this character every time we take a look at Capitol Hill and view some of the things that are going on there.

Take civil rights as an example.

Back in 1948, when Dewey was trying to keep Truman from returning to the White House, both major political parties gave the public the impression that civil rights legislation was high on the list of things that should be obtained.

There were some mighty fine speeches about "eliminating second-class citizenship" and providing everybody with an equal economic opoprtunity.

It really sounded good.

But Congress hasn't turned out a single major piece of civil rights legislation since then.

And then take a look at the manner in which the Republicans are kicking Herbert Hoover around.

If we recall correctly, nearly everybody was enthusiastic about the Hoover report on governmental reorganization—or at least liked the idea of making some changes that would bring more efficiency and economy into government.

President Truman has sought to make some of these changes—some recommended by the aging hero of the GOP. But the Republicans—even those who shout about economy—have helped block them.

Sure, the real believers in civil rights and needed reorganization have stood pat—but some of their colleagues act just like that mayor we used to know.

★ ★ ★

RENTERS SHOULD LET THEM KNOW

An old friend of ours who uses a bit of profanity now and then put it this way: "Any worker who heard that his pay was going to be cut 8 to 10% would raise hell—so I can't understand why folks aren't screaming about the possibility that rent control will end June 30."

Here's what he meant:

The real estate interests are waging quite a campaign to prevent extension of rent control. Experience in areas that have been decontrolled shows that the rent increases which follow have about the same effect as would wage cuts of 5 to 10%.

The CIO feels strongly that rent control should be continued for at least a year beyond June 30, expiration date for the present law. And it wouldn't be satisfied with some "toothless" statute which pretends to control rents but doesn't.

Congress is now clearing the decks for action on rent control extension. The real estate interests are really turning on the pressure.

Tenants should be heard from, too. They should tell members of Congress how they feel about the situation. They should do this immediately.

So, how about sitting down RIGHT NOW and dashing off a letter or postcard—or sending a telegram—to those who represent you in Congress?

Tell them what a rent increase would mean to you and your family.

Pensions Justified -- Victor Reuther

VICTOR REUTHER, director of the UAW-CIO education department, writing about pensions in the May 23 issue of The Reporter Magazine, said that the economic judgment of rank and file workers has been far more sound, historically, than that of the "economic experts."

The economists who are against pensions today, Reuther said, are the same ones who were opposed to such social advances as the eight-hour day, federal social security, bank deposit insurance, price supports for farmers and minimum wage legislation. In each instance they forecast catastrophe and doom, but none of the predicted horrors have materialized. The rank and file worker, on the other hand, has seen all along that the prophecies were false.

Pensions are morally justified and are here to stay, Reuther continued. The main point overlooked by most of those who argue against them is that we are, in one way or another, paying for maintaining older people anyway, and that industrial pensions would simply be an orderly and equitable way of caring for the aged instead of the "cruel and haphazard methods" of the present.

Reuther added that he agreed with one argument put forward by opponents of industrial pension plans—that pensions should ideally be paid for through the federal Social Security program under a uniform system. The UAW's strategy from the beginning, he said, has been to fight for pensions for everybody and not just for its own members, and UAW has purposely geared its pensions to the Social Security system.

Now, he said, the big industrialists are beginning to be "militant crusaders" for an enlarged federal program, because when federal payments go up, company payments go down.

As a final argument, Reuther said there was no reason to think that industrial pensions would enormously increase the fixed costs of industry. Actually, he said, pension cost is a cents-per-hour cost and will provide an incentive for technological advance.

FTC Aide Urges Probe of Oil Monopoly

THE CIO Oil Workers, who recently asked an investigation of monopolistic practices in the oil industry which permitted the Texas Co. to make its gasoline deliveries even when 80% of its capacity was tied up in a strike followed by a lockout, found new support last week.

Federal Trade Commissioner John Carson, thinking along the same lines, told a House Interstate Commerce subcommittee investigating petroleum and federal power that "impressive" complaints are received steadily that "independents are being driven to the wall and that the major companies are following monopolistic practices."

"Some facts which are matters of common knowledge," he added, "appear to support these complaints.

"We think there is need for a definitive study of the nature and trend of concentrations in the industry and of the nature, extent, and economic consequences of the power of the large companies."

Carson pointed up the competitive advantages that big companies, which handle the oil all the way from the well to the filling station or the consumer's oil heater tank, have over smaller, independent outfits.

"Among these advantages," he said, "are cheap means of transportation, by pipe line and by tanker; ready access to supplies of crude oil, assured by ownership of crude and by access through crude oil trunk lines; assured marketing outlets resulting from a highly integrated marketing program, which may involve exclusive dealing contracts and the use of short-term cancellation clauses in leasing and subleasing arrangements; tire, battery and accessory programs which provide a profitable source of income without requiring proportionate investment; and the opportunity to diversify risks, to realize income from various branches of the industry's activities, including crude production, transportation and marketing, and not to be handicapped by a condition in which one or more branches of the industry are temporarily unprofitable.

"This last-mentioned condition, namely, an over-all profitable position while independent branches of the industry are unprofitable, has been particularly important source of complaints during recent months."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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He Thought Union Should Get Tough

THE "OLD man," so one version of the story goes, went into business on a shoe-string and made a million or so dollars before he died.

He was a rugged individualist, in a way, but his success didn't keep him from maintaining a soft spot in his heart for the "under dog." He frequently championed the causes of the poor and condemned the actions of the rich.

Everybody who worked for the big organization knew about the "old man." He was quite a character and his fame had reached far and wide.

But few people in the orgnization knew about his grandson—and this story is about him.

THE GRANDSON, whom we shall call Joe, wanted to make a success on his own, and he didn't want to take advantage of his family connections.

So, after completing his formal education, he got a job within the organization which the "old man" had established.

It wasn't a particularly good job—not the kind he could have obtained merely by asking for something better. But it was the kind of job he was capable of handling.

Later on he moved to another division of the organization and to a slightly better job. He didn't tell his co-workers who he was and for some time they didn't know he had any connection with the "old man."

When they found out, some of them were suspicious of the fact that Joe had joined the CIO union at the plant.

"Maybe he's a management spy," some of them said.

JOE ATTENDED union meetings regularly and he didn't act like he was stooging for the employer.

Occasionally he made speeches in which he sharply criticized management practices.

Some of the skepticism regarding him disappeared after he volunteered for a job on the local union's mimeographed newspaper. It was a job that almost nobody wanted because it required considerable work and brought in no extra pay.

Union members scanned the publication carefully to see if they could find any anti-union material creeping in as a result of Joe's activities. They found none.

Joe eventually was accepted as "one of the gang" by almost all of his fellow unionists—but there were still some holdouts.

Then the union and the management clashed head-on during attempts to negotiate a new contract.

MANAGEMENT negotiators, as is often their habit, spent most of their time saying "no" to union requests.

Session after session passed without any headway being made by the union.

Finally talk about a possible strike was heard throughout the plant, and union leaders called a meeting to give members an opportunity to hear a report of the negotiators.

Nearly every member showed up, and after the report was made a group of angry workers began discussing strategy.

They drew up and adopted a sharply-worded resolution condemning management for its tactics.

They decided to send a large delegation to the next contract session to provide negotiators with "moral support."

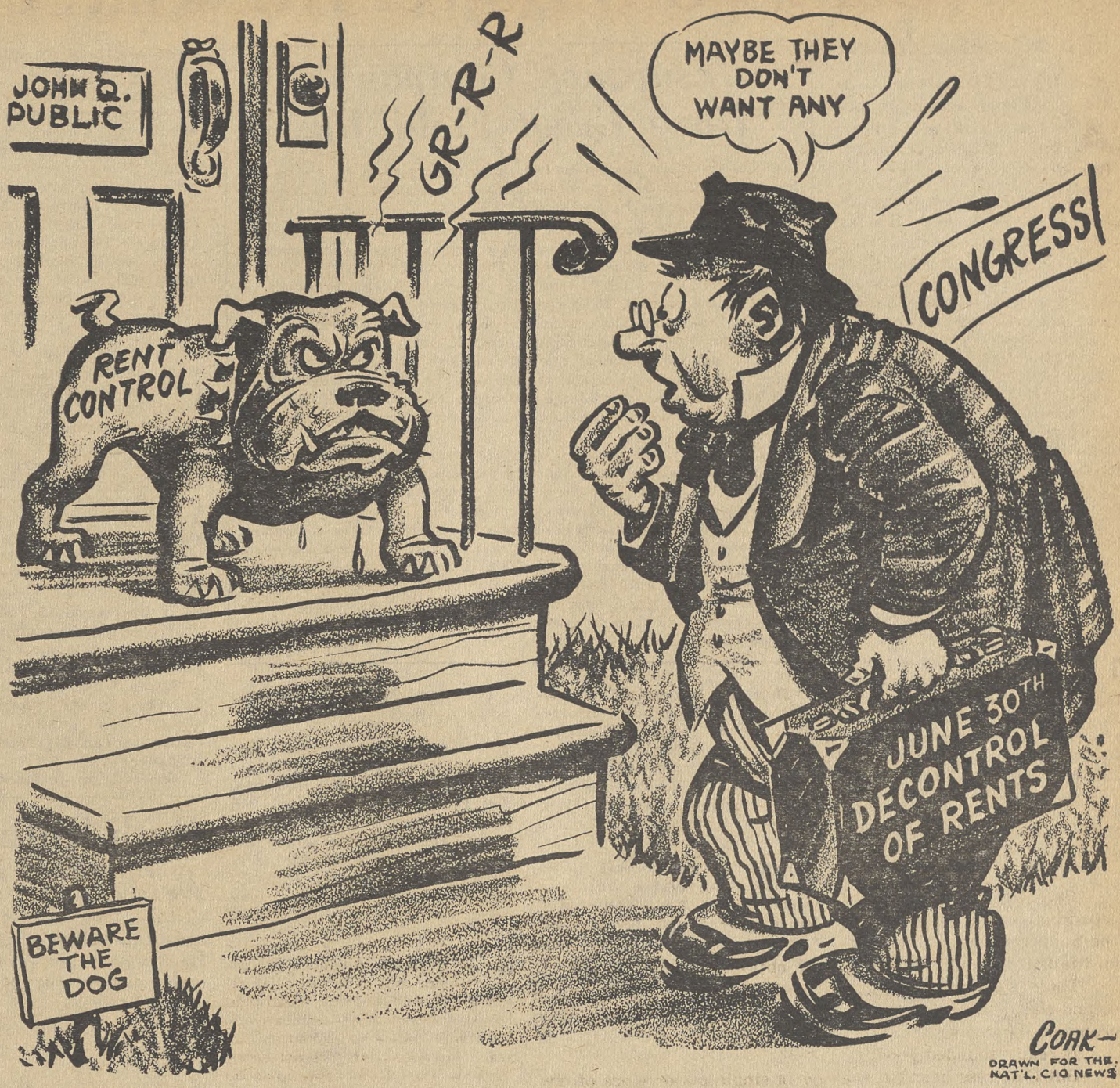
Many suggestions were made. Some were accepted. Others were rejected.

Finally, as the meeting drew to a close, Joe rose to his feet and said:

"My grandfather founded this organization and I own a lot of stock in it, but an outfit that treats its workers like it's been treating us shouldn't continue to operate. So, if it's in order, I move that we authorize our officers to call a strike whenever they consider it necessary!"

The union got a good contract without striking and around the plant the "boys" still refer to the grandson of the "old man" as a "good Joe." A.L.S.

Problems Of A House-To-House Salesman!



ICFTU Headquarters Welcome At Brussels

SIX YEARS AGO a union card to a Belgian worker would have been a passport to eternity. The bearer, if caught, would have been killed in short order by a German firing squad. Today Brussels is the new world capital of labor, home of the recently-founded Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The Belgian worker who has no union card today is the exception, not the rule. For in this tiny land, one-fourth the size of Pennsylvania and with a population of only 8.5 million, live well over one million militant, card-carrying trade unionists.

Gone are the bleak, unhappy wartime days when Belgian workers found their free unions abolished and supplanted by the generally shunned Union des Travailleurs Manuels et Intellectuels (Manual and Intellectual Workers Union), a company union in its lowest form run by the bloody syndicate headed by A. Hitler.

Leaders of the Belgian labor movement can well appreciate its reborn freedom. First there is Paul Finet, president of the ICFTU who was forced to flee in 1941 to England, where he broadcast to Belgium and other occupied countries for the British Foreign Office. He headed the office of the merchant marine for the Belgian government-in-exile. In England he helped set up a trade union center to keep the Belgian labor movement alive.

THEN THERE IS Auguste Cool, who saw his union crushed by the Nazis, went underground, and despite the harrassment of the Gestapo maintained contact with other labor leaders and prepared for liberation of his country.

Armand Colle, head of the Liberal Trade Unions, was a third Belgian labor leader whom the Germans could not stop. Colle, too, went underground, was captured and rebuilt from scratch after Belgium was liberated. Of this trio, only Colle was not at the London Congress of the ICFTU, but expressed pride and pleasure at the choice of Brussels as ICFTU's permanent home.

Young, dynamic, the new ICFTU is dedicated to the cause of a free labor movement and is democracy's bold answer to the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions, which floundered on the rocks of Russian intrigue after futile attempts by western trade unions to live and work with the Stalinists. As its name implies, ICFTU rejects totalitarianism in all forms and is dedicated to attainment of economic security without loss of individual freedom.

The new confederation was formed when the Red-controlled WFTU gave stubborn opposition to the Marshall Plan, the United States' program for reviving a war-depleted Europe. "Bread, Peace, and Freedom" was the challenging cry of ICFTU at its inception. The Marshall Plan appears likely to attain these tnings for Europe's war-weary millions.

ADMINISTERED BY the Economic Co-operation Administration, the Marshall Plan has been of particular value to Belgium. In normal times, Belgium produces enough manufactured products and food for export to pay for its imports. At the end of the war, there were no buyers able to take Belgium's products. The Marshall Plan and ECA have helped Belgium by unfreezing this trade block and enabling other countries to buy Belgian products. Prime Minister Gaston Eykens recently said:

"Altogether, Marshall Plan aid has created jobs for 100,000 Belgian workers—100,000 workers whose production it has been possible to direct toward the recovery of Belgium and of Europe. In the present difficult period, this help means the salvation of Belgium."

The working men of Belgium enjoy many advantages. Their right to organize is guaranteed by the constitution; legislation provides old age pensions and unemployment compensation. There are guaranteed minimum wages for specific work; the work day is eight hours, the work week 48. Belgium workers enjoy an annual six-day vacation at double pay, plus 10 paid holidays each year; longer vacations are mandatory for workers under 21 years of age, and employment of children under 14 years is outlawed.

The Belgian worker does not take his gains lightly. Listen to Paul Finet:

". . . The choice of Brussels as the permanent home of ICFTU indicates that the free world pays tribute to the serious character of the trade union movement in Belgium . . ." (LPA)

Report of Minority Hits Tidelands Bill

Eight members of the House Judiciary Committee, headed by Chairman Celler (D. N. Y.), have filed a minority report attacking the tidelands bill which would give the states ownership of oil-rich submerged coastal lands.

The report called the bill "a calling card for war" and said "the right of all the people, acting through their national government, to use this oil is like the personal right to breathe the air.

The Supreme Court ruled in a California case that leases on all off-shore properties were under federal control as of June 23, 1947. Subsequently, California and Texas continued to make leases and collect royalties.

Myers, Lucas, CIO Object To Social Security Report

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

AT LONG LAST, final Congressional action on Social Security is approaching.

The Senate Finance Committee late last week reported out formally its version of the House-approved bill improving federal old-age and survivors' benefits under the Social Security laws.

Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D. Ill.) and Majority Whip Francis J. Myers (D. Pa.), in a minority report, dissented strongly to some portions of the committee's report.

Emil Rieve, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee, immediately issued a statement saying that the improvements, while decidedly better than the present "totally inadequate" law, still fell "woefully" short of the necessary mark.

Rieve listed seven points which he said "we insist is the very least Congress could do" to bring the bill up to fit present-day circumstances.

The seven points listed by Rieve were:

1 Raising the minimum wage base substantially above $3000. Lucas and Myers agreed with Rieve. They said they would offer an amendment from the floor seeking to raise it possibly as high as $4200. "For benefits to be related to the worker's former level of living they should be based . . . on his entire earnings," they said.

"Retention of the $3000 wage base establishes a flat benefit amount for those whose average earnings exceed $250 a month. Clearly, there is no real relation to total earnings when a retired worker who averaged $350 a month receives the same benefit as one whose average monthly earnings were only $250."

2 Restoring the program of permanent and total disability insurance passed by the House and adding funds for rehabilitation. Lucas and Myers seconded this, and said in part:

"Under existing conditions the disabled worker is treated inequitably. If he has contributed toward retirement insurance for a substantial part of his working life, and yet becomes disabled prior to retirement age, he is forced to await retirement age before pension benefits are available.

"Thus, he is deprived of protection when he needs it most—when he is disabled. Moreover the disabled worker, incapable of work, is no longer able to contribute to the insurance system thus reducing his eventual benefits or perhaps causing them to be wiped out altogether."

3 Restoring the annual increment giving higher benefits to workers who have contributed longer. Lucas and Myers said: "Without an increment, the person who contributes to the insurance program for 45 years will get no more in benefits than one who contributes for only a year and a half. We feel this is neither fair nor reasonable."

4 Liberalizing federal grants for public assistance by providing more generous grants to the states with low assistance payments; matching payments to the mother or caretaker of dependent children; matching payments to needy persons of all types not covered by present programs for the aged, dependent children and the blind; granting money for medical care to the needy; and extending federal assistance to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Lucas and Myers did not comment on these points.

5 Extending old-age and survivors' insurance to additional groups such as outside salesmen and farm labor. The House bill extended coverage to approximately 11 million new people, the Senate committee cut the additions to approximately 8½ million. The CIO believes that coverage should be universal if possible.

6 Providing reinsurance grants to states whose unemployment insurance funds have run low. On this point, Lucas and Myers agreed, saying they favored outright grants to the states whose welfare funds run low, rather than loans as proposed in the committee bill, because they felt that states in financial difficulties would hesitate to undertake new loan obligations.

7 Extending unemployment insurance for an additional 26 weeks in areas of high unemployment, with the cost met from the Federal treasury. A separate bill to this effect has been introduced in the House by Rep. Stephen M. Young (D. O.) but neither the House nor the Senate Social Security bill contains any reference to it.

"Congress ought to approach this problem with a view to providing the greatest possible amount of security for our citizens," Rieve declared. "Unfortunately, some members of the Senate and House think the Congress need enact only improvements that, while woefully inadequate, would furnish a pretext for a claim that the Social Security Act has been strengthened to meet the people's requirements.

"The Senate proposal is somewhat better than that of the House in its formula for calculating benefits and in the extent to which it increases coverage. On the other hand, by reducing the maximum wage base to $3000 and wiping out the annual increment, the Senate proposal clamps a low ceiling on all federal pensions.

"The Senate's omission of any provision for the totally and permanently disabled is inexcusable. So is its refusal to make decent provision for dependent children and others who must rely upon public assistance for survival.

"I would like to point out that as the Senate proposal now stands, the private insurance companies can be proud of their influence . . .

"We call on members of the Senate to fight for floor amendments to accomplish these minimum improvements."

The bill will be considered some time in the next week or two, Lucas said, before the Senate resumes debate on the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill.

Insurance Companies Have Great Field Day

The insurance companies ran up a perfect score in the Senate Finance Committee—they got everything they asked for in the way of changes from the House-approved bill.

Study of the record shows that the insurance companies wanted the wage base kept at $3000, which effectively limits the maximum benefit payable to a single worker. The committee obliged.

The companies didn't want any permanent disability benefit included in the measure. The committee obliged.

The companies didn't want any lump-sum death benefit feature written into the bill. The committee took it out.

The companies wanted the old "employe" definition retained in order to hold coverage as low as possible. The committee retained it.

The companies wanted the committee to eliminate all improvements in federal-state public assistance programs. The committee obliged.

Improved social security is getting some (self-serving) support from industry because many industry pensions will go down if government pensions go up. But the insurance companies would just as soon see the government out of the picture entirely.

Many industry pensions are handled through insurance companies. And many people who realize their social security benefits are going to be inadequate to retire on take out, if they can afford it, annuity policies from the insurance companies.

The changes the Senate committee made at the insurance companies' request all tend to guarantee the companies a steady market in sale of policies.

House, Senate Bills Provide Increases

Immediate increases in Social Security benefits will go to approximately 2.9 million people who have already retired, no matter which version Congress adopts.

Sample increases: present benefit $10 a month, benefit under House bill, $25. Present benefit $25 a month, benefit under House bill $44. Present benefit $45 a month, benefit under House bill $64. The increases under the Senate bill would be more except in the case of the $10 beneficiary, who would receive $20.

Oath Ruling Rehearing Asked

A PETITION for a rehearing of the U. S. Supreme Court ruling upholding the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley Act non-Communist oath requirement has been filed by the CIO.

The petition points out that the high court decision, which affirmed a ruling of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago, was made by an equally divided court, "and that so far as petitioners are aware, an additional justice would be available to participate in the decision of the case upon rehearing."

Justice William O. Douglas was absent when the case was first argued.

"It is further submitted," said the petition, which was prepared by CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and Assistant General Counsel Thomas E. Harris, "that the issues involved in this case are too controversial and are of too great importance to be definitively disposed of by an affirmance by an equally divided court of six justices.

"Such a decision cannot, we submit with all deference, command the general acceptance necessary finally to settle issues so doubtful and so important. It would, of course, be open to the union officers in connection with some future Labor Board proceeding, again to refuse to sign the oath.

"But it would take years for the question again to reach the court—three years have now elapsed since the employer unfair labor practices which gave rise to this case—and, in the meantime, the union would suffer hardship and the status of the oath requirement would remain in doubt."

Which Of These Columns Matches Your Wages?

	$200 in good months, $150 average in 10 yrs.				$250 in good months $200 average in 10 yrs.				$300 in good months $250 average in 10 yrs.				$400 in best months $300 average in 10 yrs.			
	Now	CIO	House approved	Senate Comm. bill	Now	CIO	House approved	Senate Comm. bill	Now	CIO	House approved	Senate Comm. bill	Now	CIO	House approved	Senate Comm. bill
AT ANY AGE																
If you die and leave—																
a widow and 1 child	41	135	87	86	48	154	94	98	55	173	102	109	55	212	110	109
a widow and 2 children	58	160	116	115	67	198	126	130	77	223	137	145	77	272	147	145
a widow and 3 children	66	160	120	120	77	200	150	150	85	240	150	150	85	320	150	150
If you are permanently and totally disabled, with—																
no dependents	0	77	58	0	0	88	63	0	0	99	68	0	0	121	74	0
a wife	0	115	58	0	0	132	63	0	0	149	68	0	0	181	74	0
If you are temporarily disabled by accident or illness, with—																
no dependents (weekly)	0	24	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	30	0	0
3 dependents (weekly)	0	34	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	45	0	0
AFTER 65																
If you retire with—																
no wife	33	77	58	58	38	88	63	65	44	99	68	72.50	44	121	74	72.50
wife 60-64	33	115	58	58	38	132	63	65	44	149	68	72.50	44	181	74	72.50
wife 65 or over	50	115	87	86	58	132	94	98	66	149	102	109	66	181	110	109

ALL FIGURES ARE IN DOLLARS AND PER MONTH EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

Fur Workers Quit CIO On Trial Eve

THE INTL. Fur and Leather Workers Union last week voted to disaffiliate from CIO at its 18th biennial convention at Atlantic City, just a few days before Pres. Ben Gold and the union were scheduled to appear before a trial committee which could recommend their expulsion from the CIO.

The CIO charges were based on the union's consistent following of the Communist party line, and Gold, a charter member of the Communist party, had made it clear throughout the convention that the union wasn't going to change its politics.

Before passing the disaffiliation resolution, the 440-odd delegates, who represented a claimed membership of 110,000, were treated to two days of bitter attacks on CIO. Speeches by more than 40 delegates almost without exception backed up the IFLWU executive board's report to the convention which called CIO "this treacherous outfit, which stands united with the whole bankrupt and treacherous AFL leadership."

TO MEET raiding by other CIO unions, which the delegates reported had cost the union members in many places, the convention authorized the executive board to comply with the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit requirements, if it decided this was necessary.

Asked at a press conference whether he would sign an affidavit, Gold assured reporters that "there will be no double talk," that he would resign his union post before he quit the Communist party, and that there are "five or six Ben Golds" who could take over the union presidency if he resigned.

Gold also confirmed that talks have taken place among the Communist line unions, and the IFLWU executive board called on the convention to "unite the strength of our union with all other progressive unions for mutual aid and assistance to resist the raiders and strikebreakers of both AFL and CIO."

Typical of the IFLWU attacks on CIO is this from their executive board report:

"The final act, the expulsions of the progressive trade unions, is nothing but an active demonstration by Phil Murray and his lieutenants of their readiness and willingness to silence the voice of progressive trade unionism and to crush resistance on the part of progressive labor against the efforts of reaction to force upon labor and the people its war program and war preparations.

"That is being done by Murray and his lieutenants with the full knowledge that it weakens labor and strengthens the reactionary offensive.

"It would therefore be an illusion to expect that this treacherous outfit, which stands united with the whole bankrupt and treacherous AFL leadership, will take up the fight . . . for any measure that would serve to protect and promote the well-being of labor and the people."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray was called a "master of these vile personal insults." "The chief activities of these CIO leaders are red-baiting, raiding and wrecking other unions," according to IFLWU's board. In two cases, CIO officials and other CIO affiliates were charged with "strikebreaking"—in Gloversville, N. Y., and Luray, Va. **(LPA)**

22 Complete Course

Twenty-two officers of CIO, AFL and unaffiliated labor unions in the Chicago area have completed an intensive six-months union officer training course at the Univ. of Chicago and will receive certificates at a banquet June 7.

The scholars, in addition to carrying on their regular business, went to school for five hours a week during the course and successfully undertook projects in their locals.

CIO-PAC Reaps Profit

Sen. Taft's election propaganda is taken seriously in some quarters, at any rate.

Carl Apfell, of Cincinnati, a member of the CIO Clothing Workers, worked his way through some Taft literature and promptly kicked in with $10, instead of the usual $1, to the CIO-PAC. He's going to give more, too, he says.

"So I dropped a few thousand—so I'll make it up—I'm gonna raise all my rents next week!"

Sen. Morse Is Renominated, Cal. Primaries To Be June 6

PRIMARY CONTESTS for nomination to run for the House and Senate this fall are attracting more interest with every passing day, and the degree of participation of the nation's voters in the selection of candidates is extraordinary in a so-called "off year."

Most dramatic recent primaries were held in Oregon, where on May 19, PAC-endorsed liberal Republican Senator Wayne Morse won renomination to succeed himself, against old-guard dairy farmer David Hoover, who was backed by big lumber money.

GOP committeemen in Oregon hope Morse can pull some old guard office-holders back in with him in November, but liberal sources in Oregon point to the fact that Morse was indorsed by all labor and liberal organizations whereas the same cannot be said for most Republican hacks.

OREGON total registration was higher for this primary than it was for the 1948 presidential election, and for the first time in the state's political history, Democratic registration exceeded Republican. The tally was: 354,375 Democrats registered, 346,038 Republicans. Registration for the general elections is expected to increase this record.

In Oregon's fourth Congressional district, labor-supported David C. Shaw, former assistant general counsel of the Natl. Labor Relations Board, won the Democratic nomination to run against Republican Harris Ellsworth, who is now in his fourth term and has never before had serious opposition.

In the second district, labor-supported Vernon Bull, state senator and member of a railway brotherhood, won the Democratic nomination to oppose Republican Lowell Stockman, a wheat grower now serving his fourth term.

Many labor-supported candidates won nomination for state and local officers as well, in unusually hotly fought campaigns. In Oregon, as in California, the make-up of the state legislature is getting close attention this year because those bodies will have charge of reapportioning the state into new Congressional districts, after the 1950 census, and both states expect to gain Congressmen because of a population increase.

One active unionist to secure nomination for the Oregon legislature is 24-year-old Helen Parks, of Portland, member of the CIO Communications Workers, whose father is active in the CIO Woodworkers. Helen is a member of the Young Democratic Club and Democratic precinct committee-woman, recording secretary of her local, and her local's representative to the Portland IUC. She works for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

SEN. WAYNE MORSE
Wins Renomination

The Iowa primaries are June 5. Interest centers on a seven-way race among Democrats for the honor of opposing Republican Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, ranking minority member of the Joint Congressional Committee on atomic energy, who is noted chiefly for the sustained and bitter nature of his attacks on former Atomic Energy Commission chairman David E. Lilienthal.

PAC has indorsed Albert Loveland for the Democratic nomination. The two other leading contenders are Otha Wearin, former Iowa Congressman, and Nelson Karschel, who won lasting "fame" in 1936 when, as Governor of Iowa, he personally broke the Maytag strike at Newton, Ia.

On June 6 come the complicated, bitterly contested California primaries, snarled up by California's cross-filing system under which candidates may file for nomination on all tickets.

Leading the California races for excitment and intensity is the race between Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D.), publisher Manchester Boddy of the Los Angeles Daily News (D.), and Rep. Richard Nixon (R.) to see who gets to run for the Senate seat being vacated by Sen. Sheridan Downey (D.). All three candidates and several more have filed on both Republican and Democratic tickets. Mrs. Douglas is backed by most of California labor. Boddy is backed by Downey and Nixon has the backing of the GOP.

For the governorship an equally exciting race is shaping up. James Roosevelt, son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, is seeking nomination against present Gov. Earl Warren, who was Thomas E. Dewey's running mate in 1948.

(In all California races an element of uncertainty is added to the natural difficulties of political prediction by the fact that cross-filing makes it possible for one man to secure the nomination on both Democratic and Republican tickets. This has happened more than once.)

In California's 20th District, now occupied by Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R.), voters will have a choice between Hinshaw, contractor Ralph H. Hilton (D.), PAC-indorsed Albert S. Brown (D.) who is described as a liberal real estate broker, medico Frank Meyers (D.) who is the anti-health-insurance candidate, and realtor Lee E. Cooper (R).

In the 16th district, PAC-endorsed Esther Murray (D.) is running a vigorous campaign for the House seat now occupied by Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R.).

In the 15th, radio news analyst Harry W. Flannery is campaigning against incumbent Gordon MacDonough (R.).

Flannery recently achieved a place of honor among those who have been smeared by Congressional committees, because he made a documentary motion picture of the living conditions and economic difficulties of the "fruit tramps" involved in the AFL National Farm Union's recently concluded two-year strike against the Di Georgio Fruit Corp. near Bakersfield. The hostile committee accused Flannery of prejudice and said the fruit workers' life was really a bed of roses.

The scramble for the House seat to be vacated by Mrs. Douglas is probably the most complicated of all. Four Democrats, three Republicans and one "independent progressive" have filed for nomination on both tickets. PAC has endorsed Sam Yorty, floor leader of the California State Assembly.

GOP Can't Even Win Ball Game

Even if the GOP hasn't elected a President in the past 18 years, a group of GOP members recently scored six times in one day against a team of Democrats. But they still lost.

The occasion was the annual Congressional baseball game between Democrats and Republicans in Washington. The former won 8 to 4. The game was staged to raise money for a summer camp for underprivileged children.

STRIKER SEEKS OFFICE
K. Bryan McGinnis (above), who has been on strike since last Dec. 17 along with other members of the CIO Newspaper Guild at the Arkansas Gazette in Little Rock, has announced his candidacy for Pulaski County representative in the Arkansas legislature.

NLRB Upholds CWA In Baltimore Talks

The National Labor Relations Board has dismissed a petition filed by an individual employe of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Baltimore, Md., to decertify Div. 34, CIO Communications Workers, as bargaining agent for engineering assistants.

The board found that the firm's contract with the liquidated Maryland Federation of Telephone Workers is a valid and subsisting agreement concerning Div. 34, CWA. The only change in the character and status of the local union is one of designation and affiliation, it held.

The board also found no merit in the company's contention that the engineering assistants are professional employes.

NLRB Wears Blinkers, Says Textile Union

A COUPLE hundred CIO Textile Workers, their shoes worn thin by pounding the pavement in front of the Keystone Silk Mill at Lebanon, Pa., since Jan. 2, are wondering what CAN be done to prod the Natl. Labor Relations Board into ordering a representation election.

In a lot of communities like Lebanon, strikers are usually a pretty lonesome lot, with nothing but their own company and a sense of shared outrage to sustain and buoy them. But in Lebanon it's different. The Mayor is with them. The City Council is with them. So are the police and so are most of their fellow-citizens.

But they still can't get an election, more than four months after they asked for one. Now they've asked Sen. Myers (D. Pa.) to see if he can pry an answer to their "why?" out of the NLRB.

THE WALKOUT started over the discharge of 18 workers with high seniority. They didn't have a union—they were just burned up at the way their fellow-workers were mistreated. But they asked the Textile Workers to come in and within a few days most of them had signed up.

The company called in an attorney who refused to have any dealings with the union until an election was held. So the union filed a petition signed by about 95% of the group.

The NLRB held a hearing in February. None of the usual technical objections were raised, but the company charged the union with unfair labor practices, alleging that some of the strikers had engaged in "coercion."

"The board invariably holds up an election pending investigation of such charges," John W. Edelman, TWUA Washington representative, wrote Myers in bespeaking his aid.

"What happens is that the board puts on a sort of pair of moral blinkers and makes no distinction between charges that are obviously filed only with the intention of creating delay and those that have some substance."

EDELMAN made it clear the union has no suspicion as to the integrity of NLRB personnel in the area, which is served from the regional office in Philadelphia.

"However," he added, "with the best will in the world we are sure the board has permitted itself to be completely stymied and made to look quite foolish by what are at best blatantly obvious stalling tactics . . .

"Basically we know that this long delay in obtaining an election is due to the way the Taft-Hartley Act was written. Plainly the act is one-sided and unworkable. But even we who are constantly in touch with the operation of the Taft-Hartley Act cannot quite follow the reasons for the unusual length of time it has taken the board in this case, where the facts are so naked and the motives so clear."

Edelman advised Myers that a few of the workers have drifted back in the last few days, but that the great majority "are standing absolutely solid despite any privations they must endure."

If Your Congressman Acts Shifty, PAC Him Down In 1950!

Economic Outlook:

'Labor Monopoly' Theory Proponents Would Turn Clock Back 36 Years

ADVOCATES OF the "labor monopoly" theory are trying to turn the clock back 36 years.

That is the charge made by the current issue of the CIO Economic Outlook.

The Outlook, publication of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, says:

"Sixty years ago, in 1890, Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in an effort to restore competition in industry and to break up the growing monopolies in steel, oil, tobacco, sugar and other industries.

"BUT reactionary judges, prodded by the industrial monopolists themselves, turned the law against the unions and sent their leaders to jail for 'restraint of trade.'

"The Sherman Act, which was supposed to help business, was used to harass and persecute labor.

"It took Congress 24 years to get around to clarifying the original intent of its anti-monopoly legislation. In 1914, it passed the Clayton Act which was intended to exclude unions from anti-trust proceedings except where they conspire with management to restrain trade."

The "labor monopoly" theory, said the Outlook, rests on the assumption that labor "is a commodity which is bought and sold in the market" but that "when workers join unions, they become part of a conspiracy to push wages above their free-market levels."

When Congress passed the Clayton Anti-Trust Act it discarded the concept of labor as a commodity, the Outlook said.

THE REASON was, the Outlook continued, "it had become tragically clear that the same rules that establish the market value of a man-made ton of bricks or can of beans cannot determine the fair value of a human being."

The Outlook said that buyers of labor—employers—have "tremendous advantages" over the sellers of labor—workers. Because of these inequities, the CIO said, it is "hypocritical nonsense to talk about the benefits of 'pure competition' which supposedly exist in a 'free labor market' if only the workers' 'monopolistic' unions were ousted . . .

"In a labor market where there is no right to organize and to strike, 'pure' competition can mean only the exploitation of the labor of human beings. We oppose that kind of competition."

The Outlook said that "the combination of workers into unions leads to results far different for the welfare of the nation than the combination of businessmen into monopolies. Corporate monopolies are anti-social conspiracies created only to increase profits to enrich the few at the expense of the consuming public. Labor unions arose to end monopoly in the labor market—the employers' monopoly over wages and working conditions."

NOTING THAT multi-employer collective bargaining arrangements have helped rid many industries of "ruinous, cut-throat, sweat-shop competition," the Outlook charged that the "loudest cries against industry-wide bargaining come from the big business outfits that have never engaged in it."

It added: "Despite all their talk, many employers, those in mass production industries particularly, actually do get together to set industry-wide wage rates—but too often not through collective bargaining with unions . . . As far as Big Business is concerned, the real menace is surely not 'uniformity' of wage rates—if they can be kept low enough.

"What really disturbs Big Business is the existence of national labor unions strong enough to raise wages beyond levels that are pleasing to some corporation executives."

Local 600 Members Collect In Libel Suit

Four members of the CIO Auto Workers Ford Local 600 who were linked with an alleged Communist plot by the Detroit News during the investigation into the shooting of UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther have accepted a substantial out-of-court settlement from the newspaper and agreed to withdraw libel suits in which they asked for $300,000 damages.

The amount of the settlement was not disclosed. Those who filed suit and collected without having their cases go to trial are former Reg. Dir. Percy Llewellyn; Financial Secy. W. G. Grant, a former president of Local 600; Shelton Tappes, former financial secretary, and Nelson Davis, vice president of the Production Foundry unit.

Pacific Shipowners Lock Out ARA Members, But Union Solidarity Changes Their Minds

HOW UNION solidarity in the face of a strike can bring an employer to his senses—if not to his knees—was never better demonstrated than during the recent short-lived walkout of the CIO American Radio Association on the Pacific Coast.

The Pacific Maritime Association, the employer group, figured it had a setup when the Natl. Labor Relations Board declared its contract wtih the ARA illegal because of the hiring hall provision. It promptly posted notices in ships reading:

"We will cease performing or giving effect to our contract, dated December 3, 1948, with the American Radio Association, CIO."

"This is a lockout," bluntly declared ARA Pres. William Steinberg. "There is no contract. And ARA members do not work without a contract."

So it was only a matter of hours before ARA members were picketing association ships in San Francisco, the Pacific Northwest, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Houston and New Orleans.

LESS THAN five hours later on the same day management pulled in its somewhat battered neck and agreed to negotiate—

Because in the meantime rank and file members of the CIO Longshoremen's Union, the Marine Cooks & Stewards, the Engineers, the Marine Firemen and the Masters, Mates and Pilots gave the ARA full backing in its fight to maintain its contract, wages and working conditions.

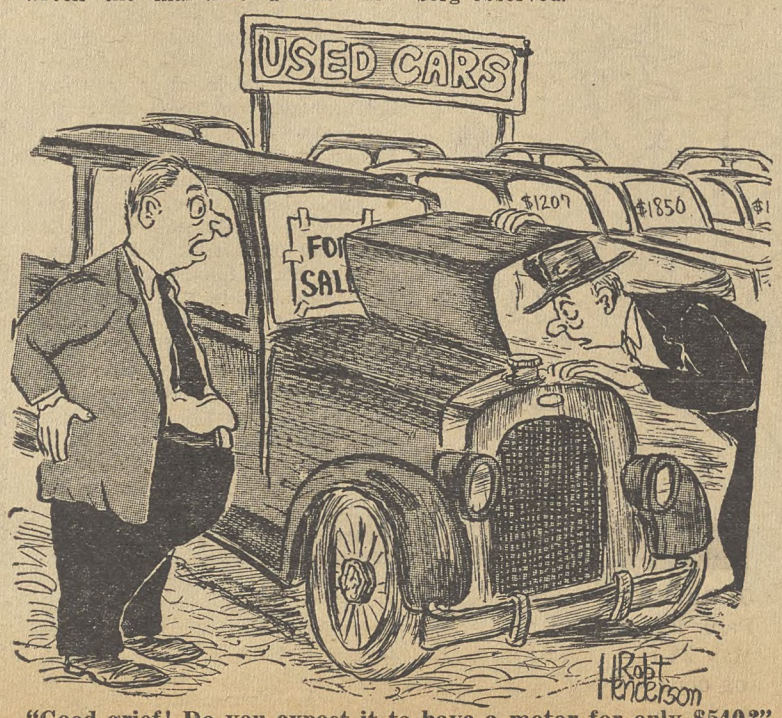
This was voted at a joint meeting in San Francisco, while in New York Pres. Joseph Curran, of the CIO Maritime Union, sent Steinberg a telegram pledging full support of that organization.

Three PMA representatives had been called into the joint meeting. When confronted with the stark evidence of union solidarity they withdrew their notices of contract termination, agreed to maintain the status quo and promised to negotiate with ARA.

The ARA circulated a victory bulletin after the defeat of "the latest Taft-Hartley attempt to wreck the maritime unions" in which it thanked the other unions and declared that "your support forced the shipowners to back down."

THE ARA LATER reported on the basis of first meetings with the shipowners that full agreement had been reached on temporary continuation of the contract, and that "tentative substitute language regarding preference of employment" had been drafted.

"They'll think not once but a thousand times before they try anything like this again," Steinberg observed.



"Good grief! Do you expect it to have a motor for only $540?"

Niseis Are Called 'Newest Of Exploited'

JAPANESE-American workers constitute the "newest exploited group," CIO and AFL leaders warned recently at a joint luncheon they sponsored for Southern California Japanese-American comunity leaders in Los Angeles. Many of them are Niseis, American citizens by right of birth.

Many employers, the labor spokesmen told their guests, are taking advantage of the lack of awareness of unions among Japanese-Americans and are hiring them at wages and under working conditions far below union standards. The trade union movement, labor leaders said, aims to improve the lot of all workers, including the Japanese.

Virtually every key Japanese-American group in Los Angeles was represented at the luncheon—and the representatives expressed deep concern at the trend toward exploitation of their people. They indicated an active interest in increasing cooperation with unions so that exploitation can be quickly ended.

Presiding at the luncheon was Masamori Kojima, organizer for the AFL Ladies Garment Workers and a former member of the CIO Los Angeles Newspaper Guild.

CIO leaders who attended included Jerome Posner, manager of the Los Angeles Joint Board, CIO Clothing Workers, who told of the influx of Japanese-Americans into the men's clothing industry; Secy.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford, of the Los Angeles CIO Council; Griselda Kuhlman, Ruth Miller and Haru Tagami, Clothing Workers; Herbert Welch, Rubber Workers, and John Broy, Textile Workers.

Japanese leaders attending included Gongoro Nakamura, past president of the Southern California Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

Old Firms Close, 2500 On Street

The CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers union is facing a new kind of unemployment problem.

Within recent months three old, established clothing manufacturing firms—two with headquarters in New York City and one in Baltimore—have closed because the owners wished to retire.

Some 2500 ACW members have been thrown out of work.

"These firms' relations with the union have been friendly," ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said. "But in liquidating, after being in business for 50 to 60 years, they have left a trail of unemployment and dislocation in many centers, cities and communities."

(The Baltimore firm also had factories in Syracuse, N. Y.; New Bern, N. C., and New York City.)

The closing of these plants "is a sad commentary," Potofsky continued. "Elementary decency requires that there be regard for social and humane responsibility to the workers and the communities where their plants are located."

Less Work in N.Y. State

Manufacturing employment in New York State dropped 31,400 persons to an estimated 1,743,600 workers between March and April, largely because of sharp seasonal cuts in the apparel industry, according to State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi. The 1950 figure was 10,300 less than employment in April 1949.

Canal Workers Report Fertile Field For CIO

THOUSANDS of workers in the Panama Canal Zone, beset by poverty, racial mistrusts and disillusionment, offer a fertile field for organization into a strong CIO union.

That was the conviction of John Yancey, assistant director of the CIO Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee, who last week returned from three work-packed weeks in the Canal Zone.

And they are eager to learn more about the CIO, he said, because most of what they've been told "consists of lies, distortions and misrepresentations carefully thrown around them by the Communist-dominated United Public Workers, which was recently expelled from the CIO."

"EVERYBODY WAS courteous friendly and helpful," said Yancey. "People would come up to me on the street and in restaurants and start talking about the CIO—some of them workers, others not.

"But nearly all of them got down finally to one question: 'How do we know that we can trust you?'

"That was the trouble with the UPW. The people had trusted it—and it let them down. It took the money they paid in dues from their small earnings, and it did little or nothing to increase those earnings.

"They want help, and they're willing to work hard to help themselves—there is an organizing committee of 150 workers set up which is one of the best I've ever come across any place—but they're hesistant. And yet, paradoxically, at the same time they are eager for a good, strong CIO union."

Wages for local rate employes—those not brought out under contract from the United States—average 51c an hour for work on the Panama Canal, and 43c on the Panama Canal Railroad, the two major employers. Several thousand miscellaneous dock workers and warehouse employes are paid only 34c to 46c an hour.

Most of the local rate employes are Panamanians, West Indians, and Panamanians born of migrants from the West Indies.

Significant numbers of men and women from a half-dozen or more other Latin-American nations in both Central and South America also are included, and there is a distinct feeling of distrust among the different national groups.

The U. S. rate employes, those brought from the United States, are U. S. citizens except for a handful of Panamanians, and already are represented by their own unions.

Long before the UPW went into the Canal Zone, Yancey found, the native and migrant workers had their own well-knit organization of about 7000 members which went into the UPW as a body.

UPW Local 713 was established, grew to 17,000 members—and now has vanished. The Zone government served a 90-day notice, which expires June 24, that it would no longer recognize or deal with the UPW because of its Communist domination.

LOCAL 713 disaffiliated from the UPW but is carrying on as an independent with the same tactics it formerly used—lies, misrepresentation and threats, the tempo of which was increased when the CIO, through Special Rep. Gilbert Anaya, who has been on the scene for some months, refused to admit it to the CIO as a body, Yancey said.

Recent CIO organizing meetings brought out 800 workers at Cristobal, on the Atlantic side of the Zone, and 1200 workers two days later at Balboa, on the Pacific side. At both meetings, Yancey said, Local 713 stooges had to be barred from distributing their own leaflets and then shouted a lot of questions which were supposed to be embarrassing, but which were quickly turned against them.

The CIO will present a petition for recognition as bargaining agent for its members to Gov. Francis K. Newcomer of June 25, the day after the notice to the UPW runs out, Yancey said.

Steel Union Wins Pay Hike in Canada

Local 1005 of the CIO Steelworkers and the Steel Co. of Canada have reached an agreement on a new two-year contract upon which 5500 employes of the firm's Hamilton, Ont., plant will vote shortly.

The pact provides for a wage increase of 8c an hour retroactive to April 1, with a cut in hours from 44 to 40 per week. A second pay boost of 5c an hour will be effective April 1, 1951. It also was agreed to set up a joint committee to study pension plans.

UPW Checkoff Ended

The Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, Calif., has voted unanimously to cancel checkoff of insurance premiums and union dues for some 1700 members of the United Public Workers.

The vote followed a recommendation by Wayne Allen, county manager, that the County Auditor end all checkoffs. Allen noted in his report that the UPW had been expelled from the CIO after it was found guilty of charges that it is Communist dominated.

SPEAKS FOR CIO: Joe Ferrarra (right), member of the CIO Textile Workers Union at Kendall Mills, Walpole, Mass., describes the services unions perform for their members to listeners on the CBS Cross-Section program. He was interviewed by Fred Garrigus of Station WEEI, Boston. "We're looking for pensions and security," Ferrarra said.

CIO, AFL Newspaper Unions Form Solid Front In Boston

CIO, AFL and independent unions of newspaper workers in Boston have joined in a solid front to present publishers with a unified demand for a citywide agreement on pensions and health and welfare coverage.

The compact among the unions is the first in U. S. labor history, so far as is known. The 11 locals which compose it represent 4200 of the 5000 employes of all departments in the city's eight newspapers.

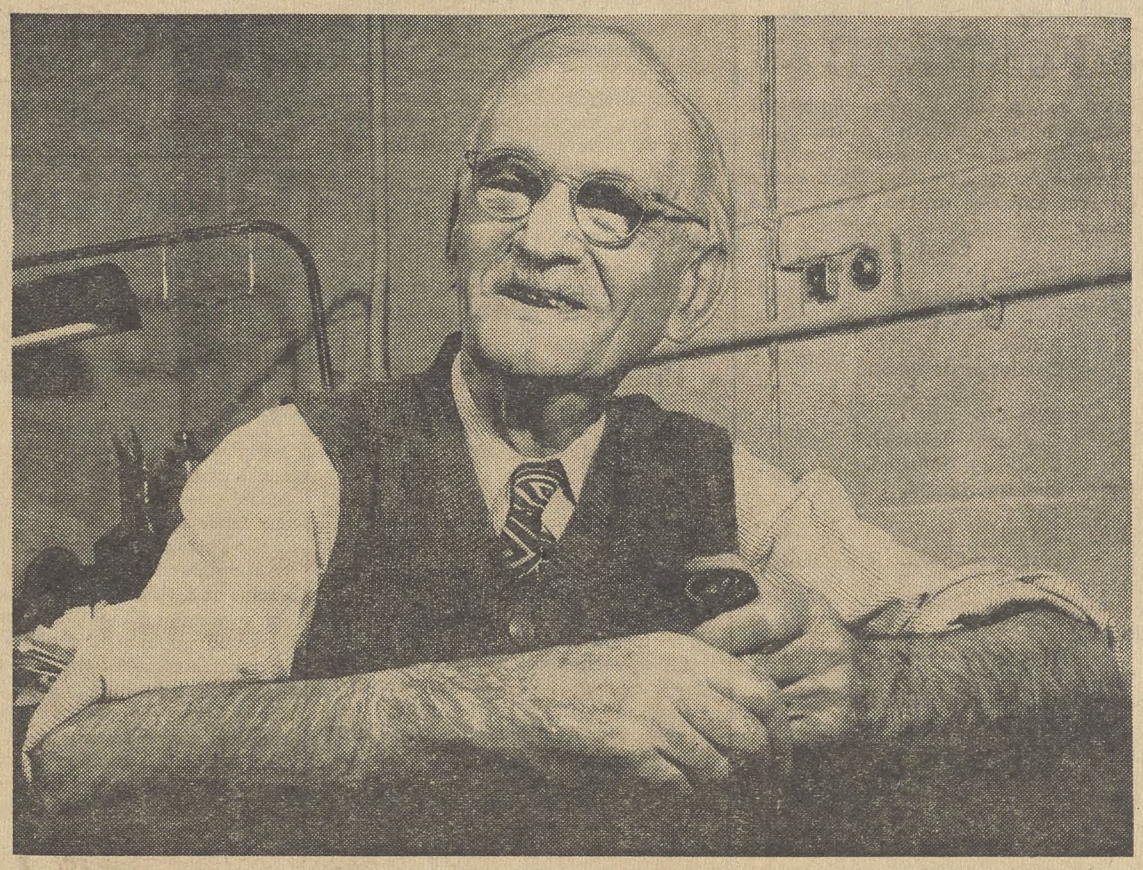
John Thompson, president of the CIO Boston Newspaper Guild, is chairman of the joint council. Its demands, he said, include pensions of $175 a month, exclusive of social security, at the age of 65; a $4000 life insurance policy on each worker; sick and disability payments; accidental death and dismemberment insurance up to $8000, and hospitalization insurance. John C. Cort, also a Guildsman, has been selected as chief negotiator.

Unions which joined the joint council, in addition to the Newspaper Guild, are the Typographical Union, Stereotypers, Mailers, Photo-Engravers, three locals of Pressmen and two Teamsters' locals, all AFL; and the Machinists,

CCL Aids Flood Victims

The Canadian Congress of Labour has appealed to unions across Canada to provide financial aid to Winnipeg flood victims.

G. S. Borgford, CCL regional director in the stricken city and treasurer of the Flood Committee set up by the Winnepeg Labour Council, said that the devastion is indescribable and that "every dollar we are able to obtain will be needed." CIO unions in Canada are affiliated with the CCL.



OLDEST MEMBER of CIO-IUE Local 1145 is Paul Eisenhardt, who was 88 years old on May 21 and is shown on the job in the receiving department at the main plant of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Co. in Minneapolis, Minn. A native of Berlin, Germany, he was educated at Berlin and Munich Universities and has been in the U. S. since 1923. How good is he? At the age of 70, in the midst of the depression in 1933, he got his job at Minneapolis-Honeywell! Eisenhardt, whose German background taught him a thing or two, is strong for IUE.

Firm Accused Of Seeking Monopoly

THE LORDS of industry, when they are not wailing about "creeping socialism," or "labor monopoly" or the "unbridled power of labor bosses," moan about "government interference in business." At all their conventions they posture that all they want is a chance for free competition.

But the government keeps coming with anti-trust suits, and the Federal Trade Commission keeps issuing complaints, showing that the very last thing the big boys want is free enterprise and free competition; that they resort to all sorts of skullduggery to stifle competition.

The latest example is the complaint issued by the FTC against the Automatic Voting Machine Corp. of Jamestown, N. Y. Now, a complaint is merely a charge, but the FTC makes no charges, and issues no complaints, without thorough investigation.

And its charges against the Automatic Corp. make very interesting reading, for the Automatic sells 90% of all the voting machines used in this country. Its only competitor provides the other 10%.

Shouldn't Automatic be happy, and let the other guy alone? Well, according to the FTC, Automatic is pulling a lot of neat stunts to take that other 10% of the business away, too.

AUTOMATIC AND its officers and certain employes tell prospective customers, according to the FTC:

That the competitor's product makes fraud possible, because the voting machine can be manipulated.

That the competitor's machine won't last more than five to six years.

That the motor in the competitor's machine is inefficient.

That the competitor's financial stability is questionable, and its manufacturing, selling and servicing experience is inadequate.

How true are these statements of the Automatic? The FTC says that engineers and government officials have studied both types of voting machines, looked into the other charges made by Automatic, and that the charges have no basis in fact.

But that isn't all that Automatic has done, according to FTC. When some misguided community, despite all the propaganda, has decided to buy the competitor's machines, Automatic has instigated and financed "vexatious and groundless law suits" against purchasers or prospective purchasers, and these suits have included taxpayers' suits.

AND NO MATTER where such suits have been filed, said the FTC, "they have generally followed a similar pattern." Thus, whether it was a taxpayer in Bangor, Me., or Tucson, Ariz., who apparently filed such a suit, the charges, by a not-so-strange coincidence, have always been similar.

Such suits, says the FTC, are groundless, and brought in bad faith.

"Disparaging, false, misleading and deceptive," is what the FTC says about Automatic's goings-on, and the result is to suppress competition and create a complete monopoly.

(LPA)

U. S. Projects Are Aiding Point Four

THE FEDERAL government is now conducting four major programs of technical assistance in carrying out President Truman's Point Four program for development of the world's economically backward areas.

Listed in the fourth progress report on the program, published by the Office of Public Affairs in the Dept. of State, they are:

1. The cooperative, scientific and technical programs of the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation now conducted under the U. S. Information and Educational Exchange Act.
2. The programs of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in Latin America in the fields of education, food supply, and health and sanitation.
3. The technical assistance activities of the Economic Cooperation Administration, carried on in the ECA countries and in their dependent overseas territories.
4. A number of smaller or geographically restricted programs such as the Philippine Rehabilitation program, the Latin-American training program of the U. S. Maritime Commission, the Liberian Economic Mission, and the program of the Public Roads Administration developing the Inter-American Highway.

"Under its limited regular budget for Technical Assistance for Economic Development," the report added, "the United Nations now has, for example, exploratory missions for economic development in Bolivia, Chile and other countries and it is continuing with its plans for the establishment of an international center on public administration. The Specialized Agencies are also operating a variety of technical assistance programs in their respective fields."

CIO Auto Workers from Baltimore talked with House members about a wide variety of problems at UAW-CIO's first legislative institute, held May 21-24. Purpose of the Institute was to arouse 100% participation in PAC work. Fifteen delegates from Maryland and Delaware attended; there may be more sessions like it. Left to right, standing, Joseph Biby, committeeman, Local 738; H. W. Ferguson, PAC chairman, Local 678; Howard Rawlings, shop committee chairman, Local 344; seated, Joseph Sanatula, vice president, Local 738; Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D. Md.) and Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D. N. Y.)

New Synthetic Yarn Contract Talks Begin

NEGOTIATIONS for new contracts in the synthetic yarn industry got under way last week when representatives of the CIO Textile Workers and the American Viscose Corp., largest in the industry, met each other across the bargaining table.

The union spokesmen, headed by Herbert W. Payne, TWUA synthetic yarn director, represent nearly 18,000 of the company's employes at eight plants in Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia.

They presented the company representatives with requests drawn up the previous week at a Washington meeting of the union's Synthetic Yarn Advisory Council, acting for 35,000 employes. A 25c-an-hour across the board wage increase and a pension will be sought.

At American Viscose and the Celanese Corp., which already have pension plans in effect, monthly payments of $125 including social security with the present level of employe contributions will be sought. In other plants, now without pensions, straight non-contributory pensions of $100 will be asked.

Average hourly earnings in the industry are now about $1.40. The last previous increase won by TWUA for synthetic yarn workers was 15c an hour in 1948.

Payne said that in formulating the union program, the advisory council was guided in part by the fact that the industry is operating at full capacity and earning profits of about 30% on sales before taxes, and 20% after taxes.

The conference also discussed at length the question of a shorter work week. While no specific recommendation was made for the current negotiations, the council adopted a resolution pointing to the increasing problems caused by technological change and setting a 30-hour week as an ultimate goal.

Contracts with Celanese, covering 4500 employes at Cumberland, Md., and the Industrial Rayon Corp., with 4000 employes in three plants in Ohio and Virginia, expire during the summer.

Campaign Opens To Install FM On TV Sets; UAW And ILGWU Stations Would Benefit

TELEVISION manufacturers could give consumers greater entertainment value if more of them would equip television sets to receive FM radio broadcasts, according to Edward L. Sellers of the National Association of Broadcasters.

It's a simple engineering matter, Sellers points out. He says the association estimates it would cost a manufacturer only $2 to $3 a set and that the final added cost to the consumer would be no more than $10 including all taxes. He expects independent engineering estimates to confirm association figures.

The Broadcasters Association is putting on a drive among manufacturers in line with a resolution adopted at its April convention.

If the campaign is successful, FM stations owned by the CIO Auto Workers and the AFL Ladies Garment Workers Union will be among the principal beneficiaries. So will other small FM stations which regularly put on top-flight programs.

Sellers, who heads the association's FM department, says that a television set really is a modified FM receiver. In fact the "sound" part of television actually is FM. Only hitch is that most television sets are not equipped to receive the wave lengths assigned to FM radio broadcasts.

In fact, Sellers says, there is an entire section in the middle of the FM "band" which is omitted from most television sets. This is the section which includes the channels assigned to FM radio stations. If the section were included, and if a couple of switches were added, your television set would be an FM radio, too.

Including an AM radio, however, would be another and an expensive matter, Sellers adds.

The resolution at the Broadcasters' Association convention calling for a campaign among manufacturers to include full provision for FM reception was introduced by Morris Novik of New York, radio consultant to both UAW and ILGWU. It is expected that the association will make a strong attempt to enlist the aid of members of the Federal Communciations Commission in its campaign.

The UAW and ILGWU operate FM stations in New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Chattanooga and Los Angeles.

(LPA)

5 Reorganization Plans Killed, One For NLRB

Sixteen of the 21 governmental reorganization plans submitted two months ago by President Truman became effective at midnight May 23. Seven plans survived challenges in the Senate, and five proposals—including the one to transfer the functions of the Natl. Labor Relations Board's independent General Counsel to the board were killed in the Senate. The box score:

Plan Purpose	Final Status
1. Reorganize Treasury.	Killed.
2. Reorganize Justice Dept.	Not questioned.
3. Reorganize Interior Dept.	Not questioned.
4. Reorganize Agriculture Dept.	Killed.
5. Reorganize Commerce Dept.	Challenge defeated.
6. Reorganize Labor Dept.	Not questioned.
7. Interstate Commerce Comm.	Killed.
8. Federal Trade Comm.	Challenge defeated.
9. Federal Power Comm.	Challenge defeated.
10. Securities and Exchange Comm.	Not questioned.
11. Federal Communications Comm.	Killed.
12. National Labor Relations Board.	Killed.
13. Civil Aeronautics Board.	Not questioned.
14. Vesting labor standards enforcement in Labor Dept.	Not questioned.
15. Shifting Public Works in Alaska to Interior Dept.	Not questioned.
16. Transferring school aids to Federal Security Agency.	Challenge defeated.
17. Shifting Public Works planning to Housing and Home Finance Agency.	Challenge defeated.
18. Centering building management in General Services Adm.	Challenge defeated.
19. Shifting Bureau of Employment Compensation to Department of Labor.	Not questioned.
20. Shifting record-keeping to General Services Adm.	Not questioned.
21. Abolishing Maritime Commission; creating new board in Commerce Dept.	Challenge defeated.

Puerto Rico To Get Walsh-Healey Aid

Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin has served notice of elimination of the administrative exemption under which the Walsh-Healey Act has been inapplicable to contracts performed in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The act sets up labor standards for execution of contracts with the government involving $10,000 or more and applies now to the mainland, Hawaii and Alaska. The exemption for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands has been in effect since 1936.

"Information currently available," said Tobin, "indicates no compelling reason why the exemption for contracts to be performed in the Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands should be retained."

The change will become effective June 15 unless adequate reason to the contrary is forthcoming.

Labor 'Much Concerned' Over Joblessness, Low Farm Prices

"To speak bluntly, labor is very much concerned over the present status of employment. We are equally concerned over the present status of farm prices," PAC Dir. Jack Kroll recently said in a panel discussion at the Democratic Party's Jefferson Jubilee at Chicago. Kroll continued:

"In spite of the fact that we have a record number of people at work, we also have somewhere around four million unemployed now, and I understand the figure may go above five million at the end of the school year next month . . . Unemployment has now hit about 7% of our labor force.

"This growing unemployment comes at a time when our industrial production is pretty close to record highs . . . and it certainly comes at a time when profits are enormous. Last year General Motors, for example, made $1700 clear profit on each worker it employed.

"So we have the picture of rising unemployment, a 20% decline in farm income in the last two years, and huge industrial profits.

"These are symptoms that we had better treat now, before the disease gets to the point where our political and economic system requires major surgery as it did in 1933.

"Now this problem, of course, is primarily the problem of private enterprise. It is up to private enterprise to meet the needs of the people of the country both in terms of production and in terms of providing employment.

"And we feel that it is equally an obligation of government to see to it that industry does provide the expanding facilities to meet the employment and consumption needs of the people.

"If the leaders of industry are too timid or too fearful of the future to continue the expansion of our economy to the limits of its potentialities, then it is not only the function but the duty of the government to do the pushing in this field."

Fishermen, Marine Cooks Get Hearing

HEARINGS ON charges that they are Communist-dominated were accorded two more CIO international unions last week by a three-man trial board in National CIO headquarters in Washington.

The charges were denied by spokesmen for the Marine Cooks and Stewards on May 22 and 23, and by the Intl. Fishermen and Allied Workers on May 25.

The Marine Cooks and Stewards were represented by a delegation headed by Pres. Hugh Bryson and Secy.-Treas. Eddie Tangen. The hearing lasted until 1:20 a. m. on May 24, at their request. Paul Pinsky, research director, spoke for the Fishermen.

The charges against both unions were filed by Pres. William Steinberg of the American Radio Association. Witnesses supporting his allegations against the Cooks and Stewards were George L-P Weaver and Everett Kassalow, of National CIO, while Kassalow alone testified against the Fishermen.

The trial board consisted of Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, chairman; Vice Pres. John Moran of the Communications Workers, and Pres. Joseph Fisher of the Utility Workers.

A hearing on similar charges against the Fur and Leather Workers had been set for June 1. However, on May 25 the IFLWU suddenly withdrew from the CIO entirely. The hearing had originally been set for an earlier date but was postponed at the union's request.

More Bell Cos. Sign With CWA

FOUR MORE Bell System companies signed new agreements with the CIO Communications Workers last week, making a total of 10 now under contract.

Approved by the members affected were pacts between the Southern Bell Telephone Co. and Div. 49; Maryland Bell Telephone Co. plant and Div. 34; Maryland Clerical and Div. 16, and Chesapeake and Potomac Co., Washington, Traffic Department and Div. 50.

The four latest contracts were said by CWA officials to contain town and job classifications as well as schedule reductions from 8 to 6½ years, similar to clauses in agreements signed with other Bell companies.

Rejected last week was a proposed pact between the Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. and Div. 45. The company proposal was turned down by Div. 45's executive board, as well as the international office.

Reported signed, subject to international approval, are pacts between Divs. 1 and 56 and the Indiana Bell Co. They are reported to follow the general pattern of other settlements and will likely be signed this week following international approval.

Illinois CIO Editors Form Organization

The CIO Editors' Association of Illinois has been formed with the aim of improving the CIO publications in the area and the press relations of the various unions.

There are almost 40 publications of CIO unions and locals in the Chicago area alone. According to Maida Steinberg, training director of the Community Services Committee of the Greater Chicago CIO Council and secretary of the new group, it is now mostly confined to Cook county publications but it is hoped that editors of other CIO papers throughout Illinois will join the organization.

Curley Lore, publicity director of Region 4, Auto Workers, is chairman. Meetings are held semi-monthly.

Firemen And Guards Not Same, Says NLRB

Firemen and guards are two different classifications of employes, the Natl. Labor Relations Board ruled last week.

The board ordered an election among firefighters at the Argonne National Laboratories, Lemont, Ill., after rejecting a claim of the International Guards Union and the employer that members of the bargaining unit are not necessarily guards merely because they are trained to perform guard duties in emergencies. The CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, which brought the case to the board, and the College, University and Private Schools Employes Union, will appear on the ballot.

Nine Acquitted in Bell Strike; Gerber, 4 Others Convicted

THE EFFORT of the Bell Aircraft Corp. to jail leaders of last year's 19-week strike of Local 501 of the CIO Auto Workers ended in a near-washout at midnight on May 24.

At that hour a jury in Niagara County Court at Lockport, N. Y., after nearly two days of deliberation, returned a verdict that nine of the remaining 14 defendants were not guilty of charges of rioting and conspiracy. The indictments against nine other defendants had been dismissed by Judge John March when the prosecution finished putting in its evidence.

None of the Local 501 leaders was found guilty. However, UAW Reg. Dir. Martin Gerber, of Region 9, and Edward F. Gray, the union's sub-regional director for Western New York, were found guilty of conspiracy. Joseph Elackowicz, a rank-and-file member of Local 501; Joseph Ippolito, a member of Ford Local 425, and Donald Fried, a member of the CIO Steelworkers, were found guilty of rioting.

Charles J. McDonough, the defense attorney, promptly moved to set aside the verdict as contrary to the weight of the evidence and contrary to law. The court agreed to hear his arguments in support of his position at a later date. If the motion is denied an apeal will be carried to the Appellate Division at Rochester.

McDonough based his defense on the fact that armed scabs and strikebreakers had provoked what violence occurred at the plant, in Niagara County near Buffalo, and that the disorder at the gate on Sept. 7, 1949, did not constitute rioting.

Throughout the trial the court overruled McDonough's efforts to tie up Bell strike-breaking with the fracas on Sept. 7, while District Attorney William Miller—who had the help of a battery of Bell attorneys—was permitted to range far and wide in his cross-examination of defense witnesses.

The jury reported it was unable to reach a verdict after a day and a half of debate, but was sent back by Judge Marsh to give further consideration to the testimony. The jury consisted of seven men and five women, none of them union members.

D.A. Is 'Available' For Congress Race

District Attorney William Miller, of Niagara County, N. Y., who turned his prosecution of 23 members of CIO Auto Workers Local 501 and their sympathizers into a political holiday, has become "available" for the Republican nomination for Congress from the 42d New York district.

Even before the Bell trial Miller had established a reputation for himself as a labor-hater and a willing stooge for the aircraft firm. The seat to which he aspires is held by Rep. William L. Pfeiffer (R.), who will retire at the end of his term.

USA Strikers Eat Regularly

THE 12-WEEK-OLD strike of 1200 members of CIO Steelworkers Local 1343 against the Bucyrus-Erie Co., of South Milwaukee, Wis., was still 100% effective last week with donations of food continuing to pour into strike headquarters from other CIO unions in the state.

The strike began Mar. 19 when union proposals for pensions, insurance benefits and a wage increase were turned down by the company.

USA officials charged that before negotiations were broken off, management had "conducted most of its bargaining sessions in the local newspapers." When the company finally made an "either or else" proposal, the men walked out.

About 700 of the 1200 workers have found temporary jobs. Union counselors report that the strikers are determined to "stick it out" until they win.

Since the men have been out, Wisconsin CIO unions have contributed 11,538 articles of food to the strikers and their families.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer along with Pres. Murray attended the United Packinghouse Workers Convention in Minneapolis, Minn. The United Packinghouse Workers is a strong, proven, capable organization that has had to struggle against terrific odds to achieve the benefits and security its members now enjoy. This union has placed itself squarely with the CIO in expelling those forces from our movement who think more of the mandates of the Cominform than they do of trade unionism. There will be more said about this convention next week.

Upon leaving Minneapolis, the writer will continue to Los Angeles, Calif., where he will attend the California State Industrial Union Council Convention, Long Beach, Calif., June 3-5. The CIO membership in the Sunny State through its officers is throwing off the communist yoke, and has largely succeeded in spite of all legal difficulties.

John Yancey, Assistant Chairman of the Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, has returned from the Panama Canal Zone with a favorable report on the workers in this area that is so important to our national defense. The CIO will render every possible assistance to these workers to enable them to realize the wages, benefits, and security they are striving for.

The CIO is preparing for the PAC meeting that is to be held beginning June 16 in Washington. All CIO regional directors, representatives of international unions and a number of council officers will be there. The fight must go on to organize more and more workers into unions in order to bring them greater security and the benefits of life that they deserve. We must intensify our political activity to see to it that our gains are not destroyed but enhanced by the passage of the legislative program based on the President's "Fair Deal," including increased Social Security benefits, unemployment compensation, health, and the FEPC, as well as all other important measures for the country's well being.

The CIO is in the vanguard of our democracy, fighting for democratic principles everywhere.

Adolph Germer, Director of Organization, International Woodworkers of America, reports that in a representation election at the Campbell-McLean Co., Eugene, Ore., the workers voted as follows: Eligible 56; IWA-CIO 32; against 24. In three IWA-CIO union shop elections in Reedsport, Ore., the workers voted as follows: Gardiner Lumber Co., eligible 129, yes 96, no 7; Huntington Shingle Co., eligible 38, yes 27, no 8; and Dornebeck Mfg. Co., eligible 20, yes 18, no 0.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a representation election at Union Oil Co. refineries at Wilmington and Oleum, Calif., among the production and maintenance employes, the Oil Workers International Union won a major victory by a vote of 782 for OWIU-CIO, 450 for the Independent Union Petroleum Workers. The cafeteria workers voted 100% for CIO, reports OWIU Intl. Rep. Dave Brymer.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to the Chairman, IUE-CIO, reports the following representation election victories for the IUE: Harris Seybold, Dayton, O., IUE 419, UE withdrew, no union 11; RCA, Pulaski, Va., IUE 358, UE 337, no union 9; RCA, Camden, N. J., IUE 2857, UE 2532, no union 30; Monsanto Chemical Co., Springfield, Mass., IUE 834, UE withdrew, AFL 260, no union 4; Audio Development Co., Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 66, no union 6; Gaertner Scientific Instrument Co., Chicago, IUE 50, UE withdrew, no union 9; Premo Pharmaceutical Co., Passaic, N. J., IUE 34, no union 4; Package Machinery Co., Springfield, Mass., IUE 376, UE withdrew, no union 11; Blair Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass., IUE 73, UE withdrew, no union 6; Joseph Lerner, Brooklyn, N. Y., IUE 42, UE 3, no union 0; Scranton Battery Co., Archbald, Pa., IUE 16, IAM 3, UE withdrew, no union 3; Dayton Malleable, Dayton, O., IUE 266, UE 54, no union 2; Vernay Laboratories, Dayton, IUE 30, no union 5; Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Corp., Chicago, IUE 444, UE 165, no union 12; Remington-Rand, Inc., Herkimer, N. Y., IUE 107, AFL 6, no union 29.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo reports that in a representation election at the Bradt Tanning Co., Gloversville, N. Y., 19 out of 25 workers voted to have the United Tannery Workers Local 1712 represent them as their bargaining agent.

W. D. Trombley, Director, Oil Workers International Union-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Valvoline Refinery, Freedom, Pa., the workers voted as follows: eligible 208, OWIU-CIO 97, no union 81. District 50 UMWA, unable to get on the ballot, supported position of no union. OWIU Rep. R. T. Taylor handled this campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. F. J. Michel reports that in a representation election at the Leader Card Co., Milwaukee, Wis., the United Paperworkers of America-CIO were victorious by a vote of 58 UPA-CIO, 27 no union, 2 Book Binders, AFL. This election was conducted by UPA-CIO Rep. John Gray.

ACW Extends Label Campaign

Officers of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers are extending the union's campaign to place the Amalgamated label in every man's and boy's suit and overcoat sold in the United States.

The recent 17th biennial convention authorized the Amalgamated General Executive Board "to continue the union label program already so successfully launched and to expend such sums as may seem necessary and desirable to implement the purposes" of the convention resolution.

The convention also voted that, as soon as feasible, the Amalgamated union label campaign should be extended to other men's and boys' apparel, beside suits and overcoats, under Amalgamated jurisdiction. These items include sportswear, shirts, pajamas, gloves and ties.

$48 For 40 Hours

Women in the confectionery industry in New York State earned approximately $48 for a 40-hour week in February at an average hourly rate of 98c, State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi reported last week.

The payrolls of 202 firms employing more than 12,000 people were studied in the survey. The average hourly earning compared with 91c when a previous survey was made in September, 1948, Corsi said.

Sell-Out Is Brewing On Rent Control

THE HOUSE Rules Committee did its part last week to delay Congressional consideration of rent control legislation in order to build up emergency pressure back of the "compromise" bill which for millions of tenants promises a direct sell-out. The present law expires June 30.

The committee, whose only job is to decide when and for how long the House shall consider which bills, held three days of "hearings" on the compromise, voted by the House Banking Committee, then said the House could not consider it before June 12.

This delayed House consideration until the end of controls is only three weeks away—and the Senate will act after that.

REP. JESSE WOLCOTT (R., MICH.), RANKING MINORITY MEMBER OF THE BANKING COMMITTEE, TOLD THE RULES COMMITTEE IT SHOULDN'T LET EVEN THE COMPROMISE BILL GET TO THE FLOOR.

(WE'RE SORRY INDEED WE DON'T HAVE EXACT QUOTES. OUR INFORMANT DOESN'T TAKE SHORTHAND. FROM HIS LONGHAND NOTES, HOWEVER, HERE IS WHAT WOLCOTT SAID:)

"I DON'T BELIEVE THERE IS GOING TO BE ANY TROUBLE—I THINK THERE MAY BE A FEW REASONABLE RENT INCREASES. BUT IF THERE IS GOING TO BE TROUBLE, IT WOULD BE MUCH BETTER TO HAVE ALL THESE EVICTIONS IN SUMMER THAN IN MID-WINTER."

The compromise would end controls Dec. 31, 1950, except in those communities whose governing bodies had voted, before then, to have them continued.

Wolcott also told the Rules Committee that the only reason Congress was being asked to extend rent control that far was to "take the political question beyond the November elections."

Chairman Brent Spence (D. Ky). of the House Banking Committee, author of the compromise, told the Rules group that Congress could figure "it was on the way out with this bill," whatever that meant.

Spence has assured pro-control witnesses that "it's this bill or nothing."

Many pro-rent-control Congressmen will vote for the phony bill on this basis, probably, figuring they have to get re-elected in order to be able to come back and vote for a better bill later.

The Wall St. Journal described the compromise as one designed to "let the Congressmen eat their cake and have it, too." It would make the "keep rent control" voters happy and still appeal to the "let's junk control" constituents, was the way the Journal put it.

There may be some effort to write a "local option recontrol" amendment on the compromise, which would let city councils who had failed to request continuance change their minds and vote themselves back under controls.

Meanwhile the financial axe work on the Office of the Housing Expediter continues unabated. OHE administers the present law, and has suffered all year from inadequate appropriations. Unless it gets more money by June 6 it will have to let its entire staff go.

The President asked for $800,000 to see OHE through till the end of June on a skeleton basis. The House cut it to $600,000 last week and the Senate was showing no signs of acting at all. OHE Administrator Tighe Woods was forced to give provisional layoff notices to all 2800 members of the OHE staff, including himself, on May 24.

Rent Raise Deals New Blow To DPW Clients

FEDERAL RENT CONTROLS go off May 25 in Alabama, because the State legislature wanted it that way. And here is part of the Birmingham News' report on what will happen to one section of Birmingham's population—its 12,700 relief clients.

Rents will go up 60 to 70%, or $3 to $7 a month, for more than half the people on relief, the story goes on to say. Relief payments now range from $22 to $23 a month. The relief appropriation was cut 10% by the same legislature which voted to end controls.

This is no guess-work; it's from a canvass of rent raise notices actually received. Negroes, as a group, have been hit hardest. (One group of "hopeless shacks," renting for $21.50 a month to employed Negroes, will be raised to $45 a month.)

Richard H. Brown, president of the Birmingham Home Builders Association, has been running ads in the paper, saying that now is the time for people to buy homes. "Many of them will be driven from high rent places after June 1," he says.

Half On Rolls Notified Of June 1 Hike

BY IRVING BEIMAN
News Staff Writer

Jefferson County's relief clients—already suffering from higher living costs and lower relief payments—took another blow on the chin today.

"More than half" of the 12,700 cases on rolls of the Jefferson County Department of Public Welfare have been notified their rents will rise June 1, it was disclosed today by A. H. McDanal, DPW administrator.

(Federal rent controls will be removed all over Alabama May 25, under an order of the national housing expediter.)

* * *

MR. McDANAL estimated the

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Keep writing to Senators and Representatives to force action.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Sen. Finance Comm. has completed action. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to accept and strengthen HR 6000.
Rent Control Renewal S 3181 HR 5790	Extends rent control one year to June 30, 1951, allows local option recontrol.	Senate Banking Committee has completed hearings. House to act on or after June 12.	Ask members of both Houses to vote full extension, accept no compromise.
ECA Extension HR 7378	Renews Marshall Plan for another year; sets $2,950,000,000 ceiling on funds.	House cut $250 million from authorization, Senate upheld the slash.	Ask members of both Houses to restore cut, pass bill as drafted.
Federal Aid to Education S 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. House Labor Comm. deadlocked over religious quarrel involving school buses.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to approve Senate bill.
School Construction Bill S. 2317 HR 5718	Provides emergency U.S. aid to states to build schools and survey school needs.	Senate passed bill. House bill, in Labor Comm., contains long-range building program not contained in Senate version.	Ask House Labor Committee members to approve.
FEPC S 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	House voted substitute bill without enforcement teeth. Senate filibuster against consideration of bill will be resumed in June.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments, and to fight filibuster.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Emergency Unemployment Compensation HR 8374	Gives extra 26 weeks' benefits in areas where unemployment exceeds 9%.	Awaiting hearings before House Ways and Means Comm.	Ask prompt hearings and fast action on this badly needed bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

'Extras' Not Listed On U. S. Rent Charts

Most of the monthly rentals in the under-$30 class are "shelter" rents only, according to the U. S. government statisticians, and the tenants have unavoidable extra expenses every month which do not show on the charts.

For example, Mrs. Impi Campbell of Maynard, Mass., an unemployed textile worker who is the sole support of three children, pays "rent" of $3.50 a week for a three-room, cold-water flat. But heat, light, water and cooking gas are all extra. Mrs. Campbell's actual outgo on the place averages $11 a week.

"And at that," she says, "it's so disgusting that when you wake up in the morning you just want to turn over and sleep it off."

NLRB To Shun Circuit Court Rule On Oaths

THE NATL. Labor Relations Board decided last week to disregard a ruling of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans that cases filed by CIO unions before top CIO officers signed non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Act have no standing.

"With due respect for the opinion of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit," the board said, "the board is constrained to adhere to the board's original view until the Supreme Court of the United States has had an opportunity to pass on the question."

The NLRB and the court, which has jurisdiction over the southern states and the Canal Zone, have never seen eye to eye on any phase of labor relations. The Dept. of Justice charged the court with establishing a "pattern of denial" of NLRB enforcement orders and carried two such denials to the Supreme Court, where two weeks ago the Circuit Court was reversed.

The board's decision to pay no attention to the ruling until the Supreme Court acts was made public in its decision May 22 in a case involving the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co.,'s Sparrows Point, Md., shipyard and the CIO Shipbuilders Union. The board on April 12 had ordered the company to bargain with the union.

The Circuit Court on May 5 refused to enforce a board order requiring the Postex Cotton Mills Co. to bargain with the CIO Textile Workers in a similar case.

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LONE PICKET faces the paraphernalia of war at Morristown, Tenn., where National Guardsmen were called out to escort the scabs into the plant of the American Enka Corp. Sixty per cent of the 750 male members of the striking local of the CIO Textile Workers are ex-GIs who presumably fought to make the world safe from this sort of thing. Attorney General McGrath and the Senate Labor Committee have been asked to probe the affair. (See Page 3.)

June Conference To Plan PAC's Part In Congress Races

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has summoned an extraordinary conference of top CIO leaders June 16 to review the political situation and lay plans for effective PAC action in the 1950 Congressional campaigns. The conference will be in the Congressional Room of Washington's Willard Hotel.

"The NAM is putting on a no-holds-barred, brass-knuckle campaign," says PAC Director Jack Kroll, "and its purposes are to regain control of Congress and to convince Congressmen that labor has no political power. And the NAM has found new ways to spend money.

"It's not pouring its funds into the party tills. The cash is going directly to the party candidates. It's up to us to show NAM and the decent people of this country that labor does have power at the polls, and that its voice is their voice."

In his call to the conference, Murray noted that it will take more than courage and good will this year to turn the tide against reaction. It'll take work, and cash, he said—and the conference is to plan the work and to get every CIO local, international and council started on fund-raising.

The parley will hear direct reports on the legislative and political situation from Capitol Hill.

ACTION NEEDED!

Senate is likely to consider rent control extension this week! Write letters to your Senators and Congressman now. (See Page 10.)

Graham 2% Short Of Majority In N. C.

SEN. FRANK Graham was top man in the record-breaking North Carolina Democratic primary vote May 26 but because of the three-way nature of the race he failed, by less than 2%, to get a majority of all votes cast.

Hence he may face a run-off June 24, if the second highest candidate, conservative corporation lawyer Willis Smith, asks for one.

(As of June 2, Smith has not yet requested a run-off, claiming lack of funds, but he has until June 12 to decide. Smith got 40.66% of the vote.)

Low man on the primary totem pole was ex-Sen. Robert Reynolds, who was one of the Senate's leading isolationists in his day and was head of the "Vindicators," disrespectfully known as "a shirt outfit." He got 56,019 votes out of approximately 600,000 cast.

The campaign was violent. Smith campaigned on a white supremacy basis, using the then current Senate debate on the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill as a springboard to try to crucify Graham, in spite of the fact that Graham has not voted on the measure.

ONE CAMPAIGN tactic misfired badly. Every North Carolina voter received a postcard indorsing Graham as a friend of the colored people, signed by "Walter WITE, President of the National Society for the Advancement of Colored People."

The thing bounced, though, because whoever got it up had neglected to check on a few details. The organization's correct title is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Walter White (not Wite) is executive secretary.

White, as soon as this was called to his attention, issued a widely reprinted statement denying that he had sent out any such postcards and stating that NAACP had made no indorsements in the North Carolina race.

A RECENT VISITOR at the White House was Joseph T. Ferguson (right), Democrat opposing Sen. Taft (R. O.), who assured Pres. Truman of his support of the principles of the Fair Deal. They apparently are getting a big "kick" out of a newspaper story.

Unions Ask Bar On Use Of Ruhr For War

USE OF THE heavy industrial resources of the German Ruhr "for aggressive militarist purposes . . . should be forever prevented," union spokesmen from Europe and America have agreed.

More than 40 representatives from unions in eight countries and several trade secretariats met at Dusseldorf, Germany, on May 22-23 to discuss the Ruhr problems. The parley was called by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Representing the CIO were Michael Ross, international affairs director; Stanley Ruttenberg, research director; and Jay Krane, assistant to Elmer Cope, the CIO's representative in Europe.

The AFL was represented by two spokesmen, and unions in Belgium, France, western Germany, Luxembourg, Holland, Sweden, and Great Britain attended.

Noting the plan for a Franco-German steel production organization recently announced by Premier Schuman of France, the Dusseldorf conference recommended that the ICFTU executive board "insist upon adequate representation of the free trade unions in any discussion to be held on the national and international level for the purpose of determining the principles, and for working out details of the plan."

In another resolution, the ICFTU group said that in the "final reorganization of the Ruhr," industrial properties should be in the hands of administrative bodies in which all interests, including those of labor, are represented.

THE RUHR INDUSTRIES are among the most powerful and concentrated in Europe, and their strength and power have been a major factor in European politics and military planning for decades.

In Brussels, Belgium, a few days after the Ruhr conference, the ICFTU's executive board urged close relations with the inter-governmental Council of Europe, with the aim of assuring full voice for labor on planning of international policies.

Taft Likened To McCarthy By St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THE ST. LOUIS Post-Dispatch and the Madison, Wis., Capital Times have joined the ranks of the newspapers which have condemned Sen. Taft's role in the McCarthy smear campaign.

The St. Louis newspaper took sharp issue with his recent statement that "by the pro-Communist policies of our State Dept., we have permitted Russia to take over all China and to threaten to absorb the entire Far East."

"These words are typical of Sen. McCarthy," the newspaper said.

It then said that the United States "supported Chiang's corrupt, ineffectual and finally discredited regime for years."

"Chiang's collapse is not something which came about overnight," it continued. "The scandals of luxury trade over the Burma road, when every square inch of transport was needed for war supplies against the Japanese, came to light early in the war.

"Many thousands of Americans who have not a Communist corpuscle in their bodies reached the State Dept.'s conclusion about Chiang—before the State Dept. declared itself."

AFTER EFFECTIVELY shattering Taft's argument, the Post-Dispatch, considered by newspapermen to be one of America's top-notch newspapers, then looked into the effects of his statement.

"Sen. Taft," the paper said, editorially, "has put himself at the forefront of the political campaign to spread fear, not to say hysteria, for partisan advantage.

"Because of his standing, the son of William Howard Taft may . . . have done a greater disservice (to America's foreign policy) than Sen. McCarthy has managed to pile up in three months."

THE MADISON (Wis.) Capital Times, leading newspaper in the state's capital, said: "It was expected that Sen. Bridges, the utilities champion of New Hampshire, should rush to the side of Sen. McCarthy in his attacks on Secy. of State Dean Acheson.

"Bridges is cut from the same sordid political cloth from which McCarthy was carved.

"There will, however, be thousands of people who have respected Sen. Taft as an honest and honorable conservative who will be shocked by the skulking manner in which he has sought to exploit the McCarthy orgy. Sen. Taft does not even have the courage of Bridges or of those Dixiecrats, Rep. Gene Cox and Rep. John Rankin, who have given McCarthy their blessing."

AMERICANS IN BRUSSELS: CIO and AFL were represented at recent meeting of executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, made up of scores of union groups with over 50 million members. Shown here (left to right) are: Michael Ross, CIO intl. affairs director; Irving Brown, European representative of the AFL; J. H. Oldenbroek, ICFTU secretary; Elmer Cope, CIO European representative; and AFL Sec.-Treas. George Meany.

FROM EVERY CONTINENT: Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has membership on every continent, and its board looks a bit like the United Nations. Here Miss Mariban Kara (right) of Indian trade unions discusses Asiatic problems with Secy. Oldenbroek. At left is Eiler Jensen of Denmark, another ICFTU board member. ICFTU is developing plans for major help to Asiatic unions, as one method of lifting living standards in under-developed nations.

IUE-CIO Victor At Westinghouse

SHORTLY AFTER the CIO's International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers wrapped up a five year pension-pay raise contract with General Motors Corp., it went ahead to beat the dwindling United Electrical and Radio Workers in a run-off election at the giant East Pittsburgh, Pa., Westinghouse plant.

The June 1 run-off election for Local 601 at East Pittsburgh Westinghouse handed a 5964 to 5706 defeat to the Communist-led UE. The run-off was made necessary when IUE-CIO won a plurality but not a majority during the chain-wide representation elections April 27.

With the Local 601 victory, IUE-CIO now represents nearly 75% of all Westinghouse workers.

JAMES B. CAREY, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and chairman of IUE-CIO's Administrative Committee, hailed the triumph as "another piece of evidence that the workers want militant, American unionism."

"We now invite those still in UE," Carey continued, "not to wait for a new NLRB election next year, but to affiliate immediately with IUE-CIO so that they can get results in collective bargaining."

On June 1, the same day as the Westinghouse run-off, IUE-CIO scored other victories in Terry Steam Corp., Hartford, Conn.; Billings-Spencer, Hartford; Ingersoll Rand, Painted Post, N. Y.; Teller-Cooper, New York City; Philco Radio Corp. (two units) Sandusky, O., and the Huffman Corp., Dayton, O.

The IUE-CIO contract at GM provides a 4c per hour pay hike every year for five years, $100 minimum pensions, and better health and insurance benefits. It also yields a wage adjustment every three months to meet changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics index, so that if the cost of living rises, wages for GM workers will rise also.

Under this provision the workers will receive a 1c per hour increase for every 1.14 point rise in the BLS index. There is no ceiling on the increase in the cost-of-living allowance, but there is a floor under it. Thus, no matter how high the cost of living goes, wages will rise with it. But regardless of how far the index falls, wages can drop no more than 3c.

In this way the 4c annual increase is not only a definite boost in the worker's pay check, but also a hike in purchasing power that cannot be wiped out by any possible change in the cost of living.

Tool and die makers and skilled maintenance men will receive an additional 5c increase, making their total wage gain for this year 9c an hour.

Pensions under the new agreement will provide a minimum $100 per month including primary social security at the age of 65 with 25 years service.

WHEN SOCIAL security benefits are raised, the minimum pensions will gain proportionately. Under pending legislation this would bring the minimum to $117.50 per month.

An employe with 15 years seniority who becomes totally and permanently disabled after the age of 50 will receive a disability pension of $50 to $90 monthly, depending on length of service. The disability pension will continue until he is 65, when he will come under the regular pension. This disability pension is in addition to payments received under the group insurance plan.

Life insurance now in effect will be increased by $500, and sickness and accident weekly payments already in effect will be increased $14 per week in all brackets, with no additional cost to IUE-CIO members.

Sickness and accident benefits will range from $28 to $45 per week for up to 45 weeks. Life insurance will range from $2500 to $5000.

The company will also pay one-half of Blue Cross and Blue Shield hospitalization and health insurance for the employe and his family.

VACATIONS WERE improved to three weeks after 15 years' service, two weeks after five years, one and one-half weeks after three years, and one week after one year.

The contract provides that when a union shop election is held by the Natl. Labor Relations Board, all union members will be required to maintain their membership and new employes must join with option of continuing membership at the end of one year. This modified union shop, which was also gained by the CIO Auto Workers, is considered a significant concession from GM, which traditionally insisted on an open shop.

Other improvements include elimination of inequalities between jobs and a guaranteed hiring rate no more than 10c below the regular job rate.

At Morristown, Tenn.

Ex-GIs Faced By Guardsmen Sent To Break TWUA Strike

By WILLIAM WEISS

MORE THAN 60% of the 750 male workers at the American Enka Corp. plant in Morristown, Tenn., fought in the last war—presumably to make the world safe for democracy and to preserve the American way of life.

A lot of them wondered last week if the struggle had been worth while.

For last week they faced tactics such as were used by the Nazis on the inhabitants of conquered countries. Certainly the ex-GIs did not expect to find such anti-democratic techniques put in use against them by their fellow countrymen.

The ex-servicemen along with other members of the Textile Workers had been on strike at the Enka plant two months. All efforts of the company to break the walkout having failed, they found themselves faced by 300 National Guardsmen called to escort into the plant the handful of scabs who wanted to work and to break the strike.

MANAGEMENT'S strike-breaking techniques began modestly enough with a court order limiting pickets to six at the one gate of the plant.

This was followed by a back-to-work movement which brought 25 workers in the first day and 90 by the end of last week.

Sheriff Robert Medlin appealed to Gov. Gordon Browning for help on May 28 when two dynamite explosions were set off miles from the plant. No one was injured by the blasts, which the union claims were company inspired.

The next day 300 heavily armed National Guardsmen arrived on the scene—complete with one artillery company containing heavy trucks and mounted field equipment.

EARLY MEMORIAL DAY a striker was slugged by a National Guardsman for calling to a group of workers in a car who were driving into the plant, the union said.

In the afternoon, the Sheriff put himself at the head of a posse composed of 28 guardsmen, carrying rifles and fixed bayonets and proceeded to raid the union commissary and the TWUA office, where two women were arrested.

Later the same afternoon 15 other strikers were rounded up by the posse and taken to the county jail, where they were held while other union members tried to find a bondsman.

While in jail, one of the strikers, Lonnie Warwick, was cruelly beaten by a crowd of deputies and Guardsmen to such an extent that he required medical attention, according to TWUA. Taken to a physician's office by a Guard officer, two Guard privates and two local deputies, Warwick's injuries were diagnosed as a concussion, a ruptured spleen and broken ribs, in addition to cuts and bruises.

The doctor urged that he be taken to a hospital at once but the officer roughly replied that he was "going back to jail" and ordered the doctor to "patch him up."

Robert Cahoon, TWUA associate general counsel, and TWUA Rep Silas Switzer said that when they protested as a Guard officer again began beating Warwick, the officer knocked Cahoon unconscious with the butt of his revolver and kicked him while he lay on the floor of the doctor's office.

CIO PRESIDENT Philip Murray called the wave of violence against the strikers a "gross perversion of constitutional and civil rights."

"The action of the State Guard and police in launching provocative and bloody attacks on these strikers cannot be condoned by any democratic standard," Murray said. "Their solicitous regard for the company's efforts to import strikebreakers is a throwback to jungle laws of labor relations.

"It is time for the American Enka Corp. to abandon this resort to police-supported lawlessness and violence, and to undertake sane and peaceful collective bargaining negotiations with the union of its employes.

"Pending such a decision by the company, I call upon the Governor of Tennessee to remove the National Guard and the state police from the scene of the strike."

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers termed the affair an "outrageous violation of fundamental American liberties."

"To the best of my knowledge," Rieve said, "this is the first time since the war that troops have been used to help an employer crush an organization of workers."

Rieve said he had asked Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath to investigate the denial of civil liberties to the strikers and had also requested Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah), Chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, to launch a probe.

(It was learned by the CIO News that two investigators for the Senate Committee left for Morristown Wednesday night.)

Rieve said he had been informed by TWUA Tennessee Dir. Herbert S. Williams that Gov. Gordon Browning was appalled at what had happened.

Rieve said the shocking events at Morristown were a logical outgrowth of the Taft-Hartley Act and the atmosphere it has created and predicted that unless the law is repealed there will be more like it.

During the six weeks of negotiations preceding the strike, the union proposed better grievance procedures, hospital and surgical insurance improvements, increase in shift premiums, paid lunch periods, arbitration of work load disputes, seniority clauses on promotion, pensions, paid holiday restrictions and wage increases.

The company's final proposal on the eve of the expiration date was termed "utterly unacceptable" by the workers and the strike began the next day.

Correction

Returns of the NLRB representation election at the Pittsfield, Mass., plant of General Electric were incorrectly reported in the May 29 issue of the CIO News. The correct results were: Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers — CIO 5170, United Electrical Workers 1898, "no union" 62.

ARA Hails FCC Rule On Radar

Pres. W. R. Steinberg of the CIO American Radio Association, last week hailed a ruling by the Federal Communications Commissions on maintenance of ship radar as "placing a floor under the level of technical competence."

Steinburg said the new rules, which were adopted by FCC after two years of controversial hearings, give deck officers the right to operate radar units as navigation instruments but permit only FCC licensed radio officers to make repairs, adjustments and tests on the devices.

The FCC majority report stated, "With regard to the matter of service and maintenance of ship radar stations, it is clear from the testimony that some services and maintenance duties are of such complex nature that only technically competent persons may perform such duties."

Senate Labor Unit Votes To End T-H Hiring Hall Ban

THE SENATE Labor and Public Welfare Committee has moved to wipe out one of the cruellest sections of the Taft-Hartley Act by voting, 8 to 3, to legalize union hiring halls in the maritime industry.

The measure was given the recommendation after spokesmen for CIO and AFL maritime unions, including the CIO Natl. Maritime Union, gave detailed testimony to show that the end of hiring halls in the industry would mean a return of the old-time "crimp joint," shanghaiing and similar degrading practices largely eliminated by the hiring halls.

The Taft-Hartley Act outlawed union hiring halls through its provision forbidding the closed shops. Anti-union employers hauled the Maritime Union before the Natl. Labor Relations Board and into court, and have won every legal battle to date. The U. S. Supreme Court outlawed the practice in a case involving Great Lakes shippers. Additional cases involving the other coasts are on the way up to the highest tribunal.

Before voting its approval of the measure, the committee killed by a voice vote a substitute proposed by Sen. Taft (R.O.) providing for preferential hiring based on seniority.

The eight Democrats on the committee, which is headed by Sen. Thomas (D. Utah), voted for the bill. Opposed were three Republicans — Taft, Sen. Donnell (Mo.) and Sen. Smith (N.J.). Two other Republicans, Sen. Aiken (Vt.) and Sen. Morse (Ore.) were absent. Donnell, incidentally, is said to have voted against Taft's substitute.

A subcommittee headed by Sen. Murray (D.Mont.) had held extensive hearings on a bill introduced by Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.), himself a former deckhand. The bill reported out, based on Magnuson's, was written by the subcommittee.

"The Taft-Hartley Act," said Murray, "by outlawing the hiring methods which have been worked out over years of democratic bargaining, has threatened strife and disorganization in the maritime industry.

"That industry is of great importance to our internal welfare and our foreign relations at this time, and I am happy to see the committee take serious action toward removing the serious and imminent threat to its well-being which the existing law has created."

Cyrus Ching, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, had warned the subcommittee that strikes on all coasts are possible unless something is done about the situation. After the vote was taken Thomas observed that he "could not conceive of" a strike if the bill is not passed, because it would be a strike against Congress' failure to enact the measure rather than a walkout against employers.

Must Be 'Great Increase' In Living Standards

That's What ECA Chief Hoffman Says As He Points To Progress Made Under European Recovery Program

By ALLAN L. SWIM

AIRPLANES WERE puny things, tanks were light and slow and bombs didn't cause great devastation back in the days when the U. S. joined in a war to "make the world safe for democracy."

Yet it took Europe seven years to return, after World War I, to the level of pre-war industrial production and 10 years passed before agriculture was back to normal.

And while Europe was fighting to recover, isolationism was sweeping our own country.

We turned thumbs down on the League of Nations and behaved generally as if we thought we weren't really part of the world.

A fellow named Hitler became powerful in Germany—and in Italy Mussolini threw his weight around.

What followed on the battlefields is still fresh in all our minds.

DURING AND following World War II the United States started assuming a role of leadership in world economic and political affairs.

It took part in the creation of the United Nations and it launched the European Recovery Program—the Marshall Plan.

Despite the great destruction of the war, the Western European picture today shows:

1. Industrial production is now about 23% higher than just before the war.

2. Agricultural production is about back to normal.

Neither of these things would be so had there been no Economic Cooperation Administration.

And there's a good chance that some of the Western European nations which enjoy democracy would have fallen under communist control had ECA not provided a helping hand.

LABOR HAS played an important role in the ECA, both in the U. S. and in the cooperating nations abroad.

That's what ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman told a group of labor editors in Washington recently.

He said that ECA did not have a "give away" program, that it was designed to make an important segment of the world self-supporting and that U. S. funds used in the recovery program were investments in the future.

Then Hoffman said the things which many of us in the labor movement had been waiting for the top ECA official to say:

"Our job is now to pave the way for a great increase in the standard of living of the people of Europe."

ECA's first job, he said, was to provide Europe with food, then with machinery and tools.

But now, he added, the task is to improve the conditions under which the people work and live.

HOFFMAN WAS blunt and frank in his talk with the editors, who asked him quite a few penetrating questions.

ECA wasn't designed as a "cold war weapon," he said, but after Russia "counted herself out" ECA became a major force working against the spread of communism.

"Back in 1938 the standard of living in Western Europe wasn't high enough to isolate the region from communism and the other isms," he said.

Thus, he added, merely restoring pre-war economic conditions won't be good enough.

WESTERN EUROPE'S industrial productivity, Hoffman said, is only about 40% of that of the U. S.

Consequently, ECA has been expending much effort to provide the region with greater electric power, more efficient tools and machines and new techniques.

This has been done, he said, because Europeans must achieve higher wages and lower prices—must be able to enjoy a generally higher standard of living.

This switch in ECA emphasis was good news to the labor movement.

We shouldn't kid ourselves into believing that a few words from Hoffman and his colleagues are going to cause European employers to immediately raise wages and provide their workers with better working conditions.

But the new ECA line will be most helpful to the worker groups abroad when they enter contract negotiations.

And European employers who have benefitted from the ECA program are going to be inclined to take ECA advice, at least to some degree, as long as Uncle Sam is lending them a helping hand.

Can't Afford It

You've been working for 45 years. Your health isn't too good any more and you're tired of the grind at the plant.

You've been able to pay for a little home and you've got a couple of hundred in the bank.

You'd like to retire, as you dreamed of doing back in 1935 when the Social Security Act was passed. But you keep on working.

You simply can't afford to leave your job. You've figured it out time and again and it always comes out the same way.

Your social security payments simply wouldn't cover your expenses—even if you own your home—no matter how economically you lived.

So you continue to work—and there are a lot more like you.

And now you're dreaming again—about the possibility that Congress will bring social security up to date and make it possible for you to retire.

You and others like you are victims of the increase in the cost of living.

You'd like to retire in 1950 on a 1935 pension, but you can't do it. That's because a "dollar ain't a dollar anymore."

Well, Congress is getting ready to tackle the situation and the signs are hopeful. There probably will be some major improvements in the social security set-up.

But there's a group in Congress which doesn't want to go very far. It would like to hold improvements to a bare minimum.

It's time, however, for the law to be given a real overhauling—and it's time for you to tell your lawmakers what you think about the situation.

★ ★ ★

BACKWARD PROGRESS

The discredited United Electrical Workers provided a fine demonstration in the General Electric NLRB elections of how to make progress backwards—and it wasn't the first demonstration of its kind that UE has provided.

The UE had 331,000 members when it was expelled from the CIO seven months ago on charges that it was Communist dominated.

Today the CIO's Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers holds bargaining rights for 220,000—and more elections in the industry are now pending.

UE has used every trick in the bag to keep IUE from making progress, but has been losing ground steadily—and rapidly.

It has been losing ground because IUE's leaders have been working hard, have been waging real campaigns—and because American workers have been given an opportunity to show how they feel about communism.

While the IUE campaign has been in the forefront, the CIO has been making real progress against Communist-dominated unions in other fields, too.

This means the Reds are losing ground all over the country and that the "boys" in Moscow are getting a lot of excuses and explanations from their lackeys in this country.

The best explanation—one which they probably wouldn't spell out so bluntly—is that workers in this country are becoming more and more fed up with the Stalinist line.

Taft Fails To Block Point 4 Bill

The Senate recently approved a $3,200,000,000 foreign aid bill, including $35,000,000 for Point IV, 47-27, after Republicans led by Taft (R. O.) had tried for three days to knock out the Point IV plan.

The measure was merely authorization, and appropriations committees later must vote the actual sums.

The funds are for six foreign-aid programs, including Marshall Plan aid, which ECA Chief Paul Hoffman later told a Senate Appropriations committee will probably total $3 million under the $18 billion estimate originally made.

Pres. Truman asked the Point IV program in his inaugural speech. He then called the plan "a new and bold venture" looking to world peace. The purpose of the plan, he said, was to aid backward areas through technical assistance and exchange of know-how.

Taft argued for the original Senate version of the Point IV program, declaring that in conferences between the House and Senate, an entirely new version had been written, and the new version committed this nation to permanent economic aid throughout the world when the Marshall Plan ends in 1952.

The charge was denied by Administration spokesmen. Senator Connally said "we are simply declaring a policy."

Nine Republicans joined 38 Democrats to vote for the measure. The Republicans were: Aiken (Vt.), Ives (N.Y.), Knowland (Calif.), Mundt (S.D.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Mrs. Smith (Maine), Smith (N.J.), Thye (Minn.) and Wiley (Wis).

Four Democrats joined the 23 Republicans who voted against. The Democrats were: Byrd (Va.), Fulbright (Ark.), McCarran (Nev.), and Russell (Ga.).

LPA

Extension Of 65c Wage Protested

THE CIO SHOE Workers have protested to Wage and Hour Administrator McComb the three months' extension of temporary certificates authorizing the employment of learners at subminimum wage rates in the shoe manufacturing industry.

The certificates, issued by the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Dept. to some 400 establishments, were to expire May 25. Through an order of Wage and Hour Administrator McComb, the expiration date was extended to August 25.

Pres. William Thornton of the CIO Shoe Workers told McComb last week that when the temporary order was issued last January, he was informed by the Wage and Hour Division that it did not have the personnel or the time to investigate the certificates.

Thornton said that after the certificates have been in effect for four months they had been extended for an additional three-month period without consultation with the union.

A training period of not more than three months was specified and wage rates were to be computed at not less than 65c an hour for the first 240 hours and 70c an hour for the remaining 240. The statutory minimum is 75c an hour.

McComb said he had advised Secy. of Labor Tobin that the extension was ordered because it is still necessary to permit such employment at subminimum wages to prevent curtailment of job opportunities.

Designs For— Or On Unions?

The former head of the nation's biggest big-business group suggested last week that unions ought to be smaller.

H. W. Prentis, Jr., chairman of the board of Armstrong Cork and former president of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers, suggested to fellow businessmen in New York that there ought to be three or four unions in place of the prsent United Steelworkers of America, CIO.

He also would like to see the miners union and railway brotherhoods broken up into three or four parts — on grounds that "some of the national unions must be limited so they cannot wield power over our whole economy."

Prentis told his Union League Club audience that the "handout welfare state" must go, and called for the election of Republicans to office.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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He Depended Upon His Oratorical Ability

PAY WAS LOW, working conditions were bad and employes of the mill lived in cheap little shacks.

The employer, on the other hand, was a "big shot" and a firm believer in paternalism. He'd served in the State Legislature for quite a few terms and regarded himself as a persuasive orator.

The workers, all Negroes, weren't happy about their situation, but didn't make any move to improve it until confronted with a wage decrease.

Then they began talking about getting a union to represent them.

A CIO organizer arrived on the scene and began signing up members.

THE ORGANIZER said later that he'd never seen anything like the situation which confronted him.

Within a comparatively short time he had signed up every worker at the plant! There wasn't a single hold-out.

And, to his surprise, the mill owner and other officials made no attempt to interfere with the organizing campaign.

The owner had what he considered an ace up his sleeve and he wasn't going to play it prematurely.

He, however, didn't keep his scheme secret and word regarding it reached the organizer.

"H-m-m-m-m," the CIO man told himself, "This calls for a bit of thinking."

And so he did some thinking.

AS THE DATE for a NLRB election among the workers approached, the organizer and the leader of the mill workers got together to plan strategy.

The employer, the organizer said, had an idea that he could defeat the union at the last minute merely by calling all the workers together and making a speech to them.

"The boss is a powerful speaker," the local leader said. "He's been swaying them up at the Legislature for years—and he might talk the boys out of voting for the union.

"I don't think he can, but he might. Anyhow, he'd win over some of the fellows and cut down our margin—and we want a 100% union."

FINALLY THE two men, along with some others, worked up a little stunt designed to counteract the employer's oratorical ability.

They called a meeting for the night preceding the election date, and for this there was a big turnout.

The organizer discussed unionism in detail, then told the workers what to expect the next day.

"The boss will call all of you together in a meeting, tell you how good he's been to you and then tell you not to vote for the union," he said.

"If you want a union as bad as you say you do, then don't even listen to what he has to say."

Then he and the local leader gave each worker a little parcel, told the group what the parcels contained, and then the organizer said, "Don't even open the parcels until the proper time—then use what they contain."

THE EMPLOYER called all the workers together the next morning on company time. Soon he was launched on his speech.

He told them that he had been good to them, that he knew what was best for them and that a union wouldn't help them a bit.

"Why, the daddies of some of you worked for me before you did—and when things got tough I loaned them money," he declared. "Yes, I've been good to my people—and you are my people."

On and on he went. The group sat in silence. The employer really turned on the heat. Still there was no response.

Finally he finished. The workers returned to their posts.

Then they began removing from their ears the wads of cotton which the little parcels had contained.

"I don't know whether they heard what the boss said or not—but that afternoon the workers went to the polls and every one of them voted in favor of the union!" the organizer said.

A. L. S.

NOT ENOUGH TO COVER!

Two 'Jailbirds' Hatched New Italian Labor Group

MANY OF THE IDEAS which have changed the course of history have been conceived in jail and nurtured in the strife-torn underworld of political revolution.

The idea of a free trade union movement in Italy came to Giovanni Canini during seven months in a cell.

July 5, 1944, is an important date in the lives of all Romans, because that was the date when Allied troops freed the city from the Germans—rumbling through the Arch of San Sebastiano, down the Via San Sebastiano and across by the Coliseum and the Forum to the Piazza Venezia, and thence down the Corso Umberto to the Piazza Colonna. The date is of even greater importance to Canini because that was the day that Allied authorities released the political prisoners in his jail in the heart of Rome.

For seven months Canini, with a long record of prison terms for opposing the authoritarian regimes of Fascists and Nazis, had brooded in his cell. He passed much of the time chatting with another trade union victim of the police state gendarmes. The latter was Giulio Pastore.

TOGETHER THESE apostles of the cause of working men and women plotted the courses they would like to take to build a strong labor movement dedicated to a higher standard of living and freedom from totalitarian pressures.

Once freed, they did not always follow the same path, although their goal was the same. Not long ago they decided that a common roadway offered the quickest and surest approach to that common goal.

The result was that the Socialist-Republican element of the labor movement—the Federazione Italiana del Lavore (Italian Federation of Labor), of which Canini was secretary—merged with the Libera Confederazione General Italiana dei Lavoratori (Free Italian General Confederation of Workers), composed chiefly of Christian Democrats, of which Pastore was secretary. The merger, which two smaller bodies also joined, became a united front of free, democratic trade unions dedicated to the task of pushing the ever-weakening Communist-dominated Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) still further along the road to oblivion.

Canini was born in 1894. When he was 16 he went to Rome and got a job as a trolley conductor. Before he was 20 he had organized the city's transportation workers into a union. At the same time he began to take an active interest in politics and joined the Socialist Party.

When Mussolini came into power after World War I, Canini began a career of opposition, working steadily in the political underground maintained by the Socialists throughout the Fascist regime. This meant that every once in a while the Fascist police tossed him into jail—how often not even he remembers.

Canini continued to resist when Mussolini capitulated and the Nazis took over in September, 1943—totalitarianism being the same regardless of the label. He went to jail again and had been there seven months when the Allies released him.

He promptly returned to the trade union movement, revitalized the Streetcar, Bus and Shortline Railway Workers Union and became its general secretary. He took the union into the CGIL and became a CGIL vice-secretary and director, and also Rome City Councilman in charge of transportation.

Between liberation and the 1947 economic crisis Canini tried to work out his ideas inside the CGIL framework. It didn't take him long to decide that the Communist leadership of the CGIL was busy turning the labor movement into a partisan political instrument serving Soviet masters and had, in fact, captured a majority of non-Communist workers.

Canini did what he had always done. He fought back. But this time he didn't have to go underground, for the newest totalitarians did not have the police on their side.

He just led his Socialists out of the CGIL and in coalition with the Republicans, set up the rival Italian Federation of Labor.

He and Pastore got together again a few months ago—the conductor and the weaver. They worked things out and established the new union movement which they are confident will eventually replace the CGIL as the dominant labor group in Italy.

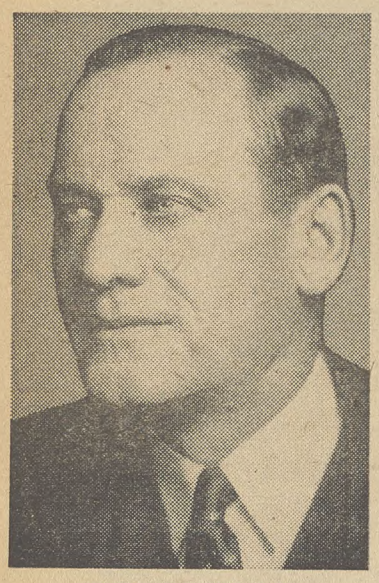
They Met In Jail

Giovanni Canini, whose outstanding role in the Italian labor movement is described on this page, is the Socialist counterpart of Giulio Pastore, the leader of Italian Catholic workers whose career was described here a few weeks ago.

Both enemies of Fascism and Nazism as well as of Communism, a few weeks ago they merged the two groups they represent with two smaller unions to form a still more effective united front against the Communist-dominated Italian General Confederation of Labor. The prison where they met was Regina Coeli (Queen of Heaven) in Rome, where many Italian labor leaders were thrown for their opposition to Mussolini and his Fascist state.

Rep. Lesinski, Leader Of Fight To Repeal T-H, Dies

REP. JOHN A. LESINSKI, chairman of the House Committee on Labor and Education and an outstanding friend of the working man, died unexpectedly at his home in Dearborn, Mich., on May 27. He was 65 and a Democrat.



REP. LESINSKI

He went into Congress in 1932 as the first representative of the then newly-created 16th Michigan District, and was its only spokesman in the House until his death.

Although he was pro-labor and an outstanding foe of the Taft-Hartley Act, Lesinski was an employer. He headed lumber companies in Dearborn and Hamtramck and founded a bank in Hamtramck.

At the first session of the 80th Congress he voted "right" on each of the 13 key issues in the CIO Voting Record except the bill to end U. S. regulation of most natural gas, and he was absent upon that occasion.

During the same session he led the House fight for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. With Sen. Thomas (D. Utah) he sponsored the Thomas-Lesinski bill, which not only would have wiped T-H off the statute books, but would have reinstituted the Wagner Act. With the backing of other liberals on the committee he sent it to the floor of the House by a 13-10 vote.

After four days of debate the Dixiegops went to work and produced a bill sponsored by Rep. Wood (D. Ga.) as a substitute Its proponents hailed it as a measure "meeting the major objections of organized labor," but organized labor recognized it only as something that made T-H a little worse.

The Wood bill was passed on May 3, 1949, but the following day the House voted to recommit it to committee. There Lesinski prevented it from ever reaching the floor again.

Lesinski was born in Erie, Pa., but lived in Wayne County, Mich., from the time he was three months old. He was educated at SS. Cyril and Methodius Seminary and the Detroit Business University.

At the age of 18 he went into the building and real estate business in the Detroit area and at the age of 26 he began to build what ultimately totalled 4000 houses which became the nucleus of the city of Hamtramck, many of whose residents are members of the CIO Auto Workers.

Besides his interests in labor and politics, Lesinski also was a fighter for freedom. During World War I, and for 13 years after, he was president of the Polish Citizens Committee of Detroit, a unit in the organization of which the honorary head was Ignace Paderewski, world-famed pianist who became the first president of Poland.

He helped organize the Polish army recruited in the United States and sent to France as the Haller Army, for which the Polish government decorated him.

Besides his service on the House Labor and Education Committee, he was chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions from the 74th to the 79th Congress, and chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization during the 79th Congress.

Lesinski's first wife, Stella, died in 1919, after giving birth to two children, John A. Lesinski, Jr., and Mrs. Joanne Heibenreich. His second wife, Barbara, died in 1937 after becoming the mother of three children, Mrs. Maxine Pityn, Delphine, and Raymond, a cadet at West Point. His third wife, the former Estelle J. Geisinger, survives with two more children, Beverly Jane and Edwin. A brother, Julius, of Hamtramck, also survives.

Funeral services were held May 31. A 17-member committee designated by Acting Speaker McCormack represented the House.

Barden, New Chairman of House Labor Unit, Is Dixiegop, No Friend of Labor, Fair Deal

REP. GRAHAM A. BARDEN, of North Carolina, slated by seniority to become chairman of the House Labor and Education Committee following the death of Rep. John A. Lesinski, is, like his predecessor, a Democrat.

There, the resemblance ends. For as Lesinski was a stalwart New Dealer and Fair Dealer, Barden fulfills all the requirements of a Dixiegop.

Nobody in the House supports the Taft-Hartley Act with more vigor than Barden. When the act was up for repeal a year ago he worked hard with Sen. Taft (R. O.), its co-sponsor, to save it. He also was one of the most consistent backers of the Wood Bill, which was passed and then recommitted, and which would have made matters even worse. In the Labor Committee he voted "present" when the T-H repealer, the Thomas-Lesinski bill, was acted upon.

THE CIO Voting Record shows that Barden voted "wrong" on six of 13 key issues and was paired "wrong" two other times. He voted "right" three times and was absent when the other two were acted upon.

His "wrong" votes were cast in favor of the Wood bill, against its recommittal, in favor of the Lucas 65c minimum wage bill opposed by the CIO, in favor of the Rees amendment outlawing slum clearance, against the supplemental appropriation for the Marshall Plan, and against the North Atlantic pact arms appropriation. He was paired "wrong" in favor of the House equivalent of the Senate's Kerr natural gas bill and against the anti-poll tax bill.

He was "right" on Social Security recommittal, liberalization of House rules limiting the power of the Ways and Means Committee, and the motion to recommit the revised reciprocal trade agreements bill. He was absent when rent control and the Celler anti-monopoly bill were voted upon.

HE ALSO voted for the Republican's tax cut bill and against President Truman's veto of it; against the admission of DPs, and the Brannan farm bill, and for the Mundt-Nixon bill.

What the change in the chairmanship amounts to, briefly, is that an avowed enemy of labor, instead of an avowed and demonstrated friend, will fill the post. The chairman of a House committee has considerable power, much of it negative.

He can stall action on a measure to which he is opposed, or he can turn it over to a subcommittee—and then pack the subcommittee with members who think like he does. He also can use parliamentary devices. Tactics such as these are what labor can expect the next time Taft-Hartley is up for repeal.

BARDEN'S accession to the chairmanship may lead to an attempt to bring to a vote the Federal aid to education bill, now regarded as a hot potato because of the religion angle. Barden sought to amend the Senate bill to prohibit the use of U. S. money for transportation of parochial school students.

Barden, who will be 54 next September, is a native of North Carolina and served in the Navy in World War I. He was graduated from the Univ. of North Carolina with a law degree in 1920, and served as a county judge and a State legislator before coming to Washington to represent the 3d North Carolina district in 1935. He has represented the district since then.

House Group Considers New "Spare The Rich" Tax Bill

WHAT MAY become another "spare the rich" tax bill is still being worked on by the House Ways and Means Committee, which so far has tentatively voted to cut some excise taxes, keep most of the present loopholes whereby corporations escape taxes, and maintain or increase the special tax exemptions for oil, coal and non-metallic minerals producers.

Only important new action at the end of May was a tentative vote to allow corporations to spread business losses over a longer period of time whenever calculating tax returns. Effect of the proposed "carry back" and "carry over" provisions would be to allow a corporation to apply current losses over a six-year period, instead of four years as at present. The best estimate available is that corporations could save themselves about $100 million a year during the next five years by this provision.

Committee members, in their daily secret sessions, are working over proposals to increase the corporation tax rate, as proposed by President Truman. They also will be voting on the proposal by Rep. Mills (D. Ark.) which would require corporations to pay their taxes within six months of the time when they figure their profits, instead of holding onto the money until the next fiscal year before turning it over to the Treasury.

Corporations are fighting both proposals. They're especially opposed to the Mills plan, because they've been using the cash to finance their businesses in the period before the date when they have to turn it in to the Treasury. In effect, this has meant an interest-free grant of funds from the government to the corporations.

The Truman proposal on corporation taxes, on which the committee is reported to be closely divided, represents the last chance to recover a big hunk of the $1,080,000,000 cuts in excise tax revenue already tentatively voted by the House committee. Truman asked the committee to raise the corporation tax rate ceiling from 38 to 42%—which would net the government about $675 million in additional revenue each year.

LPA

Fishermen And 'Shoremen, Both Facing Charges, Merge

MERGER OF the Intl. Fishermen & Allied Workers with the west coast Longshoremen's union headed by Harry Bridges was announced May 26.

Both unions have recently been the subjects of hearings by CIO Executive Board sub-committees on charges that they are Communist-dominated and follow the Communist party line rather than the policies of the CIO.

The fishermen's organization has membership in a number of west coast ports. It has been flirting with the merger proposal for many months.

The merger proposal was approved more than a year ago by the Fishermen union's membership, but the group's last convention decided not to carry it through at that time. Instead, the convention arranged for closer cooperation between the two union headquarters and for joint use of some of the Longshoremen's technical staff.

Action by the Fishermen's executive board to complete the merger was voted just a day after the union's appearance at the CIO hearing in Washington.

Recommendations on whether or not the Longshoremen, the Fishermen, the Marine Cooks & Stewards and the American Communications Association should be expelled from the CIO as Communist-controlled will be acted upon at the next CIO board meeting. No date for that session has yet been set.

Another CIO hearing committee, acting more or less for the record, took testimony and documents to back up charges of Communist domination of the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union, at a session on June 1.

The union, headed by Ben Gold, admitted Communist party leader, voted at its Atlantic City convention to withdraw from the CIO.

Slap 'em Back With Bucks for PAC

Fla. Prosecutor Protests Guild Award in Trial Coverage

THE $500 Heywood Broun award given to New York Post reporter Ted Poston by the CIO Newspaper Guild for "outstanding journalistic achievement" in his coverage of a Florida trial, has been protested by J. W. Hunter, state attorney for South Lake County, Fla.

Hunter was the prosecutor at the trial last year which resulted in two Negro youths being sentenced to die and a third sent to prison for life for the alleged rape of a 17-year-old Bay Lake, Fla., farm wife.

Hunter accused the Guild of furthering "ridiculous and malicious falsehoods" in presenting the award to Poston.

THE LATTER had written a series of articles for the N. Y. paper entitled "Horror in Sunny Florida" in which he described how he was chased out of the county, along with defense attorneys and another reporter, by a mob of white men in automobiles.

He also claimed that during the trial he was in fear of his life, that he was forced to register in a Negro hotel, then slip out the back way and stay with friends in order to avoid being molested by white citizens.

When the award was made by a board of judges, the Guild Reporter, official ANG newspaper, characterized his story as "one of the most courageous efforts on the part of any reporter."

The alleged crime last July touched off mob violence in South Lake County, Fla., climaxed by the burning of three Negro homes by an armed gang of white men. National Guard units were called to restore order.

ATTORNEYS for the defense, Alexander Ackerman of Orlando and Frank H. Williams of New York City, contended that a fair trial is impossible in South Lake County because of prejudice on the part of citizens.

The Florida Supreme Court recently upheld the two death sentences and the life term for the third youth.

THE LAUGH'S ON THE KLAN: You can't help seeing the Negro boy in this photo taken at a Ku Klux rally at Jackson, Miss., at which Dr. Lycurgus Spinks, Imperial Wizard of one KKK group, declared, "There aren't any Negroes within miles of here tonight." Perhaps that's why the people at the left are smiling.

U.S. Urged To Build R.R. Cars For Defense

THE CIO Steelworkers union has called on the federal government to order the construction of enough freight cars to assure an adequate supply to meet national defense needs if the railroads themselves won't have them built.

The demand was placed before a Senate Commerce subcommitee by Jack Stieber, of the union's research department, on June 1, at one of a series of hearings on the adequacy of the country's transportation in terms of defense.

Stieber recommended on behalf of the union that 85,000 freight cars be built this year and 160,000 a year for each of the three following years in order to give the Class I railroads the 1,920,000 cars recommended recently by Chairman J. Monroe Johnson of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

The federal government must be prepared to "take up the slack between railroad orders and accepted goals," he said, with the government-owned cars available for purchase, lease or rental.

HE ALSO urged that the National Security Resources Board within three months complete a survey of passenger car facilities in light of possible defense needs.

The union urged the building program on the ground that "experience indicates that the railroads cannot, alone, be expected to meet even minimum requirements of freight cars for national defense," Stieber said.

Employment in the car building industry has dropped from 53,100 to 27,200 since February, 1949, he added, and some experienced and skilled workers cannot find other jobs in their home communities, where the factories are located.

"If immediate steps are not taken to assure continued orders for needed railroads cars," he said, "the nation's car builders are apt to find themselves beating the bushes for experienced help when orders do start coming in. This is not a happy prospect when the country is faced by a shortage of several hundred thousand cars... urgently needed for national defense."

Negro Paper Links Taft And Dixiecrats

The Ohio State News, prominent Negro newspaper, has linked Sen. Taft to the Dixiecrats and called for the election of Joseph T. Ferguson as Senator. The paper assailed efforts to blame Pres. Truman because the FEPC bill has been bottled up in the Senate and said the failure of civil rights legislation is due to the coalition of northern Republicans and southern Democrats.

Segregation In Schools Legal; But Pay For It, Court Rules

ANY STATE that wants to practice segregation has to pay for it, the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., declared last week in ruling that students in the Negro high school of Arlington County (Va.) are discriminated against because of their race.

The decision reversed a District Court finding that facilities and courses offered at the county's two high schools—one for whites, the other for Negroes—balanced each other out and offered substantially equal treatment. The case was remanded to the lower court for further proceedings.

Circuit Judge Morris A. Soper, who wrote the opinion, held that the lower court ruling was "untenable," because the evidence showed clearly that differences between the schools "constitute unlawful discriminations against pupils of the colored race."

He held that the differences are something beyond the "merely unimportant variations incident to the maintenance of separate establishments."

NOTING THE Virginia law making segregation in education compulsory, he declared:

"The burdens inherent in segregation must be met by the state which maintains the practice."

But cost, he held, is not a factor in determining if discrimination exists.

"Nor can it be said," he added, "that a scholar who is deprived of his due must apply to the administrative authorities and not to the courts for relief.

"An injured person must, of course, show that the state has denied him advantages accorded to others in like situations, but when this is established, his right of access to the court is absolute and complete."

EXAMINATION OF the physical plants showed, he said, that the white school has the best of it, including machine shops, science laboratories, libraries, music rooms, athletic plants, infirmaries and cafeterias. None of the "various extracurricular activities" at the white school are available at the Negro school, he added.

"The failure to provide these opportunities," he went on, "cannot be defended on the ground that their absence is mainly attributed to the size or location of the school."

The appellate court chided school authorities for offering some courses regularly at the white school, but requiring a demand for them before providing them at the Negro school.

"This difference in procedure cannot be sustained," Judge Soper wrote. "It places a burden upon the colored student and deprives him of the opportunity of taking a course of instruction unless he has determined to take it months in advance, whereas the white student may apply at the opening of the session and obtain the desired instruction."

Across the Potomac River from Arlington County, in Washington, the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill last week was still in the Senate's limbo. It is officially scheduled for revival in another two weeks, and in the interim spokesmen for labor and liberal groups, including the CIO, are attempting to persuade Senators to break through the Dixiecrat filibuster and force a vote on the measure on its merits.

QUEEN OF NATIONAL MARITIME DAY May 22 was Patricia Bright (center). She was elected by members of the CIO National Maritime Union, some of whom are admiring Patricia, the runners-up, Diana Herbert (left), and Millie Welch.

Mass. FEPC Strengthened

GOV. Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts has signed a bill changing the name of the State Fair Employment Practices Commission to the State Commission against Discrimination and broadening its powers.

Powers of the SCAD now include enforcement of restrictions against racial and religious discrimination in public housing, hotels, restaurants, resorts and other places of public accommodation, as well as employment.

The new anti-discrimination agency will have authority to intervene for injured parties in instances of alleged discrimination involving places of public accommodation. Under the former law, complainants could seek redress only through court action.

The new commission also is given authority to enter "cease and desist" orders for violation of discrimination or segregation statutes in public housing. Formal orders, however, may be filed only after conciliation efforts fail and a formal hearing is held.

If Your Congressman Acts Shifty, PAC Him Down In 1950!

3 Anti-Labor Groups Subpoenaed In Lobby Probe

THREE OF the country's most bitterly anti-labor, anti-Fair Deal, issolationist organizations have been subpoenaed by Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.) to appear before the House lobby investigating committee, of which he is chairman, and explain why they won't disclose their sources of income.

REP. FRANK BUCHANAN (D. Pa.), in the right foreground, is breaking the news to reporters that he has subpoenaed the Committee for Constitutional Government, the Constitutional Educational League and the National Economic Council. Buchanan is chairman of the Housing Lobbying Committee. All three groups refused to give income data.

Peddlers of 'Hate'

Joseph Kamp of the Constitutional Educational League is generally regarded as the nation's No. 1 peddler of "hate" propaganda. One of his pamphlets, used by anti-union employers in the South, charges the CIO is engaged in an attempt to Sovietize the U. S.

Edward A. Rumely of the Committee for Constitutional Government and Merwin K. Hart of the National Economic Council have been attacked frequently by organizations which fight the spread of fascism in this country.

They are the Committee for Constitutional Government, the brain-child of Frank Gannett, reactionary New York State newspaper publisher; the Constitutional Educational League, and the National Economic Council.

Named specifically in the subpoenas were Edward A. Rumley, executive secretary of the Gannett organization and one-time pro-German propagandist; Joseph Kamp, of the Constitutional Education League, who is under sentence to jail for contempt of Congress; and Merwin K. Hart, presiding genius of the NEC and pro-France propagandist.

AT A PRESS conference Buchanan made no bones of his personal distaste for the three organizations, but stressed that he had issued the subpoenas solely because the trio of lobbies refused to answer some of the questions his agents put to them.

Specifically, he said, the three groups denied to his representatives any information which would show who provided financial backing for their activities. Other lobbies probed by the House group have given this information freely, Buchanan said.

Buchanan issued the subpoenas 24 hours after the Committee for Constitutional Government asked the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia to enjoin four employes of the House lobby probe from seeking information about its income.

In the complaint, the CCG pictured itself as a non-profit educational institution deriving most of its income from the sale of books, pamphlets and other literature. It said that the list of purchasers of its publications is a valuable trade secret.

BUCHANAN believes the CCG is the parent of a network of organizations lobbying against labor and the Fair Deal. He thinks the NEC and the Constitutional Educational League are linked to the CCG and believes that investigation of the financial backing of all three will reveal the ties.

All are registered as lobbies. The decision to subpoena them was made a week before the CCG asked for an injunction, it was learned.

"Congress is entitled to know which financial interests are back of attempts to influence public opinion and legislation," Buchanan said.

"These three groups have consistently refused to tell Congress who is behind them. Our committee is going to find out. Edward A. Rumely of the Committee for Constitutional Government, and Joseph Kamp of the Constitutional Educational League have been tried for contempt of Congress in the past for concealing the identity of the money interests back of them.

"Merwin K. Hart of the National Economic Council has joined them in their latest obstruction and defiance of a committee of the Congress. Our committee is going to find out the facts and the people are entitled to know."

Buchanan said that Rumely was convicted after World War I of violating the Trading with the Enemy Act in connection with his purchase of a New York newspaper to spread German propaganda. He was pardoned by President Coolidge after serving only 30 days of his sentence.

In 1938, Buchanan said, Rumely and Sumner Gerard, now also with the CCG, refused to produce records requested by a Senate lobby probe and barely escaped contempt citation.

Six years later Rumely actually was cited for contempt by the House committee on campaign expenditures for failure to produce records, but was acquitted by a jury in 1946 after two trials.

KAMP, BUCHANAN pointed out, is under sentence to serve a prison term for contempt of Congress, having only recently lost his appeal to the Supreme Court.

Buchanan said that only the American Medical Association spent more money lobbying in 1949 than the CCG, which spent $750,000 to the AMA's $1,500,000. However, it makes sure that no single contributions exceed $490 because under the Lobbying Act of 1946, the names of persons contributing $500 or more to a lobby activity must be reported, Buchanan said.

He indicated that the real backers of the CCG would be disclosed only if his committee could learn who purchased CCG literature.

None of the three organizations indorses political candidates, Buchanan observed, but all engage in extensive political activity by "indorsing principles." He said they created straw men such as "state socialism," "socialized medicine," or "socialized housing," then proceeded to knock them down.

He reported that the CCG, at least, was active in the campaign by which Sen. Claude Pepper was defeated in the Florida primary and in the drive against Sen. Frank Graham in the North Carolina primary.

The name of the CCG first came up in the lobby probe several weeks ago when Leo Goodman, director of the CIO housing committee, charged that it financed some of the activities of the real estate lobby. Goodman said the CCG sent out mail and paid for the printing of material attacking rent control and federal housing legislation.

CIO Backs Measure To Aid Some Non-Ferrous Ore Firms

John Brophy, director of CIO Industrial Union Councils told the recent Utah state CIO convention at Ogden that unless certain companies of the non-ferrous ore industry get government assistance they will be forced to curtail or suspend operations.

Brophy said the CIO is pressing for passage by Congress of a bill which would stimulate exploration of strategic and critical ores and minerals.

Citing the serious problem of unemployment in these industries, Brophy warned that ghost towns may result in the area if the trend in that direction is not halted.

"The need for ores and metals which would be produced as a result of the proposed legislation is clear," he said. "This is not a matter of subsidizing unneeded plants but a matter of getting out needed production."

Assistant Secy. of Labor John Gibson called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, which he denounced as a disgraceful, prejudiced piece of legislation.

Both Gibson and Brophy extolled Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah) as a genuine statesman and said he should be reelected in the interests of the entire citizenry.

The convention adopted a resolution urging members of the ousted Intl. Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers to return to the CIO and authorized a telegram to the CIO Community Services Committee asking for immediate assistance for unemployed metal miners in Park City, Utah, and other areas.

Other resolutions passed by the convention:

Urged local CIO unions to send delegates to educational conferences sponsored by the CIO and its affiliated unions.

Called for support of the bill sponsored by Rep. Reva Bosone (D., Utah) which would revive the Civilian Conservation Corps as a means of furnishing employment for young people and protecting land and forest resources.

Directed the council's executive committee to make a study aimed at improving the workmen's compensation and occupational disease act.

Food Chain Sells Less, Earns More

Sales for the first quarter dropped almost $3 million compared with the last quarter of 1949, but net profits went up almost $1 million for the General Foods Corp. and subsidiaries. Profits were $8,317,654 against $7,593,797 last quarter; sales were down from $127,802,860 to $124,106,616.

House Unit To Probe Likely Free Press Curb

THE CHANCES of free, competitive daily newspapers being maintained or established in most American cities depend to a large extent on an ample supply of the paper on which they're printed.

To find out whether or not the production of newsprint is concentrated in a few hands is the aim of the House Monopoly Investigating Committee, in hearings starting June 19.

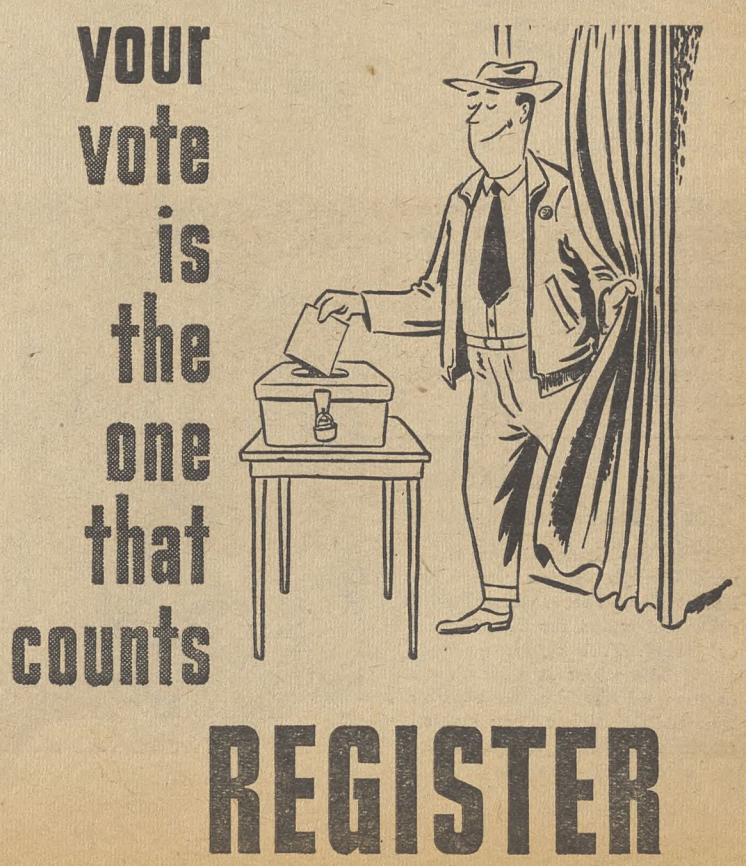
Much of the ground work for the probe has already been laid in a thorough study financed in 1948 by the CIO Newspaper Guild, which shows that "the newsprint squeeze had direct effect on a free, competitive press," that there is a world shortage of newsprint, that production is often controlled by giant newspapers which own paper mills, and that newsprint producers are reaping huge profits.

"The combination of short supply and high price threatens to drive more newspapers out of business, and prevents the establishment of new papers," according to the Guild's summary of its findings, "thus depriving the public of that divergence of opinion and viewpoint so necessary to the maintenance of a healthy, democratic public opinion."

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D. N.Y.) is chairman of the monopoly investigation. **LPA**

$140 Pension Likely

A pension that will come to $140 monthly if Congress passes pending social security legislation was won by 7000 members of CIO United Auto Workers at the Budd Company at Detroit. A similar plan has been adopted at the Budd plants in Philadelphia. Employes must work only 1600 hours a year for each year of pension credit.



Packinghouse Union Seeks 40-Hours' Pay For 30 Hours, Backs CIO's Anti-Red Policy

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE CIO United Packinghouse Workers convention last week straightened out some serious internal problems, voted full support for national CIO policy, and set a course to win sweeping economic gains from the profit-heavy meat packing industry.

The union, which has set a goal of 40 hours' pay for 30 hours' work, voted enthusiastic indorsement of demands for a guarantee of $50 a week minimum—with corresponding raises for more skilled occupations.

Wilson Pact IS Issue

The Packinghouse union's effort to win a fair contract at Wilson & Co. is "the single most important issue facing our union," Pres. Ralph Helstein told the UPWA convention.

The company, he said, has been trying to win the union's consent for "super-seniority" for strikebreakers imported during the 1948 walkout, but the UPWA has refused any such demand.

The "Don't Buy Wilson" campaign is being intensified, Helstein said, and—thanks to cooperation from CIO, other unions and the public—"whole areas on the eastern coast today no longer have Wilson products available."

At the same time, the Packinghouse Workers voted to carry on their "Don't Buy Wilson" campaign until the company agrees to bargain once more with the union in good faith. Wilson, one of the Big Four companies, broke off contract relations with the UPWA after the 1948 strike.

But delegates who poured into the Hotel Nicollet in Minneapolis from all sections of the United States and Canada were equally concerned with internal problems which have been besetting the union for more than a year.

When the convention finally adjourned on May 28, delegates had taken these actions:

1 Re-elected—without opposition—Pres. Ralph Helstein and Secy.-Treas. Lewis Clarke.

2 Voted to seat the delegates of Local 167—at the Swift plant in South St. Paul, Minn. The local had previously been suspended by the UPWA executive board on charges of "disruptive activities against the leadership."

3 Approved a resolution giving wholehearted support to the national CIO and indorsing its program—including the CIO's campaign to expel unions found to be Communist-dominated.

One proposed constitutional amendment that never reached the floor—though it was a subject of conversation in and out of the convention—called for a ban on Communists and Fascists as union officers or members of the staff.

But Pres. Helstein, in the course of a detailed keynote speech, voiced his opposition to the suggested amendment.

He said "there are delegates here who honestly believe that an amendment to our constitution is necessary." But others, he charged, are using a "McCarthy technique" and they "constantly push for repressive constitutional amendments that they know are unnecessary."

Any yielding on the part of his administration, Helstein said, would "reflect a lack of faith in our membership and confidence in its judgment."

THE resolution finally adopted by the delegates in support of CIO policy brought an enthusiastic round of applause. Another convention statement hailed the union's success in defending itself against those who "seek to divide us, either from within or without."

The CIO-policy resolution was sharply criticized by some left-wingers in the convention.

Herbert March, Communist Party member and delegate from the Chicago Armour local, had bitter words for CIO policies, and he denied that unions expelled by the CIO were in fact Communist-dominated.

But the overwhelming majority of the convention showed where they stood when they gave CIO Pres. Philip Murray an enthusiastic reception.

Murray, making his first appearance before a convention of the union, praised the UPWA's "substantial victories" and said it is entitled to "great credit" for its comeback from the 1948 strike.

He said that the "successful trade union is the one that is not subservient to anyone — employers or politicians. It must retain its independence."

But the Communist bloc within the CIO, Murray recalled, had during the post-war years "continued to vote for Russia, for communism—against their own unions and their own country."

He described Communist union leaders as "vicious rascals, a band of international pirates" and a "virus that contaminates the body politic. To hell with them."

IN THE expelled United Electrical Workers, Murray went on, "the hard-bitten hard core" of Communists had "reached their lowest level of deviltry. But the people tore that hard core to shreds."

In contrast, Murray had warm words of praise for Pres. Helstein of the Packinghouse union.

He talked of the "splendid spirit of cooperation your president has afforded me," and mentioned that Helstein had always supported CIO policies as a member of the CIO. "Ralph is deserving of compliments," Murray said.

Two other CIO speakers addressed the convention: Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood and PAC Director Jack Kroll.

Haywood added his words to those of Pres. Murray in criticizing Communist tactics and objectives in the American labor movement, and voiced support of the Packinghouse Workers.

KROLL CALLED on the delegates to help defeat the "vicious coalition" of Dixiecrats and Republicans in Congress.

Helstein reported to the convention that the union had substantially recovered from the effects of the bitter 1948 strike and had gone ahead to reach new gains.

He noted that for the first time in the industry's history, the union has won "the principle of severance pay for people thrown out of work as a result of the discontinuance of a unit or a department or company."

The Armour contract, he added, paved the way for demands for a 35-hour work week, since it provides a guarantee of 36 hours of wages in five days for any person called to his job on the first day of a work week.

ADDED protection for packinghouse workers is sorely needed, Helstein said. In October 1949, for instance, the speed-up brought a 4.2% increase in meat production, a 2% cut in average weekly hours of work, and a 2.7% cut in weekly earnings.

"In February, 1950," Helstein reported, "real wages — that is, wages reflecting the change in the cost of living—have gone down a dollar per week as compared with February, 1947."

"Unemployment, either permanent or for many months each year, has become a standing problem of the worker" in the meat packing industry, the convention declared in a resolution. It called for higher unemployment benefit payments, more adequate relief, public works projects, and establishment of the 30-hour week.

In the convention elections, Vice-Presidents Fred Dowling and Russell Lasley were re-elected. A. T. Stephens, director of organization, was elected a vice-president to succeed Frank Ellis, who retired on grounds of health.

CONVENTION GUEST: CIO Pres. Philip Murray gets a warm greeting at the United Packinghouse Workers convention in Minneapolis from Pres. Ralph Helstein (left). Helstein, who was elected without opposition, was warmly praised by Murray for his leadership of the packers union.

PIN A BADGE ON ME: Youngest guest of the United Packinghouse Workers got his guest badge directly from Secy.-Treas. Lewis Clarke. Appropriately enough, junior got the badge in front of an Amalgamated Clothing Workers union label exhibit. Slogan: "Be a Right Guy."

Minnesota's Twin Cities Greet Murray

MINNEAPOLIS and St. Paul were genial, warm-hearted hosts to the president of the CIO during his visit to Minnesota's twin cities on May 25-27.

Mayor Eric Hoyer of Minneapolis and Mayor Edward Delaney of St. Paul issued a joint proclamation extending their welcome to Philip Murray as head of an organization that "strives constantly for the betterment of the lot of all members of all communities, regardless of race, color, creed, religion or national origin."

Murray had a busy time of it during his visit to the twin cities.

He addressed the convention of the Packinghouse Workers; was guest of honor at a Philip Murray Day banquet attended by a thousand CIO members and their friends; was main speaker at a state CIO PAC "Kick-Off Rally" in the Minneapolis Armory, and addressed a district convention of the United Steelworkers in St. Paul.

SANDWICHED in between these four speaking engagements in a 36-hour period, the CIO president met with Minneapolis and St. Paul reporters, and conferred with labor and civic leaders from the area.

Murray's visit came just after announcements of two big union victories—the UAW's new pension-wage increase pact with General Motors, and the IUE's smashing NLRB election victory at General Electric.

He hailed the GM pact as "very good" and said it showed GM recognizes the need for "stability and more constructive labor-management relations."

Speaking of the CIO victory at General Electric, Murray said: "In view of the workers' attitude toward communism, as expressed in that election, the UE ought to give up and leave the IUE-CIO to represent the people at General Electric in collective bargaining."

At the CIO banquet, Murray renewed his plea for labor unity, and for united action by labor with farmers and small businessmen to advance the country's general welfare.

"Union leaders should set aside their animosities and concentrate on serving the common people," Murray said in his discussion of labor unity. Coordinated political action and legislative activities will benefit all workers, he predicted.

AT THE PAC rally, attended by over 1500 persons in the Minneapolis Armory, Murray reminded workers that "a ballot is the most precious heritage a nation gives to its people. . . .

"The Old Guard Republicans are just as greedy in May, 1950, as they were in May, 1932. The CIO-PAC doesn't want these economic despots back in power."

Murray praised Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D.) of Minnesota and Minnesota's liberal Congressmen (Reps. Blatnick, Wier and McCarthy were on the speaker's stand).

He hailed Sen. Humphrey as a "profound thinker, a great statesman . . . who speaks the language of the farmer or the fellow on the iron ore range, who speaks for workers and small businessmen."

Cowan To Unions And Councils:

Letters From Back Home Needed To Save Rent Control

"ONLY BY A deluge of letters from back home will it be possible to offset the influence of the real estate lobby which opposes any further extension of rent control," declared CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan June 1 in a letter to all regional directors, national unions and councils.

Cowan's frank appeal for back-home pressure for rent control extension came as Congress continued to hesitate and delay, and the June 30 date on which the present law expires draws relentlessly nearer.

The House Banking Committee approved an unsatisfactory "compromise" law which the House will not consider till after June 12—and the Senate Banking Committee stalled till June 2 and then voted out the "compromise" 8-5. The Senate may consider the bill this week.

THE BILL, which directly affects the living standards of some 30 million Americans, is heading for the last-minute rush treatment as slowly as the rent control opponents can get it there.

"It is urgent that Senators and Congressmen hear **at once** from our affiliated units, from our individual members, their families and friends, in support of an outright one-year extension of federal rent control," Cowan said.

Enclosed with the June message was a copy of Cowan's letter of May 29, addressed to Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D. Ill.) and House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D. Mass.), which was also sent to every member of Congress.

In that letter, Cowan said that "less than 30 days remain for Congress to provide protection against unwarranted and insupportable increases in rents for millions of families in localities which still need and wish to retain federal rent control.

"COMMITTEES of Congress have investigated and reported the severe scarcity that exists in housing accommodations below the luxury level. Habitable places for rent at rents which ordinary families can pay are not to be had. Families with children are particularly up against it.

"Low-income and middle-income families, especially families with children, will be the chief victims if Congress fails to act. This has been proven by experience in those cities which removed rent control permanently.

"Systematic falsification by real estate interests of the record of evictions and rent gouging in those cities cannot be relied upon by members of Congress as their justification for permitting those interests to increase and intensify their extortions."

The "compromise" bill approved by the House committee ends federal rent control Dec. 31, 1950, except in those areas whose governing bodies vote before that time to continue it. In CIO's opinion this adds an unnecessary sixth way to the five already existing methods by which communities and states can get out from under rent controls.

And, as CIO has repeatedly pointed out, the difficulties of securing legislative action or initiating and completing a referendum about something that has not yet happened are huge, and are well-known to those who propose this law.

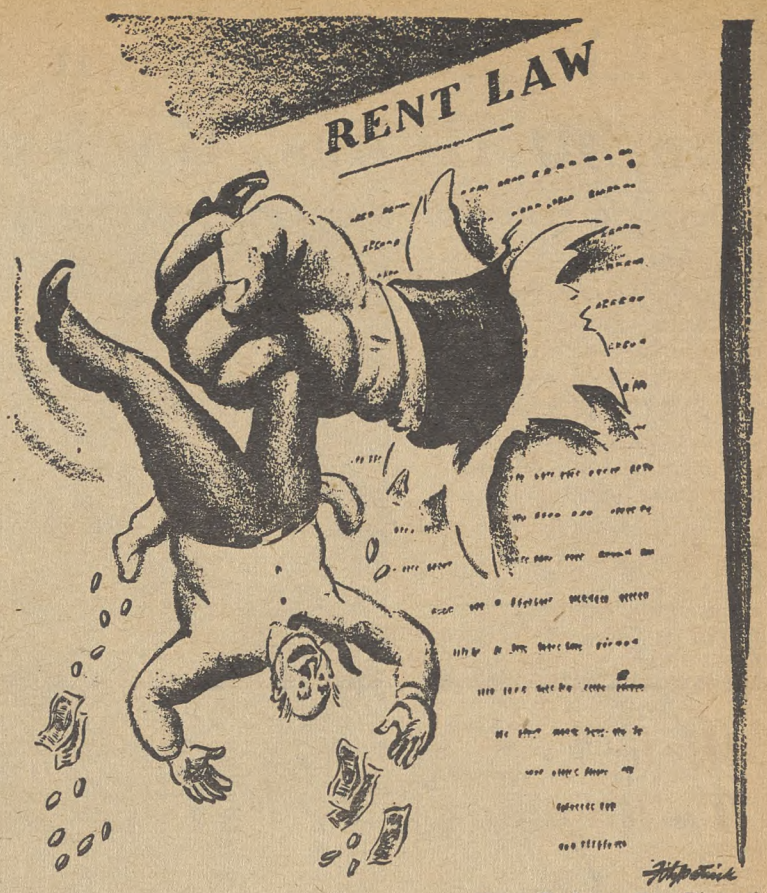
Furthermore, CIO says, there is no way presently provided for communities to get themselves back under rent control. The very least Congress can do is to make it a "two-way street."

AT PRESENT, Tighe Woods, head of the Office of the Housing Administrator, can put controls back on his own motion, but only in communities he has decontrolled himself. If the decontrol was by "local option" there is nothing he can do about it.

He has granted six petitions for decontrol and nobody knows how many more would have been presented if the law actually had provided a "two-way street." The "one-way" aspect of the present law makes it easy for anti-control Congressmen, such as Rep. Cole (R. Kans.) to claim that nobody wants recontrol. The truth is that people know that, by and large, they can't get it.

(In a radio debate, "America United," on May 28, Rep. Cole gave a beautiful example of the kind of thinking that goes on in the minds of the real estate lobby.)

(Asked by Leo Goodman, director of the CIO Housing Committee, whether the national increase in installment debt from $3 billion to $19 billion did not indicate that people were living beyond their means, Cole replied that he believed it indicated that on the contrary, people were "purchasing beyond the necessities of life because many of them are not paying the amount of rent that they should pay." And in a second breath he added that it was unfair to give rent control to some people who "need it" without giving it to everybody.)



—From St. Louis Post-Dispatch

If The Break Comes

Dallas' Shocking Story: Complaining Tenants Evicted

DURING THE House Banking Committee hearings on extension of rent control, Rep. Cole (R. Kan.) made the following statement:

"There has been no trouble in decontrolled cities — there have been no complaints."

Tighe Woods, administrator of the rent control program, who was on the stand, said one reason for tenant silence was fear of retaliation. In Texas, for instance, there is a three-day eviction law, he said, under which a landlord can have a family out on the streets in a trumped-up pretext, on just three days' notice.

The family can sue, of course, but in the meantime must find a new home. Woods said that naturally, few Texans would have the courage to complain under those circumstances.

"RETALIATION might be true in the case of one or two or a few," Cole replied. "But I doubt if it would prevent such a powerful organization as the CIO in Dallas bringing out a protest arising from their membership, if it really occurred."

"What good would it do," Woods asked, "for a tenant to complain to the CIO? It can't help him get in off the street. The law says you are out, and you are out forever."

"I am merely saying there is no complaint," said Cole.

Just to set Rep. Cole and others like him straight, the CIO News herewith presents part of the report of the CIO Regional Office in Dallas, of which Cole was well aware when he made that statement. Cole knew about it because a copy of the report had been sent to the Capitol for his personal attention. The Dallas City Council voted local option decontrol last June.

★ ★ ★

THE REPORT:

"The public hearings held by the City Council of Dallas in June, 1949, when it made its finding of facts that no housing shortage existed in Dallas, was a circus, held at 2 p.m. when no tenants were able to attend . . . No investigation of any kind was conducted.

"The ordinance declaring there to be no housing shortage also created a committee to handle any complaints which might arise. This committee consisted of the president of the Mortgage Bankers Association, the president of the Apartment Owners Association, and the chairman of the Dallas Real Estate Board.

"A request by tenants and labor organizations for representation on this committee was ignored.

"THE CHAIRMAN of the committee announced that any complaints received by the group would be presented to the landlord for explanation, but that the landlord now had control over his property and the committee could only advise.

"Tenants were told by the city manager that control of evictions was in the hands of the justices of the peace and the city could have no part in it.

"The sharp increase in the number of eviction suits was given publicity, and complainants who had no other recourse (than newspaper publicity) requested that their names be with-held. When it became apparent that the city committee would do nothing and that no action could be secured from Congress in time to prevent evictions, complainants were cowed into complete silence.

"The City Council of Dallas was elected in April, 1949, securing 15,000 votes out of the 90,000 eligible to vote. The issue of rent control was not discussed with the people . . . The next city election occurs in 1951.

"TENANTS had no way to act to protect their interests after complaints were answered with evictions. The group of citizens on whom decontrol falls heaviest . . . possessed neither the money, the organization or the political power to effectively protest.

"Dallas is a low-wage city in which the average worker makes less than $45 weekly.

"We have stated repeatedly and we now make the charge once more that the many complaints filed by the labor, veterans' and tenants' committees in Dallas charging rent gouging were ignored by the real estate men's committee which the mayor set up to investigate itself . . . Our cases showed rent increases ranging up to 380%.

"More than half the rent raises we reported called for increases of 60% and more. One in five exceeded 100%.

"Along with the rent increases, an increasing number of tenants drew eviction notices. A total of 69 eviction actions reached the four justices of the peace courts in the first week after decontrol.

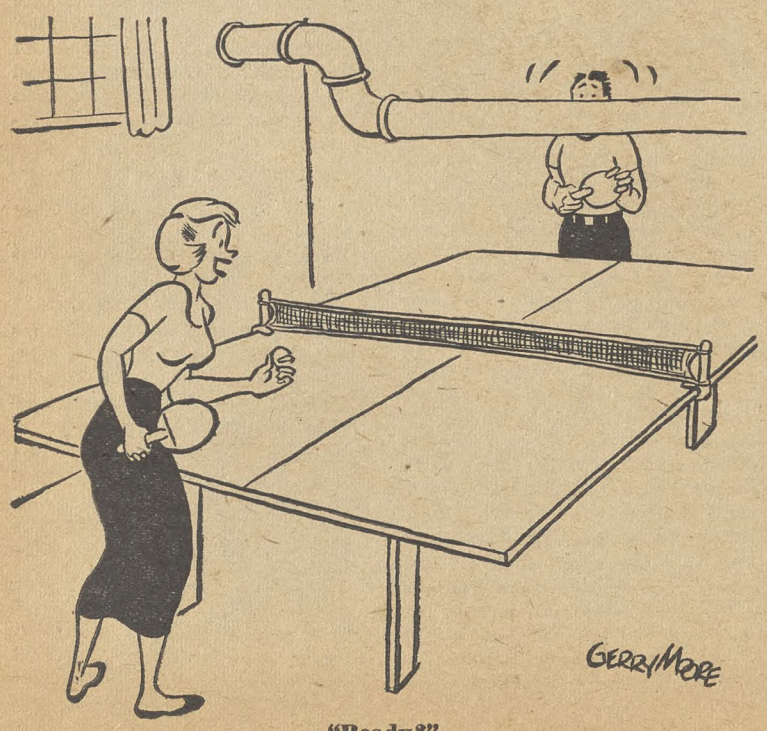
"One tenant drew an immediate 92% boost ($26 to $50 a month) and an order to vacate in 30 days. Eviction notices fell on a blind Negro woman and a family with six children with the youngest only eight weeks old.

"ALL TYPES OF accommodations were affected by rent increases, An old couple, living on a pension of $82, drew a 122% increase ($13.50 to $30.00). Rents were also raised on apartment units rented for $75.00 and up. The top dollar increase was where a landlord raised the $41.60 legal rent to $200 a month. Rents also went up on run-down tenements, rooms in rooming houses, efficiency apartments and duplexes.

"In one group of 13 rent houses, each with only three rooms and no bath, the Negro tenants drew an 188% increase, from the former legal rent of $4.16 weekly to $12.00 weekly.

"The rent boosts also hit the tenants who had previously paid above-ceiling rents. One tenant had been paying $25 monthly above the legal maximum of $35.00. After decontrol, the landlord jumped the rent to $100. In another case, the tenant had been paying $30 for a place supposed to rent for $20. The new rent is $55."

No complaint, huh, Mr. Cole?



"Ready?"

UAW Tool & Die Workers Win Industry Pensions In Detroit

THE CIO AUTO Workers have signed an area-wide pension pact for more than 4000 workers in 70 tool and die plants in Detroit, setting up a common pension trust fund enabling workers to move between plants while enjoying full protection.

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther called the contract "an answer to those who have falsely charged that it is impossible or unreasonable for the smaller plants to pool their resources and work out an equitable pension plan for the security of their workers."

The contract covers Locals 155 and 157. It includes medical-hospital and insurance benefits, and is the first area-wide plan in the automotive industry. The employers will pay in 8c for each hour worked by each employe. Pensions will be $100 a month, including social security, at 65, but there is no compulsory retirement age.

Other tool and die companies are eligible to join and participate in the plan, which is jointly administered with an impartial chairman.

Service credit is not interrupted if a worker quits or is fired, provided he returns to work within a year. Eligibility for laid-off workers continues for three years. Workers may retire at 60 with the consent of the employer, with proportional benefits. Workers may retire after 25 years, at 55, for permanent disability at $50 a month.

If social security benefits are increased, the union and employers will set up a joint committee to recommend improvements in the pension plan. LPA.

Mich. Legislature Passes Bill To Regulate Auto Financing

Only the signature of Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan is needed to enact into law a bill which will regulate interest rates charged by auto finance companies. The measure was passed during the closing days of the special state legislative session.

Main provisions of the bill are: Auto dealers, finance companies and banks engaged in the auto finance business must be licensed by the State Banking Dept.

Maximum interest rates will be 6, 9 and 12%, depending upon the age of the car.

All hidden finance charges are prohibited and contracts must specify all charges made for the transaction.

The buyer is protected against unreasonable seizure and sale of his car if payments are not met.

Insurance charges must be listed, and the type of coverage must be specified.

A maximum of $30 is placed on rebates by the finance companies to auto dealers.

Installment buyers will receive a rebate in case a contract is paid up in advance of the maturity date. LPA

Ain't Parting Sweet Sorrow?

TWO ANTI-UNIONISTS came to a parting of the ways in Washington last week, amidst some of the most sentimental language yet heard in a city well addicted to the flossy phrase.

The occasion was the resignation of Joseph Wells, Labor Board associate general counsel, who is going into practice in South Carolina.

Wells' letter of resignation to NLRB General Counsel Robert Denham described him "among the select group of pioneers who seek to end chaos in the relations between labor and management.

"A monument to your courage and integrity is the fact that you have applied those principles in the performance of your duties in spite of militant pressures from all sides by individuals who would trade the liberty and welfare of our nation for a momentary advantage."

(Wells was presumably referring to leaders of the host of unions which have called for Denham's removal from office on grounds that he is deeply biased against organized labor.)

Denham, who doesn't get too many compliments, replied in kind to Wells.

He said the retiring government lawyer has a knowledge of the Taft-Hartley Act and its effectiveness which has never "been exceeded by anyone whom I have known during the years I have been working on the business of the Board . . ."

"All of us are going to miss you terribly," said Denham.

Health Security Department Plan Sent Congress By Truman

PRES. TRUMAN sent a brand new, streamlined proposal to Congress May 31 for a new executive Dept. of Health, Education and Security.

The President said it met the principal objections to the one he submitted last year which was disapproved by the Senate, although he did not agree with the objections.

The proposal is offered as Reorganization Plan 27 in line with recommendations of the Hoover Commission. Under it all agencies of the Federal Security Agency, together with their functions, records, property, personnel and unexpended balances, would be transferred to the new department. It would be headed by a secretary of cabinet rank who would assume the functions of the present Federal Security Administrator. There would be an under secretary and an assistant secretary.

The offices of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the Commissioner of Education would be transferred intact to the new department, and those holding the posts would report directly to the secretary, as would the Commissioner of Social Security.

At the same time, the Federal Security Administration would be abolished. The plan takes effect automatically in 60 days unless voted down by one house of Congress.

TRUMAN said last year's plan was criticized because it subordinated professional opinion in health and education to non-professional domination. He asserted that providing for direct reports to the Secretary by the Surgeon General and the Education Commissioner would eliminate such criticism.

"It is unnecessary to recite again the considerations which make the creation of such a department desirable," the President told Congress.

"As I pointed out in my message transmitting Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1949, such action has repeatedly been recommended by my predecessors and myself, as well as by others who have studied our government organization. The scope and importance of the functions of the Federal Security Agency plainly warrant departmental status. I feel that there should be no further delay in effecting this essential reorganization." LPA

NLRB Upholds Right To Picket Ship Even While In Drydock

IT'S PERFECTLY legal for a seamen's union to picket a shipyard where a ship under repair is the subject of a primary dispute.

Moreover, the fact that the ship flies a foreign flag is no bar to picketing provided the dispute is genuine. There is only one proviso: the ship's crew must be aboard. Otherwise the picketing would constitute a secondary boycott.

That's the way a trial examiner for the Natl. Labor Relations Board ruled May 31 in a case involving the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific, Moore Drydock Co. and the SS Phopho, a Panamanian flag freighter belonging to the Compania Maritima Samsoc, Ltda., S. A., most of whose stock is owned by Greeks.

If the decision stands, it may greatly strengthen the hand of the American and European unions of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation who are pressing for the return to their original flags of ships transferred to Panamanian registry. The unions planned an around-the-world boycott of Panamanian vessels.

THE "PHOPHO beef" began in 1949 when the Kaiser Gypsum Co. signed a six-year contract with Samsoc for the delivery of gypsum from an island off Mexico to California ports.

The SUP organized the Phopho crew and petitioned the NLRB for a bargaining election. The San Francisco regional director turned down the petition on the ground that the NLRB had no jurisdiction over a foreign ship. The board sustained him.

When the Phopho entered the Moore yard for repairs the SUP, unable to get inside Moore's premises, picketed outside the shipyard. Moore then complained to the NLRB. The office of board General Counsel Robert N. Denham got an injunction against the union and issued charges, contending the SUP violated the secondary boycott ban.

Examiner Arthur Leff said the SUP got as close to the vessel as possible, did not ask Moore's employes to stop work other than on the Phopho itself, and had a legitimate interest in publicizing its demand for recognition and improvements from Samsoc.

LPA

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Pres. Murray and the writer addressed the Convention of the United Packinghouse Workers which was held May 25-28. Pres. Murray was enthusiastically received and his attack upon the Communists was vigorously applauded. The writer, in addressing the members of the Packinghouse Workers, pointed out the attempts of the Communists to divide the CIO by lies and every other conceivable means. Pres. Ralph Helstein and Sec.-Treas. Lewis Clark were returned to office by the membership who showed their support for this fine leadership in real American trade-unionism.

From Minneapolis, the writer proceeded to Los Angeles, Cal., where preparations have been under way for the California State Industrial Union Council convention to be held June 3-5, in Long Beach, Cal.

The IUE-CIO has been piling victory on top of victory over the discredited UE, the latest being the decisive victory in the General Electric elections. The claim of the UE that it represents the majority of the workers has been thoroughly exploded. In view of that union's repeated defeats the thing for UE to do is withdraw entirely, and let the remaining workers it represents come under the trade union leadership of the IUE. Knowing the UE leadership as I do, however, I doubt if the UE will undertake such a move.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to the IUE Administrative Chairman Carey, reports the following IUE-CIO election victories: American Transformer Co., Newark, N. J., IUE 94, UE 19, no union 13; General Instrument Corp., Elizabeth, N. J., IUE 744, no union 26, UE withdrew; P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., North Tarrytown, N. Y., IUE 207, no union 0, UE withdrew; Unipress, Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 35, no union 0, UE withdrew; Champan Valve, Indian Orchard, Mass., IUE 794, UE 298, no union 24.

In a union shop election held at the Conmar Products, Newark, N. J., the workers voted for the IUE by a vote of 644 yes to 52 no, and at Hillburn Electronics, Long Island City, N. Y., 38 yes, 0 no.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that in a representation election held at the Rockford Brick and Tile Co., Rockford, Iowa, the Federation of Glass Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers of America were victorious by a vote of 35 for FGCSSWA-CIO; 10 for no union. Intl. Rep. Gene Minshall conducted the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports that in a representation election held at the Rush Mfg. Co., Ft. Smith, Ark., the workers voted for the United Furniture Workers by the following vote: UFWA-CIO 40; UIU-AFL 22; challenged 22; void 1. This campaign was conducted by Intl. Rep. Walter L. Carson.

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig reports that in a representation election held at Valley Forge Cement Co., West Conshohocken, Pa., the Gas, Coke, and Chemical Workers-CIO were victorious by a vote of 136 for GCCW-CIO and 18 for the AFL. Intl. Rep. Joseph Wright conducted this campaign. CIO Local Industrial Union 1711 won a union shop election at the American Preserve Co., Philadelphia, Pa., by a vote of 139 for union shop and 5 against.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following representation election victories in Illinois: Hately Brothers Co., Chicago, Ill., eligible, 34, United Packinghouse Workers-CIO 28, against 1, challenged 1; Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co., Lemont, Ill., eligible 29, Oil Workers International Union-CIO 21, against 2, challenged 6; Py-O-My Co., Division Kitchen Arts Foods, Chicago, Ill., Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union-CIO 51, no union 6.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bonacci reports that in a representation election held at the Utah Valley Hospital, Provo, Utah, the Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee-CIO was victorious by a vote of 45 to 2 for no union.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Carmichael reports that in a representation election held at the Standard Finish Co., Peabody, Mass., the workers voted unanimously in favor of the CIO over the AFL.

The Newspaper Guild of New York maintained a perfect record in NLRB union security elections by gaining its fourth successive triumph when editorial and commercial employes of the New York Post voted 311 to 9 in favor of the Guild shop.

CIO Natl. Rep. George DeNucci reports that an agreement covering all the employes of the four bakeries of Lajas, Puerto Rico, was signed last week and marked a milestone in organization of these workers. The contract signed is for one year and it gained a 10% wage increase, union shop and check-off, vacations with pay and sick leave. The negotiations was carried through by Ramon Martinez, president of the Bakery Workers Union CGT-CIO.

25 Jobless Units Set Up In Canada

The Canadian National Federation of Unemployed Workers, sponsored by the Canadian Congress of Labour, has units in 25 centers ranging from Sydney, Nova Scotia, to Vancouver, B. C., Natl. Dir. J. McKenzie reported at a recent meeting of the administrative committee in Montreal.

The federation's main goal is full employment and its program is directed primarily to efforts to find jobs. Meantime it has provided extensive service to the jobless in obtaining the assistance of various local welfare agencies.

Is 'A Pension For Everybody' New GOP Line?

AS THE time draws near for a Senate vote on the improved Social Security bill, a strange political phenomenon has developed up on Capitol Hill.

Some of the same men who shout most loudly about economy in government, and who are pushing the hardest for appropriations cuts, have suddenly put on Santa Claus costumes and gone to bat for universal, flat-rate, federally-financed old-age pensions for everybody. Of course that would mean scrapping the present system first.

The leader of this school of thought in the Senate is Sen. Harry P. Cain (R. Wash). More cautiously, Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.) and Sen. Hugh Butler (R. Neb.) are following along. The only equitable system, they say, is minimum old-age insurance for everybody. Emphasis on minimum.

TAKING advantage of this sentiment, the Townsend-planners, who would give everybody over 60 at least $145 a month and finance it out of taxes, are pushing for all they're worth for their bill, and are within 21 of getting enough signatures on a petition to force House consideration of their measure.

Proposals have been made to the Senate Finance Committee that the present old-age and survivors' program be scrapped in favor of $30 a month for everybody. This is supported in the House by Rep. Curtis (R. Neb.)

Cain has announced he will move to recommit the Senate social security bill when it reaches the floor, probably this week, for "further study," and has indicated he supports the flat-pensions-for-everybody philosophy. There's nothing to do with the present system, Cain and the rest say, except scrap it. No use trying to patch it up.

Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve, head of the CIO Social Security Commitee, commenting to the Senate committee on this approach to the problem said:

"The CIO is also in favor of adequate pensions for all. But we are firmly convinced that the only realistic path to this goal is expanding and improving the present social security system.

"WE RECOGNIZE that millions have reached retirement age without being eligible for federal pensions . . . These are part of the growing pains of social security . . . But they are not an excuse for abandoning the social security program itself . . .

"I have read about testimony before your committee favoring a flat benefit of $25 to $30 a month. That's not a pension, it's a parody. Yet even paying this amount to the 11 million Americans over the age of 65 would cost more than $3 billion a year. (The present program is self-financing.)

"The conservatives who have spoken favorably of flat-rate pensions are not among those who are willing to pump additional billions into the federal system. We suspect their real aim is to break down the whole social security program."

Elizabeth Wickenden, Washington representative of the American Public Welfare Association, had even more pungent comments to make.

"The equity rights which millions of workers built up in good faith through their contributions over the years would be dissipated" by failure to retain the present system, she said.

"In the second place, hope for security through a system of flat-grant, universal pensions for the aged is a cruel delusion which could only lead to a levelling downward of benefits and the ultimate imposition of a means test," she added.

"The present social security system is complex primarily because of the necessity of relating retirement income to previous earnings. A flat pension system is virtually certain to level off somewhere below the country's lowest standard of living.

"The second weakness of a flat pension system is the fact that lacking an equity factor it would inevitably be subject to downward economy pressures implicit in every program involving an annual appropriation . . . Thus in seeking to get away from the present program . . . the country might well end up with a federal old age relief program operating at the lowest level."

The Senate committee bill, reported out a fortnight ago, was weaker in several important respects that HR 6000, the measure approved by the House in the first session of the 81st Congress. Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas (D. Ill.) and Majority Whip Francis J. Myers (D. Pa.) have announced they will fight for at least four liberalizing amendments on the floor.

CIO Asks FCC To Tune Out Trolley, Bus Radio

THE FREE American people should not be made captives of "forced" radio listening by advertisers or anyone else, the CIO told the government last week.

It asked the Federal Communications Commission to rule that radio receivers on streetcars and buses are "contrary to the public interest" and in violation of FCC rules.

Also called for was a hearing on the application of Station WWDC-FM in Washington for renewal of its broadcasting license. WWDC-FM programs are piped into streetcars and buses in the nation's capital through a mechanism which makes the music soft and the commercials loud.

Several thousand CIO members in Washington are "subjected against their will to transit radio" every time they board a bus or car, the CIO petition charged.

IT WAS FILED by Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel; Thomas Harris, CIO associate general counsel; and Irving Levy, auto union general counsel.

"If transit radio's sordid exploitation of a captive audience for commercial gain is permitted, it is but a step to forced listening to political propaganda," it said.

A number of CIO local unions in the mid-west, particularly Wisconsin and Illinois, have already complained that union members are being treated as a captive audience while at work, and are being forced to listen, on company time, to thinly disguised attacks on the principles of free unionism and the Fair Deal.

The CIO brief charged that Transit Radio, Inc., an organization owned by a number of radio stations and newspapers, is operating at present, in 14 cities: St. Louis, Washington, Cincinnati, Houston, Kansas City, Tacoma, Wash.; Worcester, Mass.; Des Moines,; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Huntington, W. Va.; Topeka, Kan.; Covington, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; Allentown, Pa., and Bradbury Heights, Md.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Keep writing to Senators and Representatives to force action.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Senate to consider soon. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to accept and strengthen HR 6000.
Rent Control Renewal S 3181	Extends rent control one year to June 30, 1951, allows local option recontrol.	Senate to act soon, probably this week. House to act on or after June 12.	Ask members of both Houses to vote full extension, accept no compromise.
Federal Aid to Education S 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. House Labor Comm. deadlocked over religious quarrel involving school buses.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to approve Senate bill.
School Construction Bill S. 2317 HR 5718	Provides emergency U.S. aid to states to build schools and survey school needs.	Senate passed bill. House bill, in Labor Comm., contains long-range building program not contained in Senate version.	Ask House Labor Committee members to approve.
FEPC S 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	House voted substitute bill without enforcement teeth. Senate filibuster against consideration of bill will be resumed in June.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments, and to fight filibuster.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Emergency Unemployment Compensation HR 8374	Gives extra 26 weeks' benefits in areas where unemployment exceeds 9%.	Awaiting hearings before House Ways and Means Comm.	Ask prompt hearings and fast action on this badly needed bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Protection Is Urged For Alaska Natives

A STRONG protest against eliminating from the tentative draft of the Alaska statehood bill provisions protecting the rights of Indians and other natives has been sent all members of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs by Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation.

The Indians retain rights in land, timber, minerals and other natural resources under treaties with U. S. In practically every case in the past where a new state has been set up, Congress included in the enabling legislation a clause specifically reserving these rights to the federal government and the Indians and making certain they could not be abrogated by the new state. This is the safeguard that has been stricken from the Alaska bill in its present form.

The Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos and other natives of the territory included within the proposed boundaries of Alaska are about equal in number to the white men—some 30,000. They have important land and timber rights which the CIO feels should be fully protected in view of the long record of exploitation of the original inhabitants of the U. S.

The committee, of which Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) is chairman, is expected to complete its study of the legislation this week and to take action probably June 12. Smith urged it to restore the deleted portion of the draft.

Less Taxation Of Rich Asked By Brookings

THE BROOKINGS Institution, echoing the wishes of the corporations, called last week for a tax reduction program for the wealthy.

It proposed that taxes on corporations and individuals in the higer income brackets be slashed as an incentive to increased capital expenditures—and at the same time branded as "untenable" any sharp cut in sales or excise taxes.

The institution asserted that the government needs the income they produce and they don't have much effect on business anyway. Sales and excise taxes bear heaviest on the lower-income groups.

The institution wants the wealthy to have a slice of the tax cake now and more of it later—a "moderate" cut at present, a bigger one when government finances get better.

SPECIFICALLY, the institution proposes that about 17% of the present 38% corporation tax be earmarked as a tax on dividends upon which stockholders would not have to pay any additional levy; and that the remaining 21% be cut down as rapidly as possible to perhaps 10%. It also was proposed that the present tax on high personal incomes—the maximum is 82%—be cut promptly to 60% and later to no more than 50%.

The report was prepared for the institution by Lewis H. Kimmel, economist, and was based on a questionnaire to businesses. One thing he didn't mention was that corporation holdings of cash and U. S. securities increased by $3 billion in 1949 but despite this hoard capital investment was lower than in 1948.

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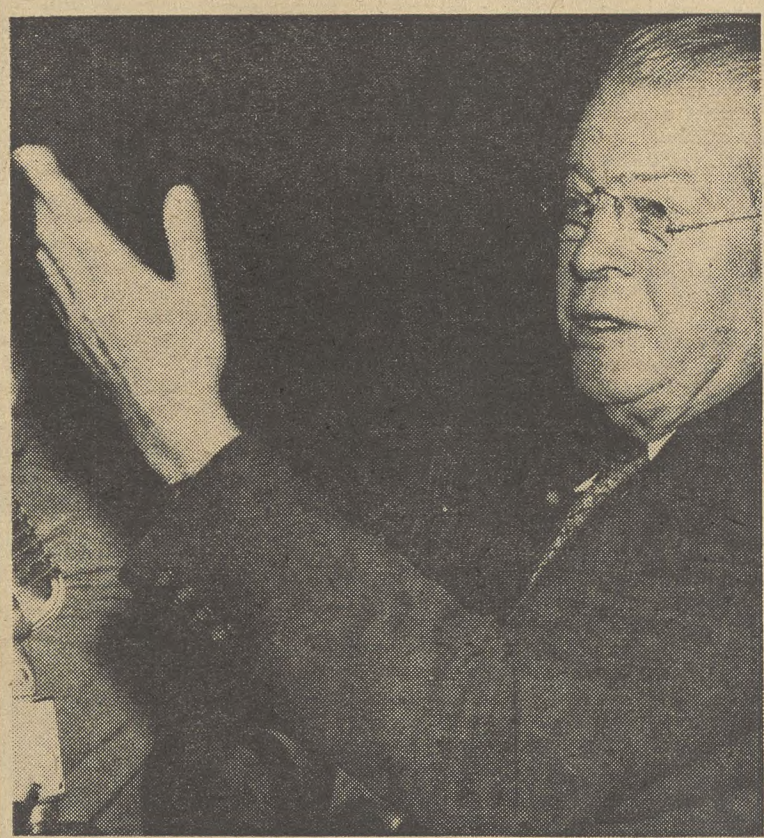
IT'S THEIR RAILROAD NOW: Members of the Railroad Workers of Puerto Rico, an affiliate of the General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico-CIO, celebrate their acquisition of the Puerto Rico Railroad. They obtained ownership of the railroad as a result of nine years of litigation over back pay. The case was carried to the U. S. Supreme Court by Ernest Ramos Antonini, legal adviser to the Puerto Rico Confederation. (See Page 10).

Murray Names Unity Group

Pres. Philip Murray at last week's meeting of the CIO executive officers and vice presidents chose the members of the committee to carry on talks with the AFL on the CIO porposals for labor unity.

The meeting of the top CIO officers also called for a year's extension of rent control and for local option to remove or reinstate controls within the year; for steps to alleviate unemployment, and for enactment of a strong Social Security Bill.

To implement the action on rent control, CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan sent a letter to CIO affiliates and regional directors urging them to have letters sent to Senators and Congressmen. (See stories on Page 3.)



DEFIES CONGRESS? Dr. Edward A. Rumely (above), executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, last week refused to give the House Lobby Investigating Committee information it asked. The committee will decide later whether to bring contempt proceedings against Rumely and Joseph P. Kamp, executive vice chairman of the Constitutional Education League, who also refused to turn over information. Both organizations are intensely anti-labor. (See Page 11.)

UFWA Backs CIO Policy

The United Furniture Workers of America, in convention in Chicago last week, voted 25,524 to 6307 to stay in the CIO and be loyal to its policies.

The crucial vote came on resolutions. The winning one was sponsored by Pres. Morris Pizer. The other resolution was backed by the left-wing leaders including Secy.-Treas. Max Perlow and Director of Organization Ernest Marsh, and was an invitation to the CIO to expel the union or let it stay in the CIO on its own terms.

UFWA was one of the unions slated to be given a hearing before a CIO trial board on a charge of following the Communist Party line. It was the only one in which right wingers went to bat —and won easily. (See Page 7.)

Supreme Court Strikes 3 Blows At Segregation

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or the immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

—First paragraph of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

THE SUPREME Court, in three unanimous decisions, struck blows at segregation of Negroes last week.

In two of the cases involving universities, the court based its decisions on the section of the 14th Amendment quoted above, and in the third case it found that segregation in a railroad dining car violated the Interstate Commerce Act.

The court upheld the position of the CIO in one of the cases. General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg had filed a "friend of the court" brief on the case of G. W. McLaurin.

In that case the court held that Oklahoma could not make McLaurin, a graduate student, sit apart from white students at the Univ. of Oklahoma and be separated in other instances.

He holds a master's degree and sought one as a Doctor of Education. At first he was denied admission, but the Oklahoma Legislature amended the state laws to allow admission on a segregated basis.

McLaurin was forced to sit apart from white students in classes and at designated tables in the library and at the cafeteria.

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, who wrote the opinion in this case, said: "Such restrictions impair and inhibit his ability to study, to engage in discussions and exchange views with other students, and in general, to learn his profession.

IT COULD BE argued, said the Chief Justice, that McLaurin even with the restrictions removed might be set apart by his fellow students.

"This we think is irrelevant," Vinson wrote. "There is a vast difference—a Constitutional difference — between restrictions imposed by the state which prohibits the intellectual commingling of students and the refusal of individuals to commingle where the state presents no such bar."

The court held that McLaurin was deprived of his "personal and present right" to equal protection of the laws.

"We hold," the opinion continued, "that under these circumstances the 14th Amendment precludes differences in treatment by the state based on race. (He) having been admitted to a state-supported graduate school, must receive the same treatment at the hands of the state as the students of other races."

Legality of the restrictions in the light of the amendment was the issue which, Goldberg said in his brief, the court would have to decide.

The CIO also had sought to intervene in another case involving the Univ. of Texas Law School, but was barred from filing a "friend of the court" brief in that state by the objections of the Texas attorney general.

In that case Vinson held that Texas must admit Heman Marion Sweatt, a Negro, to the law school instead of requiring him to attend a new Negro law school.

Vinson made this ruling despite the fact that a new law school had been opened, since the trial of the case, at the Texas Univ. for Negroes. Sweatt brought the case after he had been refused admission to the Univ. of Texas Law School at Austin, and after he refused to attend a Negro law school at Houston.

The Chief Justice found that the Negro law school excludes 85% of the population of Texas.

"With such a substantial and significant segment of society excluded," the court said, "we cannot conclude that the education offered is substantially equal to that which he would receive if admitted to the Univ. of Texas Law School."

AGAIN THE court cited the 14th Amendment, this time holding that it required that Sweatt be admitted to the Univ. of Texas Law School.

In neither case did the court, as it was asked to do by the Federal Government and the appellants, upset its 54-year-old precedent that "separate but equal" facilities for Negroes did not violate the equal protection clause of the amendment.

The dining car case began eight years ago when Elmer W. Henderson, then a field representative for the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, was refused a seat in the white section of the dining car of a Southern Railway train while going through Virginia. The seats conditionally held for Negroes were occupied.

The Interstate Commerce Commission considered the case a "casual incident" brought about by the "bad judgment" of an employe. The Southern Railway later reserved 10 tables for whites, and one table with four seats for Negroes, but this was curtained off.

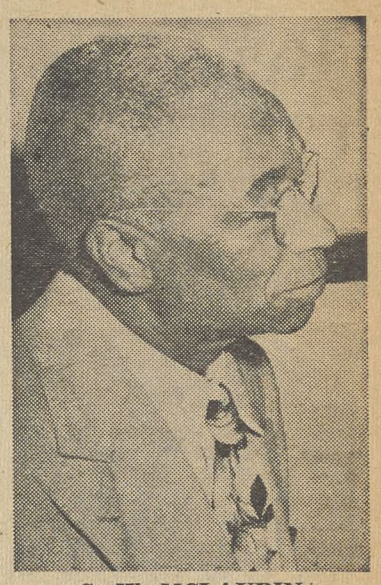
Justice Harold H. Burton, who wrote the opinion in this case, said that "curtains, partitions and signs emphasize the artificiality of a difference in treatment which serves only to call attention to a racial classification of passengers holding identical tickets and using the same public dining facility."

He said that the Interstate Commerce Act made it illegal for a railroad to subject anyone to "undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage."

A Step Forward

Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D. N. Y.) announced June 7 that the National Selective Service System will drop all reference to race in the registrant's questionnaire after the present stock of questionnaires has been used up. Selective Service officials acted after Klein complained.

ELMER W. HENDERSON (seated), Washington, D. C., Negro, loses no time in demonstrating the victory he won in the U. S. Supreme Court, which held that the Southern Railway had illegally prevented him from being served a meal in a dining car. Here Henderson is ordering a meal in a dining car which he boarded at the Union Station, Washington, following the court decision outlawing such segregation.



G. W. MCLAURIN

The U. S. Supreme Court has ordered the Univ. of Oklahoma Law School to cease its segregation practices against McLaurin.

CIO Hails High Court Ruling Against Prejudices And Bias

"THE CIO hails the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Henderson, Sweatt and McLaurin cases as significant advance in the democratic struggle against prejudice and discrimination," CIO Pres. Philip Murray said last week.

"Compulsory segregation has always been a mask for discrimination and a method of preserving prejudice against the ever-widening realization by the peoples of America that distinctions based on race or color are odious to the American democratic tradition."

"In finding a lack of equality in the segregation practices of the Southern Railway and the states of Texas and Oklahoma, the Court in effect repudiated the 'separate but equal' doctrine against which the CIO had directed its attack in its briefs in all three cases."

"The Court did not repudiate the 'separate but equal' doctrine directly but by holding that the practice of segregation itself created inequality in the Oklahoma case the Court effectively killed any effect the doctrine might have in the future.

"Particularly significant to the CIO is the clear recognition by the Supreme Court in the McLaurin case that there is a vital difference between voluntary and involuntary separation."

"The court conceded that individual students in the Univ. of Oklahoma had a right not to mingle with members of different races, if they desired not to do so, but it stated that the state had no power to deprive Negroes of the right to secure voluntary acceptance by their fellow students."

"This means that although individuals can practice prejudice if they so wish, the state cannot force them to do so.

"It has been our firm position that such statutes, ordinances and regulations are unconstitutional. Governmental bodies have no power, we believe, to compel our people to practice prejudices which they abhor. The Supreme Court decisions in the Negro education cases fully support that position."

CANDIDATE

Helen Parks, 24, (above) Portland, Ore., is Democratic candidate for the legislature of her state. She is recording secretary of her local of the CIO Communications Workers.

FTC Makes Charges

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against the Pruvo Pharmacal Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., charging it falsely advertised that a medicinal preparation, Pruvo, quickly and completely relieves all pain of arthritis, rheumatism and neuritis.

The complaint states that the "aches, pains and discomforts incident to these ailments may be of such a nature that they will be in no way alleviated by the use of Pruvo, however taken."

Cal. Democrats Nominate Roosevelt, Douglas

JAMES ROOSEVELT, son of the late President, and Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, both with CIO support, won the Democratic nominations for governor and U. S. senator, respectively, in California's primary elections last week.

Their Republican rivals will be Gov. Earl Warren, first Californian to seek a third term, and Rep. Richard Nixon.

Under California's cross-filing primary system, which lets a candidate file for the nominations of both parties, Roosevelt's chief rival in the Democratic race was Warren, who was the Republican candidate for vice president in 1948.

Warren, however, was unable to repeat his feat of capturing the nominations of both parties as he did four years ago, as Roosevelt steadily forged ahead of him in the count. Warren piled up enough votes, especially in the farm and mountain country and in San Francisco, to assure the Democrats they have a fight ahead of them in spite of their overwhelming bulge in registration. Roosevelt's greatest strength was in Los Angeles, where he ran far ahead of Warren.

The governor won the Republican nomination by defeating Roosevelt easily.

Rep. Douglas, one of the outstanding liberals in the House and a firm supporter of New Deal policies though not always a strict supporter of President Truman, defeated Manchester Boddy, publisher of the Los Angeles Daily News, and Nixon in the Democratic primary.

Rep. Douglas did not cast a single "wrong" vote on the 13 key issues listed in the CIO Voting Record.

Nixon, an ardent supporter of the Taft-Hartley Act, one of the House's rising young reactionaries, and closely allied with Publisher Frank Gannet's tory Committee for Constitutional Government, now under investigation by the House Lobby Investigating Committee, was "wrong" on 10 issues and "right" on the military aid program, adoption of the conference report on ECA funds and on the anti-poll tax bill. His opponents in the Republican primary were Boddy and Rep. Douglas.

In New Mexico Rep. John E. Miles defeated former U. S. Judge David Chavez, Jr., for the Democratic nomination for governor. Chavez is a brother of U. S. Sen. Dennis Chavez, who has been a consistent liberal and friend of labor. In the house, Miles was "right" on eight key issues, "wrong" on three and absent when two others were determined, according to the CIO Voting Record.

U. S. Sen. Chan Gurney, seeking his third term, was defeated by Rep. Francis Case for the Republican nomination for Senator from South Dakota. John A. Engel, a lawyer, won the Democratic nomination. Gurney had three "right" votes out of the 13 in the CIO Voting Record, Case two.

Act Now To Extend Rent Control A Year

THE RENT control issue got to the Senate floor June 7. So did Sen. Cain (R. Wash.).

Cain did not want extension of controls even until the end of the year with authority for local communities to extend them for six months. That's how the bill was reported out by the Senate Banking Committee.

Cain, arch-foe of better housing, talked for three hours. Munching chocolate or sipping coffee, he would have talked longer, but sat down after he was assured he could continue the filibuster when consideration of the bill is resumed.

Cain did not carry on the talk-athon the next day because the Senate devoted its attention to a number of minor bills.

HIS OBJECTIVE was to keep the Senate from considering the measure until the House, he hoped, killed the bill.

Senate Majority Leader Lucas interrupted him to say that although the House had originally planned to vote on rent control June 13, but it decided June 7 to postpone action.

Despite Cain, the Senate may have acted by the time this issue of the CIO News is distributed. Meanwhile, Nathan E. Cowan, director of the CIO Legislative Dept., sent out an urgent appeal to CIO affiliates and regional directors to make phone calls, and send telegrams, letters and post cards to Senators and Congressmen to ask for extension of rent control for a year beyond June 30 plus an amendment.

The amendment would provide for the removal or reinstatement of rent control by cities, towns and villages through local option within the year.

THOSE RECEIVING this issue of the CIO News should direct their attention to Congressmen, if the Senate has acted.

Cowan's letter, in which was enclosed portions of the statement on rent control by the CIO executive officers and vice presidents, (See story on this page), concluded:

"Wrap up every possible bit of possible community support immediately in this effort to offset the activities of the real estate lobby which has swarmed into Washington on this issue."

The letter also warned of the chaos that would follow rent control removal—a warning well made in view of figures issued by the Senate Banking Commission.

These figures which were based on the experiences of 14 decontrolled cities showed that of all increases, the highest were demanded of tenants paying less than $30 a month. For example: Dallas, Tex., average increase for all ranges, 35.4%; average increase under $30 a month, 55.8%; Oklahoma City, average increase for all ranges, 26.2%; under $30 a month, 39.8%; Wichita, Kans., average increase for all ranges, 18.2%; under $30 a month, 52.1%.

In 8 Months IUE Wins Union Rights For Over 225,000

REPRESENTATION rights for 225,479 workers have been won by the CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in the eight months since its inception, IUE Chairman James B. Carey revealed at the June 6 meeting of CIO executive officers vice-presidents in New York City.

In representation elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, IUE-CIO has won certification for 183,916 persons. An additional 41,563 workers are covered by IUE-CIO agreements where the new union was recognized by companies without the necessity of an NLRB election.

The recent victory by IUE in the General Electric chain secured IUE's position as the major union in the electrical manufacturing industry. Representation rights were secured by IUE for 53,970 GE workers to 36,683 for the United Electrical workers. The General Electric chain had previously been regarded as the stronghold of the red-tinged UE.

Earlier NLRB elections had given the IUE a clean sweep of the approximately 30,000 workers in General Motors' electrical division. The run-off election in the East Pittsburgh plant, largest local of the Westinghouse chain, secured IUE certification for 41,837 Westinghouse employes as compared to 14,000 for the discredited UE.

Chairman Carey reported that in addition to the GE and Westinghouse elections, IUE has participated in 146 NLRB contests of which it has won 126, the UE 15, various American Federation of Labor unions four, and the International Association of Machinists one.

During the same eight-month period, IUE-CIO issued charters to 207 local unions, in many of which elections are still to be held.

Pres. Philip Murray again expressed his enthusiasm for the success with which IUE is accomplishing the job of bringing the workers of the electrical industry a sound functioning trade union in the CIO tradition.

B. C. Lumber Workers To Take Strike Vote

The International Woodworkers has rejected a conciliation board award for its British Columbia District 1 and is preparing to hold a vote on striking June 15. Affected are 32,000 lumber workers and 160 companies.

The board proposed an increase of 9c an hour; a maintenance of membership clause; a 48-hour week for loggers in the summer; a night shift differential for mill workers.

The union asked a boost of 17c, a union shop, and continuance of the standard 40-hour five-day week, with overtime for Saturday. The board's recommended wage boost would bring the basic hourly wage in logging camps and mills to $1.17.

James Fadling, IWA president, and Virgil Burtz, research director, appeared before the board for the union.

CIO Group Named To Discuss Unity Proposal With AFL

CIO'S PROPOSAL for labor unity was advanced another step by Pres. Philip Murray with the appointment of a committee to discuss the subject with a similar committee from the AFL.

Names of the committee were announced at a meeting of the CIO executive officers and vice presidents in New York City and were contained in a letter sent by Murray to AFL Pres. William Green. They are:

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the United Rubber Workers, Administrative Chairman James B. Carey of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union; Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization; Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers; Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers and Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

At a press conference Murray said that the CIO committee is ready to meet with its AFL counterpart any time but suggested that the middle of July would be very convenient.

THE UNITY proposal was first made by Murray at the April 4 meeting of the CIO vice presidents, who gave their approval.

The letter which was not only addressed to the AFL but also to the United Mine Workers, the Intl. Association of Machinists and the railroad brotherhoods called for the establishment of a joint committee of the various union groups.

Objectives are "to coordinate our efforts in the economic, legislative and political spheres" and to "seek to achieve the organic unity of all American labor."

The IAM and UMW have replied favorably to the proposal, and the brotherhoods are considering the suggestion.

Murray's letter to Green was in reply to one written by the AFL president telling Murray that the AFL was prepared to name a unity committee.

The vice presidents in three other actions also:

1 Called for the extension of federal rent control for a period of one year beyond June 30, with local option in cities, towns and villages to remove or reinstate rent controls.

2 Faced the problem of unemployment by urging four specific and immediate actions.

3 Asked enactment of an improved Social Security measure stronger than the bill passed by the House and recommended by the Senate Finance Committee.

The resolution on rent control cited the false propaganda leveled against the extension of control by real estate interests, and the skyrocketing of rents in cities where controls have been removed. It predicted that the end of controls would be equivalent to a general wage cut of from 5 to 10%.

PAC was directed "to record and to report the vote, or the failure to vote, on rent control by each member of Congress who is a candidate for re-election and to bring the record to the attention of the voters in each State and Congressional District during the current campaign."

The statement on unemployment called attention to the continued seriousness of joblessness. It was noted that "some 39 communities in the United States, according to the Dept. of Labor, still face a critical economic situation, with over 12% of their labor force unemployed.

The problem, it was stated, "will shortly be intensified by the influx of nearly one million new, young workers who will be graduating from school in June and July" and by "the thousands of workers who are being displaced by tremendous technological advances taking place in nearly every industry."

At the same time, the statement continued, reports of the Securities and Exchange Commission show that "capital of American corporations is at an all-time high of $66.7 billion. These enormous reserves and profits reflect the high-profit and monopoly price policies of great sections of American business."

This situation remains a threat to an expanding economy. Prosperity should be aided, the vice presidents and executive officers said, by the following policies:

- A more public-spirited price policy on the part of the corporations, wihch will result in their sharing with workers and consumers the greater gains in productivity now occurring.
- Strengthening and extension of collective bargaining.
- Revision of the tax system with higher exemptions in the lower brackets and steps to prevent corporations from having large accumulations of idle cash.
- A farm support price program similar to the Brannan plan.
- A middle-income housing program.
- "New social security legislation, including improved old age pensions, survivors and disability insurance, unemployment compensation benefits and health insurance."

In addition to these policies, the statement called for four immediate steps:

A Passage of the Young Bill, H. R. 8374, which would provide for unemployment benefits for an additional 27 weeks.

B Passage of the Emergency Public Works Bill, H. R. 7444, to establish a reserve fund of $1.8 billion to be used by the President for a public works program in depressed areas and to furnish state and local communities with funds for their own work programs.

C Establishment of a Civilian ConservationCorps as provided in S. 3144 and H. R. 7463.

D Less disregard for communities by large corporations such as occurs when plants are shifted haphazardly or when new ones are established without sufficient consideration.

The meeting took to task the majority of the Senate Finance Committee for:

"Placement of a low ceiling on benefits through the retention of the $3000 wage base ceiling and the elimination of the annual increment, the complete omission of permanent and total disability insurance, and the refusal of nearly all improvements in public assistance voted by the House."

Liberal Senators were praised for their intention to carry on a floor fight to restore and improve the bill.

Improvement included a number of recommendations which have been extensively reported in the CIO News and which were recommended by the CIO Committee on Social Security.

OWIU Pres. Blasts Denham As 'Subservient' To Texas Co.

Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers charged last week that National Labor Relations Board General Counsel Robert N. Denham has "violated the trust placed in him by the government and the people" and "has been completely subservient" to the Texas Oil Co. at Port Neches, Tex., where the OWIU has been on strike since last April.

Knight's blast at Denham followed the discharge of Pres. J. E. Sanderson, of OWIU Local 228, and R. A. Hitt, chairman of the local's office group at Port Neches, for what Knight termed "no other reason than that they had been active in union affairs."

He said the company had taken disciplinary action against 11 other members of the local, giving them layoffs ranging from three weeks to 90 days and arbitrarily demoting one.

Pointing out that such actions against employes because of union activity are clearly a violation of the Taft-Hartley Law, Knight declared that the Texas Co. believes it can violate the labor laws with impunity "because of a very close tie between the company and Denham."

Knight called attention to the fact that the chief labor attorney for the Texas Co. is Charles M. Brooks, who until a year ago was chief assistant to Denham.

"Since Brooks stepped from his NLRB job into a high paying post with the Texas Co.," Knight said, "our union has been unable to secure one act of justice from Denham's office involving the Texas Co.

"Immediately after Brooks was hired, several unfair labor practices cases we had pending against the company in California were arbitrarily dismissed by Denham. Since that time we have been unable to secure prosecution of a single case against the Texas Co."

Knight said that since Brooks was rewarded by receiving a good job with Texaco, "Denham's decisions have always been against our union." "There is no appeal from his one-man decisions," he added.

Rehearing Refused On Oath Signing

The Supreme Court has again upheld the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley Act provision requiring union officers to sign non-Communist oaths. The vote was 4 to 4, thus affirming lower court decisions. The decision was on an appeal by Local 65, Wholesale & Warehouse Workers, unaffiliated, New York. Justices Vinson, Minton, Reed and Burton upheld validity of the oath. Justices Douglas, Jackson, Frankfurter and Black dissented.

The court had ruled similarly, 3-3, on May 8, on appeals filed by the CIO Steelworkers and American Communications Association. Both subsequently filed briefs urging a rehearing. The court, in a separate order June 5, refused to reconsider.

Too Many Feel Too Insecure

Sure, We In The U. S. Are Much Better Off Than Most, But There Are Many Things That Should Be Done

By ALLAN L. SWIM

YOU'RE in France, talking to a group of coal miners—and after learning how they work and live you do your best not to brag about the United States.

But you brag a bit, anyhow. You just can't help it. And you wonder whether they believe what you're telling them about conditions back on home.

And it's the same way when you talk with dock workers in Holland, bricklayers in Italy or machinists in Great Britain.

You bite your tongue just a little to keep from sounding like the loud-mouthed foreigner who can see nothing good except his own back yard.

When you get back home you feel pretty good. Here there's everything you could want to eat. The streets are jammed by cars. Nearly everybody looks prosperous. There is no trace of bomb damage.

AFTER YOU'RE HOME for a while you do a lot of thinking and you ask yourself a lot of questions. Why is there such a difference between the U. S. and Europe? What is it over there that people are searching for? What makes the continent a breeding ground for war and strange isms?

You ask the questions and out of your knowledge and experience you provide some of the answers. But you can't supply them all.

There's one thing that keeps hammering away in your mind. The people of Europe—individually and collectively—feel insecure.

Insecure. Yes, that's it. Insecure.

There was the Kaiser. Then there was Hitler and Mussolini. And now there's Stalin.

But long before them there were others who wanted to rule the world—others who wanted to enslave their fellowmen.

WHEN YOU start digging for the causes of insecurity abroad you find many things—lack of natural resources, trading restrictions, monetary difficulties, undeveloped sources of power. On and on you go.

And it's likely that you end up by saying that in Europe, as in many other parts of the world, there is simply too little for too many.

Too little food. Too little clothing. Too little good shelter.

And too much fear.

Everywhere you see outmoded production machinery and outdated techniques. Men and women work hard but they don't produce nearly as much as their American counterparts. They can't unless they change their ways and substitute more horsepower for manpower.

So it's not hard to understand the greatness of the contribution our country is making through the European Recovery Program.

AT THE POINT where you start getting a bit smug about the United States and its accomplishments you jerk yourself up short.

How's our security? How many people do we have in slums? What about the sharecroppers? Is it really true that millions have substandard living conditions?

What about our older people—those cast aside by a fast-moving industrial system that puts emphasis on youth? Are they being adequately cared for? Will their pensions, through social security and otherwise, support them?

How about the treatment accorded some of our minority groups? Do they have any real sense of security?

And what about our educational system? Why hasn't it kept pace with some of our other advances?

Is our unemployment compensation system adequate? Why do so many of our people have inedequate medical care?

On and on you go. You know some of the answers. Some of them you don't.

And it's likely that you end up by saying to yourself that our people, too, feel insecure, are fearful of the future, and that too many of them have too little.

You know they're better off than people elsewhere, but you know there's much to be done.

And you simply can't understand those who fight every program designed to provide the people with more security and with more reasons for feeling secure.

Jim Crowism Hit

Those black-robed men who make up the U. S. Supreme Court last week plucked three big, important feathers from the tail of old Jim Crow.

And Jim's supporters let out yells of protest when the high tribunal knocked into a cocked hat the old "separate but equal" doctrine insofar as the operation of colleges and universities is concerned.

It was to be expected that the loudest cries of anguish would come from a state which is usually regarded as "headquarters" for those white-robed men who make up the Ku Klux Klan. And it did.

Herman Talmadge said the court's ruling wouldn't apply to Georgia as long as he was governor of the state.

Be that as it may, the court struck a real blow at the old practice of segregation in colleges and universities.

It held that the University of Texas Law School and the University of Oklahoma Graduate School violated the 14th Amendment by not providing two Negro students the full facilities and privileges of the institutions.

And the Southern Railway, the court held, acted improperly when it denied a Negro the dining car privileges accorded white passengers.

Those who believe in expansion of civil liberties were greatly encouraged by the court's actions, but there is still a long battle ahead.

Segregation is not only permitted but is required by law in too many states. These laws should be challenged and tested whenever possible.

We'll go along with those who say that much education will be required before our racial problems can be solved.

But we won't go along with those who say we've got to keep on flouting our Constitution and continue observing laws which create second-class citizenship for part of our population.

DID THE SENATOR REALLY SAY IT?

Senator Robert A. Taft has become involved in another controversy, which isn't unusual for the Ohio Republican who helped sire the obnoxious Taft-Hartley Act. Some of the newspapers are beginning to give the affair considerable attention.

The story, as we get it, is that he was quoted by the New York Times many weeks ago as having lent encouragement to Senator McCarthy in his smear campaign against the State Dept.

McCarthy should roll out one of his "Communist" cases, then try another if the first one backfired, and keep right on doing so, the Ohio senator is supposed to have said.

Now Taft is making like he didn't do any such thing.

Maybe he did. Maybe he didn't.

But one thing seems obvious: Taft waited an awfully long time to start denying something which many newspapers—including the Times—said that he said.

It seems to us Mr. Taft has behaved in this manner before.

CIO Summer Schools Begin June 18

FIVE GERMAN women trade union leaders will be among the students at the National CIO's first summer school for 1950 which will be held June 18-23 at Estes Park, Colo.

The Rocky Mountain school is one of a series of 12 regional summer schools being run this summer by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research under the direction of George Guernsey, asociate director of education.

Plans are under way to have a group of foreign trade unionists attend all the schools, following a successful experiment started last summer when the CIO brought three German and Austrian unionists to the United States under its own auspices.

The German women who will attend the CIO's Rocky Mountain School compose one of the groups being brought to the U. S. under various government-sponsored programs which have been going on for some time. The plans to have foreign unionists at all CIO summer schools this year are being worked out in cooperation with Michael Ross, CIO's international relations director, and the U. S. Dept. of Labor, Guernsey said.

THE FIVE women who are all active members and officials of German unions, have been in the country for several weeks visiting unions and industrial plants. Before the school opens they will spend two days in Pueblo, Colo., as the guests of the CIO Steelworkers, and three days in Denver, where they will visit the CIO Oil Workers and other union groups, AFL and CIO.

Klaus Schuetz, formerly chairman of a Social Democratic youth organization in Berlin, will assist the staff of the CIO school in making classes and discussions helpful to the German women. During the past winter, Schuetz studied labor economics at Harvard University.

The German women and the unions they belong to:

Miss Hedwig Eckhart, Stuttgart-Zazenhausen, shoe and leather workers; Mrs. Irene Martin, Frankfurt am Main, chemistry paper and ceramics; Miss Babbette Roegner, Kornwestheim, leather workers; Miss Else Schlotterer, Stuttgart, office workers; Mrs. Frida G. Walter, Frankfurt am Main, chief of women's affairs division, Hesse Trade Union Federation.

Tobin Lauds Murray At Safety Meet

ORGANIZED LABOR has made a major contribution to the movement to reduce industrial accidents from the 1948 high of 2,000,000, Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin told the President's Conference on Industrial Safety.

The meeting at Washington was attended by more than 150 representatives of CIO and AFL unions, along with management representatives, safety engineers and government safety personnel.

"Organized labor can look back proudly on a long struggle for better safety and health legislation," Tobin said.

Tobin cited the pioneering efforts of "men like William Green of the AFL who won in Ohio one of the earliest victories in labor's fight to improve the lot of the workers" and "Phil Murray under whose leadership the CIO has done a major job of working for more adequate protection for the worker."

Earlier the Conference heard President Truman set a goal of a 50% reduction in industrial accidents by 1952 and point to the 7% decline in total work accident rate in large and small manufacturing plants.

Union delegates on the whole said the conference had done a good job in cutting down the tragedy and waste resulting from unnecessary work accidents but indicated that a number of improvements should be made in the over-all picture.

A representative of the CIO Woodworkers, Manley J. Wilson, said he objected to closing the door on Federal intervention in safety programs if the individual states failed to do an acceptable job.

He was supported in his position by representatives of the CIO Steelworkers, Auto Workers and Rubber Workers. (LPA)

N. J. CIO To Hold $25-A-Plate Dinner

Labor Day this year will be marked by the New Jersey CIO with a $25-a-plate dinner, to raise funds for the congressional campaigns. The decision was made at the third annual conference of the state CIO-PAC, attended by 500 delegates, who represented 12 international unions and 112 locals. The parley was held in Newark.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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He Apparently Did Not Want To Be Hero

THIS IS A STORY about a fellow named Joe who had a flair for two things—playing baseball and organizing unions.

Joe's name isn't mentioned on the sports pages these days—but it is mentioned by a lot of workers in the Southern state where he lives.

He made the decision which brought this condition about—a decision made quickly—a decision which closed the door tightly on possible fame.

Here's what happened—and how it happened:

BACK IN 1946 the CIO launched a membership drive in a dozen Southern states, and one of the first big tasks encountered was getting a competent staff together.

One of the state directors was scurrying around here and there, hunting for men and women "natives" who might become good organizers in short order.

Somebody told the director about Joe, "a fellow who did a swell job organizing his own local union."

The director filed Joe's name away for future reference. After all he didn't really know anything about the fellow—and Joe lived about 100 miles from the director's office.

The director kept asking questions about possible organizers and people kept mentioning Joe.

Joe, they said, wasn't only a good union man; he was a darn good baseball player, too.

AT ABOUT THE TIME the director decided that Joe was one man he needed for his staff he learned that a big baseball team was angling for Joe's services.

Joe, he learned, had gained quite a reputation as a semi-pro, and a lot of his fans thought he was headed for the big leagues.

Then the director was informed that a scout from one of the big teams was going to look Joe over at a game the next day.

And he had a hunch that if the scout got to Joe first the CIO would lose a good man.

The director decided to act quickly as he could, but he ran into a couple of delays.

Finally he arrived at Joe's town and drove to the baseball park—after the game had started.

JOE WAS REALLY having a good day on the diamond and to the director he looked like big league material.

He also looked like good trade union material.

The director pondered the matter for a while and then decided to act.

As Joe returned from the diamond to the bench, the director jumped over a fence and headed in Joe's direction.

He quickly introduced himself and said, "I've got a job for you as an organizer. Do you want to go to work for me?"

At this point the director was ordered by a policeman to get back in the grandstand, but as he headed in that direction Joe said, "I'll see you after the game."

THE DIRECTOR headed for the dressing room after the last inning ended—and so did the baseball scout.

There both of them made their pitch for Joe's services.

One offered the posibility of fame and fortune, bright lights, publicity and all that goes along with big league baseball.

The other offered a hard, thankless job at a comparatively small salary.

Joe listened as they talked, at the same time shucking off his sweaty clothes.

They kept talking as he stood under a shower.

Finally Joe had heard what he wanted to hear. He thanked the scout for his kind offer, then turned to the director and said:

"I'd rather go to work for the CIO."

A.L.S.

PLUCKED!

'Practically No Way' To Control Me—Denham

QUESTION: We take it you don't regard the Taft-Hartley Act as a slave-labor act?

ANSWER: No. I think as a matter of fact, it can be made one of the most valuable things that labor has if they will just take hold of it and try to use it.

WHO SAID THAT?

The individual who made that statement during a recent interview, published in U. S. News & World Report, is Robert N. Denham, chief counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

Denham said a lot of other things in the interview, none of which would indicate that he is contemplating an about face in his anti-union attitude.

Here are some more Denham answers to questions:

Q. How is the Taft-Hartley Act working, Mr. Denham? What is your over-all feeling about it?

A. My feeling about it is that it is really performing a function and is doing something that is worth while . . .

Q. There is an impression that a general counsel can be as biased in one direction as another, and that he has a good deal of authority, is that right?

A. Very definitely. There is practically no way in which you can control it.

Q. What are your basic differences with the Board? Do you differ with the way they are interpreting the law?

A. I've taken this position—and it may be purely personal philosophy—that the law was put on the books by the 80th Congress as something of a repudiation of the operation of the Wagner Act . . . They wanted to put the employers on the same level with the employe organizations.

Q. You think they (the members of the Board) are not in sympathy with the law?

A. The Board seems to have a yardstick for the application of the law which is quite different from the one I use. Whether the Board is right or Denham is right, I don't know.

Later on in the interview Denham asserted that some of the board's decisions seem aimed at repealing the Taft-Hartley law through "decisional attrition"—whatever that may mean.

An editor's note, accompanying the article says that Denham has spent most of his life as a specialist in straightening out business tangles.

Basing Point Bill Aimed At Free Competition

CIO is asking President Truman to veto the "basing point" bill passed by the Senate on June 2 with strong Republican backing.

House approval of the bill in March found Democrats lined up against it by a margin to two to one, but the Republicans put it over with a seven to one margin of votes in favor of it. Senate Democrats also polled two to one against the bill, but the Republicans cast 30 votes for it and only two against it.

Less publicized than the notorious Kerr Bill to hike gas prices, S. 1008 carries an even more deadly wallop for the consuming public. Highly technical in its language, the simple fact of the bill is that it amends the anti-trust laws so as to put effective clubs into the hands of the big boys of industry.

It provides a loophole through which the basing-point system of pricing will be able to get by the anti-trust laws. Used in many basic industries, basing points are a device which makes it extremely unhealthy, if not lethal, for a small competitor to undersell the leaders of his industry. Result is that all competitors' prices usually turn out to be identical on each variety of product at each point of delivery.

Giant steel and cement corporations launched this monopoly sleighride two years ago when the Supreme Court held the basing point system in the cement industry unlawful. Claiming that the court's decision left industry in a quandary, they ganged up on Congress through their customers and even their workers to demand "clarification" of the anti-trust laws. Like the railroads when caught violating the anti-trust laws, they figured to fix the law so they could continue their price-fixing practices without fear of prosecution.

On its way through Congress the bill was amended to provide two other loopholes for big business. These cut the heart out of the Robinson-Putman Act which protects small competitiors from predatory price discriminations by big competitors.

CIO opposed this bill from the beginning. Early in 1949 Otis Brubaker, research director of the Steelworkers, presented facts and figures before the Senate Judiciary Committee to demolish the big-business arguments for "clarification" of the anti-trust laws.

December Conference Planned

Another 'Try' To Be Made At Protecting Working Children

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

"For every child protection against labor that stunts growth, either physical or mental, that limits education, that deprives children of the right of comradeship, of play and of joy—

"For every child these rights, regardless of race, or color, or situation, wherever he may live, under the protection of the American flag."

THESE FINE words are from a Children's Charter, drawn up 20 years ago at a White House Conference on Children called by Pres. Herbert Hoover. The conference is said to have produced "the most comprehensive statement of the needs of children ever assembled in one set of documents."

Since 1909, when the first one was called by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt, four such White House Conferences on Children have been held—one every decade. The second was called by Pres. Woodrow Wilson in 1919, the third by Pres. Hoover in 1930, and the fourth by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940.

The fifth one, called by Pres. Harry Truman, will be held in Washington next December. It will be known as the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth.

IF THESE GIRLS packing peas are working during school vacations or after school hours, and they are 14 or over, their labor is not in violation of the Federal wage-hour law—provided their hours of work are within the required limits. The law places a maximum of three hours on any school day and eight on any non-school day. All work must be performed between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. However, enforcement of the law is inadequate.

MANY SPLENDID plans for improving the welfare of America's children came out of all four of the past conferences. The one for 1950, speaking in the name of the nation's children under 18 years of age who now number 46 million, is set to outdo them all.

Elaborate preparations for it have been under way since 1946, when a National Commission on Children and Youth, with members from 67 organizations concerned with child welfare, first started plans for the fifth White House Conference.

Preliminary conferences held in '47, '48 and '49 have collected the suggestions and advice of social service, health, recreation, farm, labor, education, civic and church groups, as well as individual experts in these various fields.

CIO representatives on committees, include CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, a member of the executive committee, and United Auto Workers Pres. Walter Reuther, member of the national committee.

A number of CIO representatives, along with other labor groups, will take part in the various activities of the Midcentury conference.

John Brophy, director of CIO Industrial Union Councils, has requested all state councils, wherever possible, to get representatives on committees set up by governors of the various states.

"The Governor's State Committees should not be figureheads," Brophy told the state councils. "They should gather the facts covering the health, welfare and educational needs of children in each state and propose measures to meet them in preparation for the conference."

A special staff for the Federal Security Administration's Children's Bureau, working closely with other Federal Agencies, will assist the committee.

From the reports and recommendations made at preliminary meetings, a program has been drawn up with these seven main objectives for the 1950 conference:

1 Focus attention on our concern for children and youth in conformity with the belief that "the diginity and worth of the individual are of first importance."

2 Bring together in usuable form, all present knowledge about the physical, mental, emotional and moral development of children.

3 Point up the needs of parents in providing adequately for their children and suggest ways of helping them do a better job.

4 Look at the physical, social, economic and moral environment in which children are growing up and recommend ways of improving it.

5 Size up present services for children and youth and show how they can be improved.

6 Develop ideas for more effective teamwork for working together for children.

7 Initiate steps for the achievement of conference recommendations in the coming decade.

In a leaflet announcing the White House Conference on Children, Chairman Oscar Ewing asks: "Are we the richest nation in the world, doing all we should to give our children a fair deal?" Answers to this question, he says, will be forthcoming at the 1950 conference.

Just how big are the problems affecting children that the 1950 White House Conference will confront? To what extent have evils discussed at previous conferences been eliminated?

The National Child Labor Committee, an independent organization which has been devoting itself to the problems of working kids since its formation in 1904, has just published a Child Labor Fact Book, covering the years 1900-1950. This survey indicates the status of American children during the past half-century, and measures, to a certain degree, in what spheres and to what extent the lot of the nation's youngsters has been improved.

Although progress has definitely been made, the overall picture is still nothing to cheer about.

RATHER THE facts tend to show that the lot of children rises and falls along with that of adults.

That's why the CIO emphasizes that child labor and general child labor programs should be considered together with its overall economic program for improving wages and working conditions of industrial workers.

For example, as the Child Labor Fact Book shows, it was the forced unemployment of the 30's and the economic disaster facing the country that brought down the figures on child labor and set the states off on a sudden rush to ratify the Child Labor Amendment, in order to keep children from competing with adults for jobs.

Between 1925 and 1931 a total of six states had ratified it, but in 1933 alone 14 states ratified the amendment. In the next four years, eight more took favorable action, bringing the total to 28 states, or eight short of the 36 needed for ratification.

That's where the matter rests today. After the U. S. supreme ruling in 1941, permitting child labor regulations in the Wage-Hour law, agitation for passage of the Child Labor Amendment died down, although it still could be passed any time that eight more states ratify it. The amendment if passed, would be merely an enabling act, giving Congress power to pass federal child labor legislation.

In 1936-37, the U. S. Supreme Court, which in 1918 had declared unconstitutional a Federal law regulating child labor, broadened its interpretation of interstate commerce, thus permitting child labor regulations to be included in the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage-Hour Law). In 1941 the Supreme Court ruled that these child labor provisions were constitutional.

But in 1945, the Supreme Court declared that interstate commerce firms which did not produce or ship goods were not subject to the provisions.

TO GET OVER this hurdle, Congress in 1949 amended the Wage-Hour Law (for the first time) changing the wording to apply the provisions to all interstate commerce industries, regardless of whether goods are produced or shipped. This brought such industries as communications, public utilities, transportation, construction, warehousing and storage under the law.

Another important amendment to the law, passed at the same time, forbids employment of children under 16 in commercial agriculture while schools are in session. The amendments became effective Jan. 25, 1950.

Although this still leaves millions of youngsters who could be employed in industries or on farms not affected by provisions of the federal law, covered only by spotty and insufficient state child labor laws, it does mark a forward step—provided the law is properly enforced and that there are sufficient school facilities. At present both of these are woefully inadequate.

Standards laid down by the federal Wage-Hour Law governing industries in interstate commerce, in general set an age limit of 16 for employment during school hours, with a 14-year limit outside of school hours and during school vacations. A 16-year limit is set for employment in manufacturing, mining or processing occupations—at any time, with an 18-year limit in occupations declared to be hazardous.

These include jobs in explosives plants, coal mining, logging and sawmilling (with certain specified exceptions); operations of power-driven woodworking machines; jobs involving exposure to radioactive substances; motor vehicle drivers and helpers; operation of power-driven hoisting apparatus, including elevators; and operation of certain power-driven metal working machines.

In addition to the Wage-Hour Act, there are two other Federal laws which contain provisions affecting child labor:

1 The Walsh-Healey Act of 1936 sets a minimum age of 16 (18 for females) for employment in the production of goods made under contract for the Federal government.

2 The Sugar Act of 1937, later renewed, stipulates that to qualify for benefit payments, growers of sugar beets and sugar cane must not employ children under 14 years of age, nor children 14 to 16 for more than 8 hours a day.

Legislation to regulate child labor was exclusively up to the various states until the passage of the Wage-Hour Law in 1938. The fight waged by unions and other organizations for state laws to curb child labor was an uphill battle that made progress slowly.

In 1904, only two states limited the working time of children under 16, to eight hours a day, and only five prohibited their employment in factories on night work—after 7 p.m. A 14-year age limit was in effect in only 17 states.

By 1924, 27 states had adopted the 14-year age minimum for factories without exemptions, and 26 states prohibited factory night work between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. The 8-hour day, 48-hour week for those under 16 has been adopted by 27 states.

Up to the present year, a total of 20 states only have passed legislation to prohibit employment of children under 16 during school hours. Only six of these include agriculture and domestic service, and only 14 have compulsory education laws which prohibit exemptions for youngsters under 16, except for high school graduates.

The National Child Labor Committee feels that while substantial progress in curbing the evils perpetrated on working children has been made in the past half-century, the big lack today lies in the weaknesses of the state laws.

Apparently it is not known just how many children under 14 are working today. The U. S. Census dropped the listing of employed workers in the 10 to 13 age group in 1940, but showed 209,347 in the 14 to 15 group, and 662,967 in the 16 to 17 age group.

The Census Bureau estimate in October, 1949, gave a total of 2,071,000 as the number of children 14-17 years of age who were working. Of these, 870,000 were not enrolled in school.

The latest U. S. Census estimate (April 1950) shows a total of 1.9 million children in the 14 through 17 age group, and a total of 2.1 million young people 18 and 19 are working either full or part time.

The Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth will mark a little more than a century since the first child labor law was passed. In 1848 Pennsylvania enacted this first law which prohibited employment of children under 12—in textile mills only.

Our ideas of child labor and the rights of children to get an education have advanced greatly since then, but there are still too many people who believe that we have already reached the ultimate goal and do not recognize that many evils still exist.

Furniture Workers Vote 4 To 1 For CIO Policy

By GERVASE N. LOVE

From the Atlantic and the Pacific they came, from the chair and bed and desk factories of the sprawling Middle West and the Deep South.

They laid down their tools and turned off their machines, and they headed for the sixth biennial convention of the United Furniture Workers of America last week at the Congress Hotel in Chicago—bent on keeping themselves and their union in the CIO.

They read the reports and they attended committee meetings and caucus sessions. They listened without heckling as the speeches bounced off the gaudily decorated ceiling of the meeting room.

But what they did and what they heard had only passing effect. Their minds were made up and when the time came for the vote, they did what they had gone to the convention to do: they voted to stay in the CIO.

★ ★ ★

SERIOUS DISCUSSIONS like the one above, rather than the usual convention hijinks, marked the Furniture Workers' sessions. Threshing out one of the many important questions in advance of a vote are (left to right) Fred Fulford, of Local 155, South Bend, Ind.; Clifton E. Richards, of Local 335, Tell City, Ind.; Chester G. Devillez, Local 335 president; James Brown, recording secretary of Local 236, Louisville, Ky., and William H. Le Clere, Local 335. The delegates, fed up on left-wing leadership, voted 4 to 1 for CIO policy.

LAST NOVEMBER, at the CIO national convention in Cleveland, Pres. Philip Murray said:

"There is enough room within the CIO movement to differ about many subjects, many ideas, questions of reform within the CIO, economic, social and trade union policy—yes, plenty of room, but there is no room within CIO for Communism."

The rest is history.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers stalked out of the convention and the CIO (the bulk of its members stayed in, as events since then have proved). The Farm Equipment Workers union was expelled.

Nine board members and 10 international unions were cited for trial as Communist-dominated, with expulsion the penalty if found guilty.

Good Prayer

Delegates of all faiths answered with a heartfelt if silent "Amen" when the Rev. John J. Egan, paster of St. Carthage's Catholic Church, Chicago, gave the invocation that opened the Furniture Workers' convention.

Not only did Father Egan ask for Divine guidance for the sessions and social justice for the union's members, but he prayed for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and unity among all workers. Many of his parishioners are members of the CIO Steelworkers.

Five international unions were tried, found guilty and have been expelled.

Four others have been tried and are awaiting decisions.

In only one did a hard core of hard-fighting, hard-working right wingers get themselves organized and carry a militant fight into the shops to show the members that they were cutting their own throats if they stuck by the left-wing leadership and provoked expulsion from the CIO.

They did an effective job, too, under the leadership of Pres. Morris Pizer, nine other minority members of the general executive board, and William L. Gilbert, who was ousted as midwest organization director (then hired back by the Midwest District Council) by Secy.-Treas. Max Perlow and Organization Director Ernest Marsh, leaders of the left-wing faction.

ONE LOCAL AFTER another, indignant at the fact they had been misled by the left to the verge of expulsion from the CIO, voted at membership meetings to support the right wing and to send delegates to the convention instructed to vote to stay in the CIO.

In the general executive board Pizer and his followers offered a resolution last December calling upon members to stick to the CIO, to follow its policy and to fight off all attempts to force the union's expulsion. It was defeated, 10 to 14.

The GEB majority passed its own resolution, 14 to 10, an open invitation to the CIO either to expel it or to let it stay in the CIO on its own terms. Then it withdrew its approval and voted to send both resolutions to the convention—spurning Pizer's motion for an immediate referendum of the membership.

The choice of the resolutions was the key issue as the convention got under way. Debate was opened after the right wing, by a vote of 23,534 to 8127, had seated a right-wing delegation from Local 34, Jamestown, N. Y.

DISCUSSION BEGAN the afternoon of June 6. It continued through a short morning session the following day, was resumed when the 150 delegates and alternates reconvened late in the afternoon, and was not resolved until nearly 8 p.m., with no stop for supper.

The discussion was surprisingly orderly in view of the bitterness generated by the difference. The speakers were allowed to talk without interruption, order was almost perfect and on the few occasions when someone sought to break in from the floor he was quickly squelched by indignant glares. The delegates attended every session faithfully and the absentees were few and far between.

EVEN THE voting was orderly. As the delegates waited for the ballots to be counted Perlow, Marsh and most of their followers walked out of the hall.

"You left wingers!" Pizer called after them, "I'd like you to stay in the United Furniture Workers of America. I invite you to be loyal to the United Furniture Workers of America just as the right wingers were loyal when they were in the minority."

There was no reply, but they were all back when the June 8 session opened.

The tellers finally completed their count and gave the word to the patient — and by this time hungry—delegates:

For Pizer's resolution: 25,524.

For the GEB resolution: 6307.

The GEB in making convention plans had decided not to invite any outside speakers. But before recessing after hearing the vote, the jubilant delegates voted unanimously to ask a CIO speaker to address the meeting. The following morning CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood was given a loud welcome as he was escorted to the speakers' table, and more cheers when he congratulated the union on the way the vote had gone.

"I'M GOING DOWN the line with you to build up this union," he promised. "We in the CIO are going to keep on organizing in the South and everywhere else."

Sheriffs Meet, Too

Large numbers of large men, many of them with large hats and but few with the traditionally cold blue eyes, stalked around the Congress Hotel in Chicago while the Furniture Workers' convention was going on.

They were attending a convention, too — of the National Sheriffs' Association. The organization is composed of sheriffs and their top deputies from counties in all parts of the country and most of them were there.

He ridiculed left-wing allegations that any union which stays in the CIO loses its autonomy, as left-wing speakers had stressed during debate.

"When we object to the Communist Party putting its nose into our unions," he declared, "they say the CIO is taking away their autonomy. What they call 'autonomy' is nothing but individualism run rampant."

He noted that it is virtually impossible to buy goods of rubber and steel that are not made by a union member.

"We want to get it," he added, "so that you won't be able to buy a piece of furniture without it being made by a union furniture worker."

THE WINNING resolution pledged the convention in support of the following statement of policy:

"We support the program and policies of the CIO adopted at its 11th constitutional convention in the city of Cleveland.

"It was under the banner of the CIO that our workers were organized in the United Furniture Workers of America. It was the CIO which gave birth to our international union.

"It was the CIO that organized the mass production industries of America. Only under the banner of the CIO can we continue to fight for improved working conditions and advance our program of organizing the unorganized furniture workers.

"Any attempt to divide our union or force its expulsion from the CIO would be a serious threat to our contracts and working conditions established through long years of struggle. We will and must resist any attempt to split our union.

"The furniture workers, together with all other American workers, are faced with immediate and future economic problems. We need a strong and united union to defend and improve our wage standards and working conditions.

"We call upon our membership to rally behind the CIO in unity and to resist and fight against any attempts to force our expulsion from the CIO."

SOME EXCERPTS from a few of the speeches:

Pizer: "It is not the issues of Communism, wages, autonomy that worry them (the left). The CIO doesn't take autonomy away from anyone.

"The issue is that there must be a left-wing federation of labor unions in the United States. All their actions of the last few years have been to provoke expulsion so such a federation could be set up. You can see it coming in the 'committees' the expelled unions have set up to work with each other . . .

"If I hadn't put up a fight for seven months to stay in the CIO I'd never be able to look at my face in a mirror again. I'd be a coward if I hadn't fought so I could come here and explain the issues to you delegates.

"Let the people see, and judge for themselves. I am asking you to ratify the stand that I and many other board members took, along with a majority of our membership. This resolution symbolizes the fight for a stronger union and a better America."

Perlow: "Autonomy is the issue. The CIO convention resolution gave too much power to the top leaders and gave them the power to take away the rights of our union . . . it gave the CIO the power to dictate . . . The CIO is killing the fighting spirit of the labor movement . . . CIO leaders are agents of the employers and the Truman Administration . . . The best UFWA contracts were achieved under left-wing leadership.

"The struggle in our union is on principles, basic issues, not personalities . . .

"Can Philip Murray be sincere when he speaks of unity on the one hand and on the other, splits?"

Jack Schwartz, Local 76, New York: Ridiculed Perlow's talk of lack of democracy in the CIO and cited what the GEB majority did "when the left wing had the majority."

Michael Tyson, Baltimore: "The Truman Administration is doing the employers' job on the false issue of Communism. Not only is the left wing called red . . . but McCarthy says everybody in the State Dept. is a Communist . . . You won't be saved from that label regardless of the outcome of this issue."

Gilbert: "It is the duty of labor leaders to take all steps and make all affiliations, etc., which will strengthen his union, and likewise it is his duty not to take steps that will weaken his union.

"The very name and affiliation of the CIO has been an important factor in our wages and working conditions . . .

"We've lost thousands of members on this (communism) and related issues. Pres. Pizer came out with this fight and they saw some hope, and some of them have come back to us. More will come when we pass his resolution.

Big Biz

Furniture is the country's second largest durable consumer's goods industry. A $2 billion a year business, it is exceeded in its field only by automobiles.

It gives employment to about 350,000 men and women in all parts of the country. Wood furniture workers average $1.10 an hour and upholsterers $1.31. The Furniture Workers, with some 40,000 members, constitute the second largest union in the industry despite a loss of 8600 members since the fifth biennial convention in 1948.

I'd sooner see 60,000 members represented at our next convention than see Brother Perlow returned as secretary-treasurer . . . (The union now has approximately 40,000 members.)

"When is a union free? When is a man free? A union or a man is free not only when he has the desire for freedom but has the strength to build that freedom. Let's build a bigger and better and stronger union and we'll all be free.

"What they are asking us to do is to take our affiliation from the CIO and give it to the UE."

Mildred McArody, Local 140, New York: "I detect a 'lynch atmosphere' here like I used to see when I lived in Birmingham . . . We should have unity on a basis of workers, regardless of color or politics, instead of on a basis of policy made up somewhere else."

Lubert Taylor, Gardner, Mass.: "Let's have rank and file control."

Pension Pacts Signed For More Thousands

SEVERAL thousand more CIO members were added recently to those eligible for union-negotiated pensions and other benefits through the signing of agreements by two unions with five companies.

Fifteen thousand workers alone will be eligible under the pacts signed by the Textile Workers with three major carpet manufacturing companies—Bigelow Sanford, Thompsonville, Conn., and Amsterdam, N. Y.; Alexander Smith & Sons, Yonkers, N. Y., and A. M. Karagheusian, Inc., Freehold and Roselle, N. J.

Agreement in principle was reached last March in negotiations between the union and these companies, but formal agreement was made recently.

Thousands of other workers will benefit under agreements signed by the United Rubber Workers with the Republic Rubber Co., Youngstown, O., and the Dunlop Rubber Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

UNDER THE TWUA contracts, the companies will begin paying benefits Jan. 1, 1951, with the firms making up the difference between social security benefits and the $100-a-month figure for all workers retiring voluntarily at age 65 with 30 years' service.

Full cost will be paid by the companies. Retirement is not compulsory until the age of 72. At the age of 68, the company may retire a worker if the union agrees.

The agreements provide that workers shall receive credit in computing past service for all time previously worked regardless of breaks in continuity of such service.

The union has a voice in the administration of the pension programs which provide for arbitration in cases of disputes.

THE DUNLOP pact, hailed by URWA Pres. L. S. Buckmaster as "one of the most liberal insurance and welfare programs negotiated up to the present time," features $100 company-paid monthly pensions, including Social Security, to workers with 25 years of service who retire at age 65.

In addition, an early retirement clause is included. It pays a 60-year-old worker with 15 years' service a minimum of $50 monthly until age 65, after which he receives a normal pension.

Should Social Security benefits be increased, Buckmaster said, the $100 figure will be increased by half the boost given by the government.

THE COMPANY will also furnish group life insurance that expands with years of service and continues after retirement, he explained.

Coverage begins at $1000 for a new employe, is hiked to $2000 after three years of service and to $4000 after six years.

Buckmaster said the program will be administered by a board of trustees which will include representatives of the company and the union.

The insurance and welfare agreement will remain in effect for five years, he said.

THE REPUBLIC contract contains provisions that employes may retire at the age of 65 with 15 years' service under certain conditions and receive a proportionate amount of the company's contribution to the $100 basic pension. Like the Dunlop pact, the agreement provides that if social security benefits are expanded, the $100 pension will be increased by one-half of the federal boost.

A worker who retires with 15 years' service will receive a $50 monthly pension plus a dollar additional for each year of service exceeding 15. The $50 minimum with the dollar a year for service after 15 years holds true also for those forced to retire because of disability.

The agreement calls for the company to furnish $1000 accidental and dismemberment insurance, sickness and accident benefits of $25 a week for 13 weeks, up to $200 in surgical benefits and a 70-day hospitalization plan that pays up to $9 a day plus a maximum $90 for other related expenses.

Severance pay clauses provide one week's wages for each worker after five years service; one and one-half weeks' pay for each year after 10 years; and two weeks' wages for each year after 20 years of service.

Agree On DP Measure

A joint Senate-House conference agreed on a compromise Displaced Persons bill May 31 just 30 days before the deadline for passage of DP legislation. The bill will admit 340,000 DP's by June 30, 1951, including 150,000 who are already here.

WELFARE UPPERMOST: These representatives of various welfare agencies and the CIO Community Services Committee, which aids in raising money for private charity, met last week in Washington in connection with the five-day CSC conference. At the head of the table are Assistant Secy. of Labor Gibson (left) and CSC Dir. Leo Perlis. Others in the picture include representatives of the Red Cross, Boys Clubs of America, Family Service Association, Girl Scouts of America, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, National Urban League, N. Y. State Citizens Commission, YWCA, the National Health League, Salvation Army, YMCA, and the Natl. Council of Jewish Women. A hundred delegates attended the parley.

CSC Institute Considers Way To Aid Unemployed, Strikers

THE 100 delegates to the CIO Community Service Committee's ninth annual five-day training institute in Washington, D. C., last week discussed ways and means of organizing services for the nation's unemployed and of developing effective machinery to serve the welfare needs of the CIO members on strike.

Local CIO-CSC staff representatives from more than 40 cities, in addition to representatives of various CIO unions and Industrial Union Councils attended the sessions.

Leo Perlis, CSC national director, said that representatives of more than 15 national public and social welfare agencies participated. Included were the Community Chests and Councils of America, U. S. Public Health Service, National Health Council, YMCA, YWCA, Red Cross, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Girl Scouts and the Urban League.

Everett Kassalow, director of the CIO Full Employment Committee, told the delegates that "unemployment is, and will continue to be, a continuing problem in the U. S. for years to come unless something is done about it through legislation."

William Batt, special assistant to Secy. of Labor Tobin, told the conference that he felt that the Board of Economic Advisers and the Labor Dept. had worked out the beginning of a program to end the continuing problem of unemployment.

Batt placed special emphasis on setting up state and local committees composed of management, labor and public officials who would pool their knowledge and resources to meet the problem. Committees such as these, he declared, had been able to attract and develop new industries.

Many delegates to the conference took issue with Batt. They said that management representatives on such committees frequently tried to use labor as a rubber stamp in bringing in anti-labor industries into the community.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey praised the work of CSC particularly that done on a world-wide basis. (CSC cooperates with such organizations as CARE.)

"The work you people in CSC are doing is essential work to the trade union movement. You are definitely a part of that movement," Carey said.

Carey declared that the foremost task of the CIO and CSC is to "make democracy work."

He sharply criticized the actions of Communists in the American trade union movement and charged that they had exploited the workers in the electrical industry for years.

THE DELEGATES discussed the problems of getting more labor representation on boards and committees of community organizations.

Perlis reported: 1. From 1942 through 1949, CIO contributions to community health and welfare organizations amounted to $250 million. 2. From 1942 through 1949 there has been an increase in CIO representatives serving on boards and committees of community organizations from 90 to 8000. 3. Since 1944, when the union counseling program was initiated, 10,000 union counselors have been trained in Steel, Auto, Textile, Amalgamated and other CIO unions. 4. The CSC field staff has been increased from 16 in 1946 to 42 at present.

Pensions Negotiated

An agreement on a company-financed pension plan has been reached between the Detroit Guild-CIO and the weekly Michigan Catholic, official organ of the Detroit archdiocese, for 20 employes. Eligible will be employes at 65 after 20 years' service, who will then have a choice between pensions and severance pay, which now runs to 30 weeks.

Steelworkers Rout MMSU In Michigan

LOST! by the Communist-dominated Mine, Mill & Smelter Union—2800 members in upper Michigan.

GAINED! by the CIO Steelworkers—the same 2800 members in upper Michigan.

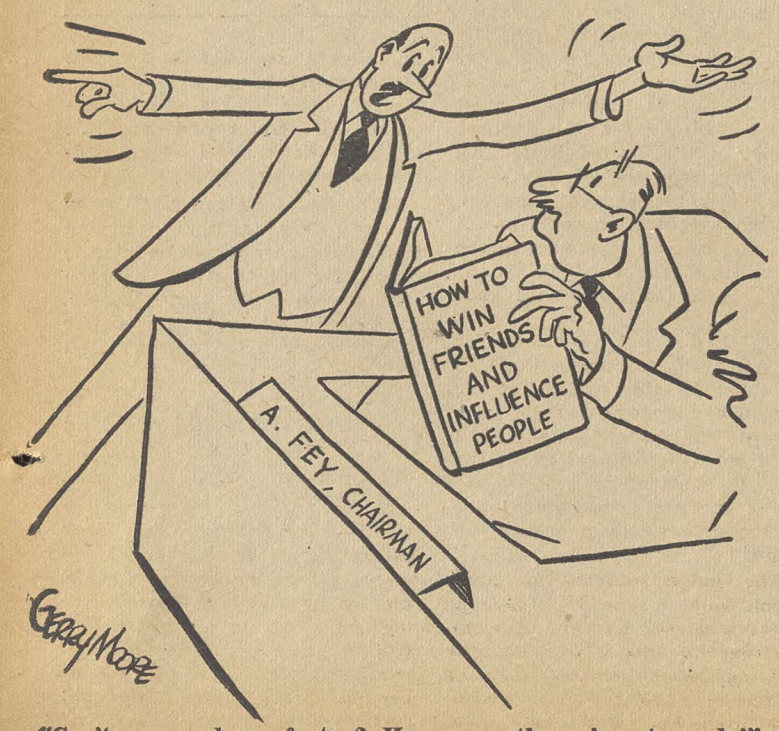
That's the story and MMSU is stuck with it. The members took a powder from five separate MMSU Locals and are now affiliated with USA District 33, as a result of National Labor Relations Board elections.

Leading the parade out of MMSU were 350 workers of the Inland Lime & Stone Co., Manistique, Mich. They voted to leave shortly after MMSU was given the heave-ho by the CIO for following the party line. They are now members of USA Local 4302.

Following the Manistique example in rapid succession were MMSU members at the Copper Range Railroad Co. in Houghton, Mich.; miners at the Quincy Copper Co. in Mason, Mich., and workers at the Atlas Powder Co. in Senter, Mich.

Approximately 2000 copper workers at the Calumet-Hecla Copper Co. in Calumet, Mich. completed the picture by voting for USA-CIO in a National Labor Relations Board election.

At Calumet-Hecla the copper workers voted for the Steelworkers by a 908 to 869 margin despite the fact that MMSU has had a contract there for eight years. USA representatives say that the Calumet-Hecla defeat crushed the last remaining MMSU outpost in the Copper country.



"Can't you read any faster? Here come the union stewards!"

At Morristown, Tenn.

Union Leader Beaten As Guardsmen Watch

By MURRAY KEMPTON
Courtesy of N. Y. Post

THERE ARE ways in which Blackie Warwick is an unusual figure in the Morristown, Tenn., local of the CIO Textile Workers. For one thing, this isn't his first strike.

This is his country — in the parochial sense that the mountain people talk about their country; he was born 15 miles from here over in Anderson County 47 years ago.

But he wandered—to Detroit in the twenties, and the Chrysler sitdown in 1936, to Oak Ridge during the war, and to General Electric at Erie a little while afterwards.

When he came to the big new American Enka plant in Lowlands (near Morristown) two years ago, he joined the CIO. Wherever he had been since Chrysler, he had been in the union.

WHEN THE CIO walked out of American Enka last March 28, it was Blackie Warwick who went out last to encourage the stragglers. From then on, he was to the strike what Eddie Stanky is supposed to be to an infield.

He is not large. His combed hair is very black and his whole body is swarthy. There is no beef on him. He wears black shell glasses and the lines in his face go deep; it is a worn, sad face, but I do not suppose it looked quite so fagged out a week ago.

I do not suppose either that his voice was quite so low and slow and shot with pain as it was on the rainy night he told his story in a car outside a union meeting.

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THE SHERIFF'S deputies and the highway patrolmen had come to know the old Warwick voice very well on the American Enka picket line. Blackie had learned a few unusual epithets in Detroit and he used to stand and pour it on when the non-strikers came out the gates.

When the pickets thought they were being pushed around, it was Blackie who handled the troopers. "They all knew me," he says now.

This sort of thing, long continued, was a violation of the anti-picketing injunction a Tennessee court had issued to American Enka. And so at 1:30 in the afternoon of Memorial Day, shortly after the National Guard had landed, they came to get Blackie Warwick and 14 other CIO members for contempt of the injunction.

They had found him and six others in the union hall. A National Guardsman, deputized for the occasion, served the paper and a State Highway patrolman, Tommy Sams, led them away. When they reached the Hamblen County jail, a bulky, dark-haired highway sergeant, Carl Gilbert, took charge of the prisoners.

The jail is a homey enough spot; they book you in a spare front office and then they lead you through a room with a double bed and down a set of stairs to the cells.

There is no dispute about what happened to Blackie Warwick before he reached the head of those stairs. Sheriff Bob Medlin, a very pleasant fellow with graying hair, sun glasses and a gabardine suit, says that at that point Blackie attacked one of his escort.

It was necessary the sheriff said, for the defenders of the peace to protect their own people.

In the ensuing scuffle, Blackie Warwick, by the sheriff's account, "fell down stairs"—an explanation of the misfortunes that sometimes happen to people in bucolic Bastilles so common that you get to copying it down as "f.d.s."

BLACKIE WARWICK has sworn by affidavit that it happened like this:

He took his first step down and then Carl Gilbert, apparently an old f.d.s. man himself, stuck out his foot to trip him. Blackie caught the guard rail with his arm and then it happened.

Carl Gilbert hit the right side of his head with a black-jack. Patrolman Bill Chapman hit him on the left. As Blackie went down those stairs rolling, the jailer, a white-haired and feeble old dodderer named Haskins, was sufficiently inflamed by the sight of blood to begin beating him with the jail keys.

As Blackie lay there, Tommy Sams pistol-whipped his kidneys and his back and his ribs. Blackie Warwick remembers it all because he says, "Hell, they couldn't knock me unconscious."

And at the bottom of the stairs, in his blood, they booted him 35 feet to the cell and they opened the door and they kicked him in.

No one else saw all this—except maybe 15 National Guardsmen, called in by the Governor to suppress violence, who stood and watched at the top of the stairs as it was going on.

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BUT THIS MUCH is true beyond any doubt. Blackie Warwick lay and slowly bled on a bunk in that cell for almost an hour and a half. He got a doctor only because Bob Cahoon, the union's lawyer, and Silas Switzer, its business agent, went down to the jail and insisted on it.

The doctor was allowed into the cell at last. Haskins let him in, announcing by the way that Blackie had hit his head on the cell door. The doctor came out at last to say that Warwick would have to go to the hospital.

He went there accompanied by a group of Guard MPs and Switzer and Cahoon. What happened at the hospital is another story. I will add only this:

Blackie Warwick's hospital diagnosis showed that he had been hit five times on the right side of his head with a blunt instrument, he had five cracked ribs, and that, when the blood washed off, his body down to the crotch was blue with bruises. All this happened while the Tennessee Guard was keeping the peace. Some of them saw it and none of them made a move to help.

But for the five days he was in the hospital, a Guard MP was always at Blackie Warwick's side. The union paid his hospital bill.

THE DAY AFTER Memorial Day Highway Patrolman Carl Gilbert and Tommy Sams came to see him.

Tommy Sams, who lives here in this county, hung his head a little and said, "I'm sorry this happened, Blackie."

But Gilbert just looked at him. "Well," he said at last, "I see you're still alive."

PAC Bucks Nifty To Lick 'Em In '50!

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD (center), CIO vice president and director of organization, has just presented the charter of the new California Industrial Union Council to Richard T. Leonard, council administrator. Left to right, James Drury, CIO field representative; Leonard; Haywood; Secy.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council and Harold Shapiro, West Coast director of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers.

New California Council Pledges Its Loyalty To CIO Policy

FIVE MONTHS ago, the members and leaders of California CIO unions got a job to do. Their assignment came from CIO Pres. Philip Murray: Organize and build a new State CIO Council and get it rolling on the economic, legislative and political action problems of California workers.

That assignment was carried out last week end by 702 delegates from 151 local unions representing 150,000 workers.

Meeting in Long Beach, Calif., in the founding constitutional convention of the new CIO California Industrial Union Council, delegates ironed out the organizational problems of the new council, elected officers, took a strong stand in support of CIO trade union policies.

They also adopted a civil rights-legislative-political action program that will serve as a fighting liberal guidepost for California CIO in the year ahead.

THE CONVENTION, focusing attention on the biggest CIO organizing drive now under way in the state, pledged full backing to employes in vegetable packingsheds who are fighting for "a union run from the bottom up, not from the top down."

And the council demanded congressional investigation of collaboration between the Food and Tobacco Workers, grower-shipper employer groups, and regional National Labor Relation Board officials which has stalled demands for an immediate bargaining election demanded by 4000 CIO packinghouse workers.

The convention also:

Condemned the Mundt-Nixon bill and the regents' oath at the Univ. of California, and supported Fair Employment Practices legislation, created a working Civil Rights Committee.

Set as an "immediate objective the alleviation of unemployment."

Condemned anti-labor operations of the State Dept. of Employment; attacked moves to kill rent controls nationally and, through a state initiative, to block new public housing units.

Gave all-out support to the CIO Clothing Workers union label campaign.

THE POLICY and organizational decisions of the State CIO Council were backed up by election—unanimously and without contest—of officers and executive board members pledged "to work together to build a fighting CIO team."

Manuel Dias, nominated as "a real rank and file trade unionist," was elected president. A member of the United Auto Workers since 1936, he recently was reelected as financial secretary of the big Local 76 in Oakland.

John A. Despol, member of the CIO Steelworkers since 1937, was elected to the full time administrative post of secretary-treasurer. Despol for the past two years has served in a similar post in the California National CIO-PAC, interim organization of pro-CIO local unions during the period before chartering of the new State Council.

TWENTY-THREE Executive Board members were elected by allocation, with the five largest unions affiliated with the council—Steel, Auto, Oil, Rubber and Telephone — allocated two board posts. Board members are:

Auto: DeWitt Stone and E. J. Franklin, of Los Angeles.

Clothing: Jerome Posner, of Los Angeles.

Telephone: Ralph Hern, Los Angeles; Manny Silva, Oakland.

Furniture: Anthony Scardaci, San Francisco.

Government Workers: Frank White, San Francisco.

Lithographers: Ted Brandt, Los Angeles.

Shipbuilding: Vic Colbary, San Pedro.

National Maritime Union: Max McLarin, San Pedro.

Newpaper Guild: Sam Eubanks, Oakland.

Oil: Court Meyers, Long Beach; A. A. Marcos, Rodeo.

Packinghouse: John Slevin, Los Angeles.

American Radio Association: Philip O'Rourke.

Rubber: S. W. Pratt, Oakland; H. H. Wilson, Los Angeles.

Steel: Joseph Angelo, Oakland; R. R. Clark, Los Angeles.

Textile: James McKenna, Oakland.

Utility: Everett Scott, Los Angeles.

Woodworkers: Joseph Clark, Oroville.

Local Industrial Unions: Lum Moorehead, Watsonville, of LIU 78, packingshed workers.

The ILWU and Transport Workers declined to nominate board members.

The three-day Long Beach convention was primarily a working convention, marked by vigorous, free and open debate on major resolutions—for example, support of CIO workers in the vegetable packingsheds, and a vigorous condemnation of the Mundt-Nixon-Ferguson bills, which a few party-liners tried to twist into defense of the Communist Party.

DELEGATES MADE emphatic their repudiation of those who claim civil liberties for themselves in order to destroy the freedom of those who would oppose them. While denouncing the totalitarians of the left, the convention in equally strong language denounced totalitarians of the right who advocate the same dictatorial regimes as the party-liners.

Keynote speaker was Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, who reviewed the whole scope of problems before CIO, was optimistic on the possibility of future unification of the U. S. labor movement, and called on the California IUC to "adopt a vigorous policy" and "set up a Council that will serve your unions and advance the interests of every member of CIO of every color and creed."

170 Falsely Arrested—TWUA

THE CIO Textile Workers Union is suing for false arrest of more than 170 workers on strike at the Enka Corp. plant near Morristown, Tenn.

An injunction limiting pickets to six at the plant gate was issued by Chancellor Ben Robertson on May 24. The judge rides the circuit in that part of Tennessee, including Hamblem county, where the Lowlands plant of Enka is located.

A few days after he issued the order, and had moved on to another town, the clerk of the court added an amendment to it (drawn up by the company attorney) stating that no one could picket anywhere near the plant, according to the union.

It was on the basis of this second order, of which most of the community was unaware, that charges were brought against 170-odd pickets who had taken their turns at what they thought was legal picketing in front of the plant.

The judge returned to Hamblem county June 6. When he heard what had happened the sulphurous mountain profanity he used against the company made the rafters ring. He then had the entire injunction withdrawn.—LPA

Puerto Rico Union Owns Railroad Where Members Work

THE FORMER owners of the Puerto Rico Railroad Co. have found out to their sorrow that refusal to pay minimum wages is "A h—— of a way to run a railroad."

They must be very sorry, indeed. For they no longer own the railroad.

As a result of the failure of the company to pay minimum wages, all the railroad's property will shortly be in the hands of the employes, who are members of the Confederacion General de Trabajadores (CGT)—the General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico.

Their specific union is the Railroad Workers of Puerto Rico.

(CGT last February received a CIO industrial union council charter at a ceremony in which a number of CIO and CGT leaders participated.)

THE RAILROAD never believed in the Wage and Hour Act and defied it ever since it went into effect on the island in October, 1938—even though the minimum wage there and on the Virgin Islands was only 25c an hour.

The railroad paid some of its employes only 3c an hour for as long as three years!

The litigation that terminated in the acquisition of the railroad by the workers extended over a period of nine years.

Apparently the railroad realized that it would have to come to terms with its workers. Management sold the workers a "bill of goods," whereby the claims for back wages were settled out of court for $700,000, which was only 45% of the amount due them.

IN RETURN the workers signed "releases," absolving the company of all obligation. Wiser heads prevailed among the railroad employes. They consulted with Ernesto Ramos Antonini, secretary of foreign relations and legal adviser of CGT.

(Ramos Antonini is also speaker of the Puerto Rico House of Representatives.)

The CGT legal adviser sued the company in the U. S. District Court for Puerto Rico. He not only sought nullification of the settlement but also claimed that the company owed the workers a total of about $3 million, which would include the additional 55% on back wages and 100% indemnification.

THE COURT, however, ruled for the company. Not one to give up easily, Ramos Antonini carried the case to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, which found for the union.

The company also was determined to win—if possible—and carried the case to the U. S. Supreme Court, which upheld the appellate court.

The company went into bankruptcy. The workers saw the fruits of their hard-fought legal battle slipping away, because there was a possibility that under bankruptcy proceedings they would receive a sum considerably less than the court judgment.

At the request of Ramos Antonini and leaders of the Railroad Workers, Puerto Rico's Gov. Luis Munos Marin conducted an investigation of the railroad with the aim of turning it over to the employes.

One day last month was a happy day for the members of the Puerto Rico railroad union because the documents conveying the railroad to the workers were signed.

The workers have 40 years to complete the purchase of the railroad, which they will operate through a cooperative, which they have already set up. In a few weeks all the railroad's property will be in their possession.

A few days later was another red letter day in the history of the rail union. That was the day $712,714—in checks and in shares of stock of the cooperative—were distributed to the union members at San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez.

Ramos Antonini spoke at the ceremony at which the first checks and securities were distributed. Others present included George De Nucci, CIO representative in Puerto Rico; Ernest Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Committee on Latin-American Affairs, and Fernando Zegri, receiver of the bankrupt railroad.

So, if you travel in Puerto Rico, your train will be operated by workers who also own the railroad.

ERNESTO RAMOS ANTONINI (right), adviser to the General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico (CIO), begins distribution to workers on the Puerto Rico Railroad of more than $712,000 in back wages and shares of stock in the cooperative which will operate the railroad.

House Ups Fines Of Anti-Trust Act

After hearing Rep. Keating (R. N. Y.) observe that "the cost of sinning should at least keep up with the cost of living," the House voted June 5 to increase tenfold the maximum criminal penalty for violating the Sherman anti-trust act.

Instead of $5000, a judge could fine an offender $50,000 for each transgression of the anti-monopoly law. The $5000 fine, Keating said, was all right in the "gay nineties" when the Sherman act was originally passed, but today constitutes only a "slap on the wrist" to a giant corporation.

The House Judiciary committee, in its report urging passage of the bill, observed that enforcement of the anti-trust laws can't be based "upon some whimsical hope that powerful companies will selflessly confine their economic behavior."

The bill now goes to the Senate Judiciary committee, which has just reported favorably on a bill to plug a loophole in the anti-trust laws which allows corporations to gain control over a competitor by acquiring its physical assets. This bill, which also originated with the House Judiciary committee, has been passed by the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT of the CIO Transport Workers $14-million package victory was made by New York City's Mayor William O'Dwyer last week, following a conference with CIO Pres. Murray, TWU leaders and commissioners of the Board of Transportation. Left to right, seated, Michael J. Quill, TWU president; O'Dwyer, and Murray; standing, Louis A. Hollander, New York State CIO president; Matthew Guinan, president of TWU Local 100, embracing 50,000 New York transit workers; Francis X. Sullivan and G. Joseph Minetti, transit commissioners. The possibility of a 5-day, 40-hour week will be studied.

City-Employed TWU Members Win 11c Pay Boost in New York

SOME 42,000 workers, most of them members of the CIO Transport Workers employed by New York City's municipally-owned bus and trolley system, will get an 11c hourly boost in pay and other improvements recommended by a Fact-Finding Board appointed by Mayor William O'Dwyer last January.

The Mayor announced his acceptance of the recommendations made in the board's report, issued on May 31, at a press conference last week attended by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, TWU Pres. Michael Quill and other CIO officials.

Murray and Quill joined the mayor in acclaiming the board's proposal for overhauling the labor relations machinery of the city Board of Transportation to provide more effective handling of grievances and generally improve inefficient operation of the city-owned transit facilities.

Murray praised the mayor for his foresightedness in appointing the fact-finding board and accepting its recommendations. He called the new labor machinery "the most outstanding aspect" of the report and expressed hope that it would be successful in eliminating chaotic conditions and preventing interruptions of service.

Quill said representatives of his union would be willing to sit down with the Board of Transportation and work out a memoranda of understanding that would be in effect for two years. The union's formal acceptance of the recommendations will not be given until members affected vote on it by secret ballot on June 16, but union officials were confident that the response would be overwhelmingly favorable.

The 11c increase will cover some 25,000 hourly paid workers and raise basic pay rates to $1.55 an hour.

Additional increases recommended include a boost of $300 a year for 3400 annually paid workers, and an 11c hourly raise for transit police, or the same pay they would get if they were part of the City Police Dept., whichever is less.

Other recommendations call for three weeks' paid vacation after 10 or more years of service; accumulated sick leave to a maximum of 96 days a year, and the addition of Armistice Day to the list of holidays.

The board's report recommended that a study be made with the advice and assistance of independent industrial engineers to develop a plan for achieving a five-day, 40-hour week. The union had asked a cut from 48 to 40 hours weekly.

Dutch Wage Cuts O.K. If Aid To Integration

Members of the Dutch Socialist Labor Federation, largest in Holland, are willing to accept wage cuts and other hardships to achieve an integrated western Europe economy, according to Ad Vermeulen, secretary of the Nederlands Verbond Van Bakverenigingen.

Only by holding to this goal can the final aim of full employment in the Marshall Plan countries be achieved, he told the other two main Dutch labor federations, the Protestant labor union and the Catholic union.

"Integration of Europe," he said, "will not mean anything except words until it begins to hurt at home. We in Dutch labor are willing to accept our share of the hurt in order to win, in the end, the gains we must have."

Rumely, Kamp May Be Cited For Contempt

THERE IS strong possibility that Dr. Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, and Joseph P. Kamp, executive vice chairman of the Constitutional Educational League, will be cited for contempt of Congress.

Both organizations are intensely anti-labor.

Rumely on June 6 flatly refused to tell the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities the names of individuals, corporations and institutions which place bulk orders for such CCG publications as John T. Flynn's anti-Fair Deal "The Road Ahead."

On the same day Kamp declined to supply corresponding information about his organization. Kamp, having lost an appeal to the Supreme Court, is already under sentence to serve a prison term for declining to produce records for an earlier investigating committee.

MERWIN K. HART, president of the Natl. Economic Council, and long a spokesman for Spanish Dictator Francisco Franco, did produce the records of his group, however. Hart, Kamp and Rumely had been subpoenaed to appear by Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), chairman of the lobby probe, after they balked at identifying their financial backers voluntarily.

When he announced May 26 that he was issuing the subpoenas, Buchanan voiced his belief that the Committee for Constitutional Government is the parent organization of a lobby network which is trying to destroy the Fair Deal and smother organized labor.

At that time, the Pennsylvania liberal said he thought that information about their financial support would reveal that Kamp's and Hart's groups are directly linked to the CCG. He indicated that other organizations probably would be involved and apparently he hoped to prove the existence of the network.

The hearing June 6 was a Donnybrook Fair, with Democratic members of the lobbying committee arrayed against the Republican minority and the witnesses. First off, the Republicans didn't show up.

Buchanan deliberately delayed opening the proceedings because he wanted a four-man quorum present in case a contempt situation developed. The Supreme Court has ruled that a quorum must be present for contempt to be upheld.

SINCE ONE OF the four Democratic members was absent for the California primaries, Buchanan needed at least one Republican. Finally Republicans Brown of Ohio and O'Hara of Minnesota showed up 50 minutes late.

Brown immediately threw the meeting into an uproar by questioning Buchanan's right to subpoena the three witnesses. Afterwards, Buchanan said Brown was raising a smokescreen.

Rumely, who appeared with his counsel, told the comittee he had brought part of the information demanded in the subpoena. But he said he would not produce the names of those who purchased the CCG's literature or who loaned the CCG money to promote Flynn's book or Fighters for Freedom, a CCG subsidiary.

Rumely, who was acquitted of contempt of Congress four years ago after two trials, blandly maintained that the CCG is in the publishing business and claimed that Buchanan was violating the freedom of the press by probing its activities. He was not allowed to read a statement because he had defied the subpoena.

Although he admits the CCG sells literature below cost, Rumely in the past has fallen back on the contention that his organization is just a publishing house. He told Buchanan that he and the CCG had registered as lobbyists "under protest." Rep. Henderson Lanham (D. Ga.), reminded him sharply that the committee was not interfering with the content of CCG literature but only inquiring into his methods.

DURING Rumely's testimony, there were frequent hot exchanges among Buchanan, Lanham, Brown, Rep. Carl Albert (D. Okla), and the witness, with Brown taking Rumely's side. In fact, hot exchanges marked the appearance of all three witnesses.

Hart tried to read a statement before handing in his financial records, but was forced to convey the records first. In his prepared statement, Hart denied that he or his organization is either Fascist or anti-Semitic, although he has been described as both on many occasions.

Whether Hart's financial statements are complete or satisfactory will not be known until the committee has examined them. Buchanan did not reveal the names of Hart's backers, those who have contributed more then $100 to his organization. Hart said he had registered as a lobbyist.

JOSEPH P. KAMP

Kamp, who is executive vice-chairman of the Constitutional Educational League, may face a citation for contempt of Congress.

KAMP, WHO is not a registered lobbyist, produced nothing for the committee. He said his organization, the Constitutional Educational League, is not a lobby, and that he appeared in response to the subpoena to explain his position. Under questioning from Brown, he declared that if the organization could be proved to be a lobby, he would produce the records or face the consequences.

Whether the committee will take contempt action against Kamp and Rumely will not be known until after Buchanan calls a meeting in executive session. Meanwhile, Rep. Cox (D. Ga.) was reported planning to introduce a resolution in the House disbanding the committee.

Spy Tells Of Getting Dope On Tanker Crews

A FORMER Coast Guard intelligence officer told a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board that he operated a labor spy service for the Cities Service Oil Co. in 1948-49 during a union organizing campaign in its tanker fleet.

The ex-officer, John Irwin Dugan, testified at New York City during hearings on charges by the Atlantic and Gulf district of the Seafarers International Union —AFL, of unfair labor practices.

Dugan, an attorney specializing in maritime affairs, testified he had been retained by the company's lawyers to report on:

1. The activities of SIU members aboard Cities Service ships.

2. Ascertain the strength of the union in the fleet.

3. "Other pertinent information."

"They employed me to get information and supplied me with funds to pay the individuals," Dugan admitted. Utilizing his wartime experience in the Coast Guard, Dugan said, he "approached my former associates" in the Coast Guard, got the names of three men, and hired two.

He said that between June, 1948, and September, 1949, he paid Anthony Lawrence Hennessey $2100 and John Basciano $4100. (The cancelled checks were offered in evidence at the hearing.)

He instructed the two, Dugan testified, "to report on all activities of the SIU"; gave them passes to board all company vessels; that they sailed on CS ships, made periodic reports, and after each trip were assigned to other ships "to follow the same routine." Dugan said for his services he got "several hundred dollars a month."

The SIU had been certified as collective bargaining agent for the company's 16 tankers as the result of victories in two NLRB elections. An interim agreement on wage gains was reached March 10, 1950, but the company has been stalling in negotiations.

The current hearings are being held on charges by the NLRB that the company warned its employes they would be fired if they joined the union; that the company engaged in labor spying; that the company fired 160 union members in 1949.

The union seeks reinstatement of the 160, payment of $150,000 they would have earned, and an order directing the company to bargain and to disestablish the Citco Tanker Men's Association, so-called "independent" union.

Dugan testified at the hearing that the company's lawyers not only wanted labor spying but also looked into the possibility of restricting radio communications between the union members aboard ships and the SIU headquarters.

His testimony followed that of Joseph A. Jenkins, representing the NLRB, who charged that a company official made it impossible for crew members to send or receive messages after Feb. 17, 1949, in an effort to interfere with an NLRB election set for three days later. **(LPA)**

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The victory by IUE-CIO in the Westinghouse run-off election in East Pittsburgh, Pa., was due in large part to President Murray's personal direction, the assistance of CIO Regional Dir. Federoff, and the assistance extended by both the Steelworkers and CIO Staff. Thanks to all for a job well done.

The day that many CIO workers in California had been waiting for arrived June 3, when the California State Industrial Union Council held its convention in Long Beach Cal. The writer had the pleasure of presenting the charter to the council and at the same time addressed the gathering. This was a new day for the workers in California, something they had not had in a long time due to the Communist Party control.

Manuel Dias of the UAW-CIO was elected president and John Despol was elected secretary-treasurer. Congratulations are extended to Richard Leonard for his excellent handling of this situation. Brother Leonard had splendid cooperation from CIO Regional Dirs. Tim Flynn and Irwin DeShetler.

The writer also attended the United Furniture Workers Convention in Chicago, Ill., that convened on June 5. The Reds were thoroughly routed by a vote of 25,524 to 6307 in a vote in support of CIO policy down the line despite the vicious report of Secy.-Treas. Max Perlow and Director of Organization Ernest Marsh.

As this column was written the real trade unionists were expected to be swept into office. President Morris Pizer and Jack Hochstadt, and the members of the Rank and File Committee deserve a great deal of credit for their fine support of trade unionism. There will be more to report on this convention in next week's column.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bonacci and USA-CIO Intl. Rep. Nick Zonarich report that the United Steelworkers were again victorious over the discredited Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in a representation election held among the Bingham Canyon, Utah, underground miners of the United States Smelting, Mining & Refining Co. The vote was as follows: Eligible 338; USA-CIO 207; Mine, Mill 94; void 3.

This brings the entire three integrated operations of the United States Smelting, Mining & Refining Co. into the bargaining unit of USA-CIO, which consists of 1200 employes. Two of the locals came into the USA-CIO by a vote of the membership a few weeks ago, making a labor board election unnecessary. Intl. Rep. Zonarich also reports in another representation election held at the American Smelting & Refining Co., Garfield, Utah, the USA-CIO was victorious by a huge margin. The workers voted USA-CIO 431; Mine, Mill 5.

Field Rep. Frank Deutsch reports that in a representation election held at the Philco Corp., Sandusky, O., the IUE won two units as follows: IUE 912, no union 9; IUE 105, no union 2. The discredited UE withdrew from both elections.

Reg. Dir. William Mayo reports that in a representation election held at the Singer Co., South Bend, Ind., the workers voted in favor of the IUE-CIO by a vote of 1079 for IUE-CIO, 196 for UE and 12 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports two IUE-CIO representation election victories in Hartford, Conn.: Terry Steam Turbine Co., IUE-CIO 103, no union, 2; Billings & Spencer Co., IUE 151, no union 2. The UE withdrew from both elections.

Al Hartnett, assistant to Chairman Carey of IUE-CIO reports the following IUE-CIO representation election victories: Westinghouse, East Pittsburgh, Pa., IUE 5964, UE 5706; American Bosch Corp., Springfield, Mass., IUE 964, UE 724, no union 18; Bassick Co., Bridgeport, Conn., IUE 684, no union 21, UE withdrew; Stremel Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 48, no union 0, UE withdrew; 20th Century Brass Works, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 31, UE 15, no union 0; Ingersoll-Rand, Painted Post, N. Y., IUE 824, UE 275, no union 29; Teller-Cooper, New York, N. Y., IUE 43, UE 13, no union 0; Huffman Mfg. Co., Dayton, Ohio, IUE 244, no union 8, UE withdrew.

Dist. Dir. W. J. Trombley of the Oil Workers International Union-CIO reports that in a representation election held at the Jacob Stern & Sons Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa., the workers voted in favor of OWIU-CIO by a vote of 33 for OWIU to 9 for no union. OWIU Rep. E. J. Steiger was in charge of the campaign.

Steel Strike In 14th Week

NOT ALL THE ice picks in South Milwaukee, Wis., where the CIO Steelworkers are in the 14th week of their strike against the Bucyrus-Erie plant, are being used to chip ice these days.

Recently somebody used one to "ice pick" all four tires on the car of Steelworker Field Representative Emerson F. Miller. The process consists of almost but not quite puncturing the inner tubes of an automobile tire.

Heat, generated especially at high speeds, makes all four tires blow out, wrecking the car.

Fortunately for Miller, he was driving slowly when he noticed his tires were giving off a "burning smell." He investigated and discovered the tiny holes which might have cause his death.

The company is continuing its stalling tactics and the 1200 strikers have dug in for a long siege. Only one meeting has been held with management since the strike began.

Two-thirds of the Steelworkers have found jobs to date, according to Claude Smith, local president. Strikers who have found work make a weekly contribution to the strike fund, he said.

Financial and food contributions from state CIO locals continue to pour into strike headquarters. The latest gifts reported were $1000 from Local 9 of the Brewery Workers and $500 from Local 1173, Steelworkers.

PAC Bucks Nifty To Lick 'Em In '50!

Lobby Turns To Grass Roots To Lick Housing

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

CONGRESS last year passed a bill providing for 810,000 units of low-rent public housing to be built over a six-year period in cities that requested funds.

Only a relative handful of people are now aware that the real estate lobby is still fighting the bill and is having a significant degree of success.

When the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the National Association of Home Builders lost the fight on Capitol Hill they moved it out into the field, where it would attract less attention. And it is a no-holds barred, brass-knuckles fight.

The technique is to use democratic processes to thwart the bill, proceeding on the cynical, and too often correct, theory that one of the best ways to deprive people of what they want and need is to give them a chance to vote on it.

The campaign is the brain-child of Herbert U. ("Democracy stinks") Nelson, NAREB's executive vice president, who believes that cities (where the low-rent projects would be built) are populated by "the mass-man, devoid of intelligence, devoid of civic responsibility." (See full-length quotation elsewhere on this page.)

On NAREB's advice, and with a bulging "kit" of NAHB's ideas to draw upon, including prepared advertising copy, the local landlords go before their city councils and demand that the council turn down the federal funds and leave low-rent housing to private enterprise. So far, 22 city councils have followed their advice.

IF THE CITY council goes ahead and votes to accept funds, as 554 of them have done, then the real estate orchestra really tunes up, and blares for "democratic" referendum. Why foist this on the public when we don't know whether the public wants it? is the slogan.

So far, 12 such referenda have been held, and NAREM has won eight of them—in Racine, Wis., Grand Rapids, Mich., South Haven, Mich., Seattle, Wash., Yakima, Wash., Portland, Ore., Astoria, Ore., and St. Petersburg, Fla.

NAREB lost in Little Rock, Ark., Beaumont, Tex., Seagoville, Tex., and Waco, Tex., but it wasn't for lack of effort.

The techniques outlined in the NAHB "kit" are simple. The basic idea is that if you tell loud, easily understood lies over and over again, you will be believed.

The referendum campaign is pitched at the lowest level—and the pro-public housing forces are having to pick up a trick or two from NAHB in order to undo the damage. A high-minded, factual campaign for public housing is almost bound to fail.

The "kit" bristles with arguments and phony statistics, which have been picked up and used verbatim in "spontaneous outbursts of public sentiment" all over the country. The "kit" also supplies sample advertisements, also widely used.

(In California, NAREB is really getting optimistic—it is trying to get a state-wide referendum on a proposed amendment to the state constitution which would provide that no city can accept public housing funds without a referendum, in which a majority of all eligible voters, not just those voting, must favor public housing.

Some 204,000 signatures are required on the petition to get this proposal onto the November ballot, and a paid signature-getter, Joe Robinson, is enriching himself in a hurry, selling the proposition as one that simply "gives the people of each city and town the right through local referendum to approve or reject housing projects in their own community.")

NAREB's Nelson Doesn't Think Much Of City Dwellers

Here is another quote from Herbert U. ("Democracy stinks") Nelson, $25,000-a-year executive vice president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. This one is from an editorial in "Headlines," the NAREB publication.

"Today the great threat to our democratic institutions, to the republican form of government, and ultimately to freedom itself, lies in our big cities.

"They are populated, for the most part, with the mass-man, devoid of intelligence, devoid of civic responsibility. He talks only about rights and has no conception of responsiblities. He will vote for anyone who offers him something for nothing, whether it be subway fares at half price or public housing at one-third price. . .

"Our one hope of survival as a free country is that rural and semi-rural areas still dominate most of our state legislatures through their representatives, and still dominate the House of Representatives in Washington. Our best hope for the future is to keep it that way."

IN PORTLAND, ORE., the referendum brought out 60% of the city's registered voters, and public housing was licked 62,000 to 53,000. The supporters of public housing included 17 organizations and a score of Portland's most prominent citizens. The opponents were just three groups—the Portland Realty Board, the Home Builders' Association, and the Oregon Savings and Loan League.

The proponents campaigned on a high and reasonable level. With limited funds, they bought newspaper space to point out the housing shortage, the prevailing wage level, and the fact that no extra taxes would be levied to support the new project. In the last two weeks they went a little further, and made careful fun of the "faceless man" (NAREB) behind the anti-housing campaign.

But they were up against tactics such as an advertisement which came straight out of NAHB's "kit." "Can You Afford to Pay Someone Else's Rent?", the ad screamed, on billboards in the papers, on the radio. The "explanation" was that since the housing act "forbids" local governments to tax the projects, the money to build and maintain them must come from local taxpayers.

(The truth is that while cities are forbidden to tax the projects, they may collect a certain amount in lieu of taxes, and that no city that has built a housing project in the 13 years since the government first sponsored the program has ever suffered a tax loss because of it. In fact, many cities report increased revenues. The housing is built with federal funds, and the rentals pay for upkeep and a little over. The total amount per federal taxpayer for the entire program is estimated at approximately 14 cents a month.)

The NAREB boys pulled out all the "stops." They called public housing "political housing," implying that only those that voted right would get in. They said no relief clients would be housed, which is a downright lie. They fanned race prejudice in a series of ads headed "Do You Want a Housing Project in Your Neighborhood?"

Of course, they called it "socialism." They said public housing penalized people who practiced thrift. They said it did nothing to clear slums. They said it would destroy property values.

"It stinks!" said one of the ads, referring to the "waste, corruption, inefficiency, incompetence, bureaucracy" of the "conniving fat-salaried gimme boys."

IN LITTLE ROCK, Ark., where public housing won the referendum, the campaign was even nastier. The "Taxpayers' Defense Council," set up according to the NAHB "kit" suggestion, hired a corps of young men to pose as "city appraisers." They went around calling on home owners all over the city, announcing solemnly that the city had condemned the land for a public housing project and would buy the home and tear it down. They worked in pairs, and commented to each other about what a shame it was to pay only $1600 or so for a home that would obviously bring $10,000 on the open market. Fortunately this boomeranged because they tried it on some of the wrong people. And the pro-housing campaigners had a good deal of political savvy themselves.

In the next few months, referenda are scheduled in Miami, Fla. (June 27), Houston, Tex. (July 9), Jackson City, Mich. (Nov. 8), Flint, Mich. (Nov. 8), and Tucson, Ariz. (Sept. 26).

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Keep writing to Senators and Representatives to force action.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Senate may act next week. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to accept and strengthen HR 6000.
Rent Control Renewal S 3181	Extends rent control one year to June 30, 1951, allows local option recontrol.	Senate expected to act this week. House to act after June 12.	Ask House members to vote a year's extension and local option to remove or reinstate controls.
Federal Aid to Education S 246	Provides over $300 million aid to states for schools; gives states broad power to supervise use of funds.	Bill, approved by CIO, has passed Senate. House Labor Comm. deadlocked over religious quarrel involving school buses.	Ask members of House Labor Comm. to approve Senate bill.
School Construction Bill S. 2317 HR 5718	Provides emergency U.S. aid to states to build schools and survey school needs.	Senate passed bill. House bill, in Labor Comm., contains long-range building program not contained in Senate version.	Ask House Labor Committee members to approve.
FEPC S 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	House voted substitute bill without enforcement teeth.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Emergency Unemployment Compensation HR 8374	Gives extra 26 weeks' benefits in areas where unemployment exceeds 9%.	Awaiting hearings before House Ways and Means Comm.	Ask prompt hearings and fast action on this badly needed bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

IUE Wins Three More

The Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers-CIO last week won three more National Labor Relations Board elections, defeating the discredited United Electrical Workers in two of them. In the third poll UE was not on the ballot. Results were:

White Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, IUE 1295, no union 30.

Ingraham Clock Co., Bristol, Conn., IUE 1049, UE 779. This was a runoff.

Sylvania Electric Co., Huntington, W. Va., IUE 184, UE 122.

Another Clash Over T-H

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board will not go along with General Counsel Robert M. Denham's policy exempting the building trades unions from the union-shop provisions of the Taft-Hartley act.

In a statement of policy issued June 6, the NLRB members declared that if the law is unworkable in the building trades (as everyone agrees) it is up to them to report the fact to Congress, rather than to change the law themselves by administrative exemption of a single industry. This is the first time that the board has declared its stand on the matter, but is not the first time it differed with Denham.

Both the Taft and the Administration bills to amend the T-H act, voted down by Congress last year, would have eliminated all union-shop elections, which have turned out to be a costly proof of the fact that workers really want their unions.

Last December, Denham said he would waive union-shop elections in the construction industry because the nature of the industry in some areas would make such elections impossible. Denham has not been sending the board any unfair labor practice cases involving the construction industry.

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"THEY'VE GOT GOLD on their side but we've got people on our side, and that gold won't buy those people!" Thus Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director, keynoted a one-day special PAC conference in Washington on June 16 to kick off the 1950 Congressional campaigns. Special guest was Joseph Keenan, director of the AFL Labor's League for Political Education. Photo: the crowd of top-rank CIO officials attending the conference. Inset: Keenan (left) and Kroll. (See story on Page 3.)

CIO Lauds Furniture Union For Ending CP Control

TWO MORE unions found to have been Communist-dominated were expelled last week by the CIO Executive Board during the course of a heavy-schedule one-day meeting.

But a third union—the United Furniture Workers—which was accused last November along with 11 others of following Communist policies rather than those of the CIO, was praised for throwing off party-line controls.

The Board dismissed the charges against the Furniture Workers after hearing a report on the union's convention early this month in Chicago. At that time pro-CIO forces led by Pres. Morris Pizer scored a 4-1 victory over Communist-led officers and threw them out of positions of control.

The two unions which were expelled were the American Communications Association, headed by Pres. Joseph Selly; and the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union, headed by Pres. Ben Gold. The IFLW had voted to secede from the CIO last month.

WITH THOSE internal problems handled, the Board moved through a series of policy actions and statements (see other stories in this issue):

1. Voted full "moral and financial support" to the CIO Newspaper Guild of New York in its strike which has shut down the Scripps-Howard New York World Telegram & Sun.

The board gave enthusiastic endorsement to the strike after hearing brief reports from Pres. Jay Nelson Tuck of the New York Guild; Vice-Pres. Sam Eubanks of the American Newspaper Guild; and Morris Iueshewitz of the New York City CIO Council.

2. Voted support for the CIO Oil Workers' strike against the Texas Co. The big oil firm is accused of refusing to bargain in good faith on the union's demand for pensions.

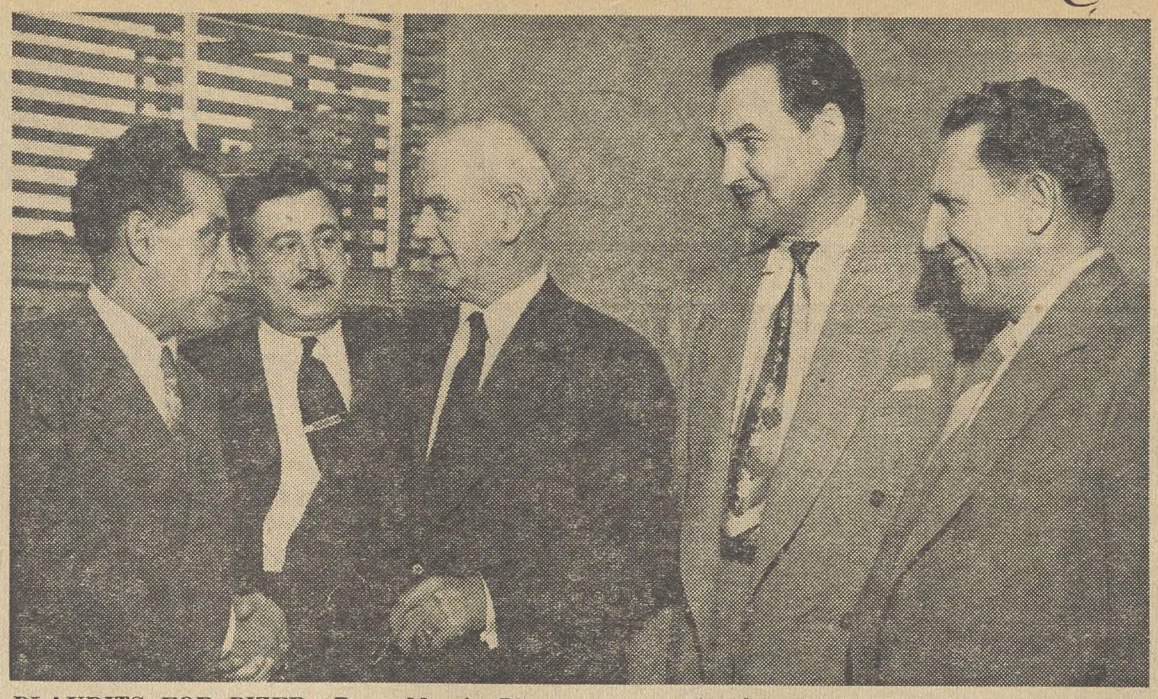
3. Called on the U. S. Senate to improve HR 6000, the new social security bill which comes up for vote early this week. Although the House-passed measure "embodies many long-overdue improvements," the Board said the Senate version "falls far short of the adequate program which the CIO advocates and the nation can afford."

4. Demanded action on a real Fair Employment Practices Commission, and called on the Senate to limit debate on the FEPC motion as a first step toward carrying out pledges made by both political parties in the 1948 elections.

5. Called on state and city CIO councils to start a campaign to insure federal rent control programs after Jan. 1 in the various parts of the country, under terms of the bill about to be passed by Congress.

The Board also "expressed regret" that Congress had failed to provide a straight extension of federal rent controls, and announced the CIO will "press for such an extension next January when the 82nd Congress convenes."

6. Gave support to suggestions for democratic international control of heavy industries in the German Ruhr and throughout Europe, and urged full labor participation in any planning or permanent bodies created to carry out such programs for an integrated Europe.



PLAUDITS FOR PIZER: Pres. Morris Pizer of the United Furniture Workers of America (left) gets congratulations from CIO Pres. Philip Murray for his victory over anti-CIO groups in the union. Pro-CIO forces led by Pizer carried recent UFWA convention by a 4-1 majority. With Pizer are Michael De Cicco, Sam Sloan and Jack Hochstadt, who helped.

ACA, Fur Workers Expelled

JUNE 15 was "E-Day"—Expulsion Day— for two more CIO unions accused of following Communist Party policies and objectives rather than those of the CIO.

- By a 35-2 vote, the little American Communications Association was ushered out of the CIO.
- Without a dissenting vote, the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers was formally expelled.

The Fur & Leather union had voted at its convention late in May to leave the CIO. Neither Pres. Ben Gold, who is a high official of the Communist Party, nor any other Fur & Leather Union representative appeared either at the CIO's hearing on June 1 or at the Board meeting itself.

The two expulsions brought to eight the number of unions whose affiliation certificates have been revoked on grounds of Communist domination.

Two organizations—the United Electrical Workers and the Farm Equipment Workers—were expelled at the last CIO convention, and large numbers of their members have already returned to the CIO.

Four unions were found guilty of Communist domination by the executive board last February and expelled at that time. They are the United Office & Professional Workers; United Public Workers; Mine Mill & Smelter Workers; and Food Tobacco & Agricultural Workers.

Hearings have been held, but no reports have yet been made by the CIO committees in the cases of the Marine Cooks & Stewards; the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, headed by Harry Bridges; and the Fishermen & Allied Workers, which has just merged with the ILWU.

THE CHANGE in the expulsion pattern came in the case of the United Furniture Workers, where a group headed by Pres. Morris Pizer won a clear-cut 4-1 victory over the Communist bloc at the union's recent convention.

The CIO hearing committee headed by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers reported that charges should be dismissed against the Furniture Union.

Board Asks Action On Strong FEPC

"Another failure to secure cloture (in the Senate) can only be interpreted as a defeat for millions of decent Americans," th CIO Executive Board declared in a resolution urging the Senate to pass a strong FEPC bill.

The Democratic leadership has announced that another attempt to enact the FEPC bill will be made in the Senate July 12.

The resolution noted that despite the pledges of both major parties to enact an FEPC measure, the House-passed version was "a weak and unsatisfactory substitute for the Powell bill, which was indorsed by the supporters of FEPC."

"The Committee wishes to congratulate the membership of the United Furniture Workers for its splendid convention resolution (in support of democratic CIO policies," the report said.

"The Committee likewise wishes to congratulate and compliment Pres. Pizer and those of his associates who conducted the victorious fight for CIO trade union concepts and against Communist control of this union.

"The Committee is confident that it speaks for the entire CIO when it pledges to the United Furniture Workers wholehearted support of the CIO in building this union on American trade union lines, in accordance with the constitutional objectives of the CIO.

"We know that the CIO will lend the United Furniture Workers of America every assistance in organizing the unorganized workers in its industry, in meeting the economic problems, and in improving the wage standards and working conditions of the workers employed in the industry."

THE REPORT on the American Communications Association *(not to be confused with the big non-Communist Communications Workers of America)*, carried a quite different tone.

The committee, headed by Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, said "only one conclusion is possible" in the ACA case:

"The ACA has followed the tortuous paths of the Communist Party for years. Over the years it has been interventionist, isolationist, interventionist and then isolationist again.

"It has been pro-Roosevelt, then anti-Roosevelt, then pro-Roosevelt again.

". . . ACA's contradictory positions cannot possibly have resulted from any honest estimation of the interests of its membership. They can only have resulted from subservience to the interests of the Communist Party, and through that Party, to the Soviet Union."

NOR DID THE CIO committee have difficulty finding evidence of Communist Party domination of the Fur & Leather Workers.

The committee said its members "were of course aware" that Pres. Ben Gold and Irving Potash, head of the Fur Workers Joint Board, were leading members of the Communist Party.

"These facts would not, if they stood alone, sustain the charges against the IFLWU," the Committee said. But, it added, a survey of the union's paper and policy statements shows that the "policies and activities of the IFLWU have been, and are today, directed toward the achievement of the program and purposes of the Communist Party."

The Fur Union's paper, the committee indicated, offered some amusing reading material to "prove" that Soviet Russia is a worker's "paradise."

The paper, for instance, carried a report from Moscow in August 1949 describing life as few Americans have ever seen fit to report it in the Soviet Union. The news report said, among other things:

"There are no police watching me . . . There is no anti-Semitism . . . The peasants today ride in automobiles . . . They are wealthy and educated . . . They own original paintings by the top Soviet artists, among other luxuries."

Partial Okay Is Given On Schuman Plan

THE CIO last week threw its support behind programs to reorganize the heavy industries of the German Ruhr in the interests of peace and to create an Inter-European Authority to control the heavy industries.

In a detailed statement, the CIO Executive Board gave at least partial endorsement to the Franco-German coal-and-steel plan offered recently by French Premier Schuman. The executive board said that Schuman's proposal "looks toward . . . a rational organization of European industry.

"It is imperative for world peace that the productive power of the Ruhr shall never again be used for aggressive military purposes, and that the re-establishment of the old Ruhr combines or any other private cartels, national or international, be prevented forever," the Board said.

The question of whether the heavy Ruhr industries, which have always served as a base of power for reactionary political groups in Germany, should be "publicly owned or kept in private hands, is one that the German people must have the right to decide," the CIO Board statement said.

DECISIONS made at a Ruhr conference of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions—at which both CIO and AFL spokesmen were present—were endorsed by the CIO. The conference was held in Germany late in May.

The ICFTU confab called for creation of an "Inter-European Authority for the heavy industries of western Europe, open to all European nations, and having full power to decide questions of policy and management in those industries."

There should be firm representation for labor, not only in the suggested Intl. Ruhr Authority but also in negotiations to work out detailed plans for the Inter-European Authority suggested by French Premier Schuman.

Union participation, the CIO said, would help insure that Europe's industry would function for the people, not for private cartels; that it will expand production, raise wages and lower prices; that it will prevent hardships for workers if high-cost plants are shut down; and that it will be focused on raising living standards for the common people of Europe.

THE CIO statement pointed out that questions of private vs. public ownership need not be a stumbling block to plans for integrating the European economy for more effective operations.

"The essential question," the CIO added, "is the control of policy and management; these matters must be dealt with on an international and public basis, and cannot be allowed to fall into the hands of nationalistic forces or monopolistic private interests."

A "voting trust"—such as is used in the U.S. for corporate reorganizations—might be adopted to the use of Europe's international industry, the CIO suggested.

Under such a plan, all "voting and policy-making rights in stock, securities and other interests in the pooled industries" would be vested in representatives of members of the Inter-European Authority, the CIO suggested.

PAC Rally Maps Campaign; AFL's Keenan Speaks

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

TOP OFFICERS of every CIO union, representing several million members—and potential votes — attended a special one-day conference on political action in Washington June 16 to "consider the political picture and plan for the 1950 campaigns."

The conference, called by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and chaired by CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll, was unprecedented. Never before had the appeal been made so bluntly for top-to-bottom cooperation with PAC's program and policies.

The conference set a goal of $1 million in contributions and the expression at the polls of the political opinions of every CIO member and his family.

MURRAY told the cheering delegates that politics is "bread and butter. It is carpets on the floor and music in the home. It means a higher standard of living, or it doesn't—a decent education for your children, or it doesn't . . . You have the instrument, you have the machinery—it's right here in this room.

"Our people are going to get a bigger lesson in the art of politics than they ever got before, because this year all of organized labor is working together . . ."

"The challenge has been thrust at you. The die has been cast. The decision as to what happens in November is substantially yours. Your success or failure in the campaign depends directly on the amount of effort you put into it.

"I bespeak for Jack Kroll your complete support. . . . There is no reason why this group, in this room, can't collect $1 million in voluntary contributions between now and next October. Roll up your sleeves. Get in this thing. Get them registered and get them to vote. Work with the AFL and all other legitimate unions."

Highlighting and underscoring the importance of the occasion, Joseph Keenan, director of the AFL's Labor's League for Political Education, appeared and made a fighting speech. He received a standing ovation. There was no mention of unity. None was needed. His presence was enough.

"I AM SURE everyone sitting here is aware of the kind of fight we are going to have this year," Keenan told the intently listening audience. "They're out to get us. They're going to use everything in the book."

He added that labor had started the job of electing a liberal Congress in 1948, and said that "what we do in 1950 will make the difference between a win and a lose." Reminding the conference that in 1934—an "off year"—liberal forces had strengthened their position in Congress, Keenan said it could be done again.

"Let's do the job," he said, and was greeted with prolonged applause.

Kroll, who opened the conference, said that the country, and labor particularly, is in a dangerous situation.

"There is one consistent element in the picture this time," he said. "The forces of reaction have money—unlimited money—and they are spending it.

"Every hate organization has more money than ever before, and instead of pouring their funds into the coffers of political parties they are giving it directly to the candidates, directly to their campaign workers. In North Carolina our own people are being offered $70 a day to work for Willis Smith against Frank Graham. That's what we're up against."

BUT, HE said, "I have no fear of what the outcome will be. They've got gold on their side but we've got people on our side, and that gold won't buy those people."

He said that United Labor Committees had been set up in 35 states and hundreds of cities.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, said the time had come to "translate resolutions into action," and announced he had called a meeting of all CIO regional directors for June 17 and 18 to plan PAC work in detail, setting up the framework for all-out cooperation with PAC and with the AFL. We have learned through bitter experience, he said, that organization cannot proceed successfully, particularly in the South, until the Taft-Hartley law is removed from the books.

The conference also heard reports on several legislative fronts, and on the political situation in nearly a score of states. Late in the afternoon, the conference was scheduled to go to the White House for an informal address by President Truman.

CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg cited the effects of T-H on organizing. In the first full year of the law, he said, there was a 60% drop in the number of persons voting in NLRB elections.

"This is not propaganda," he said, "these are facts. . . ."

Goldberg added that last year, under Taft-Hartley, the number of man-days lost in strikes was second highest in U. S. history.

"The national emergency provision is bankrupt," he said . . . "Taft-Hartley is a political issue. We didn't make it so. But now it's up to the CIO, the AFL and the American people to get this vicious law removed."

PRES. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, chairman of the CIO Committee on International Affairs, outlined labor's participation—small but growing— in the formation of U. S. foreign policy.

"The time has come for labor to have its voice and its constructive viewpoint heard," he said. "We are determined to have a say in the foreign policy of the land we love. . . ."

Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee, described the legislative history of the social security improvements and the White House unemployment compensation proposals, and accused Sen. Taft (R. O.) and others of indulging in "demagogic appeals for votes" by pretending to support social security improvements while actually undermining them.

T. J. McCormick, secretary-treasurer of the Oil Workers, presented a statement on behalf of O. A. Knight, OWIU president and chairman of the CIO Tax Committee, outlining CIO's tax program and deriding Congress.

"Each step taken by the Congress in the field of taxation in the post-war period has been a step backward and not a step forward," he said.

DONALD MONTGOMERY, CIO Auto Worker's legislative representative, said that the housing and rent control situation is "what brings PAC home to the people." The 81st Congress, he said, "applied the pincers to the people" by first refusing to do anything about the housing shortage and then refusing to give a decent extension of rent control.

George Weaver, secretary of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, said that civil rights is "the ghost in politics." He termed Senate shenanigans on FEPC a "tragic, disheartening and disgusting spectacle." As for the House-passed bill, he said, "when the Dixiecrats support an FEPC bill, you can be sure it's a bill that has no meaning."

"The overwhelming majority of the people of the world," Weaver concluded, "whom we are attempting to influence, are members of the so-called darker races. Till we practice what we preach, we won't win their loyalty. Every time we show the world the disgusting spectacle of our government halted in its tracks by a few wilful men advancing arguments that were archaic 50 years ago, we put peace off a little further."

'We Pledge Our Resources, Efforts To Bring Out The Maximum Vote'

The following statement was issued by the National CIO Political Action Conference at Washington:

We in the CIO have an abiding faith in the destiny of our country. We reaffirm our belief in the progressive traditions of our democracy. America has always been a land of unlimited opportunity and advancement. We are determined that it remain so.

The issue in the 1950 election is whether we continue toward our goal of the more abundant and secure America or whether we slide backward to depression, fear and insecurity. This was the issue of the 1948 election of President Harry S. Truman and of every election which has taken place since Franklin D. Roosevelt was first elevated to the presidency.

We are confident that the American people want liberal government. They have voted for forward-looking policies in every presidential election since 1932. But, experience teaches us that a mandate given in a presidential election must be repeated and indorsed in the off-year congressional elections if the people's will is not to be frustrated.

Failure to vote at any time is an absence without leave from good citizenship.

Those who fear progress and foster reaction rely upon a low vote and the power of money this year. They comfort themselves with precedents from the past. They are beneficiaries of government-by-minority.

Authoritative newspaper accounts place the amount they will spend in the congressional elections of 1950 in the tens of millions of dollars. Additional million of dollars are being expended through big business fronts which have arrogantly defied requests by a congressional committee for an accounting.

The constitutional principle that government is created to promote the general welfare is threatened with destruction by reactionaries who have proclaimed and proved their disbelief in that principle.

We must turn back this threat. We must preserve America as a land in which the legitimate operations of all people are attainable.

The CIO Political Action Committee is determined that the will of the majority shall prevail in the 1950 elections. To this end we pledge our resources and our efforts to bring out the maximum vote.

To those candidates for public office—local, state, and national—whether Democrats or Republicans—who share our belief in a truly liberal America, we offer our unstinting support. To those candidates for public office—local, state, and national—Democratic or Republican—who, in the service of selfish economic interests would block our national progress, we pledge our unalterable opposition.

A decisive victory for liberal candidates in 1950 will hasten the achievement of the Fair Deal program so vital to the well-being of every American.

A defeat in 1950 will retard our advance and jeopardize our hard-won gains. Every American citizen has a vital stake in this decisive campaign. His welfare and that of his family depends upon the outcome.

Unfortunately, each election year, a vast number of Americans fail to register their judgment of the issues and candidates at the ballot box. We cannot have government for the people if we do not have government by the people.

The most urgent task of each of our affiliated unions during the next five months is to make certain that all eligible Americans register and vote. We call upon each of our affiliates to launch immediately a registration drive that will continue until the final day of registration in the various states.

We call upon them to continue and intensify their block and precinct organizations so that every voter will go to the polls informed as to the issues and the records of the candidates.

We further call upon every CIO member to make his contribution to PAC. These voluntary dollars are urgently needed to meet the challenge of the present campaign.

Together with other labor, farm, and liberal groups, we won a victory for representative government in the 1948 campaign. We can and must preserve and extend this victory in the 1950 elections.

Murray Asks Firms To Aid Unemployed

CIO Pres. Murray said the CIO should use its political influence not only in the elections but across the bargaining table.

Unemployment is mounting at the rate of one million per year, he said, in spite of unprecendented levels of production and business activity. The CIO started the drive toward improving social security laws by bargaining for pensions, Murray added.

"Isn't it reasonable to require employers in collective bargaining again to meet a portion of their social responsibility" on the unemployment insurance front, he asked.

Bridges Stripped Of Citizenship

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, was stripped of his citizenship by Federal Judge George B. Harris at San Francisco on June 16.

Bridges was convicted of perjury and conspiracy for lying about his membership in the Communist Party at his naturalization hearing in 1945. He was sentenced to five years in prison, but has filed an appeal.

—From St. Louis Post-Dispatch

If You Aren't Registered You Can't Vote

CIO Battle Against Commies Far From Ended

Much Progress Made In Eight Months, But Much Work Still Necessary To Clean Up Mess Created By Reds

By ALLAN L. SWIM

A CIO MEMBER says in a letter to the CIO News: "I am not a Communist or a sympathizer, but I want to suggest that you devote less space in your paper to the Reds.

"I realize that it was necessary to expose their activities in preparation for the CIO convention, which ordered last November that they be kicked out of our organization.

"But now, it seems to me, you could turn more of your attention to other activities. Frankly, I'm tired of reading so much about them."

And we on the CIO News staff are tired of writing about them. We certainly are, but—

You don't quit firing your gun in the middle of a battle—and the fight against the Reds is far from being over.

PERHAPS IT'S TIME to review what's happened and to take a look at the portion of the job that's still ahead.

Last November the CIO convention expelled two unions—the United Electrical Workers and the Farm Equipment Workers—on charges that they were Communist dominated.

The same charge was made against 10 other unions and a hearing committee procedure established to "process" such charges.

During the early part of this year the CIO Executive Board expelled four unions—Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, Food & Tobacco Workers, Office & Professional Workers and Public Workers.

In early June the Fur & Leather Workers voted to withdraw from the CIO, and a short time later the Furniture Workers convention voted to adhere strictly to CIO policy.

Last week the CIO Executive Board expelled the American Communications Association and the Fur and Leather Workers. It is expected to rule soon in the cases of three other unions—Longshoremen & Warehousemen, Fishermen, and Marine Cooks & Stewards.

And while this was going on, the CIO was busy winding up the job of cleaning up its industrial union council situation.

Yes, it can be said that much has been done during the past eight months to rid the CIO of the influences of communism.

The International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, battling what Philip Murray has termed the "hard core of communism," has won barganing rights for about 225,000 workers since it was established last November.

STEADY PROGRESS is being made in other fields in which the CIO is moving against unions which it expelled.

But there is a long, hard road ahead. Expelling a union is one thing. Establishing a real, American trade union in its place is something else. Time, money and a lot of energy are required.

The Commies fight every inch of the way. They employ nearly all of the delaying tactics that have ever been designed. They use the courts and the Taft-Hartley Act to slow down the housecleaning job.

The "smear CIO" campaign which they launched last year continues unabated. Each week or so they dip down into the sewer for new ammunition.

AT ITS CONVENTION last year the CIO set out not merely to expell Communist-dominated unions. Its decision was to strike a real, lasting blow at the Reds and at the same time provide democratic trade unions for workers unwillingly under Red domination.

The battle is not one which can be won by the officers of the CIO alone. It is a battle in which every democratic CIO affiliate and its members should participate to the full extent of their ability.

It is a battle which requires close cooperation and coordination. It is a battle which must be waged in the shops, mills, factories and councils as well as on the Executive Board level.

Everybody who believes the Commies should be kicked in the seat of the pants so hard they'll never recover should pitch in. They should do so now, working with those directing the campaign.

There's no question about who's going to win. The question is: "How long will it take?"

Nobody can supply the answer just now. But the job can be speeded up greatly if everybody will pitch in.

FURNITURE DID IT!

When the votes were taken the United Furniture Workers Union usually lined up with the crowd which placed communism ahead of democratic trade unionism.

Then, last November, UFW was charged at the national CIO convention with being Communist dominated.

What followed was interesting to watch. Nine other unions charged with Communist domination continued on their merry Kremlin-like way. But the Furniture Workers didn't.

Morris Pizer, UFW president, announced he was going to lead a fight to clean up his union and keep it within the CIO. He was taking on a tough job and he knew it.

The union's executive board was stacked against Pizer and his operations were seriously impeded by the Commie majority. But Pizer had a hunch that if the matter could be placed squarely before the membership throughout the country it would take the correct action.

That's what Pizer did. And the members responded as he had expected.

The climax of his activities—and of the group which worked closely with him—came at the recent UFW convention. The pro-CIO forces gave the pro-Communist forces a sound beating.

Pizer undoubtedly will be given the recognition he deserves for a hard job well done—and we'd like right here to give recognition to his close associates and to UFW members throughout the nation who gave the Reds a firm kick in the seat of their collectivist pants.

The UFW case provides another demonstration that the Moscow type of totalitarianism is on the wane.

* * *

AN EXAMPLE OF UNITY

For some time now the CIO has been beating the drums for closer cooperation and greater unity among all branches of organized labor. Because of this, an event which took place last week in New York City was of particular interest to us.

The CIO Newspaper Guild went on strike at the New York World-Telegram and Sun, one of the largest Scripps-Howard newspapers.

The paper, unlike some which the Guild and other unions have struck, ceased publication. It had to—because members of the AFL and independent craft unions refused, as individuals, to go through the Guild's picket lines.

The Taft-Hartley Act, so we've been told, makes it illegal for unions to stage sympathy strikes and this could easily have been used as an excuse for crossing the Guild's picket line.

But the printers, pressmen and other mechanical workers decided to show how they felt about the situation by refusing individually to help break the Guild strike as it began.

As this is written we don't know what kind of legal maneuvers will be attempted by the Scripps-Howard organization to break up the cooperation that existed as the strike began.

Regardless of what may happen, however, the men and women who put out the World-Telegram and Sun have provided a good example that labor unity can really mean something.

What is needed is more unity on a much wider scale. It's a goal really worth working for.

Murray Honored By Boston College

CIO PRES. MURRAY last week became "Doctor Murray" as the result of an honorary doctor of laws degree bestowed upon him by Boston College at Boston, Mass.

The CIO leader also delivered the principal address to the graduating class of the college, which is New England's largest Catholic institution of higher learning.

The honorary degree was the third awarded to Murray. He received a doctorate of laws from Howard Univ. of Washington in 1945, and a doctor of science degree from Duquesne Univ. at Pittsburgh during the same year.

Murray told the Boston College graduates that he wouldn't "attempt to give them any advice—except to encourage them most sincerely to throw themselves wholeheartedly into the all-important work of social justice."

"Goodness knows our own generation hasn't done too good a job," he commented.

"Perhaps your generation, in the Providence of God, will be able to bring about a greater measure of justice for all our people without distinction or discrimination — for Negro and white, for Jew and Gentile—and a greater measure of international peace, which is the fruit of justice. I sincerely hope so."

FOR THE THEME of his address, Murray quoted the words "I belong here," spoken by Archbishop Cushing to the CIO convention at Boston in 1947.

"The working people of America 'belong here'—on the college campuses," Murray commented, "and if I myself belong here, it is only as one of their elected representatives."

There are other, "more important" reasons why the "CIO and the American labor movement in general 'belong here,'" Murray added. "We have a very important work to do in common—we of the labor movement and you, the representatives of higher education."

Government, labor and the colleges and other voluntary groups have an "unescapable responsibility" to work together for attaining social justice at home and abroad, he said.

IN THE PAST, Murray recalled, union members were "suspicious of our colleges and universities" because they felt that "our institutions of higher learning for the most part were either unfriendly to the cause of organized labor or, if not unfriendly, somewhat apathetic and aloof. . . .

"I am extremely happy to say, however, that the situation is radically different today. Many of our institutions of higher learning are doing everything possible to bridge the gap between the classroom and the union hall, and are offering a variety of services to our members."

Murray particularly praised Boston College and its sister school, Holy Cross, for their cooperative labor education programs.

He voiced hope that the nation's colleges will "help to create a climate of informed opinion favorable to the basic purposes of trade unionism" and to the objectives of democratic labor groups.

NAACP Sights The End Of Segregation

"THE COMPLETE destruction of all enforced segregation is now in sight," said Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after an analytic study of the opinions handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court in the Sweatt, McLaurin and Henderson cases.

In three unanimous decisions, the high court abolished segregation at the Univ. of Oklahoma, ordered the admission of Heman Marion Sweatt to the Univ. of Texas law school, and struck down segregation in railway dining cars.

Marshall said that although the Plessy v. Ferguson decision of 1896, which set up the "separate but equal" doctrine, was not specifically overruled, "its effectiveness in graduate and professional education has been destroyed. Segregation no longer has the stamp of legality in any public education."

"In the step by step battle to outlaw enforced racial segregation," the NAACP legal chief asserted, "these decisions are the most far-reaching yet attained." Noting that the ultimate end of segregation looms on the horizon, he emphasized the fact that "legal battles have to be carried on through regular legal channels. Each case must be limited to the facts in that case."

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Organizing Seldom Is Just Like This!

OLD-TIMERS will tell you that organizing is a rough and tumble game—that it isn't for the faint of heart and weak of back.

Many of them can exhibit scars to prove their point and some can tell hair-raising stories about the weeks they spent in hospitals because of beatings suffered during membership drives.

There are some hard-fast "rules" for organizers and one of them is "Don't depend on the police for help when you move into new territory."

This "rule" stems from the fact that too many cops have backed employers in their union-busting drives.

But, despite this, you occasionally run across a tale like the following.

THE COMMUNICATIONS Workers of America has been engaged for some time in an organizing campaign in New England, where company unionism still exists in portions of the telephone industry.

Many of the telephone workers assigned to the area had had little organizing experience when they arrived on the scene.

Consequently, some unusual things have been happening—and one of the most unusual involves two "green" organizers who were assigned to work with a veteran unionist.

The veteran explained it this way:

"I went house-calling with two of the CWA organizers, who looked like clubwomen going out to lunch or afternoon tea—pleasant, neatly and smartly dressed and in all other respects not at all like organizers are popularly supposed to look.

"A police station would be the last place a seasoned organizer would go for assistance and information on his organizing contacts, remembering the many times the police had run him out of town, socked him over the head or broken up picket lines."

THE TWO women, however, weren't seasoned organizers and they figured a good place to get information was at police stations.

So they walked right in and asked for what they wanted.

"When we stopped at one police station I expressed surprise and asked if they told the police that they were CWA-CIO organizers. They said that they did and that the police were sympathetic and cooperative," the veteran relates.

"It would have been hard to believe if I had not witnessed the warm welcome these gals received.

"They were asked what progress they were making, given suggestions on whom to visit—and while I stood there one policeman went through the organizers' cards and marked directions for them!

"In this New England town the policemen expressed the opinion that it was about time that the operators were organized by the CIO."

IT WAS hard to convince the veteran that the two inexperienced organizers weren't stretching it a bit when they told about how helpful the police had been.

"But then one young policeman told the girls to drop in and see his wife because he was sure she could be of help. It so happened that we had no mailing list in the neighboring town where she used to work—and she furnished the organizers with a number of contacts. She also called up a number of former buddies in the telephone office.

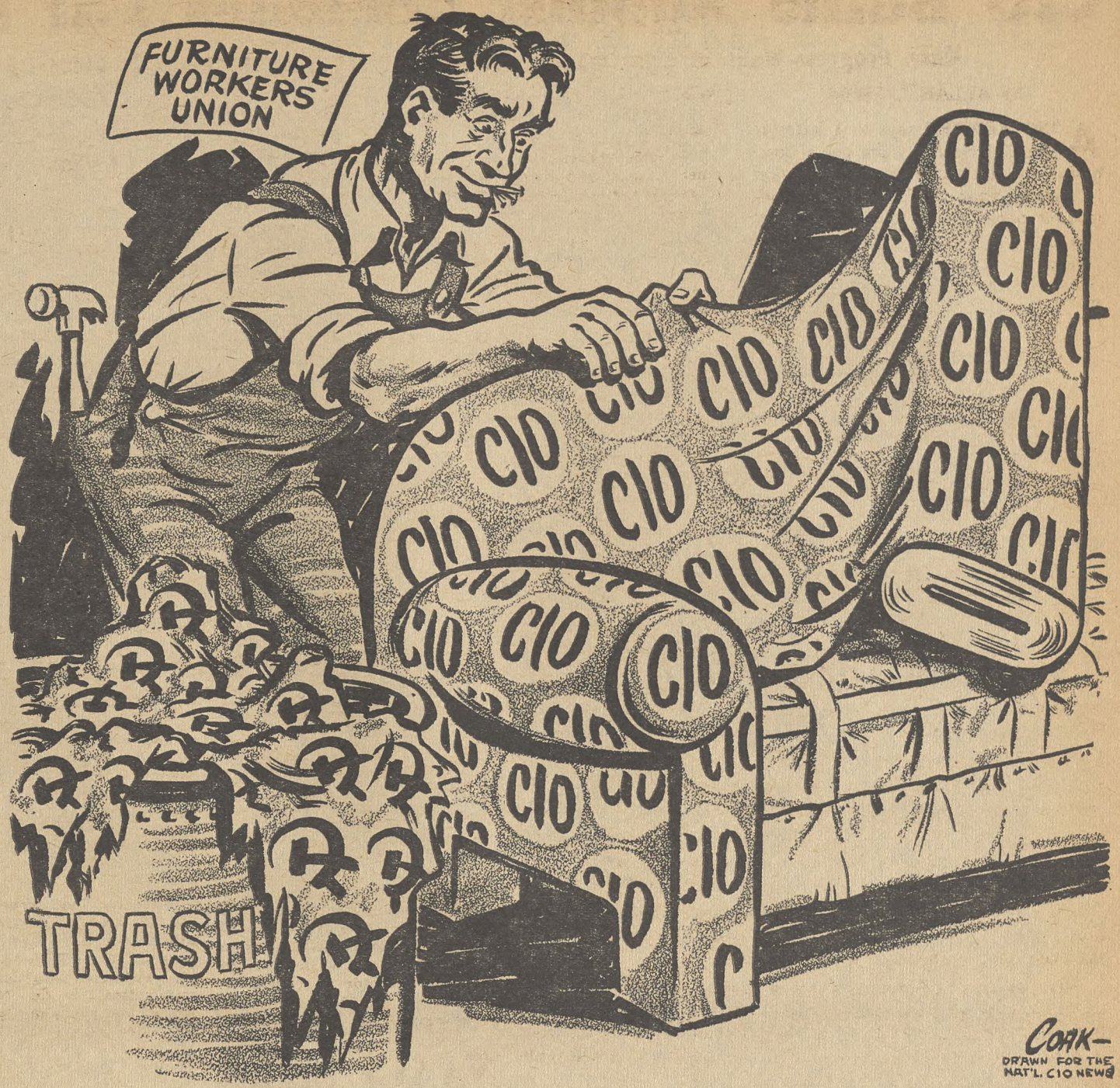
"To express their appreciation, the organizers bought a box of candy for the policeman and his wife and a little gift for their baby."

And that isn't all.

"Mothers of telephone operators often invite the organizers to tea, assuring them that they will use their influence to get their daughters to vote for CWA-CIO.

"Believe me, organizing is seldom like this!" **A.L.S.**

REUPHOLSTERING!



Russia Talks Peace 'Except At Peace Table'—Martin

"IT IS AN indisputable fact of world life today and a nauseating fact at that, that Russia talks peace everywhere on the globe EXCEPT at the peace table," Harry Martin, Labor Information Director of the Economic Cooperation Administration, said in a recent speech.

Martin, who also is president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, was speaking at the first convention of the newly-chartered California CIO Council at Long Beach.

"This is the situation we must face," he continued. "It may go on for years—perish that thought—though even if the cold war continues for a generation, I say to you that it is better for it to continue than for a real war to come upon us with all the horrors of Hell that it would turn loose on a doomed humanity."

MARTIN TOLD how ECA had saved Eastern Europe from starvation and had thus prevented that region from becoming Communist-dominated.

"Ironically, the rout of communism in Western Europe was not set forth as one of the original aims of the Marshall Plan," Martin said. "In the beginning, Secretary of State Marshall made his generous proposal of help to all of the devastated countries of Europe, Russia included.

"But the Kremlin chose to refuse, to turn away from the helping hand—even before the actual nature of the help had been shaped by Congress."

He then told how the Communist Party suffered "defeat after defeat the past year" at the polls. Summarized, these defeats included:

Norway, loss of all of the 11 seats in the Stroting, the Norwegian Congress; Denmark, loss of 52 of the 76 seats; Holland, loss of 56 provincial council memberships; Belgium, seats in the National Assembly dropped from 23 in 1946 to 12 today and in the Senate from 17 in 1946 to seven today.

He noted that in the British elections last April "not a solitary one of the entire 105" Communist candidates for Parliament was elected. Martin said that in Vienna "under the very guns of the occupying army," the Communists were only able to win 5% of the total vote and elect five representatives among the 165 to the National Congress. In Germany, the Communists "ran a poor fourth in the final count, electing but 15 representatives to the 405-seat Bundestag."

IN FINLAND, Martin said, the Finnish Federation of Labor voted solidly to withdraw from the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions.

"It is only in France and Italy today, among all of the free countries of Europe, that the Communists still pose a threat to liberty," Martin continued.

He said that the old Communist-controlled Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) has fallen from six million members early in 1948 to a claimed membership of three-and-a-half million today. Martin said he thought the actual number was nearer "two million than four million."

Think Before You Call Names

The stupidity of using derogatory terms directed at any racial or religious group is exposed in the CIO Express, publication of the members of Packinghouse Workers Local 167, who are employed at the South St. Paul, Minn., plant of Swift & Co. The paper states:

"In our efforts to better the relationship between the various races and nationalities of our country we usually plan a long-range program of education that through the years will enable us to develop a better understanding of our mutual problems.

"While our long range plans have merit, there is something that we can do immediately that would be a long step toward our goal of better understanding.

"It is simply this: When speaking of a Negro remember that intelligent white people do not use such terms as 'Nigger,' 'Snowball,' 'Eightball,' 'Jigg,' or any of the other countless names thought up by the simpletons of the white race.

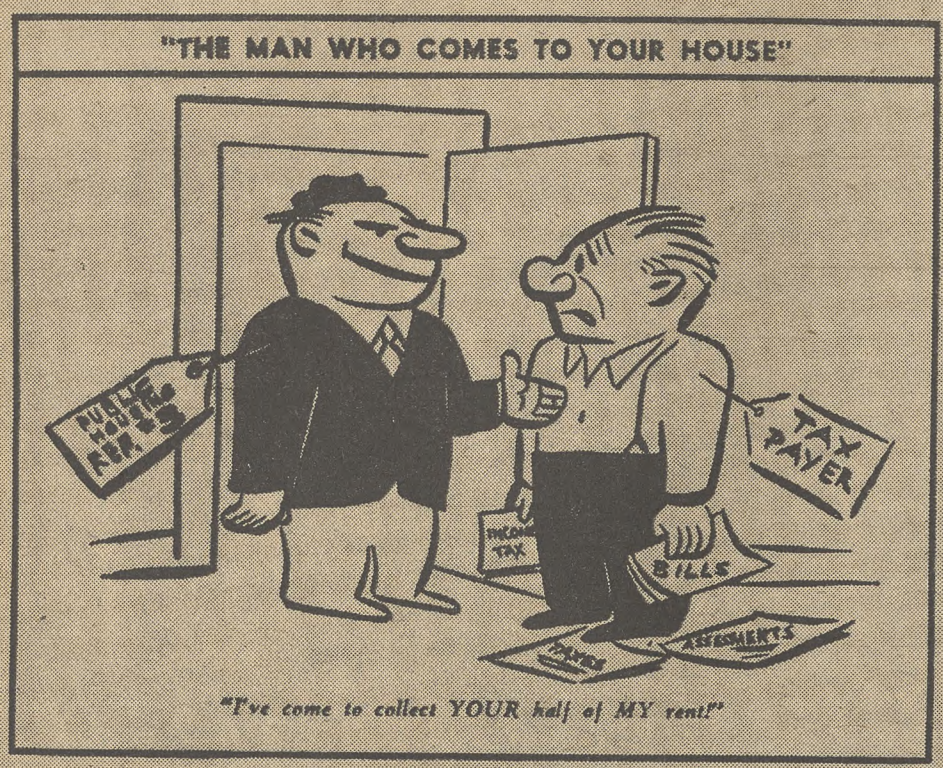
"The Negro should forget to refer to white people as 'White Trash,' 'Red Necks,' 'Cracker,' or any of the other names members of their race use to indicate their feelings against the white people.

"In most cases these names are used in jest, however they serve no valuable purpose. To describe people of other nationalities we could all well drop the use of such terms as 'Wop,' 'Spic,' 'Kike,' 'Frog,' 'Mick,' 'Bohunk,' 'Dago' and the other terms that have been used in an uncomplimentary manner.

"The use of such terms by a speaker actually indicates a high degree of stupidity, a lack of sane reasoning, and a definite lack of common sense one would expect from an American. While we can not settle the race problem overnight, we can eliminate the hard feelings caused by the use of these stupid terms."

Don't Fall For This!

Can you afford to pay somebody else's Rent?



Read the WHOLE TRUTH about "Handout" Housing:

1 YOU pay $37.50 a month of the other fellow's rent for 40 years. He

7. Nobody subsidizes YOU! You have to pay off your own mortgage, whether you have an F. H. A. or a private loan. Can YOU afford to subsidize your neighbor?

DO THE MOST GOOD FOR THE MOST PEOPLE

KILL POLITICAL HOUSING!

VOTE NO ON REFERENDUM NO. 3

THIS IS THE KIND of phony argument that defeats public housing in local referenda. It's a canned ad, supplied by the National Association of Home Builders, intended to appear "spontaneously" in the local press, signed by "indignant taxpayers." This particular one has run in four West Coast cities, including Portland, Ore., where it was a major factor in defeating public housing. Similar ones are appearing elsewhere from time to time.

Real Estate Lobby Triumphant As Rent Bill Nears Passage

IN A STRICTLY political atmosphere, both houses of Congress last week passed bills which pretended to extend rent controls for a full year from June 30 but actually would end them, for millions of tenants, a good deal earlier.

The Senate bill, adopted 36-28, extends the law to June 30, 1951, but ends control Dec. 31, 1950, except in those areas that vote to keep them after that. The House bill adopts the same principle but extends the time limit to Jan. 31, 1951. Vote on the House bill was 202-163.

The Senate refused to accept the House version and the measure went to conference. The conferees were scheduled to meet today.

The CIO Executive Board, at its June 15 meeting, recognized that the battle for full extension was lost and adopted the following resolution:

"In view of the fact that 44 State legislatures will meet next January, the CIO Executive Board urges the conferees to adopt the House provision so that State legislatures which meet may have an opportunity to adopt state programs for the continuation of controls.

"State and local industrial union councils are also urged to secure extension to June 30, 1951, by the adoption of a resolution of the local governing body or by local referendum."

BOTH BILLS give every aid and comfort to state and local forces seeking decontrol, and throw every road block in the path of state and local elements that want to keep controls. Efforts to make decontrol a "two-way street"—i.e., to let a community get back under controls as easily as it can out from under—met with failure in the two committees and were not even made on the floor. In fact, in neither house was even an attempt made to get a vote on full one-year extension.

So, as matters stand, under whichever version is adopted, tenants who want controls kept on will have to persuade not only their local governments but possibly their state legislatures as well to vote their way. Even if a city votes to keep controls, the state legislature can undo its wishes if it chooses. It doesn't work the other way, though—if the legislature votes to keep controls in the state, any city or town can get decontrolled on its own motion without even the approval of the governor, which is required in the present law.

(CIO's reason for supporting the January date is that it sincerely believes there is more chance for keeping controls for tenants who need them if the state legislature can meet on the question, than if the 3400 municipalities presently under control each has to take a separate vote. Many legislatures meet in January.)

SEN. CAIN (R. WASH.)
His filibuster fizzled

PASSAGE of the bill will throw a tremendous responsibility on tenants in every community where controls are presently in effect. If they want controls kept on longer than sometime around the end of this year, they have to act fast.

The proposal to make local communities vote to keep controls if they want them was originated by Chairman Spence (D. Ky.) of the House Banking Committee. The measure was characterized by the Wall Street Journal as a "please-everybody" political measure.

Sen. Cain (R. Wash.), whose 12-hour filibuster held up Senate action, reached new heights of nonsense when he claimed that in decontrolled areas, "nothing but things which were good and things which were free and things which were American have resulted." Ask the tenants of $30-a-month shelters whose rents have jumped around 50%.

Meanwhile, the employes of the Office of the Housing Expediter, who are in charge of administering the present law, are taking one-week leaves of absence without pay on a staggered schedule, because Congress won't give them the $800,000 they need to carry on till June 30.

Whose Democracy?

When a city council approves a local housing program and applies for its share of federal funds under the Housing Act of 1949, the real estate boys shriek "unfair!" and demand a referendum, hoping to defeat the proposal with the use of thundering falsehoods.

They've done this in 13 cities so far, and have been victorious nine times.

But in Miami, the situation was reversed. There, the city council voted against using any federal funds for low-rent housing and slum clearance, and a group of citizens initiated a petition for referendum and got 25,000 signatures.

Did the realtors agree that a referendum was necessary? No. they filed a suit to stop the referendum. The suit was dismissed. The referendum will be held June 27. It's a hot fight.

Brophy On Mission For ICFTU To Far East

Representatives of the CIO and the AFL sailed from New York City for Brussels June 12 to join a group of trade unionists on a mission to Asia.

John Brophy, CIO councils' director, and Gordon Chapman of the AFL are the two American members of a five-man commission being sent on an Eastern tour by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The group will meet at ICFTU headquarters in Brussels to arrange their trip.

They will confer with the free trade union elements in the Asian countries, advise them about their problems, find out what is happening there, and report to the ICFTU.

House Poll On Rent Control Compromise Bill

The House voting record on the bill to extend rent control for seven months, passed June 13 by a 202 to 163 count, is printed here. It is now in conference with the Senate, which the day before had approved a six-months extension by a 36 to 28 vote. Voting in favor (R) of the bill were 171 Democrats, 30 Republicans and one ALP. Forty-five Democrats and 118 Republicans voted against (W) it. PR means paired right; PW means paired wrong; NV means not voting.

ALA.—Andrews (D) .. W
Battle (D) .... R
Boykin (D) .... W
deGraffenried (D) R
Elliott (D) .... NV
Grant (D) .... W
Hobbs (D) .... R
Jones (D) .... R
Rains (D) .... R
ARIZ.—Murdock (D) R
Patten (D) .... W
ARK.—Gathings (D) .. W
Harris (D) .... PR
Hays (D) .... R
Mills (D) .... R
Norrell (D) .... R
Tackett (D) .... NV
Trimble (D) .... R
CAL.—Allen (R) .... W
Anderson (R) .... W
Bramblett (R) .... W
Douglas (D) .... R
Doyle (D) .... R
Engle (D) .... R
Havenner (D) .... R
Hinshaw (R) .... W
Holifield (D) .... R
Jackson (R) .... PW
Johnson (R) .... W
King (D) .... R
McDonough (R) .. NV
McKinnon (D) .... R
Miller (D) .... PR
Nixon (R) .... NV
Phillips (R) .... W
Poulson (R) .... W
Scudder (R) .... W
Sheppard (D) .... NV
Shelley (D) .... PR
Werdel (R) .... W
White (D) .... NV
COLO.—Aspinall (D) R
Carroll (D) .... R
Hill (R) .... W
Marsalis (D) .... R
CONN.—Lodge (R) .... PR
McGuire (D) .... R
Patterson (R) .... R
Ribicoff (D) .... R
Sadlak (R) .... PW
Woodhouse (D) .. R
DEL.—Al Boggs (R) W
FLA.—Bennett (D) .... R
Herlong (D) .... PR
Peterson (D) .... R
Rogers (D) .... W
Sikes (D) .... R
Smathers (D) .... W
GA.—Brown (D) .... R
Camp (D) .... R
Cox (D) .... W
Davis (D) .... W
Lanham (D) .... R
Pace (D) .... PW
Preston (D) .... W
Vinson (D) .... R
Wheeler (D) .... NV
Wood (D) .... PW
IDA.—Sanborn (R) .... W
White (D) .... W
ILL.—Allen (R) .... W
Arends (R) .... W
Bishop (R) .... W
Buckley (D) .... R
Chesney (D) .... R
Chiperfield (R) .... W
Dawson (D) .... R
Gordon (D) .... R
Hoffman (R) .... W
Jenison (R) .... W
Jonas (R) .... R
Linehan (D) .... R
Mack (D) .... R
Mason (R) .... W
McMillen (R) .... W
O'Brien (D) .... R
O'Hara (D) .... R
Price (D) .... R
Reed (D) .... W
Sabath (D) .... R
Simpson (R) .... W
Velde (R) .... W
Vursell (R) .... W
Yates (D) .... R
IND.—Crook (D) .... R
Denton (D) .... PR
Halleck (R) .... W
Harden (R) .... W
Harvey (R) .... W
Jacobs (D) .... R
Kruse (D) .... W
Madden (D) .... R
Noland (D) .... R
Walsh (D) .... R
Wilson (R) .... W
IA.—Cunningham (R) W
Dolliver (R) .... W
Gross (R) .... R
Hoeven (R) .... W
Jensen (R) .... W
LeCompte (R) .... W
Martin (R) .... W
Talle (R) .... W
KAN.—Cole (R) .... W
Hope (R) .... W
Meyer (R) .... W
Rees (R) .... W
Scrivner (R) .... W
Smith (R) .... W
KY.—Bates (D) .... R
Chelf (D) .... R
Gregory (D) .... R
Golden (R) .... W
Morton (R) .... W
Perkins (D) .... R
Spence (D) .... R
Underwood (D) .... R
Whitaker (D) .... R
LA.—Allen (D) .... R
Boggs (D) .... R
Brooks (D) .... R
Hebert (D) .... R
Larcade (D) .... R
Morrison (D) .... R
Passman (D) .... W
Willis (D) .... W
ME.—Fellows (R) .... PW
Hale (R) .... W
Nelson (R) .... R
MD.—Beall (R) .... W
Bolton (D) .... W
Fallon (D) .... R
Garmatz (D) .... R
Miller (R) .... W
Sasscer (D) .... R
MASS.—Bates (R) .... W
Donohue (D) .... R
Furcolo (D) .... R
Goodwin (R) .... W
Herter (R) .... W
Heselton (R) .... R
Kennedy (D) .... R
Lane (D) .... R
Martin (R) .... W
McCormack (D) R
Nicholson (R) .... W
Philbin (D) .... R
Rogers (R) .... R
Wigglesworth (R) R
MICH.—Bennett (R) W
Blackney (R) .... W
Crawford (R) .... W
Dingell (D) .... NV
Dondero (R) .... W
Engel (R) .... PR
Ford (R) .... W
Hoffman (R) .... W
Michener (R) .... W
O'Brien (D) .... R
Potter (R) .... W
Rabaut (D) .... R
Sadowski (D) .... PR
Shafer (R) .... W
Wolcott (R) .... W
Woodruff (R) .... W
MINN.—Andersen (R) W
Andresen (R) .... W
Blatnik (D) .... R
Hagen (R) .... W
Judd (R) .... R
Marshall (D) .... R
McCarthy (D) .... R
O'Hara (R) .... W
Wier (D) .... R
MISS.—Abernethy (D) W
Colmer (D) .... R
Rankin (D) .... W
Whitten (D) .... W
Whittington (D) .. NV
Williams (D) .... R
Winstead (D) .... W
MO.—Bolling (D) .... R
Cannon (D) .... R
Carnahan (D) .... R
Cristopher (D) .... R
Irving (D) .... R
Jones (D) .... R
Karst (D) .... R
Karsten (D) .... R
Magee (D) .... R
Moulder (D) .... R
Short (R) .... W
Sullivan (D) .... R
Welch (D) .... PR
MONT.—D'Ewart (R) W
Mansfield (D) .... R
NEB.—Curtis (R) .... PW
Miller (R) .... PW
O'Sullivan (D) .... NV
Stefan (R) .... NV
NEV.—Baring (D) .... R
N. H.—Cotton (R) .... W
Merrow (R) .... W
N. J.—Addonizio (D) R
Auchincloss (R) .. W
Canfield (R) .... R
Case (R) .... R
Eaton (R) .... NV
Hand (R) .... R
Hart (D) .... R
Howell (D) .... R
Kean (R) .... R
Norton (D) .... R
Rodino (D) .... R
Widnall .... W
Towe (R) .... W
Wolverton (R) .... PR
N. M.—Fernandez (D) W
Miles (D) .... NV
N. Y.—Roosevelt (D) .. R
Buckley (D) .... R
Byrne (D) .... R
Celler (D) .... R
Clemente (D) .... R
Cole (R) .... W
Coudert (R) .... R
Davies (D) .... NV
Delaney (D) .... R
Dollinger (D) .... R
Gamble (R) .... W
Gorski (D) .... R
Heller (D) .... R
Gwinn (R) .... W
Hall, E. A. (R) .... R
Hall, L. W. (R) .. W
Hefferman (D) .... R
Javits (R) .... R
Kearney (R) .... NV
Keating (R) .... W
Keogh (D) .... R
Kilburn (R) .... W
Klein (D) .... R
Latham (R) .... R
LeFevre (R) .... W
Lynch (D) .... R
Macy (R) .... W
Marcantonio (A-LP) R
McGrath (D) .... R
Multer (D) .... R
Murphy (D) .... R
O'Toole (D) .... R
Pfeifer, J L (D) .. R
Pfeiffer, W. L. (R) W
Powell (D) .... PR
Quinn (D) .... PR
Reed (R) .... W
Riehlman (R) .... W
Rooney (D) .... R
St. George (R) .... W
Kelly (D) .... R
Taber (R) .... W
Tauriello (D) .... R
Taylor (R) .... R
Wadsworth (R) .... W
N. C.—Barden (D) .... W
Bonner (D) .... R
Bulwinkle (D) .... NV
Carlyle (D) .... W
Chatham (D) .... W
Cooley (D) .... W
Deane (D) .... R
Doughton (D) .... W
Durham (D) .... PW
Jones (D) .... W
Kerr (D) .... PR
Redden (D) .... W
N. D.—Burdick (R) .... R
Ohio—Bolton (R) .... R
Breen (D) .... R
Brehm (R) .... W
Brown (R) .... W
Burke (D) .... R
Clevenger (R) .... W
Crosser (D) .... R
Elston (R) .... W
Feighan (D) .... R
Hays (D) .... R
Huber (D) .... R
Jenkins (R) .... W
Kirwan (D) .... PR
McCulloch (R) .... W
McGregor (R) .... W
McSweeney (D) .... R
Polk (D) .... R
Secrest (D) .... R
Smith (R) .... PW
Vorys (R) .... W
Wagner (D) .... R
Weichel (R) .... W
Young (D) .... R
Okla.—Albert (D) .... W
Gilmer (D) .... PW
Monroney (D) .... NV
Morris (D) .... NV
Steed (D) .... W
Stigler (D) .... R
Wickersham (D) NV
Wilson (D) .... W
Ore.—Angell (R) .... W
Ellsworth (R) .... W
Norblad (R) .... W
Stockman (R) .... W
Penna.—Barrett (D) .. R
Buchanan (D) .... R
Cavalcante (D) .... R
Chudoff (D) .... R
Saylor (R) .... R
Corbett (R) .... PR
Dague (R) .... W
Davenport (D) .... R
Eberharter (D) .... R
Fenton (R) .... W
Flood (D) .... R
Fulton (R) .... R
Gavin (R) .... W
Gillette (R) .... W
Graham (R) .... W
Granahan (D) .... R
Green (D) .... R
James (R) .... W
Kearns (R) .... R
Kelley (D) .... PR
Kunkel (R) .... W
Lichtenwalter (R) R
Lind (D) .... R
McConnell (R) .... NV
Morgan (D) .... PR
O'Neill (D) .... R
Rhodes (D) .... R
Rich (R) .... W
Scott, Hardie (R) R
Scott, Hugh (R) .. R
Simpson (R) .... W
Van Zandt (R) .... R
Walter (D) .... R
R. I.—Fogarty (D) .... R
Forand (D) .... R
S. C.—Bryson (D) .... W
Hare (D) .... NV
McMillan (D) .... R
Richards (D) .... R
Rivers (D) .... W
Sims (D) .... R
S. D.—Case (R) .... NV
Lovre (R) .... W
Tenn.—Cooper (D) .... R
Davis (D) .... R
Evins (D) .... R
Frazier (D) .... R
Gore (D) .... R
Jennings (R) .... PW
Murray (D) .... W
Phillips (R) .... NV
Priest (D) .... R
Sutton (D) .... NV
Tex.—Beckworth (D) W
Bentsen (D) .... R
Burleson (D) .... W
Combs (D) .... R
Fisher (D) .... W
Gossett (D) .... W
Guill (R) .... W
Kilday (D) .... W
Lucas (D) .... W
Lyle (D) .... R
Mahon (D) .... W
Patman (D) .... R
Pickett (D) .... W
Poage (D) .... W
Regan (D) .... NV
Teague (D) .... PW
Thomas (D) .... W
Thompson (D) .... PW
Thornberry (D) .... R
Wilson (D) .... PW
Utah—Bosone (D) .... R
Granger (D) .... R
Vt.—Plumley (R) .... W
Va.—Abbitt (D) .... W
Robeson (D) .... W
Burton (D) .... R
Fugate (D) .... R
Gary (D) .... NV
Hardy (D) .... R
Harrison (D) .... PW
Smith (D) .... PW
Stanley (D) .... PW
Wash.—Holmes (R) .. W
Horan (R) .... W
Jackson (D) .... R
Mack (R) .... R
Mitchell (D) .... R
Tollefson (R) .... NV
W. Va.—Bailey (D) .... NV
Burnside (D) .... R
Hedrick (D) .... R
Kee (D) .... NV
Ramsay (D) .... R
Staggers (D) .... R
Wisc.—Biemiller (D) R
Byrnes (R) .... W
Davis (R) .... W
Hull (R) .... R
Keefe (R) .... NV
Murray (R) .... NV
O'Konski (R) .... R
Smith (R) .... W
Withrow (R) .... R
Zablocki (D) .... R
Wyo.—Barrett (R) .... W

How Senate Voted On Rent Control Compromise Measure

Here's a record of the Senate's decision, on June 12, to accept a compromise six-month extension of rent control. The vote was 36-28 to keep rent control until Dec. 31, with a six months additional period for communities which vote for it. Thirty Democrats and six Republicans voted for the bill (R); 23 Republicans and five Democrats voted against (W). PR means paired right; PW means paired wrong; NV means not voting.

ALA.—Hill (D) .... R
Sparkman (D) .... R
ARIZ.—Hayden (D) .... R
McFarland (D) .... R
ARK.—McClellan (D) .... W
Fulbright (D) .... R
CAL.—Downey (D) .... NV
Knowland (R) .... W
COLO.—Johnson (D) .... R
Milliken (R) .... W
CONN.—McMahon (D) .. R
Benton (D) .... PR
DEL.—Williams (R) .... W
Frear (D) .... R
FLA.—Pepper (D) .... R
Holland (D) .... W
GA.—George (D) .... W
Russell (D) .... PW
IDA.—Taylor (D) .... NV
Dworshak (R) .... W
ILL.—Lucas (D) .... R
Douglas (D) .... R
IND.—Capehart (R) .... W
Jenner (R) .... W
IA.—Hickenlooper (R) W
Gillette (D) .... R
KAN.—Darby (R) .... NV
Schoeppel (R) .... PW
KY.—Chapman (D) .... R
Withers (D) .... R
LA.—Ellender (D) .... PW
Long (D) .... NV
ME.—Brewster (R) .... W
Smith (R) .... NV
MD.—Tydings (D) .... PR
O'Conor (D) .... NV
MASS.—Saltonstall (R) R
Lodge (R) .... PR
MICH.—Vandenberg (R) NV
Ferguson (R) .... W
MINN.—Thye (R) .... R
Humphrey (D) .... R
MISS.—Eastland (D) .. PR
Stennis (D) .... R
MO.—Donnell (R) .... R
Kem (R) .... NV
MONT.—Murray (D) .... R
Ecton (R) .... W
NEB.—Butler (R) .... W
Wherry (R) .... W
NEV.—McCarran (D) .... R
Malone (R) .... R
N. H.—Bridges (R) .... W
Tobey (R) .... PW
N. J.—Smith (R) .... W
Hendrickson (R) .. PR
N. M.—Chavez (D) .... NV
Anderson (D) .... NV
N. Y.—Lehman (D) .... R
Ives (R) .... PR
N. C.—Hoey (D) .... W
Graham (D) .... NV
N. D.—Langer (R) .... R
Young (R) .... NV
OHIO—Taft (R) .... W
Bricker (R) .... W
OKLA.—Thomas (D) .. NV
Kerr (D) .... NV
ORE.—Cordon (R) .... W
Morse (R) .... PW
PA.—Myers (D) .... R
Martin (R) .... W
R. I.—Green (D) .... NV
Leahy (D) .... PR
S. C.—Maybank (D) .... R
Johnston (D) .... R
S. D.—Gurney (R) .... W
Mundt (R) .... W
TENN.—McKellar (D) .. R
Kefauver (D) .... R
TEX.—Connally (D) .... NV
Johnson (D) .... NV
UTAH—Thomas (D) .... R
Watkins (R) .... W
VT.—Aiken (R) .... R
Flanders (R) .... PW
VA.—Byrd (D) .... W
Robertson (D) .... PW
WASH.—Magnuson (D) R
Cain (R) .... W
W. VA.—Kilgore (D) .... R
Neely (D) .... R
WIS.—Wiley (R) .... NV
McCarthy (R) .... W
WYO.—O'Mahoney (D) R
Hunt (D) .... R

22½c Package Won By IUE In New Pact

A PACKAGE increase which even the most conservative estimates place at 22½ cents an hour has been negotiated by IUE-CIO Local 452 at the Liquidometer Corp., Long Island City, N. Y.

The contract, signed June 1, includes a flat 7c an hour across the board increase retroactive to Jan. 22, 1950, when the old contract expired. An additional 7c increase, making a total 14c wage hike, will go into effect June 1, 1951.

An innovation in the contract is a provision for five days paid sick leave each year. If a worker is not absent those five days he receives the extra pay. This year an additional day's sick leave retroactive to Jan. 21 is added for a total of six, to cover the period between expiration of the previous contract and the present signing.

The minimum rate is boosted from 80c to $1 an hour by the new agreement. A reclassification of an assembly department job from second to first class will bring a 25c an hour raise for those affected.

A new vacation schedule calls for one day's vacation for each two months of employment up to 20 months when the worker will get two full weeks. Beginning next year those with 15 years' service will receive three weeks vacation.

Marcantonio Backers Beaten Down At United Labor Parley In N. Y. City

THE UNITED Labor Committee of New York City held its first meeting last week, with 3000 representatives of CIO and AFL unions attending.

The committee was formed last year to work together politically and on other matters of general labor interest. The meeting last week was the first held for the delegates from the affiliated locals.

The meeting laid first plans for unified support of liberal and progressive candidates in the forthcoming elections.

AS IT CALLED upon the major parties to name a Fair Deal candidate to oppose Rep. Marcantonio (ALP) in the fall balloting, Democratic, Republican and Liberal leaders were agreeing upon former State Sen. James G. Donovan as a "tripartisan" nominee. The committee took no action on approving or disapproving his selection.

Delegates apparently from left-wing unions tried to defend Marcantonio, but were held to strict parliamentary rules by Martin T. Lacey, president of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council, who acted as co-chairman with Michael Quill, president of the CIO Council and of the Transport Workers.

LACEY WAS applauded by many delegates when he observed that he did not think New York State labor would accept former Postmaster-General James A. Farley as a candidate for governor to succeed Thomas E. Dewey.

Continued harmonious relations were stressed by Jack Kroll, national director of the CIO Political Action Committee, and Joseph Keenan, head of the AFL Labor's League for Political Education.

Resolutions urged Congress to pass the FEPC asked by President Truman; demanded labor political action which would demonstrate that unions "will not serve as a tail to the kite of any political party," and asked CIO and AFL to continue joint action in municipal politics.

Bias In Toronto

The instructor at a vocational school at Toronto, Canada, wrote to 50 firms to get copies of their job application blanks. The students tabulated the questions asked. They found 82% asked place of birth; 71 asked religious denomination; 51 asked nationality.

Auto Workers Win Pensions At Studebaker

THE CIO Auto Workers signed an agreement with the Studebaker Corp. last week for a five-year non-contributory pension plan covering 23,000 production workers.

The agreement, similar to the General Motors pact, guarantees $100 monthly pensions, including social security, to 65-year-old workers with at least 25 years' service. Employes with 10 to 25 years' service will get a minimum of $4 monthly for each year they worked.

Normal retirement would be at 65 but employes may continue work until they reach 68.

The company guarantees to pay at least $1.50 per month for each year of service up to 30 years in the case of "normal retirement." The plan will go into effect no later than Nov. 1, 1950, but no retirements will be effected, except at the employe's option, until Jan. 1, 1952.

Pizer Re-elected As Right Wing Routs UFWA Leftists

By BOB SENSER

THE NEW but powerful right-wing bloc in the CIO United Furniture Workers completed its self-proclaimed task of driving the left wingers who formerly dominated it from office by re-electing Morris Pizer to another term as president and choosing Fred W. Fulford of South Bend, Ind., as secretary-treasurer.

The job was completed as delegates representing 40,000 members wound up their sixth biennial convention in Chicago's Congress Hotel after voting full support for National CIO policy.

Pizer, president since 1944 and leader of the right wingers, defeated Ernest Marsh by a vote of 24,108 to 7234. Marsh, one of the leftist leaders who had helped guide the UFWA along Communist Party lines, had been director of organization since 1941. His job was pulled out from under him, as the convention also voted for a constitutional change abolishing it and adding the duties to those of the president.

Fulford, a member of Local 155 and for seven years also a member of the general executive board, won over Secy.-Treas. Max Perlow, another left wing leader, 19,476 to 7043. The vote was smaller than for president because Local 76-B, New York, Perlow's home local—which had consistently voted against him on matters of policy—abstained from balloting.

MOST RIGHT wingers had no opposition for the executive board and filled 23 of the 26 posts. The others, left for minority representation, remained vacant when two candidates refused to run. A third, Joseph Magliacano, Newark, N. J., elected by a vote of about 20 to 0 on a show of hands, indignantly refused to accept the office and charged that the convention "made a mockery of democracy."

Right wingers claimed privately that the minority was not interested in GEB representation.

"They want to go back to their locals as martyrs," they explained, "and say 'Look how we're being persecuted.'"

THE UFWA was one of the 10 international unions cited at the 1949 CIO national convention for trial on charges of following the Communist Party line in opposition to CIO policy and is the only one salvaged by virtue of an anti-Communist uprising among the rank and file.

WILLIAM GILBERT
Gets Old Post Back

Whether the left-wing minority intends to remain in the union was a matter of conjecture. Reports were current around the convention that some locals might be taken by their leaders into the Fur & Leather Workers.

However, a left-wing constitutional amendment which would have made it easier for locals to secede was defeated by 23,421 to 9035. And after Pizer was re-elected he told the delegates:

"I want to be president of not only the majority but also of the minority in this union."

He repeated an earlier plea that the losers stay in the union and cooperate in building it up.

Perlow, in accepting re-nomination to the post he had held since 1943, said he knew he would be defeated but that he was not ashamed to "dissociate" himself from what he called the forces of reaction. Perlow resigned from the Communist Party about a year ago in order to be able to sign the Taft-Hartley Act non-Communist affidavit.

THE CONVENTION passed two other important resolutions without the qualifications the losers sought to add. Delegates pledged support to the CIO Political Action Committee on local, district and national levels after voting down the leftists' "provision for independent political action," which could have meant support for candidates like the Progressive Party's Henry A. Wallace.

They also voted to congratulate CIO Pres. Philip Murray for his move toward labor unity without the left-wing suggestion that he "broaden his invitation to include all unions," including those recently expelled by the CIO.

They likewise set a policy of working for industrywide employer-paid pensions and reaffirmed the union's traditional opposition to Jim Crowism and racial and religious discrimination of any sort.

At a GEB meeting the day after the convention closed some of the heads that had been "chopped off" by the previous left-wing board were restored. Among those who got their old jobs back were William L. Gilbert, of Chicago, who had been fired as midwest regional director because of his role as a leader in the fight for CIO, and George Stewart, of New York, ousted as administrative assistant to the president for the same reason. Four left-wing organizers were dismissed.

The new leaders made plans for an intensified organizing campaign which will be concentrated first on Illinois, Michigan, North and South Carolina and Virginia.

World-Telegram Closed As Craft Members Back Guild

FIVE HUNDRED members of the CIO Newspaper Guild, backed solidly by 1000 members of other newspaper unions, closed down the New York World-Telegram and Sun on June 13 in a strike called after more than three months of fruitless negotiations for a new contract.

Management retaliated, soon after it became apparent the paper could not be printed, with an implied threat that it would not really negotiate for two months.

The newspaper is one of the largest in the country, with a daily circulation of more than 600,000. It is owned by the Scripps-Howard chain, a warm admirer of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The walkout started at 5:30 a.m. Members of the AFL Typographical, Pressmen's, Stereotypers', Mailers', Paper Handlers and Electrical Workers unions and the unaffiliated Machinists and Newspaper Handlers and Deliverers refused to go through the CIO picket line and in many cases joined the editorial and commercial office employes marching before the building.

The following day the AFL Photo-Engravers also refused to go through the line and made the demonstration of unity and solidarity both impressive and complete.

THE GUILD was asking increases of $4 to $10 a week in minimums, with a top minimum for reporters of $120; that nine out of 10 employes in the jurisdiction be covered by a modified union shop clause; night differential of $1 per shift; arbitration of all grievances, including the need for economy layoffs, and other concessions.

Management's last-minute offer included raises ranging from $2 for those earning less than $60 a week to $5 for those earning $175; increases of $1 to $3.50 in minimums, with top minimum of $113.50 for reporters; 35-hour week; 75c per shift night differential; vacations up to four weeks after 15 years, maintenance of membership, and arbitration of disputes arising out of the contract only.

CIO Board Supports Walkout

The Scripps-Howard newspaper chain "is now leading an organized effort by the American Newspaper Publishers Association to destroy union security, imperil the jobs of Guildsmen and block the effords of newspaper employes to win better wages and working conditions," the CIO Executive Board said June 15 in a resolution supporting the Newspaper Guild strike on the New York World--Telegram and Sun morally and financially.

"The CIO recognizes the significance and justice of the strike," it added. "The CIO also hails the splendid cooperation of the AFL and independent unions in the newspaper industry whose members have respected the picket line of their fellow workers affiliated with the CIO . . .

"Such support and cooperation by all of organized labor will help overcome the threats of Scripps-Howard management to keep the strike going for six months or longer and will hasten a swift and effective settlement."

Ed Easton, World-Telegram and Sun Guild unit chairman, denied management's claim that its proposal was beyond "anything offered by any other major New York paper."

"The Post has higher minimums and higher night differentials," he said. "Wages are still in negotiations with other publishers. Management says its offer on job security is in line with that accepted by the Times. This is not true.

"The Times grievance procedure and job security provisions are far better. On union security, its offer is far below other papers in the city except the Times. The Times contract also includes a pension plan, unlimited severance pay and group insurance."

Federal conciliators called both sides together on the afternoon of June 13. After the meeting Ezra Bryan, company attorney, said:

"We told the union that there were very real possibilities that this might run for a month, six weeks or two months."

"They showed no more willingness to negotiate than they ever did," observed Jay Nelson Tuck, New York Guild president.

The Guild, AFL and independent unions in the industry in New York recently agreed to a mutual assistance pact. The solid front in the strike meant that for the first time in history labor trouble forced a New York paper to close.

THE N. Y. WORLD TELEGRAM AND SUN suspended publication June 13 when the Newspaper Guild of New York-CIO went on strike. Effectiveness of the strike was the first fruit of the decision of the newspaper industry unions in that city to take joint action against recalcitrant publishers. The rank and file of all unions in the industry, AFL and independent, refused to go through the Guild members' picket line.

Warning Sounded On Joblessness

The CIO Economic Outlook warned last week that "underneath the bright surface" of current production and employment figures "are festering sores from which infection is spreading."

The Outlook, published by the CIO Department of Research and Education, said the "unemployment is serious today—and it could be disastrous tomorrow unless action is taken now to stop the tide.

"The people who now cannot find jobs must be taken care of at once, and the entire level of jobs and production must be progressively raised," it said. "American democracy will not last unless it avoids the evils of mass unemployment."

The Outlook cited the CIO's 4-point program to combat unemployment as deserving of speedy action in the national interest.

The program calls for: emergency public works, re-establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps, improved unemployment compensation, and greater attention by the nation's "larger corporations" to the "needs of many chronically depressed industrial communities of America when they come to plan their new investments over the next few years."

Memo To Boss: Before The Typewriter Starts Smoking Lemme Tell You All About The Committee For Constitutional Government

MEMO TO THE EDITOR: When you were in Europe last year, maybe when you got to Rome you went into the Vatican and saw the Laocoon.

That's the statue, you know, that shows a man and a couple of kids being crushed to death by a pair of king-size snakes. It's one of the most famous statues in the world and used to remind GIs of Army red tape.

(You've probably forgotten — I had until I looked it up—who old Laocoon was. He was a priest of Apollo, handsomest of the ancient gods, at Troy when the Trojans were defending their city against the Greeks about 1200 B. C. He was mad at the Greeks and he tossed a spear at the wooden horse that eventually won the war for them. That burned up Athena, goddess of the arts of peace and war and at that time no particular admirer of Apollo. So she caused a couple of huge serpents to come out of the sea and destroy Laocoon and his two sons.)

WELL, I LOOKED into the ultra-right, Fascist-type organizations that are bedevilling the U. S. today, like you told me to, and man—do I feel like Loacoon! I never got into a worse mess in my life.

Their directors interlock worse than J. P. Morgan's and they log-roll for each other so you can hardly tell where one leaves off and another begins. They have split personalities and dual personalities, hysterics, high blood pressure, fixations, frustrations, emotional imbalance, chronic dyspepsia, mean dispositions, and heavy bankrolls, and the stuff they peddle is phonier than a twelve-buck all-wool suit.

So I figure the best thing I can do is just keep on writing until the slow burn they give me overheats the typewriter and it stops working. Then I'll do the same until I, like the typewriter, get back to normal. In other words, they'll be more than one of these memos — how many isn't clear right now.

How many of these outfits are in business at a given moment is anyone's guess. They come and go. The organizations, that is. The evil geniuses who preside over the raising and especially over the dispensing of funds last a lot longer.

Apparently once a fellow gets a toehold in a nice, juicy racket like one of these he can always find enough well-heeled suckers with pet hates to keep him a member of the lunatic fringe in good standing from then on.

Before getting down to specific cases there are a few generalities you might be interested in.

All of these outfits seem to have their roots in opposition to President Roosevelt and the New Deal, and specifically in the Liberty League and the America First Committee. They scream so to high heaven about how patriotic they are and what terrific defending of the Constitution they do that you can't help but remember Samuel Johnson's gag: "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

THEY ALL CLAIM to be Democrats or Republicans as well as Americans, but the shocking part of it is that they follow the Communist Party and/or Nazi line a whale of a lot more often than they followed the leadership of President Roosevelt or follow that of President Truman.

They all hate the people, the great mass of Americans. They all hate organized labor, because orgnized labor is in the forefront of the fight to get the common people the things they deserve, need and have a right to. They're all isolationists and hate foreigners, though sometimes some of them soft-peddle it. They hate democracy.

Then they have what you might call subsidiary hates that they sort of concentrate on. Some hate Jews. Some hate Negroes. Some hate Catholics. Some hate people who live in cities, especially New Yorkers.

Sometimes, when they run out of material, they hate themselves —Negroes will join with Negro-haters to hate Catholics, Catholics will join with Catholic-haters to hate Jews, etc.

Most of them bawl about God and Christianity ad nauseam, but they sort of overlook the injunction, "Love they neighbor as thyself."

They're a great bunch of—I almost said people.

THREE OF these unsavory outfits are involved at the moment with the Special House Lobby Committee and its chairman, Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.). They are the Committee for Constitutional Government, the Constitutional Educational League and the National Economic Council, along with their respective front men, Edward A. (for Aloysius) Rumely, Joseph P. Kamp and Merwin K. Hart. A choice collection, no fooling.

The committee subopenaed the three leaders and told them to appear with records showing where their money comes from. Hart complied, albeit reluctantly, and the committee is studying his material now. Rumely brought part of his records, but not enough to satisfy the committee, and Kamp brought none. The House may cite them for contempt.

Let's take a look at the Committee for Constitutional Government first. It's the biggest of them all and has spawned two offspring it acknowledges, America's Future, Inc., and Fighters for Freedom. Buchanan and his committee suspect there may be more and that it acts as sort of a holding company for some of the other operations.

THE COMMITTEE for Constitutional Government thrives in an aura of the utmost respect. None of its publications or speakers damns the Jews, Negroes or Catholics—nothing so crude as that. It doesn't indorse candidates for office, even if it does flood voters with propaganda aimed at getting them to vote for or against a specific candidate; this is what is known as discussing the "issues." It spent $620,632 to influence national legislation in Washington last year; this is what's known as "lobbying." Only one other organization, the American Medical Association, spent more. For comparison, the CIO spent $42,035 exclusive of salaries, and all of organized labor a total of $257,301.

The CCG doesn't like the "lobby" tag. It tries to pose as an "educational" society in the bookselling business, and honest, Boss, it would knock the buttons off your spats to see how easily it gets away with it. It has enormous influence with people in a position to direct the thinking of others—they're the ones it aims at—and it would be silly of us to try and write it off as just another crackpot outfit.

Its basic thesis is that the U. S. has been going down the long, long trail to the dogs and socialism ever since—well, here's how Prof. H. L. Lutz of Princeton, tax expert for the National Association of Manufacturers, put it in a pamphlet the CCG distributed:

"When a future Edward Gibbon writes a history of the decline and fall of the American Republic, the date he will use to mark the beginning of the decline will be March 1, 1913. On that day the people sanctioned Federal taxation of income."

OTHER CCG literature seems to put the date at about the time of the Roosevelt inauguration. But at any rate, the CCG proclaims that with the country on the road to socialism, positive action must be taken to "stop" it. This it does by whooping it up, and very effectively, for a return to the economic, social and political thinking of about the McKinley era.

Rumely's name, surprising as it may seem, is not even carried on the CCG letterhead. Maybe this is because he's an ex-convict and has been in jams with Congress before this. The letterhead carries the names of Dr. Willford I. King as chairman and Sumner Gerard as treasurer, along with a partial list of the advisory board.

I guess before we get too deeply into this we'd take a look at Mr. Rumely. He was born in La Porte, Ind., in 1882 and says he was educated at Notre Dame, Oxford in England, and Heidelberg and Freiberg in Germany.

APPARENTLY THE German part of his education made such an impression on him it hasn't rubbed off yet. At any rate, when he returned to this country early in the century, according to Rep. Patman (D. Tex.), he started the Interlaken School to foist on American boys "the soundest ideas of German education."

For, he wrote in a bulletin, "It is almost solely by the power of this new type of education that Germany has forged to the front in the last 25 years." That the same type of education may have had something to do with Germany's starting two world wars is something else again.

Rumely's predeliction for things Germans caused him, despite his American citizenship, to go to her aid in World War I. Army intelligence officers testified that he was meeting with German spies and saboteurs late in 1914. Early in 1915 he bought the New York Evening Mail and made it an organ for German propaganda.

LATER THE U. S. government charged that the money was supplied by the German government. Rumely was indicted on a charge of violating the Trading With the Enemy Act by "wilful failure" to report the debt to the Alien Property Custodian. He was convicted in December, 1920. The Circuit Court of Appeals upheld his conviction in July, 1923, and the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review the case.

He was sentenced to a year and a day in prison. President Coolidge, on recommendation of the prosecuting officials, commuted the sentence to one month, which Rumely served in the Westchester County Penitentiary at White Plains, N. Y., in 1924, and restored his civil rights through a pardon the following year. The recommendation for commutation of sentence was based at least in part on Rumely's contention that he understood the money for purchase of the newspaper came from Herman Sielcken, an American living in Germany, and perhaps some from Mrs. Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis.

Intelligence officers testified before a Senate Committee that he also spent $200,000 for the Germans for foreign newspaper advertising against sending munitions to the Allies. A 100% American, no doubt.

Rumely's pro-German sentiments were made pretty clear. The intermediary for the loan, Heinrich Albert, was identified both as the German "fiscal agent" in the U. S. and as a commercial attache representing German banks. In 1919 he signed a deposition that on the authorization of the German Embassy he had furnished Rumely with the money to buy the paper. Rumely insisted that during his ownership the paper was a mouthpiece of former President Theodore Roosevelt and that it was intended to represent "American interests." However, when asked in 1938 about his conviction, he said that he had "fought on an unpopular side."

He stayed pretty much of sight, doing lobbying part of the time, until the middle 1930's, when he hooked up with Frank Gannett, reactionary Rochester, N. Y., publisher who took an elephant to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia in 1936 to help him win the nomination for president. He should have taken some delegates—Wendell Wilkie won.

Boss—please pardon handwriting. Typewriter smoked, then stopped. More later.

GERVASE N. LOVE

House Unit Will Summon Rumely And Hart Again

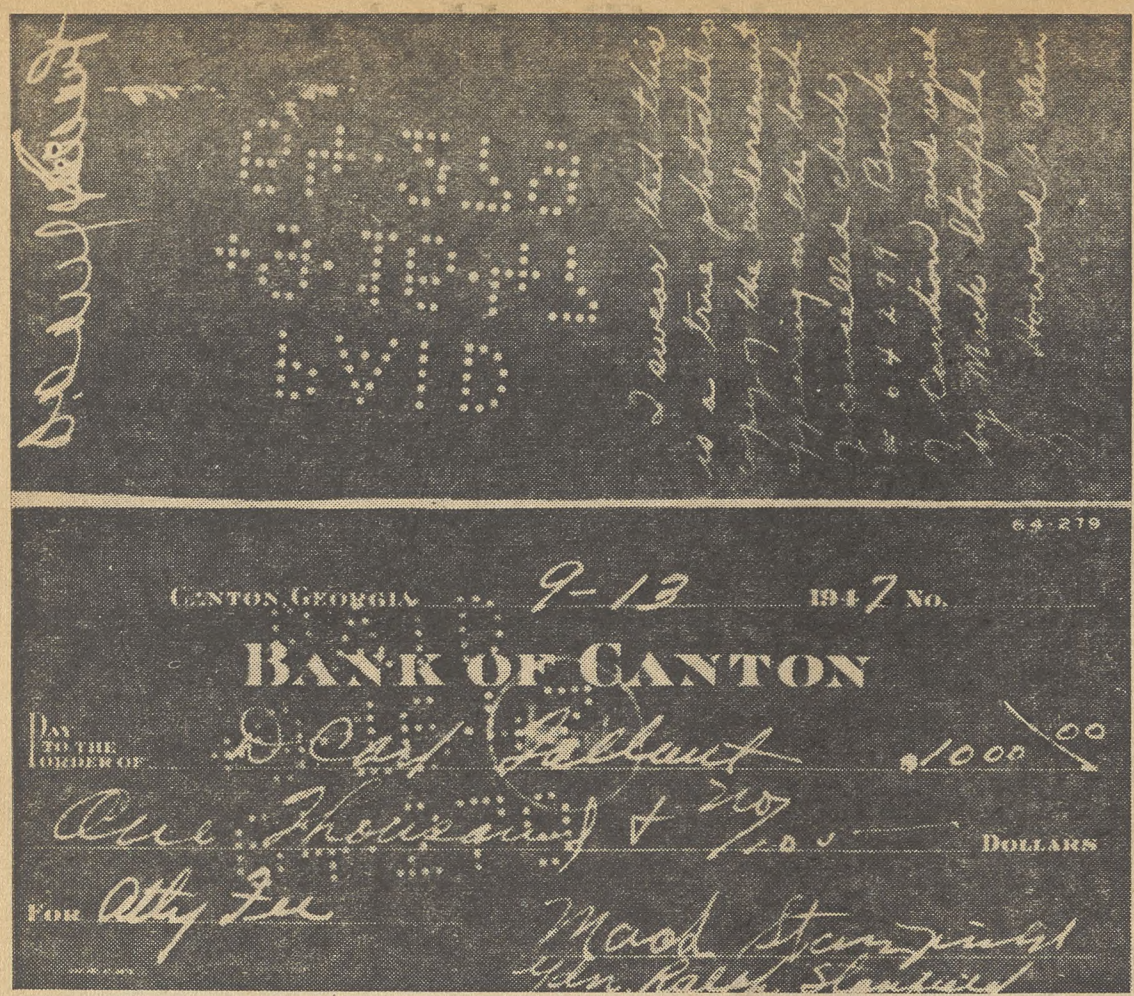
Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, and Merwin K. Hart, president of the National Economic Council, are due to play return engagements before the House Special Lobby Committee.

The committee last week was still focussing its attention on well-financed reactionary groups fighting the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

It decided to recall the pair at an executive meeting on June 14. However, the probers took no action on possible citations for contempt of Rumely, Hart and Joseph P. Kamp, executive vice president of the Constitutional Educational League. Rumely and Kamp failed to produce enough financial records to satisfy Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), chairman of the committee, when they first appeared.

First of the three scheduled to appear before the committe for a second time was Hart, who is due to begin several days of testimony on June 20.

Buchanan told the House on June 15 that most lobbyists are now working on the people at home rather than on members of Congress.



HERE IS A PHOTOSTATIC COPY of the check for $1000 which Drew Pearson said in his newspaper column was collected by Rep. Wood (D. Ga.) after passage of a bill he had introduced in Congress to pay $10,000 damages for injuries by an Army truck to Ralph Stanfield, of Tate, Ga. The check is signed by the boy's father and is made out to D. Carl Tallant, described by Pearson as Wood's law partner and a government-paid employe of his office. Wood flatly denied accepting a fee for introducing the bill.

Rep. Wood Accused In 'Unjust Fee' Case

DREW PEARSON, nationally known newspaper columnist, charged in his column last week that the law firm of Rep. Wood (D. Ga.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, took a $1000 "unjust fee" from a constituent for whom he introduced a compensation bill in Congress.

Wood flatly denied the charge and accused Pearson of using "smear tactics."

Pearson said he had a photostatic copy of a check covering the payment, which the CIO News is reproducing with this article.

He said the payment was made by Mack Stanfield of Tate, Ga., on behalf of his son, Ralph Stanfield, who was struck and seriously injured by a runaway Army truck on Jan. 23, 1944. Wood introduced a bill authorizing the government to pay $10,000 damages to the boy.

According to Pearson, the bill was still pending when Wood's then secretary, Charles Holcomb, suggested to the elder Stanfield that part of the $10,000 should be paid back to Wood.

After the bill was passed, he went on, Carl Tallant, Wood's law partner and also on the congressional payroll at $7022 a year, working in Wood's office, suggested that it was "customary" to pay 10% of compensation bills. When he made out a check for $1000, Pearson said, Mack Stanfield signed it.

"It is, of course, the job of every Congressman to introduce bills in which his constituents are interested," Pearson wrote. "He is paid a regular salary by the U.S. Treasury for this, and it is outside the law for him to accept such fees. In fact such fees, if they go into his pocket, are a penitentiary offense."

Pearson quoted the elder Stanfield as saying that after the payment was made, Wood asked him to keep it quiet. He also said that Herman Pilyaw, injured in the same accident, was given $10,000 under a bill introduced by Sen. Russell (D. Ga.) "as part of his routine job of being a Senator."

WOOD SAID his first knowledge of the case came when Tallant "sent me certain affidavits from witnesses to an accident in which an Army truck struck and severely injured this boy." He then introduced the bill to obtain the $10,000 payment, he added.

Tallant also represented the Stanfields in a guardianship proceeding, Wood said, "and he charged a fee of 10% for his services."

"The entire transaction seems to have been perfectly regular and above board," he observed.

In the last session of Congress, Wood sponsored a bill which would have made the Taft-Hartley Act worse than it is and which the CIO opposed. The House passed it, then reversed itself and sent it back to committee, where it died.

Hot Eggs, Cold Facts For Solons

SCRAMBLED EGGS and cold, hard facts on the growing problem of unemployment were served up to New England Congressmen at a CIO-sponsored breakfast in Washington last week.

Seven senators and 13 representatives who attended heard delegates from the six New England State CIO Councils warn that the area will become "nothing but a vacationland and a series of landmarks" unless industry is revitalized with federal help.

Pres. Emil Rieve, of the Textile Workers, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee, welcomed the delegates and Congressmen. He urged immediate legislation because nearly 350,000 unemployed have already exhausted their compensation benefits.

J. William Belanger, Massachusetts Council president, told legislators that he "doesn't want to be alarming, but the facts demand it." He said that there are 50,000 fewer jobs in Bay State textile mills today than in 1948 and that more than a quarter of a million jobs in all trades have been eliminated in the same period. Compared to the 1943 wartime peak of employment, 441,000 fewer people are now employed.

SEN. McMAHON (D. Conn.) told the group it was significant that the move to bolster New England's industry came from labor leaders rather than Chambers of Commerce and business.

John Bello, of the Rhode Island CIO, said that 45,000 are unemployed in his state and that 25,000 of them have run through their unemployment benefits.

"You've got to form a New England bloc," he said. "That may sound like I'm saying 'the heck with the rest of the country,' but there are other blocs for other things. What's wrong with a bloc to save New England?"

The Congressmen were told by Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, CIO assistant director of research, that unless the federal legislators do something at this session of Congress, many unemployed will be without hope and money until state legislative bodies meet in the fall or some time next year.

SCRAMBLED EGGS and cold facts on unemployment were served by CIO to 20 New England Senators and Representatives at a breakfast in Washington last week. Shown working up an appetite over very unpalatable statistics are (l. to r.) Joseph Fiascone, Boston director for the Clothing Workers; Philip Coombs, economic advisor to Gov. Chester Bowles, of Connecticut; Rep. Furcolo (D. Mass.); J. William Belanger, Massachusetts CIO regional director; Cy O'Brien, of Boston, and Frank Carmichael, New England CIO regional director.

Texaco Strikers Parade—But Not To Work As Plant Reopens

By RAY DAVIDSON

IN TEXAS, everybody loves a parade. And they really had one in Port Neches, Tex., during the early hours of June 12.

The Texas Co., which has been involved in a strike-lockout with the CIO Oil Workers Union since April 4, had announced a few days earlier that it was going to reopen its big asphalt plant adjacent to Port Neches at the begining of the day shift on June 12.

When the appointed hour came, there was a big parade. Hundreds of cars, mostly bearing Oil Workers from the Port Neches local and the nearby Port Arthur locals, paraded slowly along all roads leading to the plant.

Sheriff Charles Myers had his crew there to keep peace and order. But he found no work to do. Oil Workers had taken over traffic police duties. They kept the traffic from jamming up, and they made openings for employes on their way to work in plants adjacent to the Texaco works.

The parade continued for two hours. Three people went into the Texaco plant—all of them nonunion laboratory technicians who can't manufacture asphalt.

The parade broke up and the men returned to their hall. The sheriff came to the hall and said it was a nice parade. The union, he said, was to be highly complimented.

They still aren't making asphalt in Texaco's Port Neches Works.

Strike-Lockout 12 Weeks Old

The bitter, all-out fight between CIO Oil Workers and The Texas Co., one of the world's largest oil companies, is entering its 12th week.

Texas Co., backed by the entire oil industry, is fighting demands of the unionists for security conditions enjoyed in contracts with most other oil companies.

Eight thousand workers, four-fifths of Texaco's refining capacity, and five big refineries in three states are involved. Negotiating progress has been small. A long, bitter fight lies ahead.

The dispute began with a strike of the five refineries April 4. Since then, the strike has been converted to a lockout in some of the plants.

Do You Really Get Quaker State Oil?

WHEN YOU buy that famous Quaker State Motor Oil these days you can't be sure what you are getting.

Maybe the oil in the green and white Quaker State cans was refined of Pennsylvania crude in a Quaker State refinery—and maybe it was made of some other crude in some other company's refinery.

That's what the CIO Oil Workers Union charges—and it says it has definite evidence that at least one other company—Valvoline Refining of Freedom, Pa.—is canning its oil in Quaker State cans these days, then sending the oil to Quaker State sales stations. Indications are strong that several other companies likewise are putting oil in Quaker State cans, the union reports.

NLRB Eases Need To Take Back Pay, Waive Old Job

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board on June 13 unanimously adopted two policies governing calculation of back pay for employes illegally discharged under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The policies, put in effect by decisions on three cases, are:

1 Establishment of a new method of computing back pay on a quarterly basis. This policy will bring no comfort to union-hating employers.

2 Continuation of the NLRB wartime rule that to be eligible for back pay, an illegally discharged employe must register for employment with state or federal employment offices or make some other "reasonable efforts to secure desirable new employment."

The board also reaffirmed earlier rulings that illegally discharged employes are not eligible for back pay, if during the period of illegal discharge they are willfully idle, ill or on vacation.

The new method of computing back pay was announced in a case involving a Woolworth store in Cincinnati and the AFL Retail Clerks; and in a case involving the Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co., Columbus, Ga., and the International Association of Machinists.

The ruling on registration of illegally discharged workers came in a case involving the Harvest Queen Mill & Elevator Co. of Plainview, Tex., and the AFL. In this case, the board ordered the company to pay 14 employes $13,894.99 in net back pay.

Under the old system, in effect for 15 years, the NLRB calculated back pay as a lump sum from discharge to reemployment. The board changed the method to compute by quarterly periods so that:

- Such an employe will not lose old-age pension credits for that period, the computing periods corresponding to those used by the Social Security Administration.
- An employe's later earnings at a higher rate will not cut down the remedial back pay due him.
- Eliminate the need for an employe to waive reinstatement to his old job in order to preserve his back pay when he takes another job at higher pay while waiting for the board's decision on his case.

Under the old system, an employe illegally discharged might lose all back pay due him if, after being jobless for a time, he found a job at higher pay and worked at it long enough before being reinstated to his old job.

That was because the only way he could assure himself of receiving any back pay for the period of unemployment was to waive his right to reinstatement. Then his back pay was figured just to the date he waived reinstatement.

This was bad, the board declared, because employers deliberately refrained from offering reinstatement, knowing that the greater the delay, the greater would be the reduction in back pay liability.

"Thus, a recalcitrant employer may continue to profit by excluding union adherents from his enterprise," the board noted.

On the other hand, the board pointed out, a worker, faced with the prospect of steadily diminishing back pay, has frequently waived his right to reinstatement in order to preserve the amount then owing to him.

In the Woolworth case the board also ordered the company, on request, to make available to NLRB agents all company records "necessary to the proper determination of the amounts of back pay due and the rights of reinstatement."

The board noted that "in numerous cases" the NLRB has been hampered in its efforts to secure compliance "by refusal of some employers to permit access to their payroll and other records."

—LPA

GOP Fails To Halt Probe Of Tennessee Walkout

By WILLIAM WEISS

A SENATE Labor subcommittee went to Morristown, Tenn., June 15, to investigate the three-month-old strike of the CIO Textile Workers against the American Enka Corp., near Morristown.

Sen. Murray, (D. Mont.), subcommittee chairman, said the probe was ordered by the full committee over the protests of Republican committee members, notably Sen. Taft (R. O.).

The hearing was conducted by Murray and Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.). (Details will appear in the next issue of the CIO News.)

Murray expressed the belief that it was a "legitimate activity" of his group to find out the actual facts in the case.

TAFT COMPLAINED that "neither this committee or its predecessor had previously injected itself into current disputes."

"There is no special feature about this," he said. "It's an ordinary case of a strike.

TWUA earlier had asked a Justice Dept. investigation to determine whether the strikers' civil rights have been abridged by the militia and state police.

When Gov. Browning was informed of the decision to hold the hearings, he declared that the subcommittee could not "intimidate" him.

"There are still states in the union," he said. "I think the people in Washington might assume we know what our duties are under oath of office down here. I will not be intimidated in doing my duty and I will be the judge of what is my duty when I know the facts."

The state's chief executive on May 29 sent 300 members of the National Guard to Morristown to put down the "wave of terror" Sheriff Robert Medlin claimed existed after two dynamite explosions occurred miles from the plant. No one was injured by the blasts.

SHORTLY AFTER the arrival of the troops, who have since been withdrawn, representatives of the United Textile Workers—AFL, who have the Asheville, N. C., plant of the company under contract, put in an appearance.

Its representatives claimed to represent a majority of the workers despite the fact that UTW had been defeated by TWUA by a considerable majority in a National Labor Relations Board election shortly after the plant opened about 18 months ago.

One of the more bizarre phases of the case came to light recently with the revelation by a roving county judge that the original injunction issued by him limiting pickets to six at the one gate of the plant had been altered by the local court clerk to read that no one could picket anywhere near the mill.

TWUA OFFICIALS said the judge has now denied that he said the injunction had been changed but the union is reportedly ready to produce evidence to the contrary.

One hundred and seventy TWUA members were arrested under terms of the injunction.

A number of union members were allegedly assaulted by National Guardsmen or state troopers. One of them, Blackie Warwick, was hospitalized for injuries.

Robert Cahoon, TWUA associate counsel, was knocked unconscious by a pistol butt wielded by a guardsman when Cahoon attempted to intercede on Warwick's behalf while the latter was being beaten in a doctor's office, according to TWUA.

Meanwhile in New York City, TWUA members picketed the Madison Ave. offices of the company and distributed leaflets telling the story of the strike.

Both leaflets and picket signs accused the Dutch-owned company of attempting to saddle foreign working conditions on its 750 American employes in Morristown.

Does Policy Stem From Feudalism?

John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, recently told a Senate subcommittee investigating the strike at the American Enka Corp. plant near Morristown, Tenn., that the firm has an American "front" but its policies stem from European feudalism.

Edelman told the subcommittee that:

The Enka Corp. is a subsidiary of a Dutch corporation. A few years ago it was part of a Nazi-dominated cartel.

Today Enka has an American "front," but the resemblance between the policy of some foreign manufacturers and that of native southern management is so striking "as to be well worth the attention of any group having to do with the problem of labor relations in the United States."

Organizationally Speaking

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Following a motion to adopt CIO policy all the way down the line, which was passed overwhelmingly, the writer was officially invited to address the convention of the United Furniture Workers of America-CIO, despite the opposition of the former left-wing executive board, which wanted no one to speak. The writer told the story of the treachery of the "left-wingers" following the Boston CIO convention.

The delegates elected officers fully in support of the CIO and its policies. Morris Pizer was reelected president 24,108 to 7234 for former Director of Organization Ernest Marsh. The real test, however, came in the election of the secretary-treasurer. Max Perlow, one of those who along with Marsh condemned and criticized the CIO, and one of those who violated the pledge on policy following the Boston convention, was defeated for the office he has held for years by Fred Fulford. The vote was 19,476 for Fulford to 7043 for Perlow. The newly elected executive board and regional representatives were chosen by an overwhelming vote. President Pizer and the United Furniture Workers are entitled to and should receive the support of every sincere trade-unionist for the gallant fight won.

The IUE-CIO continues to roll up victories. CIO Reg. Dir. John Easton reports that in a representation election at the Sylvania Co., Huntington, W. Va., the tally was 184 IUE, UE 122, no union 4. There were 324 eligible. CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in an NLRB run-off election at the Ingraham Clock Co., Bristol, Conn., the vote was eligible 2014, IUE-CIO 1049, UE 779, void 35. CIO Rep. Frank Deutsch reports that in a representation election at the White Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, O., the workers voted 1295 IUE, no union 30, UE withdrew. Al Hartnett, Assistant to the Chairman of IUE-CIO, reports the following victories: Bendix Aviation Corp., Red Bank, N. J., IUE 263, UE 8; Faspray Corp., Red Bank, IUE 19, UE 2; Lennox Mfg. Co., Chicago, IUE 62, UE 21, no union 7; Foster Wheeler Corp., Carteret, N. J., (production), IUE 496, UE withdrew, no union 9; Foster Wheeler Corp. (salary) IUE 19, UE withdrew, no union 0.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, IWA-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Tufts Bros. Lumber Co., Inc., Chehalis, Wash., the workers voted 10 IWA, 3 AFL. W. W. Crawford, president, and Michael McMahan, vice-president, of Southern Washington District Council No. 3 worked on this election. The IWA won the following seven union shop elections among plywood plants in Olympia, Wash.: Buchanan Lumber, eligible 43, yes 37, no 2; Washington Veneer Sawmill, eligible 56, yes 54, no 2; Olympia Oil & Wood Co., eligible 5, yes 4, no 0; Olympia Harbor, eligible 71, yes 62, no 5; St. Paul & Tacoma, eligible 347, yes 305, no 9; Hardel Plywood, eligible 69, yes 59, no 2; and Washington Veneer Co., eligible 492, yes 462, no 13. Bus. Agents Floyd Carr and Wilbur Hendershott of Plywood, Box Shook & Door District Council No. 9, Olympia, Wash., worked on these elections. The IWA was successful in signing up the A. V. Logsdon Log Co., Sutherlin, Ore., without an NLRB election, as the company agreed to a card check.

Harry Sayre, president of the United Paperworkers of America-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Logan-Long Co., Chicago, Ill., the UPA-CIO was victorious by a vote of 40 to 2 for no union.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson reports that in a representation election at the Hinde & Dauch Co., Cleveland, O., the workers voted in favor of the United Paperworkers by 73 to 2 for no union. C. C. Smith was in charge of this campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. William Taylor reports that in a representation election at the Modine Mfg. Co., Paducah, Ky., the workers voted 172 CIO, 155 Intl. Association of Machinists. In a union authorization election at the Ray-O-Vac Battery Co., Paducah, the workers voted 84 to 13 in favor of the UAW-CIO.

CIO Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst reports that in NLRB elections at two plants of the International Shoe Co., Poplar Bluff, Mo., the Merva plant voted 115 for affiliation with the Shoe Workers and 92 voted no. At the Cedar Factory plant workers voted 102 yes and 53 no. USW-CIO Dist. Dir. Dave Wilson and Intl. Rep. Ellis Baker were active in this campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert McVay reports that in a representation election at the Eagle Picher Mining & Smelting Co., Henryetta, Okla., the workers voted in favor of the CIO Steelworkers by 527 USA, 2 no union. This campaign was conducted by Sub-Dist. Dir. Charles E. Smith, USA-CIO.

CIO Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn reports that the Oil Workers Intl. Union won a representation election at the Standard Oil Co. of California Richmond, Calif., refinery by the following vote: eligible 2040, OWIU 955, Independent Union of Petroleum Workers 904, challenged 18, void 3. Intl. Rep. James R. Thornbury, aided by other international representatives and active local union members in the Bay Area, directed this organizing and election campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter Harris reports that in a representation election at the Armstrong Furnace Co., Columbus, O., the United Steelworkers won by a vote of 252 USA, Independent Union 97, 3 neither, 6 challenged. USA-CIO Rep. Ernest Mitchell was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that the United Steelworkers have won three NLRB elections. They were: United Iron Works, Pittsburg, Kan., union security, for 72, against 2; Manley Popcorn, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., union security for 36, against 12, and Dickey Clay Co., Pittsburgh, representation, USA-CIO 182, no union 0. Organizational work at these plants was in charge of Harold Edwards, sub-district director of District 34, USA-CIO. In a representation election at the Blick Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., the workers voted for the USA-CIO by 17 to 3 for no union.

PAC Bucks Nifty To Lick 'Em In '50!

Senate To Vote This Week On Social Security Bill

THE SENATE will vote Tuesday on a major piece of Fair Deal legislation—the bill, HR 6000, which is designed to improve the federal old-age and survivors' insurance program under the Social Security law.

The version before the Senate would increase old-age benefits by an average of 90% and bring another 8½ million people into the program. The House bill, passed last year, would increase benefits by 70%, cover an additional 10 million people, and allow totally disabled workers to receive their benefits before the age of 65.

Senate majority leaders have announced they will attempt to get approval of at least four liberalizing amendments from the floor. The bill as drawn clearly has enough support to pass, but there is considerable doubt whether the upper chamber will liberalize it further.

CIO HAS taken the position that both Senate and House bills are inadequate, although they are good as far as they go. The CIO Executive Board, in a resolution passed June 15, commented:

"We commend these Senators and the other liberals who are planning to carry on a floor fight to improve the bill . . . We condemn efforts that are being made to weaken instead of strengthen the social insurance system. We favor covering all Americans under adequate insurance provisions but we suspect that many of those who talk about universal coverage would allow miserably low levels or would impose a means test."

Die-hard Republican opposition to federal old-age insurance in any form has come mainly from Sen. Butler (R. Neb.), who frankly stated he would scrap the present system and substitute a pay-as-you-go plan based on income taxes, which would make a political pawn out of the amount of pensions paid each year to millions of aged Americans.

SEN. MILLIKIN (R. Colo.), however, told the Senate that while he believed the present system needed improvement, he would not vote to scrap it.

The nature of modern economic life, "where security is found in the pay envelope and not in the food in the cellar," Millikin observed, "may prove too much for even the most rugged individualists."

MORE AND more, responsibility for the individual's security rests with the federal government, the Colorado Republican told his colleagues. "I wish it were otherwise," he said, and it may be possible to reverse the trend, but no one "would allow the people to starve while we are waiting to do it."

HR 6000, he went on, "rectifies a considerable number of faults in the present system, while leaving others untouched, and because it is an improvement over the present system I give it my support."

Sen. Taft (R. O.), also supporting the bill, added that "it seemed to us absolutely impossible to make decisive changes in the system now." He said: "All the changes are in the right direction. We ought to look forward to further substantial changes."

Sens. Lucas (D. Ill.) and Myers (D. Pa.) would add the House-approved program of insurance to cover cases where wage earners are permanently disabled before the age of 65. They would increase the top wage on which payroll taxes are collected and benefit scales calculated from $3000 to $4200. And they would make it possible for workers to collect larger benefits if they've been paying into the insurance fund for a longer period of time. They would also change a section of the bill to make it possible for federal funds more adequately to supplement state unemployment insurance funds in states like Rhode Island and Massachusetts, where unemployment is so great that it has exhausted state money.

York Pa 78/5-01-

Mr Nathan Cowan
Leg. Director C.I.O.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

The Social Security Comm. ittee, finaly after Nearly 3½ mos. okd a Bill telling we older folks that they have taken Care of us. by increasing S.S. by 90% that Committe should be congratulated. but with a good stiff Kick in the pants I Just wonder how many of them could live on such an allowance. does this 49.00 mean all that we unemployed will get!? or is this 90% on our present allowance, for Instance say a person is now getting 20.00 S.S. does that mean 90% plus or 38.00. a very very meger allowance. Can there not something be done about this matter yet, I hope so.

Thanking you for any thing that can be done.

I Remain

THE WRITER of the above letter is justifiably not satisfied with the $49 a month that would be paid him in old age benefits under the version of the Social Security Bill as reported out by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Heard Of FWPAC? Spell It Hartley

Former Rep. Fred A. Hartley, Jr., of New Jersey, who knows a good (for him) thing when he sees it, has quit his $28,000 a year job (not good enough?) as head of the Tool Owners Union to organize his own political action committee.

He's calling it the "Free Workers Political Action Committee." Any resemblance between its name and that of the CIO Political Action Committee appears to be intentional.

The former Republican Congressman who ducked out on the voters of his district by not standing again for re-election after helping to sire the Taft-Hartley Act says it will give a voice "to millions of Americans whose political thinking is right of center." The FWPAC is expected by most political observers to move so far to the right Hartley will have to spend $8 to mail a postcard to center.

NMU Signs Hiring Pact

AN AGREEMENT was signed June 13 by the CIO National Martime Union and Atlantic and Gulf Coast steamship owners providing that the union shall operate "employment offices" within the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The NMU and other maritime unions have been seeking to have Congress enact the Magnuson bill which would legalize hiring halls. The halls years ago replaced the chaotic shape-up on the waterfront as a means of job placement for most marine workers.

The National Labor Relations Board has held that the hiring halls are illegal under Taft-Hartley. The U. S. Supreme Court has sustained it.

The ship owners agreed in the new pact to use the "employment offices," but retained the right of selecting personnel.

Both NMU Pres. Joseph Curran and Frank J. Taylor, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute and chairman of the employers committee, said that the agreement would "prevent chaos on the waterfront."

CIO Invitation Upsets Medics

SPEAKERS FOR the American Medical Association are Johnnies-on-the-spot whenever they get a chance to spiel against national health insurance (socialized medicine, they call it) before any gathering, big or small.

But it's a one-sided business with them. Judging by a recent instance noted by the Connecticut CIO Council, AMA nabobs don't want anybody from the other side of the fence speaking at their affairs if they can help it.

The council offered to send a CIO speaker to explain to the convention of the Connecticut State Medical Society why the CIO regards health insurance legislation as a vital national need. To make the proposal entirely fair, it also invited the society to send a representative to appear before the CIO and explain why the AMA opposes health insurance.

Dr. Creighton Barker, the Medical Society's public relations chief, used a lot of words in answering the proposal, reported Harold Senior, council administrative officer, but they all added up to a plain "no" plus some vague talk about the future, when a forum such as the CIO proposed might be arranged. The Medical Society meets again in a year, Dr. Barker said.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Keep writing to Senators and Representatives to force action.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 11 million.	Passed House last session. Senate votes Tuesday. CIO has asked further improvements.	Ask Senators to accept and strengthen HR 6000.
Rent Control Renewal S 3181	Extends rent control one year to June 30, 1951, allows local option recontrol.	Both Houses passed unsatisfactory short term extension. Conferees meet Monday.	Ask your Representatives and Senators to vote longer extension.
FEPC S 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	House voted substitute bill without enforcement teeth. Second Senate attempt at cloture due July 12.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Emergency Unemployment Compensation HR 8374	Gives extra 26 weeks' benefits in areas where unemployment exceeds 9%.	Awaiting hearings before House Ways and Means Comm.	Ask prompt hearings and fast action on this badly needed bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

General Tire Co. To Pay Pension

Two locals of the CIO Rubber Workers signed contracts last week with the General Tire & Rubber Co. providing $100 minimum company-paid pensions, liberal insurance benefits and a positive wage re-opening clause.

Terms of the agreement, which will cover employes at General plants in Akron, Ohio, and Waco, Tex., were revealed by URWA Pres. L. S. Buckmaster.

The funded pension program is provided at no cost to the workers. The $100 minimum will apply to all employes 65 years of age who have had 25 years' service.

Buckmaster said that a formula for figuring the company's contribution had been agreed upon whereby an amount equal to 1% of the worker's total earnings is set aside and paid into the fund in 12 monthly payments. The pension includes social security benefits.

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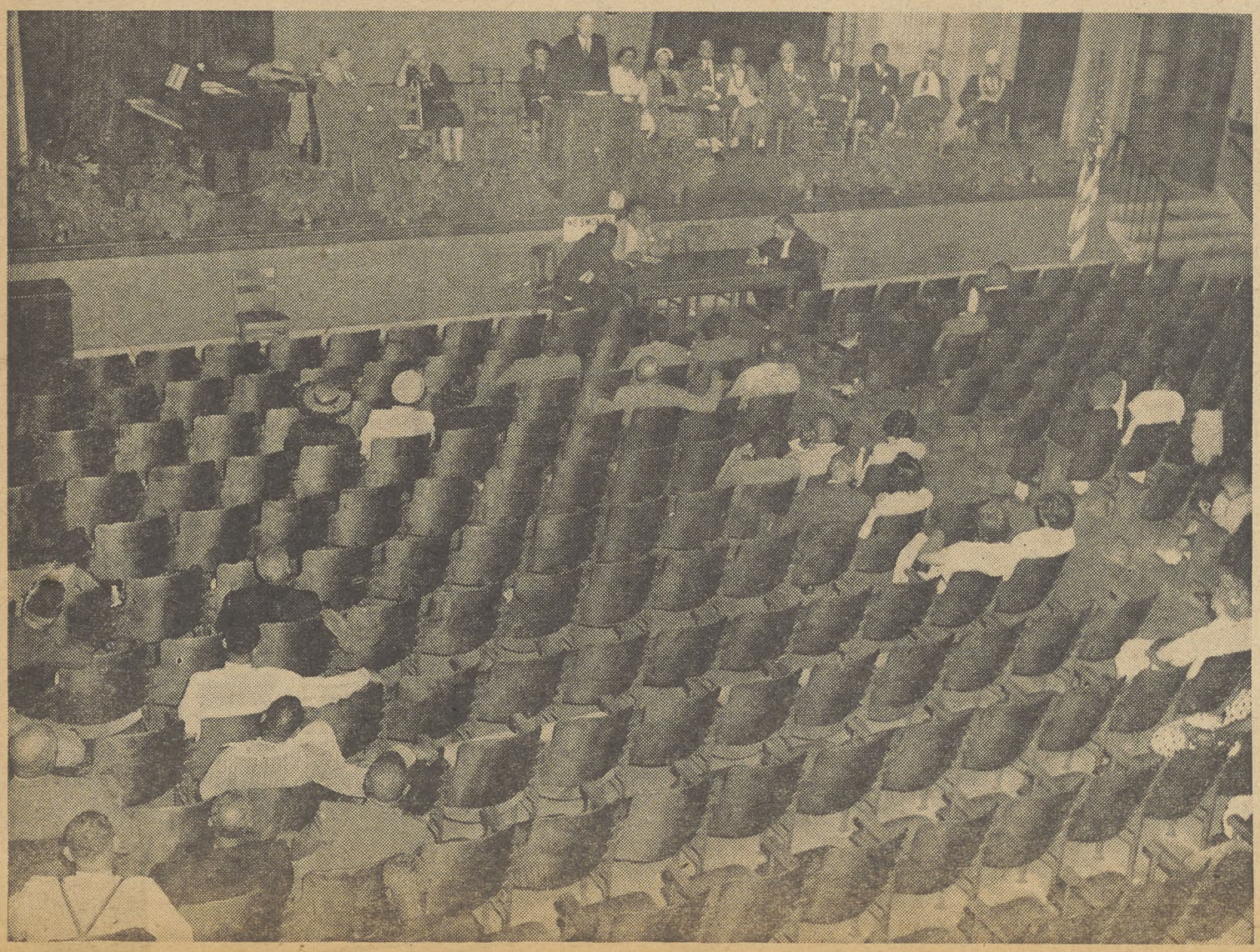

HST Greets PAC

"KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK, and remember that election day is the first Tuesday in November," President Truman (above) told 400 top-ranking CIO representatives who attended a special PAC conference June 16. Front row, left to right: Ernest Ramos Antonini, legal adviser to the Puerto Rican General Confederation of Labor-CIO; David J. McDonald, Steelworkers secretary-treasurer; Jack Kroll, director of CIO-PAC; President Truman; Jacob Potofsky, Clothing Workers president; Joseph Beirne, Communications Workers president, and Hugh Thompson, CIO Regional Director, Buffalo, N. Y.

Negroes Shun Taft

ROBERT TAFT, who is seeking re-election as Republican Senator from Ohio, speaks to an almost empty hall at the Ohio Negro Elks Association convention at Dayton. (See photo at left.) Less than 100 of the 2000 delegates to the convention remained in the hall to hear Taft. The overwhelming majority of the delegates apparently believed the Ohio PAC charge: "Taft's record is against him."

Basing-Point Bill Vetoed By Pres. Truman

PRES. TRUMAN struck a sharp blow against monopoly on June 16 when he vetoed the basing point bill.

The bill provided a loophole through which the basing-point system of pricing would have been able to get by the anti-trust laws.

Used in many basic industries, basing points are a device which makes it particularly suicidal for a small competitor to undersell the "big boys" in the country.

The net result has been that all competitors' prices have usually turned out to be identical on each variety of product at each point of delivery.

TRUMAN SAID he vetoed the bill because if it became law there would be the risk of long court fights over the anti-trust laws.

"There would have been no justification for taking such risks unless the existing legal situation were so confused as to appreciably hamper business operations and there were no alternative methods for resolving these difficulties," the President said. "At the present time, this clearly is not the case."

The presidential veto marked the second time this year Truman has spiked the guns of monopolistic interests. Earlier he vetoed the Kerr natural gas bill, another intricate, innocent - appearing measure which could have mulcted the users of gas for heating and cooking and industrial purposes of millions of dollars annually.

The bill of which the President disapproved had its inception in Congress shortly after the U. S. Supreme Court, in deciding the now famous Cement Institute case in 1948, outlawed the industry's multiple basing point system.

FOLLOWING THE veto, the National Federation of Independent Businessmen sent a message to the White House, congratulating the President on his action. C. Wilson Harder, president of the group, said the veto decision proved the President's sincerity in his expressed interest in the welfare of independent enterprises.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce in a formal statement issued by its general counsel, Milton Smith, called the veto "a great disappointment."

David Lawrence, newspaper columnist and publisher of the magazine, U. S. News & World Report, was critical of the Truman veto. In his column Lawrence declared: "The proponents of the veto are claiming that monopoly has been defeated. Quite the reverse is the truth. Local monopolies have been encouraged . . ."

The CIO opposed the bill from the beginning. Early in 1949 Otis Brubaker, research director of the Steelworkers, presented facts and figures before the Senate Judiciary Committee in an effort to demolish the big-business arguments for "clarification" of the anti-trust laws.

Organize In Greece

About 700 Greek employes of the various American aid missions in Greece have formed a union, which has been recognized by the missions, the courts and the government. The union is "Association of Greek Employes of the American Mission For Aid."

THE DISPLACED PERSONS BILL, one of the Fair Deal measures, became law when President Truman signed it in the presence of people who helped push the legislation through Congress or who otherwise are interested in the world's homeless. Watching (left to right) are Rep. Francis E. Walter (D. Pa.); James J. McTigue, general counsel of the Displaced Persons Commission; Joseph Feeney, the President's legislative aide; Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.N.Y.); Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D.W.Va.); Immigration Commissioner Watson B. Miller; Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D. N. Y.); Edward M. O'Connor of the Displaced Persons Commission, and Harry N. Rosenfield, acting chairman of the commission.

200,000 More Offered Haven As Truman Signs DP Measure

THE WELCOMING arms of the new world were held open to thousands of additional victims of war in the old when President Truman signed the Displaced Persons bill on June 16.

The measure was one of the few pieces of Fair Deal legislation to be passed by Congress in substantially the form proposed and had the vigorous support of the CIO as it inched its way through House and Senate.

It amends the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 by extending it to June 30, 1951, increasing the number of refugees who may be admitted to the United States from 205,000 to 400,744 or more, and eliminating discrimination against thousands of Jews and Catholics who after the war fled from behind the Iron Curtain into western Europe.

The bill was sponsored by Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.) and won support as well as opposition from legislators in both parties.

"It is especially gratifying to me," the President said in a formal statement, "that this expression of American fairness and generosity has been brought about by groups and organizations broadly representative of all parts of our country . . .

"It is a splendid example of the way in which joint action can strengthen and unify our country."

HE EXPRESSED confidence that refugees eligible under the new law, but not the old, will make good Americans.

"The countrymen of these displaced persons," he said, "have brought to us in the past the best of their labor, their hatred of tyranny and their love of freedom. They have helped our country grow in strength and moral leadership. I have every confidence that the new Americans who will come to our country under the provisions of the present bill will also make a substantial contribution to our national well-being."

He issued an executive order, required by the bill, which designated the Displaced Persons Commission to investigate the character and eligibility of refugees and persons of German ethnic origin so as to eliminate the possibility of subversives gaining entry to the U. S.

The old bill denied U. S. admission to refugees who arrived in DP camps in Western Europe after Dec. 22, 1945. This determining date becomes Jan. 1, 1949, under the new law.

PRIMARILY, the new act offers shelter in this country to 341,000 actual displaced persons, including:

More than 172,000 for whom visas had been issued up to May 31:

About 18,000 Polish Exile Army veterans now in England and Czechoslovakia.

Ten thousand persons made homeless by the guerilla warfare in Northern Greece, including 7500 destitute.

The "Shanghai group" of about 4000, now mostly on the island of Samar, in the Southern Philippines, who fled from Germany across Siberia to Shanghai early in the war, then fled from Shanghai to escape the Russians.

Five thousand war orphans mostly under the care of the Intl. Refugee Organization.

Five hundred eastern Europeans who have aided U. S. intelligence and are certified by the Secretaries of State and Defense.

Two thousand persons who fled to Trieste or Italy when Venezia Giulia territory was given to Yugoslavia under the Italian peace treaty.

In addition, it provides for the admission of 54,744 Volksdeutsch refugees and expellees from behind the Iron Curtain; up to 15,000 people now in this country under temporary passports who face death or persecution if they return to their own lands, and 5000 adopted refugee orphans.

"When President Truman asked for continued expansion, he didn't mean of the waistline."

Rep. Mitchell Is Named To Labor Unit

LIBERAL REP. Howard Mitchell last week was named by House Democrats to the vacant seat on the 25-member House Labor Committee.

The vacancy was created by the sudden death last month of Rep. Lesinski of Michigan, who was the victim of a heart attack.

Rep. Barden (D. N. C.), whose voting record has been consistently anti-labor, then moved up through the seniority process to chairmanship of the committee.

Mitchell, a resident of Seattle, has had a strong liberal record. The 1949 CIO News voting tally showed that he voted "right" on every listed issue.

Forty-three years old, Mitchell received an appointment to fill

REP. MITCHELL (D. WASH.)
On Labor Committee

a vacancy in the Senate during the 79th Congress. He was elected a representative in 1948. Mitchell has been a leading advocate for creation of a Columbia Valley Authority along the lines of the TVA.

Membership of the House Labor Committee is now as follows:

Democrats — Barden (N. C.), chairman; Kelley (Pa.), Powell (N. Y.), Wood (Ga.), Kennedy (Mass.), Lucas (Tex.), Bailey (W. Va.), Irving (Mo.), Perkins (Ky.), Howell (N. J.), Sims (S. C.), Jacobs (Ind.), Burke (O.), Steed (Okla.), Wier (Minn.).

Republicans McConnell (Pa.), Gwinn (N. Y.), Brehm (O.), Smith (Kans.), Kearns (Pa.), Nixon (Calif.), Morton (Ky.), Werdel (Calif.), Velde (Ill.).

Citizenship Revocation Appealed By Bridges

Harry Bridges, head of the west coast longshoremen's union, will keep his American citizenship pending appeal of the revocation order signed by a federal judge.

Judge George Harris signed an order taking away Bridges' citizenship on the basis of his conviction for perjury when he applied for citizenship in 1945. Bridges, Australian-born, is appealing both the court case and the judge's order.

The CIO has held hearings on whether to expel the Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union on grounds of Communist domination, and a final decision is expected at the next CIO board meeting.

PAC Bucks Nifty To Lick 'Em In '50!

CIO Aide Says:

McCarthy Sold Booklet Done By U. S. Unit

LEO GOODMAN, director of the CIO Housing Committee, charged last week that Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) did not write the housing pamphlet for which he admits having received $10,000 of what was in effect the government's money.

The pamphlet was published in 1948 by the Lustron Corp., government-financed manufacturer of pre-fabricated homes, which has since been forced into bankruptcy. It was sold for 35c a copy; McCarthy received 10c a copy for the first 100,000 in advance. (No figures are available on the number of copies actually sold: it is possible that McCarthy owes his publisher part of his advance.)

Goodman says the material for the pamphlet was prepared by the press section of the Housing and Home Finance Agency

McCarthy may have rewritten the material somewhat, Goodman says, but there is no question of where it originated or of who did most of the original spadework.

The agency, according to Goodman, first drafted a book, at McCarthy's request. It was titled "How to Buy a Home." McCarthy then attempted unsuccessfully to get it published. One of the unwilling publishers advised McCarthy to try to work with magazines.

McCarthy returned to the agency and asked for material for the magazines. HHFA drafted three magazine articles, all on the same theme, for publication under McCarthy's signature. Then came the Lustron deal.

"I have been advised by HHFA," Goodman says, "that a great deal of the work in preparation of the McCarthy pamphlet was done by the agency . . .

"It is my feeling that members of Congress, sitting on committees investigating the social problems of the American people, should make available free of charge to their constituents and others involved—in this case, thousands of veterans—the advice and information they received from government agencies free of charge."

McCarthy's defense of his action in taking $10,000 for the pamphlet rests largely on the fact that other Senators have sources of outside income.

Compromise Puts Continued Controls In Laps Of Tenants

THE "COMPROMISE" rent control bill, satisfactory to the real estate lobby and to very few others, has passed Congress, and the rest is squarely up to the tenants themselves. President Truman is expected to sign the bill.

Under the bill, federal controls expire Dec. 31 of this year. The only way a community that now has control can keep them after that date is to vote BEFORE then to continue controls.

And there is no way that a decontrolled community can get back under federal controls after Dec. 31 (or before then either, for that matter, except if the Office of the Housing Expediter has issued the decontrol order itself.)

Furthermore, even if a community does vote—through its governing body or by referendum—to keep controls, its work can be undone by its own state legislature.

THERE ARE over 3400 communities still under federal controls—over eight million rental units are involved, and over 29 million people live in those eight million controlled dwellings. The average rental for the controlled properties is $33 a month

The nearest the OHE can come to an accurate figure on all rent increases in all the areas that have been decontrolled is this: about half of all previously controlled units had rent increases after the lid went off, and the increase averaged 26.1%.

Individual communities have been completely studied, and there, the rental increase for persons now paying around $30 a month has averaged around 50%—a really staggering figure.

The House had voted to extend controls to Jan. 31, 1951, which would have allowed the 44 state legislatures that meet in January to pass stand-by legislation—but the Senate turned even this loophole down.

The rest of the story is strictly up to the people concerned—in the villages, towns, and cities: and they have to watch two fronts, local and state.

No States Are Scheduled To Act On Rents; Four Have Some Curbs

WHAT is the situation on state rent control legislation, now that federal control is rapidly running out?

No state legislatures are scheduled to meet in regular session before Dec. 31, when the federal law expires in all those communities which have not voted before then to keep controls. Therefore only by summoning special sessions can any states keep federal controls. Illinois may hold such a session, according to present reports.

Three states—Connecticut, New Jersey and Maryland — have "standby" legislation, which takes effect on expiration of Federal controls—but in no case is the state law as strong as even the present weakened Federal statute.

Only one state—New York—has its own rent control law operating now.

Wisconsin decontrolled itself and then passed its own law, which expired May 31, so all tenants in Wisconsin are without protection right now and will remain so unless the legislature passes another one.

ONE MAJOR city—Philadelphia—has its own eviction control law.

Seven state legislatures have voted to decontrol themselves entirely or partially, leaving city tenants in those states no recourse. These are: Alabama, Nebraska, Florida (partial), Mississippi (partial), Virginia, Texas, and Utah. The Utah action actually did not go through the legislature but was taken by all major Utah cities at the direct request of the Governor.

THE OFFICE of the Housing Expediter decontrolled Arizona on its own motion after all major communities in the state had removed themselves from controls.

The Florida and Nebraska decontrol motions were passed over the two governors' vetoes.

Forty-four State legislatures meet in January. They will be powerless to bring their states back under Federal controls, but can get Federal controls removed if they still exist anywhere in the state. Or they can—if pushed—pass state rent control laws.

Woodworkers Win Pact In Canada

Six hours before a strike deadline on June 14, the CIO Woodworkers worked out an agreement with British Columbia (Canada) lumber operators that yielded a pay boost of 12½c an hour to 32,000 union members.

The union, which had sought a wage boost of 17c an hour, also won the union shop and the 40-hour week. The contract covers the employes of 163 operators.

Progress Report:

Senate Licks Move For Bias In Services

A DIXIECRAT move to saddle the armed forces with racial segregation policies has been defeated, 42-29, by the Senate.

The Russell Amendment to the draft extension bill would have permitted draftees and new enlistees to signify their willingness to serve only in segregated units.

The armed services, spurred on by labor and liberal forces and by directives from President Truman have taken a number of successful steps to break down discrimination practices within the army, navy and air forces.

The bias amendment, sponsored by Sen. Russell (D. Ga.), had been sharply opposed in a letter sent to members of the Senate by CIO Sec-Treas. James B. Carey.

Carey charged that its passage would "not only reverse the present policy in the armed services, but would demonstrate to the world the hypocrisy of our democratic pronouncements."

The CIO officer hailed Pres. Truman's patient efforts to end armed services segregation practices. He added that the public has come to realize that segregation policies "not only affected the efficiency of our armed services, but represented a serious blight on the democratic goals that we all profess."

Wages Boosted In P. R.

Wage-Hour Administrator William R. McComb on June 20 raised minimum wages in the Puerto Rican shipping industry from the 40c an hour set more than a decade ago to 75c.

At the same time he boosted the baking industry minimum from 20c to 35c an hour. Both orders are effective July 24.

McCombs also proposed new minimums in the island's button, buckle and jewelry industry of 30 to 46c an hour (compared to the present 20c to 40c); and a 30c minimum in the vegetable, fruit and nut packing and processing industry instead of existing bottoms of 15c, 16c and 18c.

AN ASSIST FROM THE IUE: Symbolizing CIO support of the Newspaper Guild strike at the New York World-Telegram and Sun, James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and chairman of the administrative committee of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers does a stint on the picket line. Foreground, left to right: Arthur Riordan, IUE publicity director; Carey, carrying placard; Albin Hartnett, IUE administrative assistant, and Ed Easton, chairman of the Newspaper Guild unit on the struck paper.

VISITOR FROM ISRAEL: Recent visitor at CIO headquarters was Mrs. Goldie Meyerson, minister of labor in the Republic of Israel. A veteran unionist, Mrs. Meyerson lived for many years in the U. S. She's shown here with CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Jacob Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Affairs Committee and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel. CIO has actively supported Israel's struggle for independence and a place of honor among nations.

Political Action Given Priority

Job Of Changing Complexion Of Congress Is No. 1 On CIO List—And It's A Big And Important Job

By ALLAN L. SWIM

POLITICS IS "bread and butter." It's carpets on the floor and music in the home.

"It means a higher standard of living, or it doesn't—a decent education for your children, or it doesn't.

"You have the instrument; you have the machinery. It's right here in this room."

That's what CIO Pres. Philip Murray recently told cheering delegates to a national CIO political action conference in Washington.

Jack Kroll, PAC director, said, "They've got gold on their side but we've got people on our side—and that gold won't buy these people."

And together they set the stage for an all-out campaign designed to help change the complexion of Congress.

The story of the CIO president and the PAC director was a simple one that needs to be told again and again.

Murray pointed out that the conditions under which people work and live are closely connected with political decisions.

Kroll's point was that those who oppose labor have much money but that labor has great manpower.

And this manpower, delegates to the conference agreed, should be fully mobilized for the 1950 elections.

THAT MEANS that every CIO member—and every member of every other labor organization in the country—should pitch in and should kick in.

The "kicking in" of at least $1 each to labor's political committees is something which should be done immediately.

The enemies of labor, as Kroll said, may have the "gold," but labor can't operate with effectiveness in the political field unless it, too, has money to spend.

And the "pitching in" should be unstinted.

A lot of us thought that the 1948 elections would be regarded by Congress as a mandate from the people.

Quite a few members of the House and Senate took the mandate seriously, but there weren't enough of them.

A coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats blocked repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and a lot more Fair Deal legislation.

This coalition's activities have greatly affected the welfare of millions of people, including some 15,000,000 trade unionists.

The group has attempted to turn the clock back on social progress. It has espoused the causes of conservatism and reaction.

There's a way to handle this group—and it's at the polls on election day.

And the handling should be decisive!

UNDOUBTEDLY IT sounds "corny" to say so, but the only things which wins election is votes—and the more votes the better.

Well, there are a lot of people in our country who don't take the trouble to vote. This is particularly true in the "off-year" elections.

But many more than usual will vote if they're made fully aware of how the outcome of elections can affect their daily lives.

SPELLING THIS story out is the job of national, state and local political action leaders.

It's not a job which can be done successfully during the last half of October. It's not a job which can be done successfully by half of those appointed to PAC posts.

Right now it's the No. 1 job of CIO; And right now is the time to give it No. 1 status!

It's possible to complete in 1950 the job that was started in 1948—but, frankly, it won't be completed unless labor works like the very dickens!

JUST ISN'T SO

Thanks to pressure from the real estate lobby, Congress recently handed the nation's tenants a pair of loaded dice.

Now, for the information of those who are not familiar with galloping dominos, loaded dice are used by those who believe in the theory that you "shouldn't give a sucker an even break."

Let's take a quick look at what happened.

Rent control could easily have become a major political issue—and this is a "political" year. So it was deemed to be wise by some of the wise boys of Congress and the real estate lobby not to kill rent control before the November elections.

The battle over extension of controls beyond June 30 was joined on Capitol Hill. When it was over, some of the strongest enemies of protections for tenants solemnly reported that rent control had been extended for one year.

But the newspapers, generally, didn't report the event that way. They said controls had been extended to Dec. 31, 1950, and not to next June. And the papers, for all practical purposes, were right.

Here's what Congress actually did:

It said in effect that rent controls **COULD** be extended to June 30, 1951, but didn't actually extend them that far.

It provided a series of loopholes through which the real estate lobby can drive a convoy of trucks—unless the "people back home" work fast and furiously.

The maneuver was designed to remove rent contral as a campaign issue and to shift responsibility for control beyond Dec. 31 from the shoulders of representatives and senators.

REALLY LOADED We weren't merely jesting earlier when we said that the dice tossed into the real estate game by Congress are loaded. They're REALLY loaded—and those who fought in the Senate and House for a real measure are pretty burned up by what happened.

Here's why:

The measure will extend controls until Dec. 31 and permit extension of controls by communities to next June. But here are the jokers:

1. Controls automatically end Dec. 31 in communities which have not voted—either by their governing bodies or referenda—for extension prior to that date.

2. State legislatures—none of which meet in regular session until after Dec. 31—can vote to decontrol entire states. regardless of any action taken previously by communities.

3. There is no provision for recontrol by communities or states—so no action can be taken on the matter if automatic decontrol is permitted to become effective.

Well, that's the set-up and it's a bad one. Whether controls end on Dec. 31 or continue until next June is now directly in the laps of people throughout the country.

It's possible for the people to throw the loaded dice handed them by Congress and still win, but to do so they'll have to get to work soon—and they'll have to work hard.

And they'll have to fight the real estate interests every step of the way.

Camp To Teach Democracy To Children

A CHANCE TO learn what democracy means by practicing it will be given 750 children of CIO members and their friends who will attend the five-week summer camp to be held July 1-Aug. 5 at the FDR-CIO Labor Center, near Port Huron, Mich.

The camp is sponsored jointly by the CIO Auto Workers and the Wayne County and Greater Detroit CIO Councils.

Boys and girls between 8 and 14, with enrollment limited to 150 children a week, will attend. Under the supervision of a trained camp director and qualified counselors, the children will run their own affairs through an elected government body.

Daily activities will include arts and crafts, nature study, atheltics, swimming, hikes, group singing, story-telling, dramatics, camp government and picnics, with each phase of camp life carefully supervised by counselors. One counselor is assigned to each eight children.

Meals at the FDR-CIO camp are prepared under the direction of a trained dietician in a state-approved camp kitchen. A trained nurse will be on daily duty to watch after the children's health and a doctor will be on call at all times.

The camp operates on a non-profit basis which enables it to offer a week's camping for $13. The fee covers the cost of room, board and activities program. An additional $2 fee covers cost of transportation to and from the camp.

During the four weeks the camp was in session last summer, 600 children attended. This summer another week has been added to permit 150 more youngsters to have a week there.

Optical Firm Must Pay Tax On 'Kickback'

IT'S A PRETTY little racket, this business of an eye doctor charging you $15 to $25 for a prescription for eyeglasses, then referring you to a certain optical company to have the glasses made and fitted—and getting part of that dough too.

Nothing can be done about that, but the U. S. Tax Court has just put a kink in the other end of the deal—deduction by the optical company, for income tax purposes, of the "kickback" as a legitimate business expense.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue nicked Thomas B. Lilly and his wife, Helen, for tax deficiencies for 1943 and 1944. They huffed and puffed, but the U. S. Tax Court said such a "kickback" is contrary to the public interest, and in such cases the "kickback" cannot be deducted when toting up what you owe Uncle Samuel.

Mr. and Mrs. Lilly, operating the City Optical Co. in North Carolina and the Richmond Optical Co. in Virginia, had an oral deal to kick back a third of their fee to the oculists. On their books Mr. and Mrs. Lilly entered the deal as "trade discounts."

The court took a dim view of the plea that the optician was the agent of the doctor, or that the "kickback" was added compensation to the doctor. Such a deal, said the court, undermines the traditional trust and confidence of patients in their doctors, and an oculist who makes such a deal has a divided allegiance. (LPA)

Archbishop Defeats Measure To End Louisiana Controls

Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel of New Orleans is widely credited for the defeat, 20-17, of a rent decontrol bill in the Louisiana State Legislature.

The bill was all set to go, after some of the fanciest real estate lobbying seen anywhere. The landlords had whooped up a motorcade of buses, bought radio time and newspaper space, packed the Senate galleries, and were already licking their chops over an easy victory, when Sen. Joseph O'Connor of New Orleans rose and read a letter from the Catholic Archbishop.

He noted that 25% of New Orleans' population earns less than $1000 a year and a third of the people are in the $2000 to $3000 bracket. "It is notorious that the construction of low-priced homes has not kept pace with demand," he said. "Unfortunately, it is equally notorious that the owners of rental property have a tendency, whether justified or not, to take advantage of decontrol . . . Thus a large percentage of the population would be exposed by the elimination of rent controls to exactions which they would be virtually incapable of meeting."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
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The Accuser Left Town In A Hurry

BACK IN 1945 Vick was sent to a Southwestern town to organize a union at a war production plant.

Within two months, more than half the 2000 workers in the plant had joined the CIO. Then Vick opened an office nearby and began holding regular union meetings.

A petition for certification was filed with the NLRB and the organizing drive was intensified.

On the surface, everything looked good—but Vick was worried. He knew the company was anti-union, yet it was not openly opposing the membership campaign. And then there was bitter racial tensions, which Vick suspected the company of fostering.

Vick repeatedly warned members to watch for a "last-minute trick on the part of the company."

And then it happened!

THE NLRB ELECTION was only three days away and 90% of the workers were in the union when the company, as Vick put it, "started to lower the boom."

A millwright who had signed a CIO card and expressed keen interest in the union began circulating a vicious story around the plant.

He charged that he had seen a Negro member of the CIO plant committee slap and otherwise abuse a white woman worker.

The story "caught on" rapidly. It was repeated over and over. Tempers ran hot—and resentment was about equally directed toward the Negro and the CIO.

The millwright stormed into Vick's office with a large delegation of white union members, a number of whom had come to the plant from "Jim Crow" states.

He blurted out his story about the Negro and then issued an ultimatum: The Negro had to be thrown out of the CIO and discharged by the company "or every white worker will vote against the union."

VICK LISTENED patiently to the delegation, then promised to look into the matter quickly and carefully.

Vick first checked with the most dependable union members in the plant. They said that "feeling is running high" and that there was some talk of organizing a lynching party.

Next, Vick called on the man who had been accused of slapping the woman. The latter flatly denied the accusation.

The woman, he said, came up to him while he was sweeping an aisle in her department, started to say something to him and then—without provocation—slapped his face.

Then the millwright rushed up, he said, accused him of "taking liberties" with the woman and threatened to "get" him.

Vick believed the Negro janitor's story.

THE UNION HALL was jammed at a meeting which had been previously scheduled for the following day.

Soon several white men gained the floor and demanded that the janitor be ousted from the union.

Vick let the discussion continue. Nobody rose to defend the janitor. Then Vick charged the incident was company inspired and that it was designed to defeat the union in the election.

He then told the group they belonged to a democratic organization which had a constitution which provided for a method of ousting members.

"Article X says charges against a member must be signed and that a trial committee selected by the members must conduct a hearing to find out if the charges are true," he said.

The janitor said he'd be willing to undergo a trial—but there was nobody in the meeting hall willing to sign charges against him.

The millwright wasn't at the meeting—and on the following day he and the woman involved in the incident suddenly left town!

The union won the election by an overwhelming majority.

You Should Make YOUR Contribution Today!

Meaning of UNESCO: Peace Through Understanding

By STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG
CIO Education and Research Director

UNESCO HAS JUST completed its Fifth International Conference in Florence, Italy.

Many people ask what this organization is, what is it trying to do and what is it accomplishing. On first thought the answers may be rather hard to find. But upon further reflection, it becomes very clear that this is one of the most important international organizations created in the postwar period.

UNESCO stands for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It was created in 1945 as one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. In structure and relationship to the UN, it is similar to the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and similar other international bodies. The WHO's responsibility is to improve the world's health conditions. The FAO's responsibility is to improve food and agricultural production, distribution and consumption throughout the world. UNESCO's role is to promote peace and security through international understanding and cooperation.

Educators, scientists and cultural leaders throughout the world have joined together to promote the concept of peace through international understanding.

IT IS MUCH easier to improve the health of people and to improve food and agricultural production and distribution of foodstuffs than it is to promote the indefinite, intangible concept of peace and security. Yet, UNESCO is engaged in this very difficult and most important task of attempting to influence people to carry on peaceful relations with each other.

The UNESCO constitution states that "Inasmuch as wars are made in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

What are the steps that can be taken to construct in the minds of men the defenses of people? The Director General, Mr. Torres-Bodet, upon assuming his post, said there were two basic objectives in his mind that over the long run must be fulfilled if we are to promote peace and security. These are very simple: (1) To teach people to read and write. (Many hundreds of thousands of millions of people throughout the world are illiterate, unable to read and write.) (2) To improve living standards of people.

These objectives really amount to saying, teach people to read and write and enable them to improve their living standards and there will be less drive toward wars and catastrophe!

OVER THE PAST five years UNESCO has developed programs of action designed to carry out its objectives in many fields. They have worked in education, natural and social sciences, cultural affairs, mass communications, exchange of persons and reconstruction of education, scientific and cultural materials. I would like to discuss briefly some of these activities in a series of articles. The remainder of this article will deal with education.

UNESCO has spent considerable money in the past five years to promote and encourage the teaching of what it calls fundamental education. This is really a campaign against illiteracy. Educational missions have been sent by UNESCO to various parts of the world in an attempt to improve their educational facilities and to enable greater numbers of people to derive the benefits that come with a knowledge of reading and writing.

In addition to UNESCO's work in the field of illiteracy and fundamental education, it has been working closely with educational institutions in many countries to improve the teaching of international understanding through primary and secondary schools and universities. There has been less attention devoted to improving education through adult and workers' education media. However, in the past year or two, with the presence of labor people from both CIO and AFL on the U. S. delegation to UNESCO conferences, emphasis has been placed upon the need for not only educating the youth and children, but for making educational facilities and techniques available to the adult workers.

I FOR ONE, believe that UNESCO in order to be completely successful in accomplishing its objectives of promoting peace and security, must engage more extensively in the promotion of adult and workers' education programs.

It remains to be seen if UNESCO will really pursue this approach in reaching the great masses of people. Recently it appointed a new director of this department, Lionel Elvin, former dean of Ruskin College in England. Ruskin College is really a workers' college.

For UNESCO to have hired the dean of this college to become its new director of education is an encouraging step.

Additional stories on the work of UNESCO will appear in future issues of the CIO News.

Ruttenberg Adviser At Two UNESCO Meets

Stanley Ruttenberg, who wrote this article, served not only as an adviser to the fourth but also to the fifth international conference of UNESCO. Ruttenberg represents CIO on the U. S. Commission for UNESCO.

RANK AND FILE local leadership is key to IUE-CIO brand of unionism. Here a shop steward—complete in "uniform"—of Delco Local 755 at Dayton, O., explains voting procedure in a local election to his members.

ALL WORK AND NO PLAY makes Jack and Jill dull, so IUE-CIO members hav fun as well as contracts. This is a scene at Saturday night social and dance g General Electric Local 203 in its own hall in Bridgeport, Conn.

IUE: 'We'll Win Contracts, Train Local

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE CIO IS the proud parent of the fastest-growing baby ever to hit the American labor movement.

It was born in November, but already it is walking with the strides of a Gulliver. It never crept.

It's still wearing the clothes they gave it at birth, but the sleeves end long before the hands begin and the seams are giving way thread by thread. How they'll fit by the time it gets new clothes in September is hard to figure out.

Its feet, which never waved in mid-air like those of so many babes, are planted firmly on the ground. Its muscles aren't soft and rolling; they bulge and they're hard—very hard. It never had to prattle; from the cradle it had the voice of experience. It was born with wisdom but has never stopped learning, and it doesn't expect to.

It's the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, born Nov. 2, 1949, in the hurly-burly of one of CIO's most tumultuous conventions.

THAT SESSION on the morning of last Nov. 2 was a long one. It lacked but five minutes of 2 P. M. when the first hungry delegate made for the door as Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers and acting chairman, banged down his gavel. It was an important session, too. The delegates did more than expel the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers because of its blatant following of the Communist Party line and authorize the new IUE.

They had heard an inspiring invocation by Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner of Cleveland, and important speeches by Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, head of the Economic Cooperation Administration in Europe, and U. S. Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin. They had voted to raise the per capita dues from 8c to 10c a month and renew the pledge to fight against government by injunction when Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and chairman of the Resolutions Committee, stepped to the microphone and said:

"You have before you the special resolution on the expulsion of the UE."

THE DELEGATES talked of all these things as they left the hall for their belated lunches, but most of all they talked about the expulsion of the UE and the CIO's proposed new union in the industry.

A new union had to have a place to live. So Richard E. Bauer, then business manager of the CIO News and now comptroller of IUE-CIO, set out to find it a home. He knew what he wanted—some place not too far from CIO headquarters, in the neighborhood of the White House in Washington.

By 10 A. M. the next day he had found it, the recently vacated 10th floor of the Walker building at 734 15th St., N. W., a block and a half from CIO headquarters, which can be sighted across historic Lafayette Square.

BACK IN CLEVELAND on Nov. 3, the CIO Executive Board met in a brief session and issued a charter to the new IUE. It placed its affairs in the hands of an administrative committee headed by CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, founder and first president of UE, who was kicked out by the lefties when they completed their seizure of it in 1941.

On the committee were men who, like Carey, had long carried the banner for CIO within the UE and had been kicked from pillar to post by the Commies—but had never stopped fighting. Men like Harry Block, secretary of the Pennsylvania CIO Council, who for years, as a UE district president, had sounded the lone anti-Communist voice on the UE executive board.

In addition to Carey and Block, they were William Snoots, who was elected secretary; Albin Hartnett, now administrative assistant; Fred Kelley, Michael Fitzpatrick, John E. Dillon, Anthony Cimino, John Callahan, E. J. Kraft, Joseph Hawkins, Robert Elsner and Dallas Smith. Later Robert I. Wisha James Click, Jack Morton and Frank Murr were added.

THE FIRST thing the administrative co mittee did was to send night lette to more than 1300 companies under contra with the UE advising them that the fledgi CIO union now claimed jurisdiction, a also claiming all rights for the worke under the contracts.

It wasn't as simple as all that, of cours

Some UE locals had bolted long befo the convention—and they jumped at t chance to get back into the CIO. Othe followed suit as soon as they got the wo from Cleveland. But still others had to shown that they were just being used as Communist recruiting ground and soundi board.

That required organizers. One by o they joined the staff—recommended in eve instance by administrative board membe and formally appointed by Carey—and th went to work with a fury they didn't thi they owned. Many took sharp pay cuts order to help build a union.

THE WASHINGTON office, meantime, actually in business.

Desks and chairs—sturdy, attractive met ones of moderate price—trickled in for t weeks while union carpenters and painte who never DID like the Communis worked beyond the call of duty to thr up partitions around space blocked out offices and make them presentable.

The growing staff worked in a frenzy pounding hammers and furniture in moti and strident calls to answer one of two telephones (whoever was wanted WAYS happened to be at the other end the building).

In two weeks, however, a switchbo was installed and something bearing a f resemblance to order began to emerge fr the chaos.

As the staff grew, the pitch of administ tive tempo increased. The lights we

TIME AND AGAIN during organizing campaigns IUE-CIO members had aid of other CIO unionists. Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers helped win a UE stronghold by demonstration to aid Local 1104 at Wagner Electric Co., St. Louis.

No Contract, No

They really mean it at the Seeger pla no work.

The negotiating committee for Lo agreement on a new pact 10 hours befo then sat down and tried to do a fast job changes. Came noon, expiration date of t

So, the workers walked out of the pl

An hour and a half later, their co marched the Seeger force.

The new contract provides a 19-cent inations, pensions, health insurance, etc. A half that much at Servel, a neighboring pl

BINGO GAMES in the main auditorium of their own hall keep members of IUE-CIO Frigidaire Local 801, Dayton, O., from getting to bed too early. Dozens of other IUE-CIO locals likewise own their own headquarters.

JUBILATION has often been registered by IUE-CIO members as they broke away from UE strongarm domination. Few celebrated as lustily as these in Local 475, at Lerner & Son, Inc., New York, or had more reason to.

Leaders With The Zest That Licked UE'

seldom out in the Washington office, and for the staff the eight-hour day was strictly something they'd heard about. Every call from a local was answered. Organizers jumped hither, thither and yon — often getting their best rest in Pullman berths en route from one assignment to another.

The publicity staff, under the direction of Arthur Riordan, on leave from the CIO News, began publishing a 12-page tabloid newspaper, with two issues a month, that grew and grew until now nearly 350,000 copies of each issue are printed. It turned out leaflets—each geared to the specific needs of a local situation explained over the long distance telephone — that total well into the millions.

The headquarters staff wasn't departmentalized for the first few months. Everybody knew how to do everybody else's job. Now, however, it is broken down into departments like any other union—administration, finance, organization, charter, publicity, legal and pensions.

Late in November everybody took time out for an organizational convention in Philadelphia. The 400-odd delegates, representing 221,000 members in 133 locals, laid plans for keeping the union busy for the following few months, which certainly worked out the way they were intended to.

THEY ADOPTED A temporary constitution, and held off setting up a formal union structure until the main jobs of driving the Communists from the industry, winning National Labor Relations Board elections and negotiating contracts were completed, and at least a start made on organizing the unorganized. The first constitutional convention will be held in Milwaukee beginning Sept. 11.

The Philadelphia sessions were in marked contrast to UE conventions. If a delegate disagreed with something Carey or one of the other members of the administrative committee said, he got up and said so and Carey and the others listened to him. Any delegate who wanted the floor got it, with due regard for parliamentary procedure—some of them for the first time in years.

After the convention, and even before it, the first over-all job was pushing representation cases through the NLRB. Employers purported to be concerned about the legality of their contracts so they all (or so it seemed) asked the NLRB for elections.

THE UE PULLED every dirty trick in the Commies' well-thumbed book to delay and stall, and most of the elections had to go to hearings. IUE General Counsel Ben Sigal and his aide since early this year, Bert Diamond, lived in a welter of petitions, complaints and hearings.

Seven weeks each were required for the hearings on the two big chains, General Electric and Westinghouse, with the UE refusing even to admit—or to stipulate, to use the formal term—that these industrial behemoths are engaged in interstate commerce. The companies themselves were not particularly helpful. Many sought to take advantage of the situation by carving the bargaining units into bits, and the IUE-CIO had to fight that, too.

Now much of that work is behind. The union has won board certification, or is in the process of obtaining it, as bargaining representative of about 194,000 workers, and it represents some 41,000 others without the need of elections. It also has 70,000 additional members—for a total of 305,000—for whom it is seeking representation rights.

It has won bargaining rights for most of the workers in each of the three big chains —General Electrical, Westinghouse and General Motors. Already it has concluded a contract with General Motors similar to that negotiated by its sister union, the CIO Auto Workers, but with slightly larger wage increases made necessary by UE's failure over the years. Negotiations have just started with General Electric.

THE GENERAL MOTORS situation points up one of the main problems confronting the IUE-CIO. That's the job of bringing wages in the electrical and radio industry up to the levels of those in other fields. The UE did a lot of breasting-beating about the strides it was making and it bellowed impressively aboust such phantasmagorias as the "$500 package" it dreamed up early this year. But the fact remains that last year the average wage in the industry was $1.44 an hour, compared with $1.70 in automobiles, $1.64 in steel, $1.66 in transportation equipment and $1.54 in aircraft.

With the rush of elections out of the way, things haven't settled down one bit. The administrative force and the organizers are busy as ever, but now they've concentrating on negotiations and the training of local leadership.

For many locals have had no one capable of doing the routine things that local leaders always do in other unions. Under the UE, the locals were taught to look to the international for every service, instead of standing on their own feet. This the IUE-CIO is determined to correct, so that the union can truly belong to its members and can operate in the same democratic fashion as other CIO unions.

That means men and women must be taught the techniques of organizing, negotiating, processing grievances, keeping financial and other records, and the other million-and-one things that are essential to the day-by-day existence of a local. Things will look a lot different in another few months, when this new leadership gets its feet on the ground and its teeth into its problems.

THEN WILL COME organization of the unorganized—a vast field left untouched by the UE. The Commie-line union never even completed organization of New England, where more than 100,000 workers in the industry are unorganized.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray admits he's impressed.

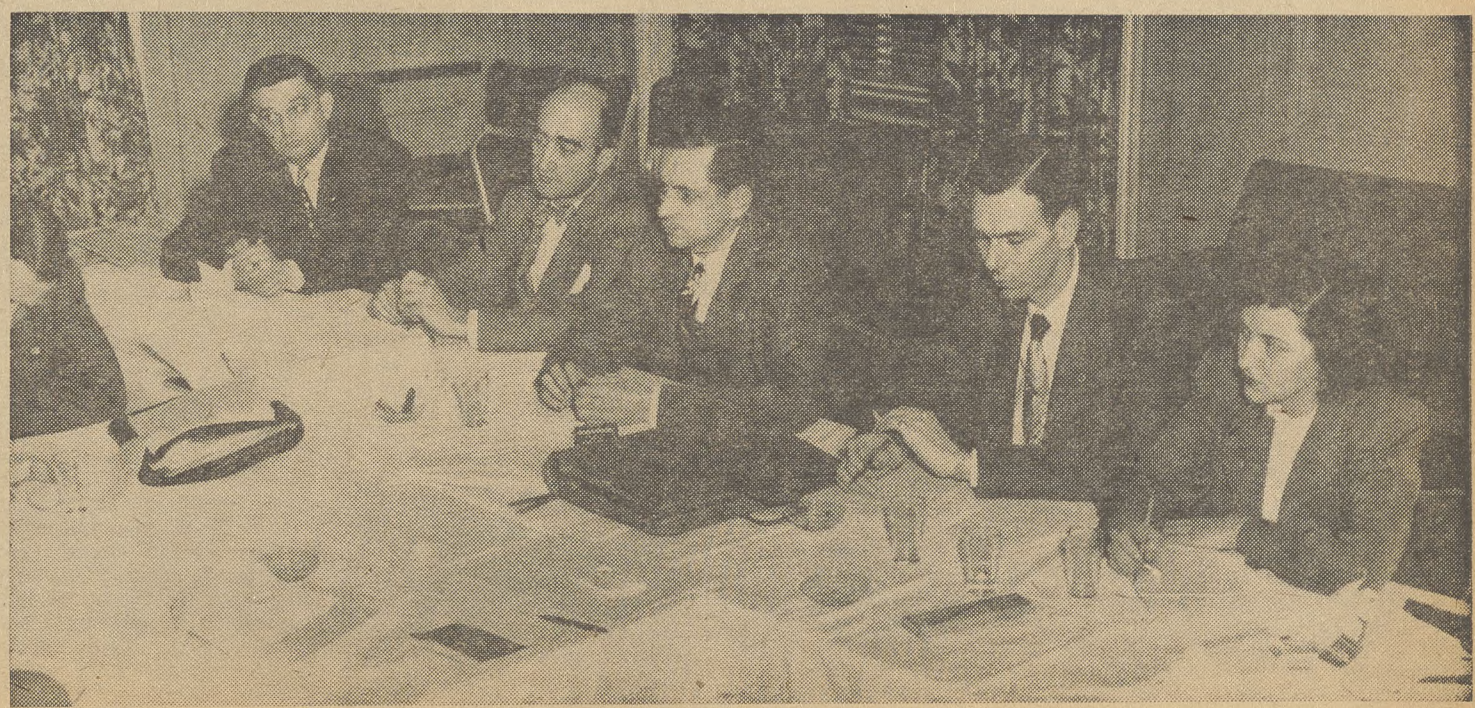
"This is a union set up by the members themselves," he says with mingled respect and awe. "Every one of them came from the industry. Nobody from another, like steel or auto, had to go on the administrative committee to help get 'em started."

Work—No Foolin'

in Evansville, Ind., when they say no contract,

08, IUE-CIO, and management came to an
he old one was due to expire. The lawyers
writing the contract, which had a number of
old contract, and the job wasn't finished.
and waited.
t was completed and signed. Back to work

ckage, includes wage increases, inequity elim-
ek before, the old UE had settled for less than



AT AN IUE-CIO STAFF MEETING: Left to right, at table Comptroller Richard E. Bauer, General Counsel Ben Sigal, Chairman James B. Carey, Administrative Assistant Albin Hartnett and Staff Member Marion Kupcek.

Senate Probers See:

T-H Union-Busting Role Revealed In Enka Strike

By WILLIAM WEISS

THE WEATHER WAS HOT in Morristown when this picture of Theodore R. Iserman, lawyer for American Enka, testifying before the Senate Labor sub-committee on labor-management relations, was taken. Later on in the hearing, Iserman lost his look of composure under questioning by committee members. Left to right around table: Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), chairman of the subcommittee; Thomas M. Cooley, subcommittee counsel; Max Kampelman, Sen. Humphrey's secretary; Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.); Thomas E. Shroyer, minority counsel of the subcommittee, and Iserman, who helped draft T-H.

THE SENATE labor-management sub-committee hearing in Morristown, Tenn., June 16, showed American Enka Corp. using every available provision of the Taft-Hartley Act to break the 13-week strike of the CIO Textile Workers.

Theodore R. Iserman, general counsel of the company, squirmed uncomfortably as TWUA witnesses testified before Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), the committee chairman, and Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

Isadore Katz

Time after time, as Sen. Humphrey questioned Iserman's role in the union-busting tactics of the company, the New York attorney gave either an evasive answer or pleaded ignorance of the particular instance.

The one-day, 14½-hour hearing, held in the town's high school auditorium, was attended by a crowd of 450 persons, most of them strikers and sympathizers.

TWUA GENERAL Counsel Isadore Katz delivered a scathing denunciation of the "archaic" labor-management relations of the company and accused the corporation, through Iserman, of "seizing upon every available excuse provided by the Taft-Hartley Act to delay a contract settlement so that under cover of the law it can break the strike and smash the union."

Katz termed the actions of the company in trying to destroy the union "immoral and inhuman" and accused management of taking refuge in Taft-Hartley legalisms. He declared that bargaining was made difficult because the union was forced to deal with Iserman, one of the architects of Taft-Hartley, rather than with local management.

Katz also leveled a blast at Gov. Gordon Browning for sending over 300 National Guardsmen to Morristown for use as strikebreakers.

Holland Union Action Is Asked

The American Enka strike took on an international aspect last week with the revelation by J. H. Oldenbroek, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, that he has urged trade unions in the Netherlands to take "all necessary action . . . including strike action" to assist the CIO Textile Workers in their struggle at Morristown, Tenn.

Oldenbroek pointed out that American Enka is a Dutch-owned firm, part of an international cartel, and that the same owners have plants in the Netherlands.

He asked that the Netherlands trade union center "bring this matter to the attention of the Netherlands government, so that the government may intervene with the Dutch Enka Co."

He called the use of the National Guard "clear violation of the constitution of the State of Tennessee." He pointed out, and cited previous court decisions to back his claim, that the state constitution provides that "the National Guard shall not be called out except in cases of rebellion or insurrection, and then only if the General Assembly declares it necessary."

"It can hardly be said that the 'violence' which was precipitated by the company's back-to-work movement, instituted under cover of an injunction secured without notice or hearing, amounted to rebellion or insurrection," Katz declared.

Robert Cahoon

"Not only was the direction of the governor to the National Guard to enter the strike a cynical breach of the state's constitution, but the conduct of the guards at the scene was a running assault on the Bill of Rights."

Katz reviewed in detail brutal attacks by national guardsmen and state highway patrolmen on union members L. A. Warwick, Silas Switzer, E. H. Ball and Robert S. Cahoon, TWUA's assistant general counsel.

Despite affidavits submitted by these and other union members accusing guardsmen of unprovoked attacks, Brig. Gen. Dwight L. McReynolds, who commanded the troops at the strike scene, said he had investigated all charges and found them "without basis."

A sworn affidavit by one of the strikers, Mrs. Mary B. Hatmaker, caused a mild sensation when it was read to the hearing committee.

Mrs. Hatmaker, a blue-eyed, blonde, petite mother, was arrested at the union commissary on May 30 by 28 guardsmen, four state highway patrolmen and the Hamblen County sheriff. She was charged with violation of one of the three injunctions issued against the strikers.

HER TESTIMONY declared she was taken to a Morristown hotel by the posse of 33, marched through the lobby with submachine guns pointed at her back to the union headquarters and from there escorted to the county jail and imprisoned. She was later released on a $500 bond provided by the union.

L. A. (Blackie) Warwick, another striker who is still unable to walk without a cane as a result of a beating he suffered at the hands of members of the highway patrol on Memorial Day, testified that he was kicked down a flight of stairs in the jail, slugged with blackjacks and a pistol butt. He was then kicked 35 feet along the floor into a cell, he said. Fifteen National Guardsmen watched the whole proceedings and made no attempt to interfere, he said.

The same day, Cahoon and Silas Switzer, the local's business agent, were beaten with blackjacks by six National Guardsmen and thrown in jail.

Katz recounted the chain of events which transpired from the time the strike was called to the present. He said that on several occasions, before negotiations were broken off, Iserman stated that "the employes of the plant in Lowlands are not civilized." Iserman is also reported to have stated that the Enka workers are "inefficient, low-grade labor" and that "they are not entitled to first-class workers' pay."

COMMITTEE members expressed interest in the appearance in Morristown of United Textile Workers-AFL organizers simultaneously with the receipt by the company of a telegram by UTW claiming bargaining rights in the plant on May 31.

This also was the same day Gov. Browning issued a statement in which he said that unless the company bargained in good faith and settled the strike by the end of the week, he would withdraw the National Guard.

Katz asked whether it was "pure coincidence" that the three events had taken place on the same day and said the succession of "coincidental" actions by the company and the UTW-AFL "raises more than a suspicion that there is an alliance between them to break the strike and drive out TWUA from the Lowlands plant."

UTW circulated but did not file a petition for an NLRB election. Such a petition would require the signatures of 30% of the employes, which TWUA official said the AFL union was unable to obtain. Instead, the company filed the petition for an election as it may do under Taft-Hartley, but which it would not have been able to do under the Wagner Act before it was amended.

"Why did the company file a petition for an election?" Katz asked. "The Enka Corp. preferred that its strike-breaking strategy proceed under cover of a UTW-AFL petition.

"At one stroke, the company has kept UTW-AFL in the picture; saved it from revealing its lack of substantial interest and had gained time to carry on its own campaign of attrition.

"The National Guard and the Tennessee highway patrol continue to police the community for the company. Under this protective shield, assigned by the governor in the name of law and order, the company is running strikebreakers and scabs into the plant."

Finally, according to Katz, the company "uncovered the big howitzer supplied it by the Taft-Hartley Act for use against the strikers."

In a newspaper advertisement, the Enka Corp. gave notice that the right to vote in the coming election by those strikers who had been replaced by new workers would be challenged.

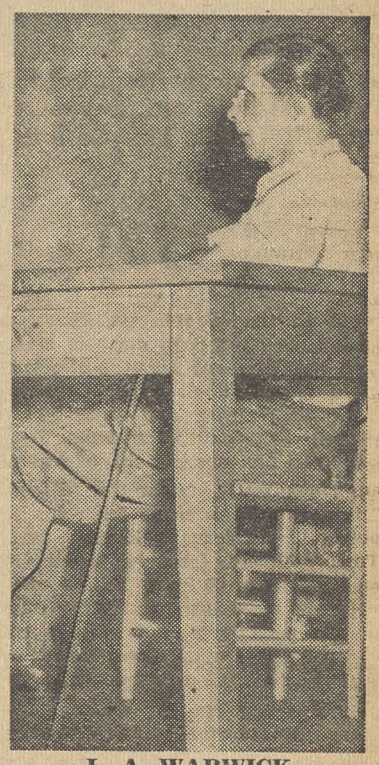
THE PLOT further unfolded at a meeting in Knoxville June 12, called by NLRB officials to seek agreement on a consent election. TWUA proposed an immediate election at which all employes would be allowed to vote.

The company and the UTW-AFL rejected this proposal and insisted that only those who were presently on the payroll, had not been "replaced" or had not been arrested for acts of "violence" should be able to cast ballots. The meeting adjourned shortly afterwards.

"The strike at the Enka plant in Lowlands," Katz said, "is the end-product brought on by ruthless and brutal men, enabled by law to play upon the hungers, passions and frustrations of strikers." The conduct of the employer in this case, he continued, "will serve, until repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, as a model of union-busting.

"From their actions, it is not unreasonable to conclude that the American Enka Corp. represents the modern Marxists in reverse. They are determined to fight the class struggle and if the struggle does not exist they will create it.

"They see in trade unions a challenge to managerial autocracy. They have the funds, the ingenuity and the base from which to operate. They propose to change the American system of collective bargaining to a facsimile of 20 years ago—except that they now smugly claim that their procedure has been sanctified and blessed by the Taft-Hartley Act."



L. A. WARWICK

Warwick, active member of the Textile Workers, told the subcommittee of being beaten by Tennessee state police. He suffered six fractured ribs, a ruptured spleen and concussion of the brain. Note the cane Warwick has to use as a result of the injuries he received.

The company devoted most of the time allotted it to exhibiting huge blown-up photographs and elaborate charts designed to show the audience and the committee that it was the best employer in the community.

Iserman said the charts showed gross earnings averaged $1.35 an hour at Enka before the strike, which compared with the next highest average wage in the district of $1.15 an hour. Humphrey appeared skeptical of the accuracy of the figures.

The photographs were largely group pictures of smiling employes at work in the spic and span plant. There were also pictures of overturned automobiles said to have been taken at the mill gates. Other "violence" shots showed damage done to two barns and one house belonging to strikebreakers. The damage in all instances was negligible.

During the questioning of Iserman, Humphrey asked: "With your knowledge that injunctions and back-to-work movements lead to violence, why did you go ahead with the injunctions?"

Iserman's reply could not be heard.

Enka Accused In New Outbreak

Gunfire blazed at the American Enka plant June 22 and three strikebreakers, one who was wounded critically, and a striker, wound up in a local hospital.

John McCarthy of the CIO Textile Workers accused the Enka company of starting the battle "to bring more troops and police here."

Following the altercation, State highway patrolmen raided the union hall. Carloads of TWUA members were hauled to the Hamblen County jail, fingerprinted, denied bond and questioned individually.

UTSE Conclave Says Equality Basic To True Unity

By ROBERT SENSER

EDDIE CUMMINGS is 62. He has seven children, and he's sent all of them through college. He owns a 10-acre farm with a comfortable home on it.

It's been a hard uphill climb for Cummings. When he started working at the Union Station in Portland, Me., as a redcap in 1911, his hours ran from 6:30 a.m. till 9:30 p.m. In those days redcaps received no pay; they made only tips.

Sometimes during the slow winter months he'd get only 20 or 30c a day. To make a go of it, he had to do odd jobs between train times.

BACK IN 1938, thanks to legal action by the CIO United Trnsport Service Employees, Cummings and other redcaps throughout the country were put on a salary for the first time. Then they got 25c an hour and a 48-hour week. Now they're up to a $1.16 an hour (plus some tips) and a 40-hour week. That's one of the biggest percentage increases in wages received in the American labor movement.

Redcap Local 603 in Portland sent Cummings to the seventh UTSE convention in Chicago last week. Like the other delegates, Cummings applauded the union's past wage gains, and asked his international officers to help him get another hike soon.

Union drives for fair wages, UTSE Pres. Williard Townsend told the convention, do more than add money to workers' wallets. "By adding to the purchasing power of the American workers," Townsend said, "we are playing an extremely important part in maintaining a degree of soundness in our economy."

BUT THE UTSE convention didn't think and talk just about wages. The three-day event, attended by about 75 delegates, was chuck full of discussion and action on problems social, political, and economic.

In his keynote address Townsend urged the delegates: "Don't be active just in your union. Take part in civic affairs of all kinds. We've got to make our influence felt beyond our little circles."

Townsend reported that the UTSE has about 15,000 members and represents 25,000 workers—redcaps, dining car waiters, train porters, Pullman laundry workers, airline "sky" caps, and tobacco workers. Most of the membership is Negro, but some locals (including one in Dixie) are interracial.

The delegates praised the trend toward unity in the labor movement—but they also had their worries about it. Remembering the discrimination they've met in unions outside the CIO, the delegates passed a resolution saying:

"True organic unity can be achieved only if it is built on the firm foundation of guaranteeing equality of admission, protection and equal opportunity to all workers in all unions regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin."

Cecil Patrick, Local 314, Chicago, told the convention: "I'm all for unity with the AFL and the railroad brotherhoods. But I don't want it at the price of being subjected to discrimination. The CIO was born to erase that."

In his opening talk Townsend made clear that the CIO would continue to use all its resources in fighting for civil rights.

"Twelve years ago when we joined the CIO this union helped point up the importance of fighting discrimination," he said. "We stimulated other unions to do likewise, both inside and outside of their ranks."

FROM OPPOSITE POINTS of the compass came these delegates to the convention of the United Transport Service Employes at Chicago. Left to right: Clarence E. Ivey and Oscar Haynes, Jr., both of Portland, Ore., and Edward Cummings, Portland, Me. The picture was snapped while the delegates were looking over the convention program, in front of the Clothing Workers' union label exhibit.

TOWNSEND pointed out that some people look to Communism as the Negro's salvation from discrimination.

"I disagree emphatically," he said, "that the Kremlin can chart a course in Moscow that will eliminate the problems of America's minority people. We in America eventually will find the answers to the problems of discrimination and other problems."

In discussing the labor unity resolution Townsend said, "We say to the committee appointed by Philip Murray that there can be no unity in the labor movement as long as the unions of the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods come to the conference table with their hands soiled by discrimination."

Tilford Dudley, assistant CIO-PAC director, urged the delegates to get busy immediately on an intense political action campaign.

"You cannot imagine the pressure that anti-labor legislators are putting on government commissions, bureaus and other agencies to make decisions in their favor," he said.

CIO VICE PRES. Allan S. Haywood briefed the delegates on what has happened in the "left-right" fight in the CIO. He accused Communists and Communist sympathizers of "stabbing the labor movement in the back."

Haywood praised the UTSE for providing the CIO with not only President Townsend but also three other "outstanding leaders"—John L. Yancey, Vice Chairman of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee; George L-P Weaver, Director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; and Ed. K. Welsh, national CIO representative in New York.

Haywood said the CIO "brings together men of all creeds, all races, all nationalities. It battles depressions. It fights for economic security for all. It champions freedom everywhere."

THE CONVENTION dealt in detail with three matters that mean much to the future of UTSE: (1) a health and welfare program; (2) a union shop on the railroads; (3) organizing the unorganized in its jurisdiction.

The hottest issue of the convention was the executive board's proposal for group life insurance covering each member. Some delegates objected to the fact that the insurance would be tied to membership dues, and would cause an increase in dues. But the insurance proposal won by a rollcall of 37 to 20.

Plans were made to give $1000 death benefits which would cost each member $1.12 monthly. All premium money not required for life insurance will be put into a "funded reserve for the development of our health and welfare program."

Another approved resolution called for an immediate "study of the pension, medical care, and hospital needs of our members."

The delegates indorsed the railroad unions' drive for the legal right to bargain for union shops, barred by the Railway Labor Act. The UTSE, with its scattered railroad locals, has an especially hard job in keeping dues paid up and in discouraging "free riders."

But, insisted the convention, the law shouldn't allow union shops to any unions which exclude workers (whether by constitution, ritual, or any other means) because of color, creed, or national origin.

One of UTSE's biggest jobs was described to the convention by William J. Smith, CIO regional director in North Carolina, who has been working closely with UTSE in signing up tobacco workers.

"THOSE OF YOU who've organized in the North," Smith said, "think you've had a tough time in signing up members. But, brothers, you haven't seen anything until you try it down South, you just haven't seen anything.

"You can't understand the humiliation that you've got to put up with. Public officials are often against you. The employers are against you. And even some of the workers you're trying to sign up are against you."

Smith reported that the UTSE had won 19 out of 20 NLRB elections in North Carolina.

The convention voted to renew its organizing campaigns in the tobacco fields of the South. It also changed its constitution to make possible year-around membership in locals where the work is seasonal (as it is in the tobacco industry).

In talking on the organization's problems, Townsend answered critics who wondered why the UTSE executive board didn't meet oftener. "It's simply impossible for this organization to pay for traveling and other expenses of the union's present large executive board—23 members." Later, the delegates by constitutional amendment changed the UTSE top structure to five officers (president, executive president, two administrative vice presidents, and secretary-treasurer) and seven other board members.

Townsend, head of UTSE since it started, was unanimously re-elected president. Also re-elected were Yancey as executive vice president, and Eugene E. Frazier, secretary-treasurer.

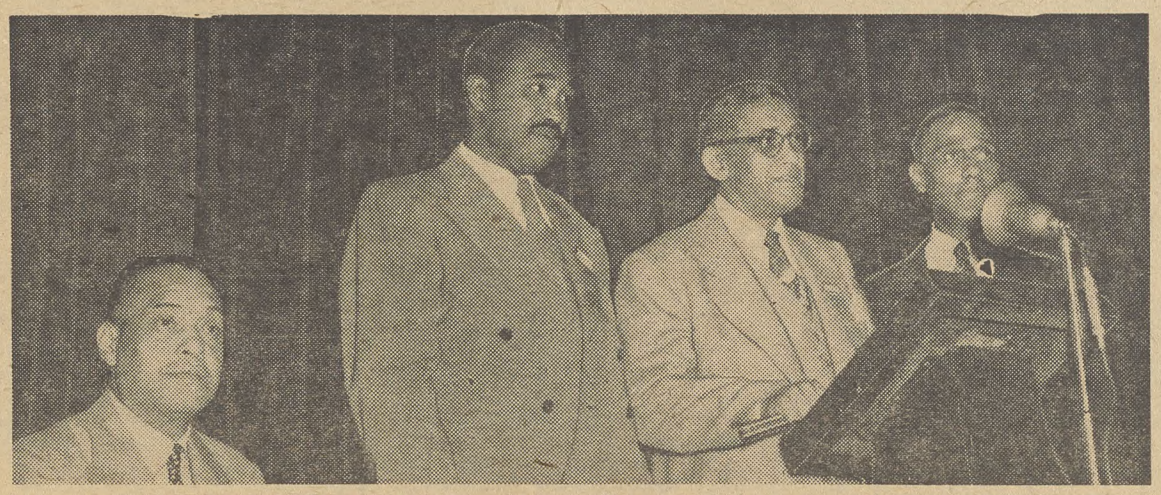
By constitutional amendment, the delegates barred from UTSE membership anyone who belongs to the Communist party or "organizations following the policies of the Communist party."

Resolutions passed at the convention praised CIO Pres. Philip Murray as "the greatest leader the American labor movement has yet known;" urged each local to "revitalize its political action committee," and paid tribute to the late Charles H. Houston, prominent Negro attorney and champion of civil rights.

Other resolutions asked for quick action by government, industry, and labor to stem unemployment; called for state and federal FEPC laws with teeth in them and supported the United Nations, the Atlantic Pact, and the European Recovery Program.

A resolution on the conditions in the Panama Canal Zone was especially crisp. "These workers," the resolution said, "are employes of the U. S. government. They deserve the same consideration as all other employes of our government. We deplore the fact that they do not receive the same treatment.

"Discrimination is rampant in employment, job opportunities, rates of pay, housing, and in fact everything which makes for a good life. Canal Zone workers have the same high cost of living as workers in the States, and yet their hourly wage rate is as low as 30c an hour."



ON THE SPEAKERS' PLATFORM at the UTSE convention are, left to right: Secy.-Treas. Eugene E. Frazier; George L-P Weaver, executive board member and director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; Pres. Willard S. Townsend, and John L. Yancey, executive vice president of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Comm.

Absent Delegate Takes Bar Exam

Livingston Winegate, "sky cap" at LaGuardia Field in New York City, wired the convention that he couldn't attend. He was busy taking a state bar exam to practice as a lawyer.

More than half of the convention delegates have had at least one year at college. The reason for this high proportion is that job discrimination has kept many Negroes from the jobs for which they were trained. Chances are about one in three that the man carrying your bags to a train is a college graduate.

Some Papers Bury 'Cold Cure' Ruling

FIVE manufacturers have agreed to stop advertising that their anti-histamine preparations will cure colds, the Federal Trade Commission announced.

The New York Times ran a long story—on its financial page. The New York Herald Tribune used the story—also on its financial page. The Washington Post carried three inches—on its financial page. The Washington Star carried four inches. The Washington Times-Herald carried nothing.

The five products are Resistab, Anahist, Kriptin, Inhiston, and Antamine. The agreement with FTC was by "stipulation", which averted lengthy litigation. The makers agreed that they will stop saying in their advertisements, directly, or by implication, that their products "will cure, prevent, abort, eliminate, stop or shorten the duration of, the common cold."

The "cold cure" business blossomed suddenly, became a multi-million dollar industry overnight, and millions of cold-sufferers rushed to buy. The FTC announcement said the five companies "agree to discontinue misrepresentations concerning the effectiveness of their antihistamine preparations in the treatment of common colds."

Murray At PAC Rally:

'Elect A Congress That Will Meet Responsibilities'

(Lack of space in last week's issue prevented full coverage of the highly significant speeches made to the June 16 PAC conference in Washington. Following are some lengthier excerpts from some of the speeches:)

CIO PRES. Philip Murray: "PAC has come to be regarded as the political arm of our great organization . . . I doubt if there ever has been a political instrumentality brought into being that has rendered a more outstanding and constructive service to the people of the United States than CIO-PAC. You people take the work seriously . . . I liken it to a great organizing crusade.

"My actual topic today is unemployment. The trend since 1947 has been for unemployment to increase at the rate of one million a year. And it evidently continues despite an unprecedented era of so-called prosperity.

"Last year, the CIO engaged in a series of struggles involving pensions . . . The great steel strike culminated in the basic steel agreement. And the employers, who for years had been opposing any increases in federal old-age insurance, suddenly started asking Congress for improvements. Again, this was an unprecedented action. The great CIO movement led that fight.

"NOW JUST how do you get Congress to recognize the need of the people who are unemployed? The present system of unemployment insurance is inadequate. Industry isn't interested in improving it. Industry has more interest in the machine than the man.

"In Pittsburgh, there are now over 70,000 unemployed, walking the streets. There are 385,000 employed. Yet the great steel industry is 101% at work. The mines are pouring out coal at a staggering rate.

"In electrical manufacturing they are producing more goods than ever in their history. Their sales are at record highs, their profits and production are all higher than ever before. And yet many of these 70,000 men and women have been unemployed for over six months . . .

"You go up the Hill and you plead the case of the weary, the tired, the unemployed, the aged, and you plead in vain. There are few in Congress who will lead the fight.

"Perhaps the answer is to organize for political action until our political strength is such that we will elect a Congress which will meet its responsibilities.

"But isn't it reasonable to require employers in collective bargaining to again meet a portion of their social responsibilities? They should be discussed not only in the legislative halls but across the bargaining table.

"We face an extraordinary political situation . . . Politics, I have been convinced for many years, is simply bread and butter. It is carpets on the floor and music in the home."

★ ★ ★

EMIL RIEVE, Pres. of the CIO Textile Workers and chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee:

"The government agencies say it is good for our economy to have a pool of unemployed. They ask you what percentage of unemployment is proper. We haven't been trapped in this argument . . .

"President Truman has proposed measures for the relief of unemployment, without much avail . . .

"Some say we can't have full employment and liberty too . . . social security and freedom. I say just the reverse. We can't protect our liberties and freedom without these things. Look what would happen to things if we have 8 to 10 million unemployed. There would be no Marshall Plan, no Point Four Program, isolation would prevail, and we would be inviting anti-democratic forces to take over . . ."

★ ★ ★

GEORGE WEAVER, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination:

"This subject is probably the ghost in politics . . . Congress is far behind the people in most things, and in this instance particularly. And yet there are very few issues on the Hill where the question of race is not involved, in the background if not in the foreground.

"It's going to be a big campaign issue. The Republicans and Dixiecrats have played a shrewd game. The history of civil rights legislation has been a tragic, disheartening and disgusting spectacle in this Congress, particularly the phony shadowboxing in the Senate on FEPC . . .

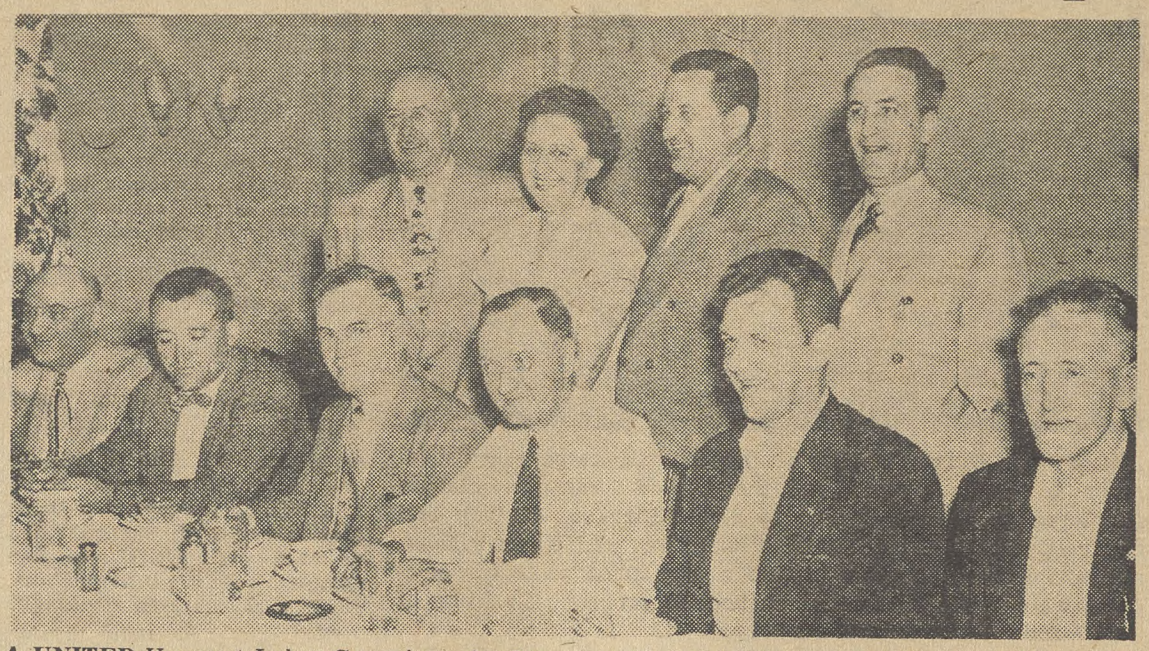
"Taft had issued a slick pamphlet addressed to the Ohio voters attempting to portray himself as an ardent advocate of civil rights. It won't work if we correctly interpret his actions . . . Both parties have played hide and seek on civil rights. The record will be hard to find. But remember that the critical vote in the House was on substituting the toothless McConnell bill for the Powell bill, which we supported. The McConnell bill was supported by the Dixiecrats. And when a Rankin supports an FEPC bill, you can be sure it's a bill that has no meaning . . .

"On July 12 comes the next Senate attempt at cloture. Sixty-four Senators have to be present and vote for the motion if FEPC is even to get to the floor. Just remember that an absence is a vote against cloture, and look at the list of who's absent . . .

"THE Republicans intend to make civil rights a prime political issue.

"There isn't an organization in the United States that realizes more keenly the necessity for this legislation than the CIO. Sixteen of our international unions have committees working on the entire problem, with one or more full-time staff members assigned to nothing else . . .

"Until this is resolved, we won't be able to work out a just and lasting peace. There is some progress—the armed services, with constant prodding by President Truman, have made great improvements in their policies, and the recent decisions of the Supreme Court are another example . . . But the overwhelming majority of the people of the world, whom we are attempting to influence, are members of the so-called darker races. Until we practice what we preach we won't win their loyalty."



A UNITED Vermont Labor Committee for Political Action was organized by more than 100 delegates from CIO and AFL unions at a recent meeting in Burlington. Shown during the session are, seated (l. to r.), Frank Dumas, first vice president of the Vermont CIO Council and field representative of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union; Henry F. Murray, eastern regional director of CIO-PAC; John C. Lawson, president of the State CIO Council and secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Stone Workers; Sydney Edward, president of the AFL State Federation of Labor; Frederick Dykeman, state director of the AFL Labor's League for Political Education, and Alfred Pennock, AFL Teamsters' Union. Standing, Anthony Jenkins, of the CIO Clothing Workers' staff; Mrs. Ruth Daigneault, second vice president of the State CIO Council and a Clothing Workers' shop steward; Harold Daoust, president of the New Hampshire CIO Council and CIO Textile Workers executive board member, and Thomas Williams, treasurer of the TWUA Joint Board.

Registration Open In All But 11 States

Registration for the November elections is now open in all states EXCEPT:

Arkansas, Connecticut, (Fulton Co.) Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Wyoming.

Bet They Don't End In Dead Letter Box

A couple of letters addressed to Ex-Rep. Fred A. Hartley's Free Workers Political Action Committee drifted into the CIO-PAC office the other day.

PAC forwarded them to: Fred A. Hartley, c/o Sen. Robert A. Taft, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Didn't even read them first.

"Soon as I spotted those bonuses last week I knew somethin' was screwy."

Kroll Sees CIO Set For Much Hard Work

CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll expressed great satisfaction at the close of the special PAC conference which last week brought over 400 top-ranking CIO officials to Washington to map plans for the 1950 campaigns.

Kroll said he got the impression that there was going to be more hard and productive work done in the 1950 "off-year" elections than in any previous year, including the rip-roaring 1948 campaign. "The conference really started them thinking," he said, "and gave them a sense that they were engaged in a great crusade."

The meeting heard reports from the legislative and political front, and spent a brief time with President Truman, who congratulated the PAC workers and urged them to work hard.

Next day, Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice pres. and director of organization, held an all-day meeting with the CIO regional directors on the subject of all-out cooperation with PAC in their regions.

Kamp, En Route To Jail 5½ Years, Finally There

Joseph P. Kamp, admirer of the Nazis, labor-baiter, professional hate-monger and proprietor of the noisome Constitutional Educational League, is in pokey—at last.

He is spending four months at the expense of his greatest admirers, as well as those who think he should stay where he is for the rest of his life, in the District of Columbia jail.

He had been en route since December, 1944, when he was indicted by a federal grand jury for refusing to provide the House Campaign Expenditures Committee with a list of officers and contributors to his league. For more than three years he managed to avoid trial, but late in March, 1948, he was found guilty of contempt of Congress and sentenced. In December, 1948, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld his conviction and the U. S. Supreme Court, a few weeks ago, refused to hear his appeal. He surrendered on June 16.

Kemp is scheduled for questioning by the House Lobby Investigation Committee headed by Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.)—and maybe another contempt citation. He failed to provide records the committee subpoened a fortnight before he went to jail.

House Unit Is Told:

du Ponts Escape Taxes With Pro-Fascist 'Subscriptions'

THE long-suffering American people are being pushed to the thin edge of bankruptcy by the very elements which are trying to take away their democratic rights, destroy their unions, isolate them from the rest of the world, empty their pockets through high prices and turn the United States into a free-wheeling paradise for the financial and industrial aristocracy.

That was "made clear" on June 21 when Merwin K. Hart, president of the National Economic Council, an organization often described as "Fascist," appeared before the House Lobby Investigating Committee and was forced to bare some of his trade secrets.

The gimmick is this: Well-heeled reactionaries like Lammot and Irenee du Pont, who apparently think they can buy back the so-called good old days, don't make contributions to "educational" organizations like the NEC. They "subscribe" for copies of the outfit's publication which are sent free to schools, libraries, etc., at no expense to the recipient.

THIS MEANS the donors can knock the "subscriptions" off their income taxes, as the alleged "beneficiaries" are legitimate educational institutions. So that money, which Uncle Sam might use to keep the edge of bankruptcy where it belongs, has to come from people like you and you and you.

The NEC even found a way to make the stunt retroactive, the probers found. Correspondence showed that Irenee du Pont in 1948 had made four presentations of money or stock, which was sold. Two, for $2000 and $3000, were for "subscriptions" when first received by NEC, the correspondence showed. The others apparently were contributions to the "cause."

Then du Pont changed his mind about another $3000 at first called a "gift." The NEC obligingly changed its records to show it as a "subscription." And early in 1949, he changed his mind about the stock, which had yielded about $3000 in cash, and asked to have that credited as a "subscription" also. That's what it should have been, he wrote Hart.

A LIST OF OTHER contributors of $500 or more was read into the record. Included were such outfits as the Judge Armstrong Foundation, Fort Worth, Tex., operated by one of the country's most notorious anti-Semites; the Texas Co., against which the CIO Oil Workers are on strike or locked out for the 13th week, and the Bucyrus-Erie Co., South Milwaukee, Wis., where the CIO Steelworkers have been on strike for more than three months.

Hart testified that the NEC preaches Americanism, which to him means opposition to U. S. aid to education; public housing; immigration; middle income housing; U. S. participation in the United Nations and its subsidiaries; ratification of the genocide convention; FEPC and other civil rights measures; the anti-lynch bill; rent control.

NEC also opposes the Marshall Plan; social security; "militant" Zionism and U. S. support for Israel; farm price supports; the Point 4 Program; the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; TVA; the Atomic Energy Act; the World Federation resolution; Communism; world government; the bipartisan foreign policy, and anti-trust suits against the du Ponts and the A&P food store chain.

The CIO on June 23 told the committee by letter that it is perfectly willing to provide information the committee asked it to furnish.

"The CIO will, of course, supply the requested information, and its compilation is under way," CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg wrote Rep. Buchanan, committee chairman.

"Unlike the Inland Steel Corp. and certain other large corporations as well as business-supported propaganda agencies, the CIO has no wish to obstruct or hamper the work of the committee."

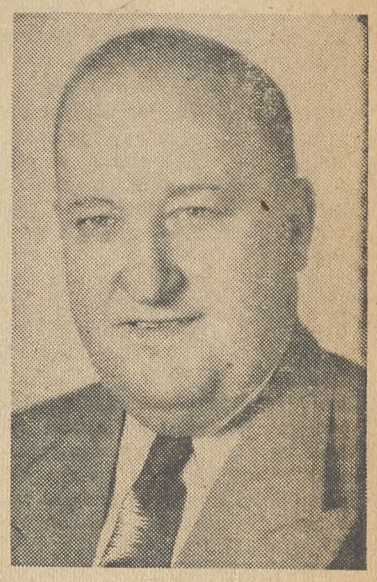
John Riffe Is Appointed Southern Drive Director

JOHN RIFFE, a veteran of many union organizing campaigns, has been appointed director of the CIO Organizing Drive in the Southern states.

Riffe, who has served as assistant director of the Southern campaign for the past two years, succeeds George Baldanzi, who resigned from the directorship last month in order to devote full time to his position as executive vice-president of the Textile Workers Union.

In making the announcement, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said that Riffe and the organizing drive would function under the general supervision of Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization.

Riffe was for many years associated with the late Van A. Bittner in numerous organizing campaigns—in the West Virginia coal fields 15 years ago, in the CIO steel campaign in the Chicago area, and in the South.



JOHN RIFFE

Organizationally Speaking

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The Utility Workers Union-CIO has come through with a great election victory among all physical workers at the Boston Edison Co., Boston, Mass. This victory culminates quite a few years of effort and hard work on the part of the Utility Workers Union. The vote was 863 CIO; 335 IBEW-AFL; 325 independent union; 7 no union; 2 void. As a result of this victory, a foundation has been laid in the utility field by the UWU-CIO from New York to Maine.

The officers of the UWU, Brothers Joe Fisher, Bill Pachler, Harold Straub, and the officers of the New York local, led by Patty McGrath, are commended for the fine job. CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Carmichael and the representatives in the Boston Area also are commended. It is a great victory.

The writer had the pleasure of addressing the Transport Service Employees' convention in Chicago, June 20. The members of this fine organization carry your bags in the train depots throughout the country. These people are proud of their affiliation with the CIO and the CIO is proud of that affiliation. Pres. Willard Townsend, Executive Vice Pres. John Yancey, and Secy.-Treas. Eugene Frazier are congratulated for the fine job of building this union.

The Political Action Committee met in Washington on Friday, June 16. It was a great success, delegates from all the nation were in attendance. A pledge was made to collect funds for the PAC, to see that the people are registered in order that they may vote, and to eliminate all anti-labor congressmen and senators from our states and national governments. It is the job of the CIO to help coordinate that vital task and assist the PAC in every way.

John Riffe has been designated as Director of the Southern Organizing Committee. Brother Riffe will work through the Organization Director's office, and we will work closely together in the South to bring the workers there the blessings of trade unionism.

The CIO is on the march! Get in stride and play your part.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Leary reports the following election victories of the United Optical & Instrument Workers-CIO, Local 1258, Kansas City Mo.:

In a Union Shop election held at the Barnett & Ramel Optical Co., Kansas City, Mo., the workers voted unanimously for a union shop.

In a Representation election held at the Sutherlin Optical Co., Kansas City, Mo., the workers cast four votes for UO&IWA, and two for no union. Organizational work in these campaigns was conducted by officers and members of Local 1258, assisted by W. J. Widman, representative of UO&IWA. Leary also reports that the CIO has beaten down an attempted raid on the part of the American Federation of Grain Millers-AFL to take over LIU 1162, Coffeyville, Kan. In an NLRB representation election among the workers at the Moore-Lowry Flour Mill, Coffeyville, Kan., the workers voted as follows: CIO-LIU 1162, 29; AFGM-AFL, 14; no union, 1. This successful campaign was carried on by Secy. Clyde Skaggs, Local 1169, assisted by CIO Field Rep. William E. Lewis.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers-CIO won a representation election at the Flintkote Co., New Orleans, La., by a vote of: Gas-Coke 420, ILWU 212, no union 6. Gas-Coke Rep. Sam Olfano was in charge of this campaign assisted by the CIO regional office. UGC&CW-CIO also won another representation election at the Filtrol Corp., Jackson, Miss. The vote was 75 for UGC&CW-CIO and 74 for AFL. UGC&CW Rep. Edward Wertz was in charge of this campaign, assisted by the CIO regional office.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that the Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers-CIO won a representation election among the production and maintenance workers of the General Box Co., Denville, N. J., by a vote of 42 for PJNW to 26 for no union. Paul Eaton and Fred Lafarri, international representatives, were in charge, assisted by the shop committee, which included Pat Di Ruggiera and John Lyman.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to the Chairman, IUE-CIO, reports the following election victories: Cornish Wire, Prospect Park, N. J., IUE 73, no union 1; UE withdrew; Luminous Processes, Inc., Lake Success, N. Y., IUE 17, UE 5, no union 0; Ergy Register Co., Dayton, O., IUE 28, no union 1, UE withdrew; Globe Union, Inc., Fort Dodge, Ia., IUE 69, no union 40; Pyrene Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., IUE 85, no union 3.

The following "run-off" elections were also won by IUE: Delco Radio Div., GM, Chicago, Ill., IUE 349, UE 167; Westinghouse, Jersey City, N. J., IUE 119, UE 8.

General Electric, Cleveland, O., equipment, IUE 204, UE 193; parts development, IUE 20, UE 19; operating division, IUE 17, UE 11.

East Cleveland Lamp, IUE 111, UE 83; Cleveland Bulb, IUE 108, UE 80.

Electric Machinery, Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 215, UE 210.

USA-CIO Dir. William Donovan, of District 38, reports another Steelworkers' election victory over the discredited Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers at the Chandler-Price Co., Cleveland, O., by the following vote: USA-CIO 181, MMSW 38, neither 6, challenged 4. USA Reps. Michael Yanak and Jack Ferline conducted the campaign. The committeemen at the plant are to be congratulated for the fine work they have done and the help they have given in this campaign.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the UAW-CIO won a representation election at the Cannon Electric Development Co., Los Angeles, Cal., by a vote of 347 for UAW and 241 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson reports that in a representation election held at Grote Mfg. Co., Bellevue, Ky., the workers voted in favor of the USA by a vote of 235 for USA to 26 for no union. Reps. Chester Morgan and Frank Jensen conducted this campaign. A representation election was won by the CIO among the workers of the Schell Leather Goods Co., Cincinnati, O., by a vote of 33 for CIO and 11 for no union. Also in a representation election held at the Mendel-Drucker, Inc., the workers voted for the CIO by a vote of 50 to 2 for no union.

Reg. Dir. William Mayo reports that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers-CIO won a representation election at the Ziker Cleaners, South Bend, Ind., by a unanimous vote. All 38 votes were cast for ACW.

Natl. Rep. George DeNucci reports that in an Insular Board election held among the workers of the Manuel Angolota Pineapple Plantation, Puerto Rico, the vote was 253 for CGT-CIO and 51 for no union. Dir. of Org. Armando Sanchez handled the drive and the election.

CIO Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a representation election held at the Liquid Carbonic Corp. at Indianapolis, Ind., the workers voted unanimously in favor of the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers-CIO.

CP Loses Control Of Scottish Union

The Communists, who for a decade had a majority of the Scottish miners' executive body, lost control when the balance shifted from 11 Communists and nine Labor party, to 11 Labor party and nine Communists. It was the fifth defeat this year for the Communists in Scotland, long considered the stronghold of Communist party influence in the British trade unions. The action was taken at the Scottish area convention of the National Union of Mineworkers.

CWA Members Defy Bell In Guild Strike

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. ordered members of the CIO Communications Workers to cross the picket line in front of the Arkansas Gazette. They refused, and Bell threatened firings. The union threatened to strike. On strike since Dec. 17 are 31 members of the Little Rock Newspaper Guild. Management refuses to budge, and is operating with scabs.

"My husband starts to burn every time he hears those anti-labor commentators!"

CIO Hails Senate Action!

10 Million More To Be Eligible For Pensions

THE SENATE last week, by a vote of 81-2, approved its version of HR 6000, the improved social security bill, and the measure went to House-Senate conference.

Only one amendment improving the Senate bill passed—the Lucas-Myers amendment raising the present taxable wage base from $3000 to $3600 a year, which the House already had approved but which the Senate Finance Committee had turned down.

The amendment would have the effect of raising the maximum monthly benefit payable to a single worker or the head of a family to $80 a month from $72.50 as provided in the Senate committee bill and $45 as provided in the present law.

(This would be paid only to persons who have worked for 40 years in "covered" employment. For workers who had been covered less than 40 years the amount would be less. Retired workers at present receiving social security benefits would receive approximately twice what they are now getting. The average amount now being paid to retired workers is $26 a month.)

Other attempts to improve the Senate committee bill failed. Most important from the CIO's point of view was refusal to adopt the House provision which would allow totally disabled workers to receive their social security benefits immediately, without waiting till they reach the age of 65.

The Knowland "scab" amendment passed by a voice vote (see box with this story), but there was some hope of getting rid of it in conference, since the House had not considered it in any form, and it had also been disapproved by the Senate Finance Committee.

Emil Rieve, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee and TWUA president, commented:

"Senate action on HR 6000 assures substantial improvement in old age and survivors' insurance by this Congress.

"Ten million more Americans will be brought under the protection of the social security system. Eligibility requirements will be liberalized and the scale of payments will be almost doubled.

"We in the CIO can justifiably feel that our collective bargaining efforts and our political activities have contributed largely to this result.

"As a result of popular demand for liberalization, the Senate Finance Committee, at the last minute, reversed certain earlier decisions, and among other things raised possible benefits by increasing the wage base to $3,600.

"With slightly greater support in the Senate, we would have obtained still more liberal benefit provisions through a higher wage base ceiling and the annual increment formula. Unfortunately, amendments on these matters, and on still further broadening coverage and liberalizing public assistance, were voted down on the Senate floor.

"The complete rejection of the program for permanent and total disability insurance was a triumph for the American Medical Association's million dollar lobbying drive. The insurance companies backed the AMA in this."

'Scab If You Want Jobless Benefits,' States May Say Under Amendment

THE SENATE PUT on a rough, tough and cynical performance when it adopted the Knowland "scab" amendment to the Social Security bill.

It is probable that 999,999 out of every million newspaper readers don't know that it ever passed, let alone what it's about. The Knowland amendment makes it possible for any state unemployment compensation bureau to deny benefits to strikers and lockout victims, unless they take scab jobs, regardless of the provisions of Federal law.

SEN. KNOWLAND (R. Cal.) was put up to it by the California Employment Security Administrator, and the Waterfront Employers Association of San Francisco. The Administrator is the one who withheld compensation from certain maritime pickets last year even though they had been unemployed before the strike, because they refused to take waterfront jobs during the strike. The association is too well known to require description here.

The amendment simply says the Federal Bureau of Employment Security cannot withhold administrative funds to the states it believes are violating the federal law on job referrals until after the disputes have been finally settled in the courts. This might take as long as three years.

THE SENATE FINANCE Committee disapproved the Knowland amendment, but the Senate adopted it by voice vote after 10 minutes' debate, of which only 2½ minutes was granted to opponents of the amendment.

The CIO Executive Board at its recent meeting called for the defeat of the amendment, describing it as "a brazen proposal to use the threat of withholding earned unemployment insurance benefits to coerce workers into scabbing."

Thirty-three Republicans and 12 Southern Democrats voted for the amendment, and 34 Democrats and three Republicans opposed it.

Fraternal Greetings Sent Israeli Labor Movement

Leaders of labor and government last week sent extra greetings to the labor movement of the Republic of Israel.

The messages were forwarded through the National Committee for Labor Israel, which held its annual conference in Washington. The group acts as a fraternal correspondent of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray sent a message noting that Histadrut has won wide respect for "its democratic procedures and constructive social policies."

He said that the "pioneering" programs worked out by the Jewish unions in Israel will "in time be utilized by the workers of other unions in the eastern Mediterranean area to improve their own standards of living, and to bring the benefits of modern industrial civilization to under-privileged populations."

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, who last year headed a CIO delegation to Israel, also praised the unions' work in that new country, and promised continuing support from American unionists.

Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, who recently visited the Jewish republic, said the "citizens of Israel are building a labor democracy which has no truck with totalitarianism." Ewing praised Histadrut for severing its ties with the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

Joseph Cohen Dies; Pa. PAC Official

Joseph E. Cohen, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania CIO Political Action Committee and legislative director of the State CIO Council, died recently at his home in Philadelphia.

Cohen, a veteran of labor legislative service at the Capitol in Harrisburg, enjoyed the high respect of politicians of all ranks in both parties as well as of the union members with whom he had worked for many years.

"He had devoted his life to the cause of improving the social and economic well-being of workers everywhere," said the council. "His devotion to this humane cause kept him in harness, so to speak, up to the end . . ."

House Unit OKs Cuts In Excise Taxes

AMERICAN consumers face the not unhappy prospect of a billion-dollars-a-year saving on federal excise taxes, under a bill due to come up this week in the House of Representatives.

Two Republicans joined 15 Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee to support the bill, which provides that Uncle Sam will suffer no loss in revenue from its enactment. The bill calls for changes in other sections of the tax structure—with some half-billion dollars to come in the form of higher taxes levied on the profits of big corporations.

President Truman had announced several times he would veto any excise tax repeal bill which did not provide equal revenue from other tax sources.

The new bill, as approved by the House group, would cut taxes on smaller corporations — with profits up to about $166,000 a year —and provide much heavier taxes on profits over that figure.

A proposal by liberal Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.) for an excess profits tax, however, was defeated in the committee.

The bill is expected to have easy sailing in the House, since amendments not approved by the potent Ways and Means Committee will not be considered. Both major parties have come out in favor of cutting the excise taxes —on such items as movies, jewelry, furs etc.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Keep writing to Senators and Representatives to force action.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 10 million.	Passed both Houses; goes to conferences this week. CIO prefers House version.	Ask conferees to accept House Version.
Rent Control Renewal S 3181	Extends rent control 6 months to Dec. 31, 1950; allows continuation to June, 1951.	Gone to White House for signature.	Start working for full extension at community level.
FEPC S 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	House voted substitute bill without enforcement teeth. Second Senate attempt at cloture due July 12.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Emergency Unemployment Compensation HR 8374	Gives extra 26 weeks' benefits in areas where unemployment exceeds 9%.	Awaiting hearings before House Ways and Means Comm.	Ask prompt hearings and fast action on this badly needed bill.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

BRT Greets Murray Offer On Labor Unit

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen last week gave an enthusiastic response to CIO Pres. Murray's proposal for labor unity and joint action on major problems facing unions in the nation.

BRT Pres. W. P. Kennedy wrote that his union "has always been willing to cooperate with the other labor organizations and liberal groups in matters of mutual interest. That policy will be continued."

Kennedy, who succeeded the late A. F. Whitney as head of the trainmen's organization, set forth his views in a letter replying to Murray's proposal of last April.

The CIO head had called for creation of a joint labor committee representing all important branches of American unionism, to work for common action on immediate problems and to seek a method of merging all principal union groups.

Talks between CIO and AFL spokesmen on the subject are slated to be held during the summer.

Kennedy's latter called it "essential" for the various labor groups "to bring about closer cooperation." He said such coordination is "sorely needed now, in the closing weeks of the present session of the Congress, and in the primaries and election campaigns this year."

In Ohio, Kennedy pointed out, "we now face the unified efforts of the Tory reactionaries in their defense of Mr. Reactionary, whom they call Mr. Republican. Our unified efforts can and will defeat them."

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PRAISE FROM THE CHIEF: President Truman, who spoke at the 17th annual convention of the CIO Newspaper Guild at Washington, praised Guild Pres. Harry Martin (left) for his work as ECA labor information director. The President also lauded Guild and other American unions for aiding free trade union movements in other countries. (See convention story, Page 6.) "The recent unprovoked invasion of the Republic of Korea by Communist armies," Truman said, "is an example of the danger to which the underdeveloped areas of the world are exposed." (For story on CIO's opposition to the Korea invasion see Page 3.)

Bargaining Called Aid In Racial Amity

THE HANDLING of racial relations through collective bargaining has resulted in "some amazing forward steps," Paul L. Styles, member of the National Labor Relations Board, told the Fisk Univ. Institute of Race Relations at Nashville, Tenn., June 29.

"I firmly believe that not only will more progress be made along this line," he added, "but that it will be an accelerated progress.

"We've come a long way, and, although we have a much longer way to go, I think we are on the right road and pressing steadily forward."

As a specific example Styles, a Southerner who lived in the South until appointed to the NLRB a few months ago, cited an experience while he was disputes director of the Atlanta Regional War Labor Board during the war. It involved two groups of mechanics, one white and the other Negro, doing the same work. The Negroes were paid considerably less than the whites. Investigation showed, said Styles, that the Negroes had taught the trade to the whites.

"AFTER ALMOST an entire day spent in debating the case," he said, "we were able unanimously to agree that the Negro mechanics were to be brought up to the prevailing rate in the community and that an across-the-board increase was to be given to all the mechanics without regard to race or color.

"That case taught me a lesson. I think I knew the lesson all the time, but it took that case to bring it forcibly to my mind and convince me that the real American way to do things is to sit down and talk the problem over fairly, freely, and conscientiously, and then to honestly seek a solution for it.

"This is the essence of collective bargaining. That is not only the essence of the Golden Rule but the sum total of that rule. In my opinion, the application of that rule to the problems of racial relations in collective bargaining make the result certain and that result is the extension of democracy throughout our land."

THE ROOTS of racial tensions, Styles declared, are basically economic, and when economic rivalries are removed as they were with full employment during the war, friction also disappears.

The collective bargaining representatives of workers, he said, have a responsibility to represent all workers in a given plant or operation equally. This is implicit in the Wagner Act, he maintained, even though there is no explicit requirement that union membership be open to all regardless of race, creed or color.

(The Wagner Act was so drastically amended by the Taft-Hartley Act that it is usually referred to by the latter name.)

The board has consistently refused to set up separate units of employes of different races or colors doing the same work, he said, and has denied bargaining rights to unions which do not give adequate representation to all employes in the unit.

PAC Bucks Nifty To Lick 'Em In '50!

Ferguson, Unlike Sen. Taft, Knows Problems Of Ordinary Folks—Kroll

THE 100-MAN central committee of the Ohio CIO Political Action Committee indorsed State Auditor General Joseph T. Ferguson for the U. S. Senate seat held by Sen. Taft (R.) at a meeting in Columbus.

The committee pledged its "wholehearted and unstinting support" to Ferguson in his campaign to capture the seat held by the co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act.

At the same time it indorsed Stephen M. Young, Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-large, and 22 additional Democratic nominees for Congress.

It did not give its approval to Gov. Frank Lausche, (D.), who recently announced he had not decided if he would vote for his own party's candidate or for Taft.

THE CANDIDATES for the senate are complete opposites—by every conceivable test. Taft, who is seeking re-election for his third term, is a 61-year-old son of wealth, whose father was a one-time president of the United States.

Ferguson, for 14 years auditor of state, is the 58-year-old son of poverty. His father was a Shawnee, O., coal miner.

Their lives have been as different as their backgrounds.

"Taft has never known want," says a statement prepared by Ohio PAC. "His only great desire, which has not been filled, is to occupy the seat his father used in the White House. To achieve that end, Taft has played politics with one of the worst political gangs in Ohio's history and, after winning election to the Senate, launched a campaign of continuous sniping at the New Deal and the government's war program, to keep his name before the public.

"FERGUSON, has known little but want in his life. From the time when he was nine, and went to work to support his mother and three brothers and sisters, because of his father's serious injury in the mines, Ferguson has known a constant battle to achieve success.

"But success to Ferguson has meant more than mere election to public office, and so he has resisted the temptations of the most tempting job in Ohio's officialdom—that of state auditor where the opportunities for corruption and fraud are tremendous.

"In their political views, the senatorial candidates are just as definitely opposed.

"Where Taft forms his opinions from textbooks and switches his political stand overnight, if he feels it will bring votes, Ferguson is blunt and forthright. He speaks his mind, often to the distress of his personal political advisers, who sometimes would prefer him to tread more easily.

"He's fond of homey examples, from his own experience, to describe his position on the major problems of the day. For example, when Ferguson discusses national health insurance, one of Taft's pet hates, he doesn't talk of the cost, which is Taft's major point.

"Ferguson speaks instead of the value. He recalls the time his father needed a major operation as the result of an injury sustained in the mines. To a miner's family, the doctors demand for cash on the line was a major catastrophe and Ferguson recalls how, as a skinny kid of nine, he sold papers, cleaned up a grocery store every night and a coal company office over the weekend, to accumulate enough nickles and dimes to pay for the operation, performed on a kitchen table in the miner's shack the Fergusons called home."

AS JACK KROLL, National PAC director and president of the Ohio CIO Council, noted, Ferguson and Taft "are not merely opponents in a political campaign. They are symbols of two worlds.

"One is the world of poverty, hunger and despair for the working man and his family. The other is the world of hope and human dignity.

"Behind the symbol of Sen. Taft are many realities—and all of them are ugly. These are the realities of the Old Deal—of farm bankruptcies, rent profiteering, soup kitchens, low minimum wages and no wages at all.

"These are the ugly and fearsome things behind the Taft symbol. They are not vague shadows of the past but cold facts set down in hard, cold type.

"These are the things you will find in the Senator's record. He has fought for them over and over again in twelve sessions of Congress. He is fighting for them in this campaign.

"BEHIND the symbol of State Auditor Ferguson are other realities—the realities of a better and brighter world for the people of Ohio and of our whole country.

"That is the world in which the people have a Fair Deal, a world of fair wages and adequate security in old age, a world of decent homes and decent education for our children, a world of equal rights for all and of equal opportunity for all.

"These are the things you will find in Joe Ferguson's record and in his platform. He has fought for them as a State officer; he will be fighting for them in this campaign; he will—if elected—fight for them as a Senator."

AFL Opposes Lausche

Gov. Frank Lausche, Ohio Democrat who said recently that he hadn't decided whether to support Sen. Taft (R.) or his party's candidate, State Auditor Joseph Ferguson, in the Ohio U.S. Senate race, apparently will have no labor support whatsoever in his own campaign for a third term.

After failure of the Ohio CIO Political Action Committee to indorse him, AFL Pres. William Green told the convention of the AFL Glass Bottle Blowers in Columbus that "labor will oppose Lausche vigorously."

N. Y. State PAC Meet Backs HST On Korea

LEADERS OF the CIO in New York State brought home to political leaders last week the fact that "the only candidates who can count on labor support in the coming elections are those candidates on whom labor can clearly count."

This was the theme of a one-day conference of the Executive Committee of the State CIO Political Action Committee at the Statler Hotel, New York City, June 28.

Although the conference was scheduled to discuss only domestic issues in relation to the campaign, the events in Korea brought foreign policy squarely onto the agenda.

A resolution condemning Soviet Russia and applauding the "prompt, courageous and effective" action of President Truman was unanimously approved. It pledged the continued support of the CIO to "efforts of our government to preserve the freedom and democracy of all nations and to preserve peace in the world."

The resolution was acted upon after the delegates heard an unscheduled address by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who had conferred with CIO Pres. Philip Murray earlier that day.

Potofsky described President Truman's action as a "shortcut to peace."

"With it we are declaring that there must be a stop to Communist aggression in the world," he said.

THE CONFERENCE heard addresses by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and State Democratic Chairman Paul E. Fitzpatrick, all considered possible Democratic nominees for governor. However, State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander pointed out that the conference was not "a preview of candidates but solely a discussion of problems in which we are happy to hear the views of these outstanding liberals."

The conference called for "appropriate action" by the State PAC to bring about nomination of candidates for all offices who "can be counted to work sincerely, completely and consistently" for labor's program. It called for the full and active support of every CIO member in the state in the form of voluntary contributions to PAC so that "labor's voice, so strong in numbers and determination, will not be muffled because of lack of funds."

Ewing attacked the Washington lobbies of the American Medical Association, insurance companies, real estate associations and power companies. These lobbies, he said, have joined together in a united front to defeat the whole Fair Deal program of social legislation.

Roosevelt pointed out that he was confining his remarks to facts about the Congressional race in New York State. Roosevelt expressed the hope that labor had made "all necessary preparations for effective action" in the coming campaign. "There is little hope for real gains," he said, "unless labor's political action machinery is fully effective."

Fitzpatrick confined his remarks to an expression of appreciation to the State CIO for its assistance to the Democratic minority in the State Legislature "in its vain effort to protect, through the Dewey administration, the gains which the state had made under Govs. Smith, Roosevelt and Lehman."

IUE Appears; GE Makes 1st Offer In Year

WHAT THE old United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers couldn't get in a year of negotiations, CIO's new Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers got in three weeks—an offer from General Electric.

It wasn't much of an offer and was quickly rejected by the IUE-CIO. But it was GE's "first serious contract proposal since June, 1949," according to Chairman James B. Carey of the IUE administrative committee.

"Not until the vast majority of GE workers decided to abandon the UE, expelled from CIO for the communistic activity of its officers, did the company make a serious offer," he said.

"This offer comes after two years in which the company was generous to itself in profits, profits which rose while company employment dropped more than 30,000, which might be due to the workers' productivity.

"The IUE-CIO negotiating committee will go back into negotiations with GE and demand the company make new proposals which will fill the long-awaited needs of GE workers."

THE OFFER provided a five-year contract with annual wage reopenings, a 3% increase with a minimum of 4c an hour for the first year, a contributory pension plan slightly better than the old one, contributory sickness, accident, disability, hospitalization and surgical insurance, and a loan setup to finance periods of layoff and illness.

Carey said the IUE negotiators are prepared to demand a better wage proposal, a $125 minimum non-contributory pension, insurance, hospitalization and surgical plans to include families as well as workers, and a better arrangement for the term of the contract.

"The negotiating committee is impatiently awaiting," added Carey, "an offer from the company on non-economic features of the contract."

P. R. Speaker On CIO Latin Unit

Ernesto Ramos Antonini, labor leader and speaker of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives, has been appointed a member of the CIO Committee on Latin American Affairs by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, is committee chairman.

Antonini, also an outstanding member of the Puerto Rican bar, is foreign relations secretary and legal adviser of the General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico (CGT). CGT, which has 100,000 members, is affiliated with the CIO.

Whittaker Named Denham Assistant

General Counsel Robert N. Denham of the National Labor Relations Board has announced the appointment of T. Lowry Whittaker, chief law officer in the board's Atlanta regional office, as assistant general counsel.

Whittaker, a Texan, joined the NLRB in 1941 in the legal department of the Pittsburgh office. He served as an attorney in the Atlanta office and as regional attorney in the New Orleans office before returning to Atlanta in 1947 as head of the legal section.

CIO Backs Truman, UN On Korean Policy

THE CIO gave unqualified indorsement to President Truman and the United Nations for their prompt steps to end Communist aggression in Korea.

From his sick bed in Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, where he is recovering from a minor eye operation, CIO Pres. Philip Murray wired President Truman on June 21 the CIO's "wholehearted and unstinting support for your courageous and forthright action in Korea."

"The CIO stands solidly behind your efforts to halt this act of Communist aggression and to restore peace in Asia," his wire continued.

"We likewise indorse the resolution of the United Nations condemning this breach of peace by the North Korean government, and your prompt action in support of this resolution.

"**ORGANIZED LABOR** throughout the world has learned from bitter experience during the past two decades that acts of unchecked aggression lead directly to world war. We also know that unwavering support for democratic principles is the best way to gain lasting peace. There can be no appeasement of aggression if our democratic world is to survive.

"Mr. President, we recognize that this has been a grave and difficult decision for you. We in the CIO are satisfied that your decision is right, and that it affords the only hope for preserving the peace of the world."

Jacob S. Potofsky as chairman of the CIO Committee on International Affairs also protested the act of aggression. In a Voice of America broadcast Potofsky, who is president of the CIO Clothing Workers, unequivocably supported the United States' position on the UN Security Council order demanding an immediate cease-fire and a withdrawal of North Korean troops from within the Republic of Korea.

"**THE INVASION** of Korean Republican territories," said Potofsky, "was an act of aggression in violation of the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter. It is a threat to the peace of the world.

"Only by strengthening United Nations decisions and upholding its moral and spiritual force can we hope to insure the peace of the world. Unilateral action by any nation or group can only serve to weaken the United Nations and thus impair the forces of peace. I support the prompt Security Council decision demanding that aggressors in the Korean situation cease their aggression forthwith."

ILWU To Call Parley Of Left-Wing Unions To Fight CIO

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE SIGNS are pointing to a new, third, Communist-dominated labor grouping in this country.

The line was set in Budapest, capital of Communist Hungary, on May 20. The World Federation of Trade Unions—all its non-Communist unions long since departed—was the forum to announce the policy change.

There, Benoit Frachon, French Communist Party official and a key officer of the French General Confederation of Labor, declared that unions expelled from the CIO "cannot remain isolated from one another without frittering away their efforts and strength, which would weaken their efficiency."

So, Frachon advised that American followers of the WFTU "should coordinate their efforts on a national scale with a view to achieving unified action and to orienting progressively the unity of the trade unions."

BY JUNE the "American followers of the WFTU" apparently had the message.

On June 23 the executive board of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union met in San Francisco.

Topping off an attack on the CIO rarely if ever matched by big business foes of labor, the ILWU declared:

"We now believe that the time has come when the national unions that have been expelled from the CIO and those about to be expelled, should get together for the purpose of putting into effect on a national level what our ILWU locals and rank-and-file have been doing on a local level, namely, exposing the true nature and program and to adopt a program for mutual aid and assistance against CIO schemes for raiding, union-busting and strike-breaking."

(Since November eight unions have been expelled from the CIO as Communist-dominated, and substantial sections of their membership have since returned to the ranks of the CIO.

(Three other unions—the ILWU, the Fishermen and the Marine Cooks & Stewards—have been before CIO hearing committees, but the Executive Board has not yet acted on the committee reports.)

The ILWU resolution "authorized and instructed" the union's national officers to "initiate the calling of a national conference of those unions already expelled from CIO or about to be expelled. . . ."

THE FIVE pages of "whereas-es" in the longshore board resolution compounded a strange collections of slanders, lies, half-truths and distortions about the CIO.

The ILWU Board's ranting included such charges as:

1. The national CIO is "not even as liberal as the California Chamber of Commerce."

This referred to CIO's alleged refusal "to support or encourage recognition and trade" with the Chinese Communist Government.

(Actually CIO has neither supported nor opposed such a move.)

2. The AFL "is doing more than the CIO to carry on traditional union struggles for wages, hours and working conditions."

(Actually, the CIO has always held the lead in gaining economic improvements, and the pension-welfare agreements of recent months have been almost exclusively a CIO show.)

3. In seeking to free unions from Communist domination, the CIO has been "more vicious and reactionary . . . than employers, reactionary politicians and anti-labor employer associations."

4. In both foreign and domestic policies, "the National CIO, falsely claiming to be the true voice of many millions of American workers, gives aid, comfort and indorsement to ultra-reactionary and pro-fascist regimes."

5. In creating—together with British, Canadian, Scandinavian and other democratic union groups—the new Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the CIO has organized a "world-wide 'scab' international labor movement."

6. The CIO uses its "energies and finances against the working people and their best interests, both here in America and abroad."

HARRY BRIDGES' Longshoremen's Union, it said in the ILWU board resolution, had tried with "all the honesty and sincerity it could muster to have the CIO return to the basic trade union principles which built CIO into a great movement."

(Commented Oscar, the CIO office cat, who read the ILWU charges with considerable interest: "Everybody seems to be out of step but Harry Bridges.")

The ILWU, it also developed at the Board meeting, thinks that labor unity will result only in a "mis-shapen coalition of reaction to further throttle the American workers."

Behind that mis-shapen guess lay a complaint that when the AFL and CIO discuss unity in coming weeks, Pres. John L. Lewis of the miners will not be present. The resolution ignored the fact that CIO Pres. Murray had indeed invited Lewis to join a proposed committee representing all labor groups; and that the talks requested by the AFL are concerned with that all-inclusive proposal of the CIO president.

THE BUDAPEST session of the World Federation of Trade Unions was reported at length recently in the Christian Science Monitor, one of the country's leading papers, which said that the WFTU "had made decisions affecting the American labor scene."

Since their expulsion from the CIO, a number of U.S. Communist-dominated unions have joined trade federations of the WFTU. Last summer, Pres. Bridges of the Longshoremen's union was elected head of the WFTU Maritime Secretariat.

The national CIO, together with all other democratic labor centers, has left the WFTU, which had become completely dominated by the Parties of the Soviet Union and the satellite nations.

The WFTU "line" at present is not distinguishable from that of the Cominform.

IWA Assures Weyerhaeuser Strikers Of Complete Support

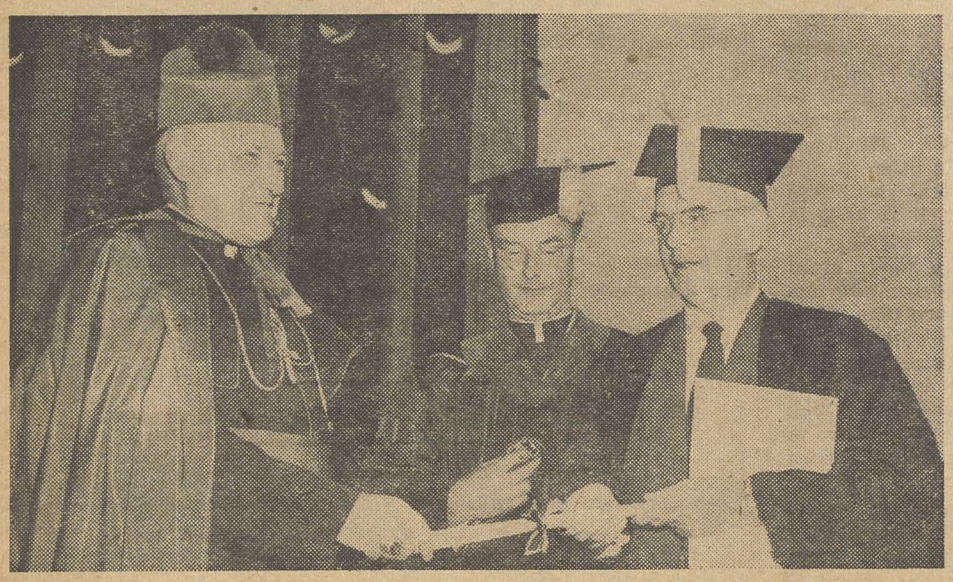
THE EXECUTIVE board of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers pledged the entire strength of the union's 90,000 members in the United States and Canada to the 9000 striking employes of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. at a meeting June 28 in Portland, Ore.

The board adopted a resolution urging all locals, district councils and individual members "to give all the financial support possible, with such other aid and assistance as may be necessary" to help the strikers win their battle against the largest lumber operator in the world and to free themselves of its "paternalistic hold."

Pres. J. E. Fadling told the board that at a negotiating session held in Tacoma, Wash., on June 26, the company had flatly refused to arbitrate the union's demand for a union shop. The firm took this stand, he reminded the board, despite its employes' expressed sentiment in a National Labor Relations Board election, and despite the fact it has union shop agreements with an AFL union in its paper and fibre board plants. The company is demanding the retention of a maintenance of membership clause in the IWA contract.

The executive board authorized the international officers to borrow funds if needed to assist in the conduct of the walkout. The officers reported that locals througout the country have sent financial aid to the striking unions.

Weyerhaeuser workers are striking at Everett, Enumclaw, Olympia and Longview, Wash., and Molalla, Springfield, Roseburg and Klamath Falls, Ore. Reports indicate that every thing is quiet, with peaceful picketing, and that the company has made no effort to operate with strikebreakers.



TWO "DOCTORS": CIO Pres. Philip Murray (in photo at left) receives an honorary doctorate of laws degree from Boston College. The degree is being presented to Murray by Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston as the college president, the Very Rev. William L. Keleher, looks on. In the photo at the left, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, third from left, is given the honorary degree of doctor of humanities at West Virginia State College. Left to right, Prof. Daniel P. Lincoln, Dr. Charles E. Hawkins, Reuther, Dr. John W. Davis, college president (with back to camera) and Dr. Thomas E. Posey. Both CIO leaders have received honorary degrees from other colleges in the past.

Over And Over And Over Again

That's How The Story Of Political Action Should Be Told — So Every Worker Will Understand It Completely

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT'S AN old story to those of us who've been around the union movement for a decade or more, but that doesn't mean that it shouldn't be told over and over again.

And, then, there's a new "crop" of trade unionists each year who need to be informed about how it started and what it has accomplished.

It's political action we're talking about—and we intend to talk a lot about it between now and the November elections.

And we hope that union leaders—national, regional and local—will repeat the story time and again until every member of the CIO is thoroughly familiar with it.

IT'S NECESSARY to take a little journey back into history to get the complete story of why the CIO Political Action Committee was formed.

The first American unions of any consequence were established by workers in an effort to improve their wages and working conditions. They dealt directly with employers on matters relating to the places where members worked—and they let it go at that.

Politics, most union leaders said, was a matter with which individuals should concern themselves, and they argued that unions had no business poking their noses into political affairs.

Employers, on the other hand, realized that everybody was effected by legislation and that the type of legislation enacted depended on the outcome of elections.

So, employers sought to influence the outcome of elections. And for years they had considerable success.

BY THE end of the 1920's and the boom that lead to a bust, a number of unions and union leaders were engaging in political action—but on a very limited scale.

During the first administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, millions of persons learned for the first time of the close connection between legislation and their living and working conditions.

And it was during this period that a group of union leaders took action which resulted in the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organizations in 1935 and the Congress of Industrial Organizations two years later.

The CIO brought to the nation a new concept of the role that labor unions could and should play.

The new organization was not content to deal merely with wages and working conditions. It set out from the very first to provide its members with a more abundant life and to eliminate the inequalities and discriminations which plaqued America's wage earners.

MUCH OF the early life of the CIO was devoted to the bitter struggle necessary to become firmly established as a part of the American system.

After this was accomplished, the organization shifted emphasis to other fields and broadened its program.

And in the summer of 1944 it took what was then considered to be a bold step. It created CIO-PAC.

A majority of the newspapers screamed editorially that the CIO was carrying things entirely too far. The American Federal of Labor criticized the CIO for establishing PAC.

Many CIO members objected at first, because they believed what the newspapers said about the "CIO political bosses in Washington telling the workers how they had to vote."

But PAC "caught on" among CIO members and it soon was recognized as a real political force.

TODAY EVERY major branch of organized labor is engaging in political action—and in many parts of the country PAC and the AFL Labor's League for Political Action are cooperating closely.

Political action—or education, or whatever you want to call it—is here to stay. It has become an important part of the trade union program.

It is no longer an extra-curricular activity. It's the No. 1 job of labor between now and November.

As was mentioned earlier, this is an old story to those who have been around the union movement for some time—but it's a story that bears much repeating.

It should be told again and again, at local union meetings, at council meetings, at every place where workers gather.

If it's done often enough and forcefully enough, every American worker will know before the end of the summer that he or she can play an important role in molding the nation's future simply by voting.

COMMIE 'PEACE' MOVE

"Nuts!"

That's what we said—with considerable fervor—some time ago when we read that the Communists were launching a worldwide "peace" campaign.

We said "Nuts!" because there was nothing at the time to indicate that the boys who follow the Kremlin line had changed their minds about wanting to dominate the world.

To us—and to many others—the "peace" move was nothing more than putting into effect the Big Lie technique which Adolf Hitler had used with much effectiveness some years ago.

And then we'd been witnessing at close range the "peace" and "unity" moves of the Commies in the CIO. Their idea of a nice, clean "peace feeler" was to dip into the gutter for slime to throw at Philip Murray.

The post-war record of the Russians was against them when they started talking about eliminating conflict.

There was Czechoslovakia—and there was Poland.

There was the blockade of Berlin.

Then the "peasants" from North China started their war of "liberation."

And, finally war broke out in Korea when Communist forces from the North invaded the territory of the U. S.-sponsored government of the South.

And the Reds had the audacity to declare that they had been attacked!

Thus another part of the pattern of Communist conquest was revealed to a jittery world.

Thus talk of World War III began growing louder.

A TOUCHY SITUATION

If we had all the answers to the questions being asked about the Korean situation we'd dash right over to the White House and State Department and give them to the proper authorities. We don't possess such answers and we're not even going to guess at what's going to happen next.

But the situation is serious—and it might lead to anything. Even to another war—if the U. S. behaves stupidly.

Everybody seems to be offering advice about Korea, so we're going to toss in our nickel's worth:

Politicians of both parties should not permit the Korean situation to become a campaign issue that's booted around like a football.

The problems created by the situation should be tackled, insofar as possible, on a bi-partisan basis.

To much of the world the war in Korea is a struggle between Russia and the United States — not between two groups of Koreans. And our lawmakers and policy makers shouldn't forget it for a moment.

This is no stage of the game at which to indulge in the hurling of charges at the State Department, the President or our military intelligence forces.

It's time to gather facts, to chart a firm course for our future action in Asia, to do everything we can to prevent a "local" war from becoming international in scope.

A Buck, 4 Names Get You FWPAC Button

FORMER REP. Fred A. Hartley Jr., of New Jersey, who quit his $28,000 a year job as head of the Tool Owners Union when he spotted a new crop of suckers, is using premiums to haul 'em in.

The kids who send in box tops for Buck Rogers insignia or somebody else's death ray guns can't play, though. Hartley's premium, which he probably dreamed up in a fit of nostalgia over the penny grab-bags of his childhood, costs a buck ($1) and the names and addresses of four friends.

It's a star, outlined in blue and with red and white stripes, to be worn in the coat lapel to identify the owner as a member of the intrepid ex-legislator's newest outfit, the Free Workers Political Action Committee. There is no password.

There's nothing new about his technique. He has rounded up all the same old mouth-filling catchphrases used by others of his ilk—Edward A. Rumely of the Committee for Constitutional Government, Merwin K. Hart of the Constitutional Educational League, et al. And he's using them in the same old way.

Everything he's ag'in is labelled socialistic. Everything he's for is tagged "the right of every man." Damn the torpedoes and go ahead! And any Free Worker who isn't orthodox can go form his own Political Action Committee!

For the same buck that brings the trinket for the lapel is a ready-made list of questions, stacked as neatly as the movie starlet of your choice, with which the valiant Free Worker is duly authorized to belabor candidates for office in his community. They're all aimed at electing men or women whose sole aim is to see that the rich get richer and the poor get what they've always got, only less.

The Free Workers, incidentally, belong to the no longer exclusive "Keep the Government Poor Club." Like so many other reactionary outfits in the same business, they want to push federal taxes down to 25% of income, a clumsy device to keep Uncle Sam so hard up for cash (from those who can best afford it) that things like social security, unemployment compensation, farm price supports and other social benefits for the many would be too expensive for the richest country in the world.

There's one thing that has to be said in Hartley's favor. His printed material is the first from a labor-hating outfit ever to come to the CIO's attention that carries a union label. It's that of the CIO Lithographers Union.

Living Cost Rise Highest In Two Years

THE COST of living took its highest jump in any one-month period in nearly two years between April 15 and May 15, soaring .8 of 1% to a new index of 168.6, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

The upward march was led by meat, which increased 7% during the month and appeared likely to go even higher before the present upward trend ends. All foods went up 1.9% in the period covered by the report, with prices advanced by as much as 3.6% in 54 of the 56 cities surveyed.

The overall price index stood fractionally lower than a year ago but was 26.5% higher than when price controls were ended in June, 1946. Food prices were 1% lower than a year ago but more than 37% above the June, 1946, level. Meats were 5% above a year ago, following a dip between January and April.

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index, a usually reliable indicator of retail prices to come, rose 8c in the week ending June 27 to $6.04, the highest since Jan. 11, 1949. The figure, which compares with $5.69 a year before and $6.08 on Jan. 11, 1949, represents the total per pound prices of 31 generally used foods.

Klein To Fight For End Of Rail Labor Law Bias

Rep. Klein (D. N.Y.) has announced that he will fight for an anti-discrimination clause in the proposed revision of the Railway Labor Act now under consideration in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

The committee has held hearings on the bill which would authorize union shop contracts and a dues' check-off in all railway labor wage and hour contracts. The bill has been bitterly opposed by railway managements.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
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He Dropped In At The Wrong Place

UNION FIELD representatives—or at least some of them—can spin interesting yarns when they put their minds to it.

Now take the case of Anthony Ramuglia, international representative of the Textile Workers, and his story about the IWW.

It was back about 1922, says Ramuglia, that the Industrial Workers of the World set up headquarters at Lawrence, Mass., and began a campaign for a strike by the badly exploited textile workers of the city.

"That was the method of organizing in those days," says Ramuglia, "especially with the IWW.

"There were no Labor Board elections then. There was no legal recognition of collective bargaining.

"An organizer recruited members, and when enough signed up a strike was called. If the strike was won the union would be recognized by the employer and some increase in wages would be obtained."

WELL, BACK about 1922 the IWW set up several offices at Lawrence and began recruiting among workers at the American Woolen Co.

Joseph J. Ettor, who died recently, was in charge of the campaign. One evening he sat alone in a recruiting office on Newberry Street, waiting for some late recruits to show up, when an elderly man appeared on the threshhold.

The man hesitated at the entrance as if waiting for an invitation. Ettor turned from his reading, looked the man over and said:

"Yes, fellow worker, what can I do for you?"

The man was hesitant, but he finally asked meekly, "Can I see the boss, please?"

"The boss!——There are no bosses here. This is the IWW office. What do you want?"

"I want to see the boss man here. Is he out?"

Ettor shook his massive head, sighed and then said, "If you must have a boss, then I'm the boss. What do you want?"

"I want to join the IWW."

Ettor arose from his chair, walked over to the man, put his hand on his arm and escorted him in.

"Well, now that's fine. Just sit down here and answer a few questions."

THE MAN sat down. Ettor got out an application blank and the interrogation began.

The man's name was Edward ————. He gave his address. He worked as a wool carder at the Everett Mill.

Ettor asked Edward where he had worked before.

"At the Everett Mill," he replied.

"I mean before the Everett Mill," Ettor explained.

"I've always worked at the Everett Mill," said Edward with some degree of pride.

"Didn't you have a job before that?"

"No. I went right into the mill from the sixth grade."

"You never quit or got fired?"

"I should say not!"

"How long have you been at the Everett Mill?"

"Forty-four years."

"YOU NEVER got fired. You never quit. You were never late either, I bet. And you never had an argument with the foreman. Always did what you were told, I'm sure."

"Yes, sir."

"And you never complained?"

"No, sir."

Ettor rose from his chair and motioned for Edward to follow him to the door. He pointed down the street and declared:

"Brother, you're all mixed up. You don't want to join the IWW. Down there—that's where you want to go. That's where you belong. See it? See the sign? It says, 'Salvation Army.'"

And that, says Ramuglia, is how Edward "landed in the Salvation Army."

REDS' LATEST 'PEACE' MOVE

UNESCO, Direct Aid Urged To Re-establish Unions

By STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG
CIO Educational and Research Director

THE QUESTIONS continue to be asked, "What is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization doing? Has it accomplished anything?"

"Is it worthwhile to continue to support the idea of promoting peace and security through this international organization?"

UNESCO is carrying on activities in two fields that deserve mention. One is educational reconstruction, and the other is the exchange of persons.

In its reconstruction work, UNESCO attempts to instigate and organize international assistance to countries stricken by wars or natural calamities. It encourages the establishment of fund-raising committees in various countries.

Funds are distributed to needy educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction projects in war-devasted countries with UNESCO frequently assuming the responsibility for finding the projects to which aid should be given.

IN THE UNITED States, for example, the National Commission for UNESCO, which is an organization composed of 100 prominent Americans, established a Reconstruction Committee.

This committee reported that about $25 million were collected by various organizations in the United States and distributed in 1949—with the aid of Intl. UNESCO in Paris—in 23 European countries, nine countries in the Middle East, five in Africa and 22 in North and South America.

The money was spent for equipment for vocational institutions, equipment for handicapped children, donations to universities, seminars, the buying of books and periodicals, the creation of fellowship programs, missions for medical rehabilitation and international work camps.

Second Of Series

This is the second of a series on UNESCO by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, who recently returned from Florence, Italy, where he attended the Fifth International UNESCO Conference. He served as an adviser at the conference.

THE MAIN criticism which I have of the reconstruction program is that there has been little or no aid to the trade unions throughout the world, which need considerable assistance in the re-establishment of their own facilities and equipment.

In the future, aid must be given to trade unions in addition to the schools, libraries, laboratories, etc. This is an area where trade unions in the United States can take and have taken an active part. Many trade unions in the United States have made direct contributions to unions abroad. The furtherance of this program is one of the objectives of UNESCO.

In addition to directing the collection and distribution of reconstruction funds, UNESCO also engages in encouraging other organizations and individuals to do the same, so that, as we contribute to trade unions abroad, we are furthering the objectives of the reconstruction program. We thus aid the development of mutual assistance in the promotion of international cooperation.

UNESCO's basic principle of promoting peace, security, and international cooperation and understanding also is carried forward by promoting the exchange of persons. It is generally agreed that, if peoples from various parts of the world get to know each other, they develop a closer understanding of each other and therefore a greater desire to promote peace and security.

UNESCO encourages countries throughout the world to make money available for exchange programs. Most of the work up to now has been in the field of exchange of professional people, students, and scholars. For this program to be completely successful, it must promote the exchange of workers. Workers constitute the great bulk and mass of the world's peoples.

Unless exchanges of workers are encouraged the whole program and concept of exchanges will fail of their ultimate goal.

In this regard, UNESCO is to be congratulated for calling together a group of trade union people to discuss the means of facilitating exchange of workers. We hope that more and more workers will be involved in the program in the future.

Last year the National CIO brought over from Germany and Austria three trade unionists. They participated in our educational conferences and schools last summer, attended various conventions, including the National CIO Convention.

THIS YEAR, IN cooperation with the Department of State and the Department of Labor, a large group of persons, including workers, will come from Germany. These workers will be visiting industrial plants and American trade unions. The National CIO is cooperating with this endeavor. In this cooperation, we are furthering one of the basic concepts and objectives of the UNESCO program.

Guild Plans Dailies As Cooperative Union Move

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THE AMERICAN Newspaper Guild, at its star-studded 17th annual convention held in Washington's Hotel Statler, lashed out at the nation's publishers on three fronts—refusal to engage in honest collective bargaining, "mockery of freedom of the press," and a rapid drift toward rigid monopoly control of the industry.

To all three, the Guild gave one big, new answer.

The convention, after discussions lasting until 2:30 a.m. June 30, instructed its Executive Board to "assume leadership" in setting up a Labor Committee for Expansion of Newspaper Publications, which would follow a series of suggested methods in attempting to set up honest, democratic newspapers, free of domination. The papers would operate in competition with the present lords of the press.

The ANG hopes to enlist the cooperation of the other unions in the printing industry, and all other bonafide unions and liberal groups.

To back the idea up, the convention sent to membership referendum a proposal that the Guild make $50,000 available to such a committee "as soon as financially possible."

THE APPROACH was cautious, but the attack was bold. The convention, by a vote of 162 to 146, preferred the committee and referendum approach to the more direct one proffered by the Executive Board, which would have announced that the Guild "intends to acquire facilities necessary to the publication of newspapers" and set aside the $50,000 forthwith.

But there was no disagreement among the delegates as to the absolute necessity of such a step.

The publishers, editorially, greeted the idea with hoots of derision, but with overtones of anxiety. With the Guild's attack on monopoly, they said they agreed. To its caustic criticism of the performance of the publishers in getting and reporting the news, they paid little heed.

But to its intention to hurt them in the pocketbook and in so doing pave the way for better contracts on existing papers and create more jobs, they gave uneasy attention.

SECY. OF STATE ACHESON told the Newspaper Guild convention that the Korean incident had made it clear that if the free world is to keep its freedom and to maintain the peace, it must unite. ANG Pres. Harry Martin (left), who is labor information director for the Economic Cooperation Administration chats with Acheson, who spoke on June 29.

The Guild's decision came after a week of intensive activity, punctuated by a series of speeches from as distinguished a list of guests as ever honored a union convention.

President Truman addressed the gathering June 28, and Secretary of State Dean Acheson on June 29. Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D. Cal.), now a candidate for the Senate, spoke on June 30, as did Rep. Havenner (D. Cal.) Morris Ernst, nationally known lawyer and champion of civil liberties, addressed the banquet June 27. Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.) spoke June 29. Tilford Dudley, assistant PAC director, spoke June 28.

THE PRESIDENT'S address was his first public utterance since he dispatched U. S. forces to aid the South Koreans in pushing back the Communist attack from the north, and for that reason had double importance.

He told the Guild that "we must and we shall give every possible assistance to people who are determined to maintain their independence. We must counteract the Communist weapon of fear." Then, turning away from the subject of military defense of the peace, he gave an impassioned plea for support of his "Point 4" program for technical assistance to the world's underdeveloped areas.

"Behind the shield of a strong defense, we must continue to work to bring about better living conditions in the free nations," he said. "It is important to the economic progress of the free world . . . and to the defense of all free nations against Communist aggression."

Acheson said: "The great single fact which stands out (in the Korean situation) is that a peaceful people, ruled by a sovereign independent government of their own choosing, brought into being by the United Nations and recognized by the great majority of the free nations of the world, was attacked in a cynical and brutal act of aggression.

"We are confronted with a direct challenge to the United Nations. Whether this organization, which embodies our hopes for an international order based on peace with justice and freedom, can survive this test, will depend upon the vigor with which it answers the challenge, and the support which it receives from free nations."

BOTH THE President and Acheson praised the work of ANG Pres. Harry Martin in the international scene. The President also praised American unions, declaring that "nothing is more vital to the cause of free institutions everywhere than the work of our labor unions . . . American unions can best show the workers of other lands that the democratic way, not the communist way, is the road to real economic advancement."

ANG Executive Vice Pres. Sam Eubanks, speaking of the newspaper monopoly situation now confronting the nation and the Guild, declared that the growing trend had been hastened by cartel control of newsprint—the paper that publishers must buy in order to print the news.

"The newsprint trust," Eubanks declared, "has an interlocking directorate which equals anything ever disclosed in the electrical power industry. On the boards of the 11 principal producers there are 98 men, all of whom serve on more than one board.

"And at the heart of it is the great International Paper Co. which is controlled by Winthrop Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, among others. The publishers meekly pay the price the trust sets, at least partly because the paper supply is controlled by people who sometimes advertise. . . . Their (the newsprint makers') profits are fabulous. They take $100 million a year out of our pockets."

(The ANG was active in encouraging Congress to start its present investigation of the newsprint trust, and Eubanks declared he would file a supplemental statement with the committee.)

AT THE close of the convention, the delegates by standing vote unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the President's Korean stand.

(Rep. Douglas called the decision "a great blow for peace." Speaking as a six-year member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, she said that "had we failed to take action, the little nations—yes, and some of the big ones—would now be sending appeasement notes to Russia.")

Sen Humphrey said that "the American people have left the press of America. For over a full generation, people have not listened to, and have lost respect for, the press." He asked the Guild to do what it could to see that the truth was disseminated, particularly about the Communist problem.

"The way to deal with the Communist mentality," he said, "is not to curse it, not to investigate it, not to charge it with this and that, but to create an atmosphere in which it cannot flourish, by making democracy succeed." Humphrey added that he was for the welfare state and was proud of it

THE CONVENTION also:

Approved an all-out political action program.

Voted to continue "to press in every available way and on every occasion for full cooperation and unity" among all newspaper unions.

Expressed support of the House Lobby Investigating Committee and of the House Committee investigating the newsprint trust, and called for development of newsprint sources in Alaska, guarantee of fair price and equitable distribution of newsprint, and anti-trust action against the newsprint trust.

Congratulated the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers for its victorious drive to oust the Communists from the electrical industry.

Praised CIO Pres. Philip Murray and the CIO Steelworkers for their pioneering job in establishing industrial pensions.

Called on all delegates and locals to help citizens of Washington, D. C., acquire the right to vote.

VOTED SUPPORT of President Truman's "Point 4" program for technical assistance to underdeveloped areas.

Postponed, after lengthy discussion, a decision as to whether to create a regional vice presidency for Canada.

Voted full support for civil rights legislation, declaring that "America cannot give leadership or instill confidence and hope in its minorities or the wary people of the world if she continues to permit violation of civil rights in America."

FRIDAY IS BENEFITS day for CIO Newspaper Guild members on strike against the New York World Telegram & Sun. Herman Glass hands out checks as strikers line up beneath huge mural photo of the late Heywood Broun, founder of the Guild and its first president, who once worked for the W-T. See story, Page 9.

Majority Is Reported Opposed To Communism In Red Sphere

The American Newspaper Guild convention in Washington was host to a series of distinguished labor movement veterans from overseas, and one of them, Aloizy Adamczyk, president of the International Free Trade Union Center in Exile, told the delegates that there were fewer Communist Party members in the Soviet sphere than in many democratic countries.

The majority, he said, is violently opposed to communism but does not dare revolt, and in their enforced silence the people rejoice that the U.S. has "talked back to Russia in the only language Russia understands."

Zygmunt Magorski, chairman of the American Regional Union of the International Federation of Free Journalists of Central and Eastern Europe, praised the proposal of Sen. Benton (D. Conn.), for a Marshall Plan of ideas as the most hopeful sign yet that America was becoming "politically mature," and hit at the McCarthy-type approach to the Communist problem, which, he said, the exiled journalists had learned from experience is the quickest way to bring about what it is designed to prevent.

The convention also was visited by the French all-union productivity team and the agricultural machinery team, here by courtesy of the Economic Cooperation Administration to study U.S. production methods and union functions.

CWA Conclave Passes Streamlining Plan

By WILLIAM WEISS

THE FIRST name of Pres. Bierne of the Communications Workers is not Clancy, but last week in Cleveland at the convention of the young CIO union, he and 500 delegates lowered the boom on the old system of dealing with the Bell Telephone Co.

After a knock-down drag-out debate which necessitated two overtime sessions, the weary delegates by a vote of 135,100 to 79,166 approved a constitutional amendment which would eliminate the union's 39 divisions.

The amendment would open the way for industry-wide bargaining and would put an end to the long prevailing system of division negotiations.

But the amendment will not become effective unless it is approved by the membership. The referendum will be held within 90 days.

CIO-PAC DIRECTOR JACK KROLL is escorted to the speakers' platform at the Communications Workers Convention at Cleveland by an honorary committee. Left to right, CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne; La Roy Purdy, Division 17 president; Edwin Evanson, Division 33; Kroll; Ernest Weaver, Division 6 president, Carl Walters, Division 69; Jim Orr, Division 1 president, and Tom Rayan, Division 12 president. Kroll predicted that working people in Ohio would repudiate Sen. Robert Taft in November and would elect Joseph Ferguson.

THE AMENDMENT was vigorously opposed by Ernest Weaver, president of Division 6 representing 10,000 Western Electric installers. Weaver contended that the move would put too much power in the hands of the international officers.

Speaking for the amendment, Beirne noted that its adoption would eliminate "unions within the union" and strengthen the organization's bargaining position.

The CWA president lashed out sharply at the questionable motives behind a "recall" petition circulated among the membership calling for his and other officers' removal from office on the grounds that the union had been "sold out" in recent negotiations with Bell System companies.

He termed the petition circulation an attempt at "character assassination" and told the delegates that "you don't build a union by tearing your officers down to the ground."

"This union is big enough, and the people who make it up are big enough, to argue with one another on issues," he said. "Let's argue on the issues, but let us conduct ourselves in such a fashion that we will be building our union and not tearing it down.

"We will be making a decision here as to whether the CIO Communications Workers are progressing or whether the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. is progressing further. The company does not want us strong. That is why I was very happy to see it come out against the two level proposal. It doesn't want it. It is afraid we might have a union."

IN ANSWER to criticism of CWA's failure to call a nation-wide strike this year, Beirne said he would never recommend that the telephone workers go out on strike "until they are prepared to do so and are equipped with what it takes."

He declared the union is in no better position to strike today than it was three months ago or six months ago. "And one of the reasons we are not prepared," he said, "is that this organization of ours with 39 division presidents, 39 division treasuries, have had at times 39 different bargaining practices."

He stated that the distribution of the dues dollar which the member paid to his union has been chewed up and cut up so many times that there is not one single division that has the financial equipment necessary to make a strike successful.

Beirne reminded the delegates that their interests are tied in with the interests of other workers. "We can no longer look on our own little group, be it on a local basis, a division or even the entire international, as having the beginnings and ends of all activity right within our own sphere."

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, CIO vice president and director of organization, was presented with a scroll expressing the "heartfelt appreciation of the rank and file of organized Telephone Workers for his deep understanding and for his wisdom and foresight and appreciation of their problems."

In making the presentation, Beirne called Haywood the "champion" of the telephone workers and said he has won "our undying thanks and admiration for the part he has played in helping us build our union."

Haywood praised the telephone union for the "cooperation and splendid teamwork" given the CIO He predicted that the internal struggles of the union would be settled and that a stronger, more united group of workers would emerge as a result of the differences.

He pledged that the CIO would go on fighting for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act "until that infamous law is stricken from the books."

JACK KROLL, PAC director, said that the CIO is "in politics and is going to stay in politics in order to make America a better place in which to live."

Kroll said Ohio Governor Frank J. Lausche had done "unredeemable harm" to his political career by his "fence-straddling" statement that he was undecided whether he would support Sen. Taft or the Democratic nominee, State Auditor Joseph T. Ferguson, in the November elections.

He characterized Lausche's actions as being in accord with the "party line" being taken by reactionary groups throughout the country. "Big business is seeking to destroy our two-party system of government," Kroll declared. "It may well be that Lausche has the same purpose in mind."

The PAC leader told convention delegates from Ohio, who represent some 20,000 CIO members, that Ferguson has better than a 50-50 chance of ousting Taft and urged increased efforts to gain a maximum registration in the state. He said present indications point to the heaviest vote in Ohio's history in the fall.

"The year 1950 is a crucial year, above all crucial years and I am calling on you as loyal members of CWA-CIO to do your duty in helping to get out the vote," Kroll said.

Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel, declared that the CIO believes in a progressive America and a progressive economy. He said that the CIO intends to press for higher wages, better working conditions and improved social security benefits for its members.

Goldberg said the Bell Telephone Co. is "not kidding you, it's not kidding Phil Murray and it's not kidding me about the type of unrealistic and unsatisfactory bargaining in which it has engaged."

HE INDICATED that it has been the experience of other CIO unions that if the union is geared correctly internally, it can better cope with the great business aggregations across the bargaining table.

Goldberg said that American workers pay for the Taft-Hartley Act every day. "We pay for it in the obstacles that have been confronting us. We pay in the hazards and hindrances we have in collective bargaining, in the loss of membership and the loss of economic benefits."

Quoting from a letter written by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to the convention, Goldberg said: "Pres. Joseph Beirne and the other leaders of your union deserve great credit for their efforts to strengthen CWA, to improve working conditions and wages and for working in close and harmonious cooperation with the leaders of national CIO and our other affiliated unions."

Early in the convention, the delegates, with few dissenting votes, approved a report on 1950 collective bargaining given by Vice Pres. A. T. Jones.

Strong opposition to the report failed to materialize. Weaver had been expected to lead vigorous criticism of the report but he adopted a conciliatory attitude in explaining his division's action in calling a nation-wide strike that was not supported by the international.

Delegates also approved resolutions supporting President Truman in his foreign and domestic programs, calling for continuation of ECA and full registration and effective participation by CWA members in political action.

Truman Is Lauded For Korean Decision

The Communications Workers' convention last week adopted a resolution praising President Truman for "his courageous decision to defend Korea against oppression."

Another resolution indorsed CIO Pres. Philip Murray's telegram to Truman supporting the President's policy on Korea.

PRETTY GIRL DELEGATES were very much in evidence at the Cleveland convention. Here are three lovelies from Hattiesburg, Miss., studying the convention program. Left to right, Robbie Lee, Hazel Pittman and Bobbie Lee. Robbie and Bobbie are twins, the only duplicate editions at the convention.

Memo No. 2 To Boss: Now That My Typewriter Has Cooled Off, Here's More Hot Stuff About E. A. Rumely, 'Hate' Group' Leader

MEMO (NO. 2) TO THE EDITOR: Never use beer to cool off a heat-bound typewriter.

No matter how cold it is, it won't work. Besides, the typewriter might end up with a hangover and not be able to spell. A deep freeze is a lot better, so long as you have a pair of asbestos gloves and enough fuses.

Well, when the typewriter stopped smoking and started to glow in the previous communication, we were throwing a little light on the checkered career of Edward A. Rumely, the ex-convict who, as grand panjandrum of the Committee for Constitutional Government, teaches what he quaintly calls patriotism and devotion to the Constitution. We'd got him down to the middle 1930's, when he tied up with Frank Gannett, the Rochester, N. Y., newspaper publisher.

In February, 1937, the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, original name of the CCG, was set up. Gannett was chairman and Rumely executive secretary. But Rumely's name did not appear on the letterhead—only the names of Gannett and Sumner Gerard, treasurer then as now. Headquarters were established at 205 E. 42d St. in New York.

THE COMMITTEE got off to a terrific start. In a year or so it had spent $300,000. What it collected isn't a matter of record. Its campaign of propaganda by mail was one of the largest the country had seen up to that time.

A choice aggregation of latter-day Fascists, isolationists, anti-laborites and friends of the top drawer wealthy, it opposed virtually every policy of the Roosevelt administration. It opposed aid to the western democracies during the period of the Hitler-Stalin pact. It opposed lend-lease. It was unfriendly to adequate preparedness. The Communists liked none of these, either. It opposed the Wage-Hour Act, the taxes on surplus profits and capital gains and the president's reorganization plan, and claimed credit for the defeat of the so-called plan to "pack" the Supreme Court.

IN FACT, it credits one of its trained seals, John W. Scoville (the one who owns a pen), with coining the phrase, "court packing." Rep Klein (D. N. Y.), speaking in the House on April 15, 1947, described him as "formerly with the Chrysler Corp."

Klein added that the Committee for Constitutional Government "brags" that Scoville also invented that other sensational triumph of unfettered imagination, "labor monopoly." In fact, he wrote a book by that name, which all members of Congress got free in accordance with the CCG's campaign against unions. Klein quoted the committee:

"Our first step was to coin a slogan, as we had coined 'court packing,' 'purge,' 'one-man rule,' each of which swept across the country and led to victory over public menaces."

More of Scoville later.

A fellow has to build up a reputation, even in these days, before he can get Congress to investigate him. Rumely and the committee made it in sensational time—something like a three-minute mile.

A Senate Lobby Investigating Committee looking into the 1938 election called Rumely and the committee before it, and unearthed some mighty interesting things. Sen. Minton (D. Ind.) and Sen. Black (D. Ala.) headed it. Both are now Supreme Court justices.

Y'know, Boss, we've been referring to the CCG from time to time as Gannett's organization. Maybe we've been wrong. The deeper you dig into this unsavory mess, the more it looks as if Gannett might be just another sucker, although a pretty mean one, and Rumely the slick article who latches on to a good thing when he sees it.

At any rate he tried to pass himself off before this committee as sort of a glorified office boy, and said that so far as policy and such things were concerned, "Gannett is the committee."

But, he went on in answer to a lot of pointed questions, Gannett looked into the office only "every two or three weeks," while Rumely was there or thereabouts full time.

And Gerard, the so-called treasurer, admitted he was in the committee's headquarters only "four or five times" in his first 15 months on the job. Further, he said, he didn't even write the letter that went to contributors over his name along with a financial report. He just signed it when Rumely dropped it in front of him, he said.

RUMELY, it turned out, could make a buck go further than Babe Ruth could a baseball. The committee mailed out millions of reprints from the Congressional Record and about 10 million pieces of other literature, Sen. Minton noted—but spent only $52,000 on postage.

Did the taxpayers pay the bill for this outfit that howled itself hoarse about government extravagance, Minton wondered out loud? Had the reprints been mailed in the postage-free, franked envelopes of members of Congress, he wondered?

During the 1938 election investigation, Rep. Keller (D. Ill.) in a talk in the House on July 27, 1939, described how Aled Davies, Washington representative of the Rumely committee, "seems to carry on most of his work here in the Capitol."

The lobbyist had a system. It kept him in some congressman's hair and in other congressmen's offices, Keller said. He "would call his New York colleagues and request them to call him at different places in the Capitol building," the indignant Keller reported.

Keller then recounted one conversation Davies had with someone he called "doctor" in New York in which he told how a certain Senator would insert a telegram in the next day's Congressional Record, and described with elation the New Dealers' "confusion" and split on the prevailing wage amendment.

He also said Davies gassed about a flood of letters urging people to write their congressman against the lend-lease bill which were being mailed under the auspices of "the National Committee to Preserve Constitutional Government," and told how he was trying to get the Rev. Charles Coughlin to do a job on the bill the following Sunday. By the way, what ever became of Father Coughlin?

"It seems to me," tartly observed Keller, "that a lobbyist who gets so bold as to carry on his nefarious work right under the noses of the members of Congress ought to be kicked out of the Capitol building."

BUT the committee, with its name shortened, went on its frenetic way, pouring out millions of letters and pamphlets and books and booklets and items from the Congressional Record with a speed that threatened the death of every woodpulp tree on the continent.

It inveighed against everything that would do anything toward improving the lot of the common man, the American worker or farmer or small businessman. It used the dulcet voices of orators—platform, pulpit and radio. It never indorsed a candidate for public office—oh, no, nothing like that—but man, did it pour campaign material into the voters' mail boxes!

In 1944 Rumely and the committee went again before a Special Congressional Committee investigating campaign expenditures. The committee asked Rumely to produce a list of financial contributors to his organization. He refused and the committee subpoenaed the files.

He said "no." And he got away with it, too. The District of Columbia grand jury indicted him for contempt of Congress, but he was acquitted in a U. S. District Court on April 18, 1946.

In 1944 the CCG did a little bragging. It distributed material that told of its growth and accomplishments, and thought so highly of it that its representatives handed it around again at a meeting of the Buchanan committee on June 6 of this year.

THE STUFF told how Gannett originally sweetened the kitty until some 20,000 suckers had kicked in with an average of about $10. Then it went to town on the Supreme Court reorganization plan. It also dumped its literature on those states in which President Roosevelt was trying to purge opposition Democratic congressmen. It did the job, too. Only one Roosevelt foe who tried to get back into Congress didn't.

In 1939 it opposed a work relief plan under which the federal government would have loaned $400 million a month. All that money just for eating? In 1940 it opened a fight it's still waging against the national health insurance bill. But it couldn't stop Roosevelt from being re-elected in 1940 in spite of some of the choicest anguish ever expressed in the United States.

In 1941 it streamlined its organization, changed its name to the present tag and installed former Rep. Samuel B. (Sam the Pinwheel) Pettengill as chairman and president. Sam did right well for the next few years.

In 1942 it fought and licked a wartime emergency proposal to limit salaries to $25,000 a year. It also started a "keep the government poor" campaign, which the wealthy find most alluring, by limiting the federal taxing power on incomes and inheritances to 25%. It's still going on.

Since 1944 the CCG has fought labor with every weapon it could buy—and it got some of them pretty cheap. It has opposed such elementary social legislation as the wage-hour amendments. expansion of social security, price control, rent control, universal military training, the Marshall Plan, public housing, farm price supports, FEPC and other civil rights bills and practically everything else the Truman administration or the people wanted.

If it's in favor of anything except high-sounding phrases and tax relief for millionaires and huge corporations, it isn't worth saying much about it. Maybe it feels that in such a socialist country as (it says) ours is, it shouldn't move too fast. Or maybe it thinks it isn't worth while. After all, as it says in one of its begging letters, "the country is tottering on the brink of disaster."

Gosh, it's getting hot. Its literature includes a couple of evil little volumes designed to delude anyone but the most wary. One is by John T. Flynn, "The Road Ahead." The other is the aforementioned Scoville's contribution to confused thinking, "Labor Monopolies—Or Freedom." Notice the cute title.

The Flynn volume is a stinkeroo from way back. If you didn't know much about what's going on and dipped into it, it would scare the very pants off you and start you thinking about a concentration camp for New Dealers, Fair Dealers, everybody who ever carried a union card, members of Americans for Democratic Action and the Federal Council of Churches, and practically everybody in England.

Flynn is a swell writer, which makes it worse. He has put in more twists than a CIO Textile Worker does in a lifetime on the job, and every one of 'em is phony. We'll go into this one in our next, if you don't mind, and continue with the present job of stoking.

HERE'S where the CCG is pretty cute. Its material doesn't go to the common or garden variety of guy, like me. It goes to people it thinks can plug its policies and its benighted standards, leaders in communities, not workers, who don't get brushed off when they echo a canned opinion or try to pass it as their own.

Lawyers are among their favorite folks, and bankers; often they can call congressmen by their first names, and that always helps. Doctors, too, and the heads of business and industrial enterprises. And clergymen who can use their stuff in sermons, and teachers who can foist it on their pupils. And editors . . .

Lookit, boss . . . I just had an horrible thought . . .

Are YOU on their mailing list?

Whee! The ty%-p*wr;¼e* is incandescent! M%re l)t*r.

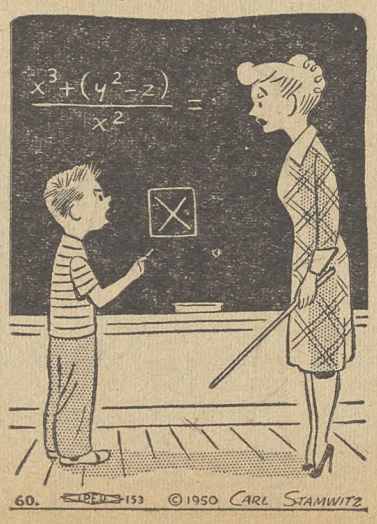
GERVASE N. LOVE

Strikers On Newspapers Kill Freedom Of Press—Gannett

Frank E. Gannett, tory extraordinary, organizer of the fascist-type Committee for Constitutional Government and head of a newspaper chain, came up with a unique concept of democratic freedoms at the recent Imperial Press Conference in Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

"Guarantees of freedom of the press are wholly futile," he told delegates from 14 British Commonwealth countries, "when irresponsible labor leaders can force a newspaper to cease publication. I must refer you to the situation in New York."

He was talking about the strike at the New York World-Telegram & Sun, where members of AFL and unaffiliated unions refused to cross a CIO Newspaper Guild picket line. He made no mention of the possibility that genuine collective bargaining by publishers, with fair and honest treatment of employes, might go a long way toward eliminating the need for strikes. Nor did he refer to the employes' freedom to strike for decent wages and working conditions if they can't get them any other way.



"My dad says that this X squared is the determining factor for Labor—when it's put on a ballot!"

Anti-Labor Drive Costs US $240,000 Postage Loss

THE TORY Committee for Constitutional Government, which has made a career out of bemoaning the high cost of government, hasn't the slightest qualms about making Uncle Sam buy its postage stamps.

In less than four years it has sent out between 8 and 10 million pieces of mail under the franks of Republican and Dixiecrat members of Congress, Edward A. Rumley, its executive secretary, testified on June 28 before the House Lobby Investigating Committee headed by Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.).

At a neat saving of 3c per letter, anyone with a pencil can easily figure out that the Post Office Dept. had to write off between $240,000 and $300,000.

Rumley's claim that the CCG used "only" 8 to 10 million congressional franks to help it defeat administration-sponsored legislative proposals was made in a slightly indignant tone of voice. Committee Counsel Benedict F. FitzGerald, Jr., appeared slightly disbelieving. He had just asked Rumely if the figures were not nearer 40 to 50 million.

The probers' breakdown showed the CCG mailed 692,000 pieces under congressional franks in 1947; 1,216,000 in 1948; 2,853,000 in 1949; and 475,000 in the first four months of 1950.

THIS IS A total of 5,236,000 pieces of mail. In addition, said the committee's investigators, 4 million pieces were mailed under frank in 1947 during the Taft-Hartley Act debate.

Of the 1949 mailings, 2,450,000 pieces went out under the frank of Rep. Gwinn (R. N. Y.), who writes a newspaper column the CCG distributes. The other franks were donated at the government's expense by Rep. Hoffman (R. Mich.), a member of the investigating committee; Rep. Rich (R. Pa.), who on virtually every appropriations measure wants to know where the money is coming from; Rep. Mason (R. Ill.), who previously denied allowing his frank to be used; Rep. Donald Jackson (R. Calif.) and Sen. Malone (R. Nev.).

In the first four months of 1950 Sen. Byrd (D. Va.) contributed 70,000 franks; Sen. Eastland (D. Miss.) 40,000; Rep. Wint Smith (R. Kan.) 100,000, and two lots of 100,000 and 165,000 by Hoffman.

The mailings were all of material the CCG induced some member of Congress friendly to it to have inserted in the Congressional Record. The Congressmen can then order as many reprints as the CCG tells him to. He pays the Government Printing Office, and the CCG reimburses him.

The speech then goes out in the Congressman's franked envelope to any one the CCG wishes. The saving to the CCG is not in the cost of mailing along—it would pay a lot more for the material if it had to order it from a private printer.

THE CCG LOBBY technique is to distribute what it calls "educational" literature opposing organized labor, the New Deal, the Fair Deal and social and labor legislation aimed at increasing the security and protection of the average citizen. It flooded the mails in the campaign for passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, did it again recently against housing and rent control legislation and improving the minimum wage and social security laws, and is continuing it against national health insurance.

Its mail goes to about 50 lists of persons ranging from one of 10,171 millionaries, with an addition of 8000 persons worth between $500,000 and $1 million, to a "labor list" of 150 persons, Rumely testified.

At another session on June 27, Rumely refused to tell the committee the names of purchasers of the CCG's publication, which the committee had subpoenaed. He considered the request, he said, a violation of the rights of freedom of the press and of speech.

His defiant challenge to the committee to cite him for contempt of Congress may be answered this week. FitzGerald reminded the committee that since the Lobby Act—which required a report on contributions of $500 or more—became effective in 1947, the CCG has been rejecting gifts of more than $490 and has been selling its books in a "phony sales dodge" to raise money.

World-Telegram Strike Unity Viewed As Good Example

THE UNITY of CIO and AFL unions in the newspaper business in New York City has been "sealed under fire" since 5:30 a.m. June 13, when over 1000 members of AFL and unaffiliated unions refused to cross a Guild picket line at the New York World Telegram and Sun.

That's what Pres. Jay Nelson Tuck of the New York Newspaper Guild told the CIO Newspaper Guild convention in Washington last week.

"This fight is going to be won by all of us," he said.

The publisher, Scripps-Howard, called the presidents of all the other union locals individually and asked them to return to work, Tuck reported, but they one and all replied: "We didn't order our men out and we're not going to order them back."

ANG PRES. Harry Martin called on all Guild locals to empower their officers to begin talks with the printing trades unions in their areas, to use the New York situation as a springboard for a firm, nation-wide alliance of all newspaper unions against the increasingly obstinate refusal of the publishers to negotiate satisfactory contracts with any of them.

The unbroken front being presented to the New York publishers by all unions in the World Telegram and Sun plant is the first such move ever made in the Guild's 17-year history, and its significance has not been underrated by the management.

Tuck flatly said that the publishers were now concentrating on destroying the working unity of the World Telegram and Sun unions, and reported that "the more they put on the pressure, the more unity they create. The craft unions tell us they'll be with us if the fight takes six months."

MEDIATION sessions since the start of the strike have yielded nothing in spite of management-sponsored rumors that a settlement offer was in the making. Tuck said.

"The truth finally came out," he reported. "The publishers' representatives told our negotiators they had 50 days' strike insurance with Lloyd's of London. They're going to make it a long fight. We're ready for them."

"The business office," he continued, "has been returning the money sent in for new subscriptions, explaining — in writing — that the paper doesn't expect to resume publication till Sept. 1 at the earliest."

TUCK SAID there were three main reasons for the CIO-AFL-independent unity now being demonstrated in New York on the strike front.

First, he said, the Guild local and the CIO Council have been cooperating with the AFL on political action and thus have established an atmosphere of mutual trust in working toward common objectives. Second, he said, the publishers have been "kicking all of us around. separately giving us each the same treatment, and that drew us closer together the longer it went on." And third, he said, "The Guild was ready, willing, and able to go on the firing line."

M. Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer of the New York Guild local, said that financial support for the strike was "splendid and heartening." The day the picket line first appeared, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in his capacity as Steelworkers' president, sent a check for $15,000 and pledged $10,000 more, he said.

The CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers pledged $3000 a week for the duration. The Transport Workers sent $1000. The CIO Auto Workers pledged $1500 a week for the duration and UAW Pres. Walter Reuther appeared on the picket line. The CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union voted $300 a week for the duration. The CIO Utility Workers gave $500 and pledged $300 a week. The CIO Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee sent $100.

The New York City CIO Council turned over its entire defense fund to the strikers, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers (unaffiliated), pledged $5000 a week for four weeks.

The ANG International Executive Board voted $50,000 and levied a series of assessments on the Guild membership to keep funds coming in. The New York Guild is assessing each non-striking member 5% of his weekly salary.

The strike started when the publisher, after three months of negotiations, refused to make satisfactory improvements in what Tuck described as "the worst contract, by far, on any major paper in New York."

PAC Bucks Nifty To Lick 'Em In '50!

Tenn. Troopers Wreak Vengeance On Strikers

STATE TROOPERS seeking vengeance swept down on Morristown, Tenn., June 21 and threw more than 100 striking textile workers into jail without warrants—and without reason.

Smarting under a verbal lashing administered a week before by a Senate investigating committee, the troops pounced on a picket line shooting fracas as an excuse to move back into the town.

Details of troopers were sent from all over the state and strikebreakers were deputized and armed with tommy guns and pistols to help round up members of the CIO Textile Workers who have been on strike at the American Enka Corp. at Lowland, near Morristown, for the past three months.

THE STRIKE started when the Dutch-owned concern refused to renew a contract with TWUA and to meet wage levels and working conditions in other rayon plants in this country.

Four weeks ago Gov. Gordon Browning sent the National Guard to Morristown to open the way for returning strikebreakers. The guard was withdrawn when the state budget was unable to stand the $5000-a-day drain.

Three weeks ago a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Jr. (D. Minn.) and Sen. James Murray (D. Mont.), came to the town and found the company was provoking trouble in order to get trooper and National Guard protection. The committee also found civil rights outrageously violated and condemned local and state authorities.

Since then the company has reported shootings in an effort, according to union officials, to bring the guard back. The company got the excuse it was looking for June 21 when a pitched battle between strikers and scabs put five men in the hospital.

STATE PATROL cars began to roll into Morristown before dawn and by noon every striker and union leader they could find was behind the bars of the Hamblen County jail. Many spent 72 hours in prison without seeing an attorney. None of them had been arrested by warrant, according to the union.

Carl W. Holt, a CIO representative, was rousted from bed in Bristol, Tenn., 90 miles away, and accused of buying ammunition for the strikers. He said a civilian who helped police question him complained about the shooting.

"I told him it was bad and I hated to see it happen, but when the company permitted the scabs to carry guns something was bound to happen," Holt said.

"He said the strikers should be lined up and shot and I reminded him that in Russia strikers were not allowed to strike and workers were lined up and shot and he said that was the way things should be done here, too."

Strike leaders who were released in bond will have a hearing July 11.

STRIKERS AT THE AMERICAN ENKA CORP. plant near Morristown, Tenn., came to Washington last week. They gave an eye-witness account of the Gestapo tactics used by state and local police to government officials, the Dutch embassy (the corporation is Dutch-owned), and the CIO Newspaper Guild convention. Left to right: L. A. "Blackie" Warwick, who was brutally beaten in jail; Mrs. Mary Hatmaker, John Edelman, Textile Workers' Washington representative, and W. A. Whited, local union president.

Old California Council Yields CIO Charter

THE ANTI-CIO remnants that stubbornly clutched the bleached bones of the old California State Industrial Union Council to their red-daubed bosoms have finally yielded them.

The old council's charter, suspended by the National CIO, and its seal, have been turned over to Richard T. Leonard, National CIO representative designated as administrator by Pres. Philip Murray. They were given him by Paul Pinsky, acting for Bjorne Halling, secretary of the old council.

Other files, records, books, etc., are being examined by Leonard and Pinsky, with a view to their being turned over to Leonard. An audit is being made of all financial records, and when it is completed money and all remaining property of the charterless council will likewise be given Leonard.

Under an agreement between Leonard and CIO Regional Director Tim Flynn, of San Francisco, acting for the CIO, and Pinsky, the old council's pending lawsuit against Leonard will be disposed of by Jay Jarwin, CIO attorney, and Herbert Resner, Pinsky's counsel.

The old council's charter was lifted because of the subservience of the group's officers to the Communist Party and its defiance of CIO policy and regulations governing councils. The California CIO Industrial Union Council, its successor, was set up at a meeting in Long Beach, Calif., early this month.

The pending lawsuit against Leonard is an injunction suit by the left-wingers to stop him from carrying out his instructions. Superior Court Judge Theresa Meikle in San Francisco threw it out of court on May 1, but the ousted council had announced it would file an amended suit. This plan has now been dropped as part of the lefties' surrender program.

Step This Way, Folks! See Great Statistical Battle Between NLRB And Mister Denham

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board and its ultra-independent general counsel, Robert N. Denham, carried their warfare to a new front last week—the statistical.

Each issued rival publicity handouts bearing the identical title, "N.L.R.B. Statistical Summary for The Month of May, 1950," of the same type the board has issued since it was first set up.

Each showed the number of cases filed and acted upon during the month, with somewhat different breakdowns. Much of the information was duplicated and the wording of whole paragraphs was the same, about the only difference being the location of the paragraphs on the rival pages.

However, Denham gave additional information. In some cases they apparently covered different periods.

The board report was issued through its public information director, Louis Silverberg, who until a few weeks ago dispensed publicity for both the board and Denham. The latter announced at that time that he would handle his own press agentry in the future, and has said he planned to hire an information officer. To date, however, he hasn't done so.

The board's report said that during May 696 union shop election petitions were filed, the fourth successive monthly increase and the largest number in 16 months; the board issued 267 decisions, also the fourth successive monthly increase and the highest in 21 months; and 706 bargaining representative elections were held with 172,570 workers eligible to vote, the highest in any one month under either the Wagner or Taft-Hartley Acts.

Both agreed that in the 361 collective bargaining elections in which CIO unions participated, they won 186, lost 165 and 10 were indeterminate.

The union shop won in 581 of the 594 elections held, or 97.8%, they agreed. CIO affiliates won 154 such votes.

Paper Firm Reneges On Agreement

THE CONTINENTAL Paper Co., whose plant at Ridgefield Park, N. J., reopened three months ago upon settlement of a nine-month strike by the CIO Paperworkers, has withdrawn recognition from the union.

Intl. Pres. Harry J. Sayre announced that the international and its Local 299, representing the plant's 300 employes, would file charges of unfair labor practices with the National Labor Relations Board.

The strike created considerable bitterness between the company and the union, especially local officers, and a settlement was worked out with Sayre's aid after the firm had announced it was closing the plant.

The agreement provided that all contract negotiations be held up for three months. When the union asked for resumption of bargaining, it was greeted with announcement of the withdrawal of recognition by William J. Alford 3d, vice president of the company.

Sayre said the union will accuse the company of refusal to bargain, discrimination, and collusion with an AFL union. In addition, he said, it will sue for recovery of damages for vacation pay, lost pay, contract violation and loss of prestige and reputation by the union.

Firm Kneels To FTC

The Federal Trade Commission brought the Holstein Rubber Products Co., Hartford, Conn., to its knees June 23. The firm promised it would stop advertising itself as the sole manufacturer of automatic kneeling devices. Holstein puts out Kneel-O-Matic, designed to be fitted into church pews.

Kill Bankers' 'Top Down Socialism'—CIO

Donald Montgomery, chief of the Washington office of the CIO Auto Workers, urged the House Banking and Currency Committee on June 26 to kill the Maybank bill (S. 2822) because it is "a Bankers' Bonus Bill" amounting to "socialism from the top down" and "welfare for bankers only."

On behalf of the CIO, Montgomery filed a statement with the committee.

The bill, which passed the Senate as a little-noticed "technical" amendment to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, would cut bankers' insurance payments under that act by 55% while at the same time increasing insurance from $5000 to $10,000 per depositor.

Montgomery said that bankers and government officials speaking for the bill "almost uniformly base their reliance not upon the reserves created out of premiums paid in by banks, but on the provision in the law which allows FDIC to borrow up to $3 billions from the U. S. Treasury in case of need . . .

"Bankers will contribute up to $1.5 billion of the insurance reserve; the Treasury will contribute $3 billion.

"If this bankers' bonus bill becomes law, it will cut a melon of $68 million a year for the benefit of bankers" in reduced premiums, Montgomery pointed out.

"For $68 million a year the banks propose to put chief reliance for the safety of bank deposits upon the government. For temporary profit they would practice long-range socialism.

"The socialism of S. 2822 is one-way socialism. It allows the bankers to call the turn while the government foots the bill. It is top-down socialism. It is urged by banks for the benefit of banks."

Hiring Hall Is Approved By Denham!

ROBERT N. DENHAM, NLRB general counsel, thinks he has a hiring hall contract that's legal under the Taft-Hartley Act. He found it in Nampa Canyon, Idaho.

It's run by the AFL Nampa Building and Construction Trades Council for building trades employers. The agreement, which provides for a union shop, says flatly the council "shall maintain a hiring hall and will solicit tradesmen, both union and non-union, for registration to fill necessary requisitions for workmen."

The employers agree to use the hall, and the unions agree there will be no discrimination against non-union men. At the same time, all construction workers covered must be in good standing, provided they are union members. Non-members must become members within 30 days.

Denham discovered this contract in a case in which a worker first claimed he was discriminated against, then claimed there was an illegal contract in existence. The agreement is absolutely okay, Denham insists, Taft-Hartley or no Taft-Hartley. He brushes off the fact that the union shop clause is not buttressed by a Taft-Hartley union shop election.

Tenn. CIO Delegates See Company Bus Hit Striker

TWO STRIKES cast their shadows over the 11th annual convention of the Tennessee CIO Council, held recently in Memphis.

One strike is at the American Snuff Co. plant at Memphis, where the Steelworkers have walked the picket line for months. The other is at the Dutch-owned American Enka Co. plant, near Morristown.

The two hundred delegates, who went to the Memphis plant to show the strikers that CIO is behind them, saw a bus which was taking scabs home hit a striker, George Vaughan, 58-year-old crippled veteran of World War II.

VAUGHAN, who was knocked down, suffered several cuts of his right arm. He said that before the bus struck him he was hit by a piece of lumber which also broke a bus window. Earl Crowder, Steelworkers' district director, said the board was pushed from inside the bus.

Crowder added that the half-dozen police on duty at the time saw what happened and should have arrested the bus driver.

The accident occurred as the bus turned a corner sharply into the crowd of strikers and delegates.

The Enka strike also was much in the minds of the delegates. They passed a resolution which condemned the "completely irresponsible, uncontrolled and vicious conduct" of the state police and National Guard.

The resolution also asked that the Economic Cooperation Administration withhold further aid to Holland until the Dutch owners of the Enka plant take a more enlightened attitude toward their employes.

HOWARD STREVEL, Steelworker from Maryville, was elected council president, replacing Crowder, who declined nomination.

B. R. Allen, Rubber Workers, Memphis, was elected first vice president, and Matthew Lynch, Textile Workers, Nashville, was chosen again as secretary-treasurer.

Other vice presidents elected are: Homer Ellis, Steel, Memphis; W. B. Frazier, Steel, Chattanooga; Lucy Reed, Communications Workers, Nashville; Robert Rogers, Brewery Workers, Chattanooga; L. R. Blackwell, Chemical Workers, Oak Ridge; Aaron Sloss, Chemical Workers, Nashville; Eula McGill, Clothing Workers, Huntingdon; David Terry, Textile Workers, Old Hickory; Sam Chambers, Auto Workers, Memphis; and George Bentley, Woodworkers, Memphis.

Los Angeles, Long Beach Back ACW Label Week

UNION LABEL Week was celebrated simultaneously by Los Angeles and its sister city, Long Beach, on behalf of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers' campaign to push the sale of clothing made under high standards of workmanship and working conditions.

Proclamations were issued by Mayors Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles and Burton W. Chance of Long Beach urging citizens of the two cities to examine the union's record in order to "get a better appreciation of what the union stands for in the clothing industry."

Union label displays were shown in the windows of more than 50 stores, while union label posters and blowups of the label itself were prominently displayed within the stores.

Representatives of CIO and AFL unions conferred with retail store executives and clothing manufacturers on the best and most feasible means of placing the messages carried by the drive before residents of the area. Participating actively were Irwin DeShetler, CIO Southern California regional director, and Albert T. Lunceford, secretary-treasurer of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

Greater Los Angeles is not a particularly union-minded section. The Clothing Workers' ability to make the residents aware of the benefits and standards achieved by a union was an important byproduct of the week-long observance.

The Clothing Workers have announced extension of their sponsorship of the radio program, America's Town Meeting of the Air, as part of their label campaign, to Los Angeles and Detroit. In the former city it will be broadcast for a 13-week period beginning July 4 by Station KECA, and in Detroit, for the same period, by Station WXYZ. The union's sponsorship in New York and Washington continues.

Clothing Workers Begin Vacations

Most members of the CIO Clothing Workers are starting vacations this week.

All but a handful of the union's membership in the clothing, cotton garment and affiliated industries are taking their ease under the contracts, with nearly all plants in the industries shut down so employes can enjoy their holidays simultaneously.

Estimated cost to the employers is $30 million, including an extra day's pay for July 4, a legal holiday.

Paid vacations were first provided in the union's contracts in the men's and boys' clothing industry in 1944 and were for one week. Since then they have been extended to other branches of industry under the union's jurisdiction and have been increased to two weeks.

Simon Named Laundry Workers Board Head

Louis Simon, formerly secretary-treasurer, has been elected manager of the Laundry Workers Joint Board, an affiliate of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The board has jurisdiction over 20,000 workers in Greater New York, Westchester, and Long Island.

Sander Genis, ACW vice president, who has been acting manager returns to his duties as manager, returns to his duties as manneapolis and St. Paul. Odell Clark was elected assistant manager; Roger Douglas, president; William Cox, vice president.

"Psst–Boss! Have you tried to collect a kickback from any of your crew since they organized?"

Negro Is Chosen Church Unit Head

The executive committee of the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches for the next two years will be headed by a Negro for the first time in its history.

Picked by the committee to preside over its sessions as the denomination's 10th biennial general council closed in Cleveland on June 26 was Rev. Dr. Arthur D. Gray of Chicago. The executive committee runs affairs of the church between the biennial meetings.

Dr. Gray succeeds Rev. Dr. Philip G. Scott of Washington, who declared his election is an "additional demonstration of a determination to bring about an unsegregated church." About the time Dr. Gray was being picked, approximately 2000 delegates were passing a resolution calling for "intensified efforts" to end segregation in Congregational churches. They also demanded the abolition of segregation in Washington.

If Your Congressman Acts Shifty, PAC Him Down In 1950!

Maine CIO Convention Hears Rieve Urge Profit Investment

"NEW ENGLAND faces some very serious economic problems," Pres. Emil Rieve, of the CIO Textile Workers, warned delegates to the recent Maine CIO Industrial Union Council convention at Old Orchard Beach, Me.

Rieve told the 130 representatives of CIO unions in the state that he fears for the nation's economic future unless more industrialists invest their profits to provide more jobs for the unemployed.

His fears, he said, were for the country as a whole if the manufacturers continue to withhold profits which in recent years have been the largest in history.

IN SPITE of the fact that from 1948 to 1950 production was at an all-time peak, there were 126,000 fewer workers in the textile industry, Rieve declared.

Gov. Frederick G. Payne urged council officials to endeavor to find a solution to their industrial problems on a New England-wide basis rather than on a one-state basis.

He suggested that a movement be started by council members to have an economic survey conducted by federal officials to determine what sort of foreign-manufactured products should be imported.

Thirty resolutions were adopted by the convention. Among them were resolutions urging improvements in unemployment compensation; support of farm-labor cooperation; enactment of a state minimum wage law; an increase in workmen's compensation and repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

MEBA Opposes Fleming For Post

Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, last chairman of the abolished Maritime Commission, is unfit to become Undersecretary of Commerce for Transportation, Pres. J. L. Daggett, of the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, told the Senate Commerce Committee on June 28.

Daggett told the committee at a hearing on Fleming's nomination to the Commerce post that his record of approval of transfer of U. S. vessels to foreign flags while he headed the Maritime Commission shows "conclusively" that he is not qualified for the new job.

H. F. Kirk, vice president of the unaffiliated Masters, Mates & Pilots, registered similar objections on behalf of W. J. Van Buren, secretary-treasurer of the union. Many U. S. seamen have lost their jobs because of ship transfers to other flags, he added, and their owners gained huge profits through tax evasions.

Coast Guard Exam Of Seamen Opposed

The CIO Maritime Committee has gone on record as being "unequivocally opposed to the Medical Examination Convention Act of 1949," according to Hoyt Haddock, the committee's executive secretary.

Haddock said the present arrangement of seamen's physical examinations being arranged by the shipping companies is "satisfactory" and should be continued.

"We cannot agree," Haddock said, "to an arrangement that will empower a military organization, the U. S. Coast Guard, to establish and enforce the physical requirements of civilian merchant seamen.

"The maritime unions are also emphatically opposed to granting to a military service those functions that are now performed by such civilian agencies as the Maritime Board, the Public Health Service and the Department of Agriculture."

Board Named In Effort To Starve Out Strikers

The Goodhue County (Minn.) Welfare Board is trying to starve 425 pottery workers into submission by refusing relief, charges Rodney C. Jacobson, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota CIO.

The welfare board's excuse is that the strikers don't need relief, since 138 of them are getting $2 weekly strike benefits, and Minneapolis unions have been sending food and other strike aid. The state law expressly provides that relief payments are to be given solely on the basis of need, to both strikers and non-strikers.

The strike was called seven weeks ago by the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers. About half the 425 affected are members of AFL who have refused to cross the picket line.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer had the honor of addressing the convention of the Communications Workers of America-CIO in Cleveland, O., June 26. The writer presented the views of the CIO on pensions, hospitalization, other forms of security. The delegates were called upon to change the present CWA organization to that of a two-level operation that would help CWA to function more efficiently in the manner of other great CIO industrial unions.

CWA is a great organization. Pres. Joseph Beirne and his associate officers have done a wonderful job. The membership consisting of men and women in almost every hamlet, town, and city throughout the United States are also to be commended for the fine manner in which they have supported their officers and union. The CWA is proud of its affiliation with the CIO, and the delegates expressed a determination to keep at the task of organizing telephone workers until every one of them is in the CWA-CIO fold.

Pres. Philip Murray sent greetings to the officers and delegates at the convention in which he expressed support of the two-level structure.

Natl. Rep. George DeNucci reports that in an Insular Board election held among the sugar field workers at Jose Llinas Plantation, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, the vote was 76 for CGT-CIO and 10 for no union. The campaign was directed by CGT-CIO Board Member Ramon Serrano. In an NLRB representation election held at the Caguas Button Co., Caguas, P. R., the workers voted for CGT-CIO by a vote of 116 to 48 for no union.

State Dir. Ernest Pugh reports that in a representation election held at the Standard Paper Co., Richmond, Va., the United Paperworkers of America-CIO defeated the AFL by a vote of 178 to 81. There were 7 for no union and 3 votes were challenged. George Murphy was the organizer in charge of this campaign under direction of CIO Rep. Lloyd Vaughan.

A. T. Stephens, vice president and director of organization, United Packinghouse Workers of America reports the following election victories: A-1 Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., eligible 39, UPWA 21, challenged 11, no union 2; Wilson & Co., Memphis, Tenn., eligible 290, UPWA 230, challenged 14, no union 0.

The New York Newspaper Guild reports that in a union shop election held at the Journal-American, New York, N. Y., the vote was 524 for and 14 opposed.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in a representation election held at the Singer Sewing Machine Co., Bridgeport, Conn., the IUE-CIO was victorious by the following vote: Eligible 1538, IUE 1215, no union 142 (UE withdrew).

Al Hartnett, assistant to the chairman of IUE-CIO, reports the following IUE victories: National Rubber Machine Co., Clifton, N. J., IUE 94, no union 3, (UE withdrew); Crotty Bros., Cleveland, Inc., Cincinnati, O., IUE 14, no union 0, (UE withdrew); Sylvania, Warren, Pa., IUE 207, UE 78; Scott-Atwater Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 245, UE 108, no union 8; Pioneer Engineering, Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 247, UE 27, no union 8.

Reg. Dir. John Easton reports that in a representation election held at the General Cigar Co., Huntington, W. Va., the workers voted in favor of the United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers-CIO by a vote of 259 GCCW-CIO, AFL 21, neither 106, challenged 5.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that the United Packinghouse Workers won a representation election at the Wilson & Co., Memphis, Tenn., by a unanimous vote of 230 to 0. UPWA Rep. G. E. Boone, assisted by UPWA Reg. Dir. Grover Hathaway, conducted this campaign.

Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that the United Automobile Workers-CIO won a representation election at the Westinghouse Electric Corp., Kansas City, Mo., by the following vote: UAW-CIO 257, IAM 181, no union 3. The organizational work was conducted by UAW Area Dir. Luther Slinkard and his staff, assisted by Aircraft Dept. Rep. George Arnold. The United Steelworkers of America won a representation election held at the Marsh Steel Co., North Kansas City, Mo. by the following vote: USA-CIO 20, AFL 13.

Bernard Levinson, acting director, Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee, reports that in a card check of the employes of the American Jewish Congress, New York City, the CIO was victorious over the discredited UOPWA. CIO Rep. Ethlyn Christensen conducted the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports the United Steelworkers victorious over the UE in a representation election held at the Clary Multiplier Corp., San Gabriel, Cal., by a vote of 175 for USA-CIO to 28 for UE. Intl. Rep. Herb Finley was in charge of this campaign.

CIO Rep. Peter Aversa reports two representation election victories among tannery and leather workers as follows: Johnstown Tanning Corp., Gloversville, N. Y., CIO 43, no union 14; Filmer Leather Co., Gloversville, N. Y., CIO 25, no union 14.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh reports that members of the Northeast Broadcasting Local 1, American Communications Association, voted to disaffiliate from that discredited organization and to affiliate with the CIO as a local industrial union. Local 1 comprises announcers and technicians of three Wilkes-Barre, Pa., radio stations.

AMA Plans Election Eve Ad Drive On Health Plan

THE AMERICAN Medical Association entrenched itself in politics more firmly than ever with the announcement at its 99th annual convention in San Francisco that it plans to abandon its traditional ban on advertising and to spend $1.1 million next October to fight national health insurance.

The money would be spent on newspaper and radio advertising on the eve of the November election, and is aimed at influencing the election of congressional candidates who'll vote the way the AMA asks them to.

Dr. Ernest L. Irons, who retired as president of the AMA House of Delegates during the convention, said the board of trustees plans to run one advertisement in each of 11,000 daily and weekly newspapers during the crucial pre-election weeks, with spot radio announcements from 30 seconds up sounding frequently throughout the month.

The money comes from a $3 million fund raised by an assessment of $25 upon each member. The balance will be spent on "education" and publicity in non-advertising fields.

The Democratic National Committee has prepared an 80-page "training kit" of data and arguments designed to rebut the AMA opposition to health insurance for everybody through the plan advanced by President Truman and supported by the CIO and other labor and liberal groups.

It is particularly effective in exposures of voluntary plans, which the AMA is fostering, as "too little, too late, too costly," and cites the AMA's own figures of growth in their coverage to show that only a minor part of the population is protected by them from heavy expenses for illness and hospitalization.

Harry Becker, social security director for the CIO Auto Workers, a speaker at the convention, gave the 10,000 delegates some unpalatable facts.

THE KIND of fight the association is waging, he said bluntly is undermining public confidence in physicians, and the millions it is spending to oppose national health insurance "has promoted public awareness of the insurance idea and the advantages of prepayment."

"The AMA therefore deserves not-often-expressed credit for helping to 'sell' health insurance to the American people," he added, "and for making our Congress aware that certain national health problems do exist, and that they exist as public issues."

Modern and complete medical care cannot be available to all Americans, Becker told the delegates, "unless there is the kind of understanding which permits the workers in the shops and on the farms and the physicians to work together."

He sharply hit the AMA for its distribution of the John T. Flynn book, "The Road Ahead," because of the volume's half truths and scare words and the fact that it is promoted by the Committee for Constitutional Government, which "stands for much that would make most physicians cringe with embarrassment."

The AMA was expected to pass the buck, as usual, on the request of the National Medical Association for a stand in opposition to segregation barring Negro physicians from the use of many hospital facilities. The association's stock answer is that such matters are left to its subordinate bodies.

Race Hate Factor In Graham Defeat

In a bitter fight, Willis Smith, who campaigned as an opponent of the Fair Deal, defeated Sen. Frank Graham in the Democratic primary election runoff for the Senatorial nomination in North Carolina.

The Democratic nomination is equal to election. In the regular party primary the month before, Graham led by 53,000. He did not have a clear majority, however, and Smith called for a runoff election. In the runoff, Smith led by about 20,000.

The New York Times said "the upset resulted from much hard work by Mr. Smith's men, who thought they were battling for a lost cause, and unexpected effectiveness of their principal weapon —an emphasis upon race relations and a display of race bitterness such as this state had not witnessed for 50 years."

"How many times do I have to tell you not to sit on those leather cushions when you're hot and sweaty?

U. S. Safety Requires Stronger Merchant Marine, John Green Tells Senate

CRITICAL developments in Korea call for an immediate program to rebuild this country's shrunken merchant marine, the CIO Shipbuilders Union warned the Senate last weekend.

The union proposed—"for the safety of America and the sake of the world"—action on bills to allot $350 million for merchant ship construction, $25 million for ship repairs, and $350 million for naval construction.

The call for action was sent by Pres. John Green of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers to Sen. Warren Magnuson (D. Wash.), who has been a constant supporter of efforts to revive the merchant marine.

The CIO union has been calling attention for months to the fact that U. S. merchant ships have fallen to the lowest number in years, that repair programs are urgently needed, and that the country's defense is being threatened by the condition.

At present less than 30,000 skilled shipbuilding workers are on the job, Green said. He estimated that 100,000 should be at work in naval yards and another 150,000 in private installations. Of 882 vessels now under construction throughout the world, only 28 are now being built in this country.

Green, in Washington to press the union's proposals, was in conference at the White House on the subject during the latter part of the week.

UAW Wins Pensions, 5c Hike At Briggs

A THREE-YEAR contract granting $100 pensions and a 5c hourly wage boost to 30,000 employes of Briggs Manufacturing Co. has been won by the CIO Auto Workers.

Other provisions include a 3c extra boost for workers in the Evansville, Ind., plant to bring them up to Detroit wage levels, an unqualified union shop, and improved vacation benefits. The pact provides for economic reopenings in July, 1951, and July, 1952. Formal ratification by the locals is needed.

General Motors workers in Oshawa, Ontario, have voted to accept a five-year contract with GM of Canada providing wage hikes, $55 monthly pensions and welfare benefits. Negotiations have started in GM's Windsor plant.

UAW's international executive board has approved a walkout against the Hudson Motor Car Co. if future bargaining talks fail to make progress.

Basic Wage Set

The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission has approved an order setting a 65c minimum wage for hotel and restaurant workers who do not get tips, and 45c for those who do. The order is a 10c hike. A 65c minimum had been approved previously for office workers and dry cleaners. The legislature last year set a 65c minimum for all employes not covered by wage orders.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Keep writing to Senators and Representatives to force action.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 10 million.	Passed both Houses; now in conference.	Ask Senators and Representatives to support liberalizing features, oppose Knowland amendment.
FEPC S 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	House voted substitute bill without enforcement teeth. Second Senate attempt at cloture due July 12.	Ask Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Railway Labor Security Bill S. 3295 HR 7789	Amends Rail Labor Act to permit union security pacts, check-off.	Referred to Senate Labor, House Interstate Committees. CIO supported, providing no racial bias permitted.	Ask Senators Congressmen to approve in line with CIO recommendations.
Railway Compulsory Arbitration Bill S. 3463	Sponsored by Sen. Donnell, would outlaw rail strikes, force compulsory arbitration.	Senate Labor sub-committee has held hearings.	Ask Senators to defeat.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

GOP Demands Mundt-Nixon Bill Passage

SENATE Republicans last week called for quick passage of the Mundt-Ferguson-Nixon Bill, which has been roundly criticized by the Dept. of Justice, labor and liberal groups as a major threat to civil liberties of all Americans.

The bill (S. 2311, HR 7595), a slightly revised version of earlier models, has been attacked by the CIO at hearings of both the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Basis of the CIO and liberal complaints was that the bill, under cover of registering and controlling Communist organizations, would open the door to strict regulation of and injurious abuses against all sorts of organizations —including trade unions.

The Dept. of Justice and FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover have also complained that the bill's likely effect would be to drive the Communist Party underground. In that case, they said, the party would still function but it would be even harder to tell what it is doing.

The Mundt-Ferguson-Nixon bill has been approved by Senate and House committees. Its supporters apparently feel that the situation in Korea will breed an atmosphere capable of moving the bill through Congress.

It is believed that Pres. Truman had that bill, among others, in mind when he said the U. S. should not try to fight the totalitarian left by becoming a totalitarian country of the right.

NAACP Enables Board To Oust Red Branches

Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been given the power to expel any branch under Communist control.

The power was voted by resolution, 309 to 57, after a two-hour debate at the 41st annual convention in Boston.

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PREVENT WORLD WAR III!
COMMUNISTS URGE PEOPLE HALT WALL ST. INTERVENTION IN ASIA

KOREANS PROTEST TO UN AGAINST WALL STREET WAR
White House Held Back Note to USSR So It Could Launch War Against Korea

US Brass Handed S. Korea to Wall St.

KOREAN TROOPS FREE SEOUL, DRIVE SOUTH
U. S. Fliers Bomb Korea People's Army

Denounce US Intervention As Threat to World Peace

MacArthur's Bomb-Laden Planes Speed to Attack Korean Patriots

Wall St. Wants That Gold in Korea

'Hands Off Korea'—Say Soviet People

Will Korea Be Another Hiroshima
COMMUNISTS DENOUNCE SENDING OF U. S. GROUND TROOPS

TRUMAN SENDS TROOPS TO WAR ON ASIA PEOPLE
WASHINGTON, June 27.—President Truman today put the United States into a large-

THE REAL STORY OF WAR ON KOREA
HALT WALL STREET'S DRIVE TO WORLD WAR, AMERICANS URGED

CHINA CALLS FORMOSA MOVE ACT OF AGGRESSION
MacArthur Planes Bomb Capital of Korea Republic

Pull Troops Out, UE District Urges

Koreans Ask World Peace Congress Act on U.S. Aggression
BULLETIN!
The North Korean Permanent Committee of the World Congress for Peace has cabled an appeal to the World Congress calling for united efforts to check Wall Street's aggression, a broadcast from Pyongyang reported.

Free Unions Say:

"The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions on behalf of 50 million democratic trade unionists throughout the world registers a vehement protest against the flagrant and unprovoked armed attack launched by Communist forces on Southern Korea.

"In the firm conviction therefore that the steps taken by the U.S.A., Great Britain, and other members of the UN are designed to restore peace to Korea and to uphold the dignity and authority of the UN, we call on the trade unionists of all lands to give these measures their unqualified support."

SHARP CONTRAST—The headlines which make up the outer portion of the page above appeared in the Daily Worker, Communist publication. The statement in the center box was issued by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to which CIO belongs. The Worker says the Korean war is a "bloody military adventure cooked up by MacArthur and John Foster Dulles." ICFTU says fighting began with a "flagrant and unprovoked armed attack" by the Communists. (See story on Page 7.)

IUE Contracts Far Superior To UE 'Sweetheart' Pacts

CONTRACTS being signed by the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and those signed by the discredited United Electrical Workers in the same community give a striking illustration of what CIO meant when it said UE had "ceased to function as a trade union."

"In its desperate hope that a signed contract will keep the workers from slipping away, UE has entered into any sweetheart agreement offered it by the companies," IUE officers declare.

HERE IS THE RECORD: There are two large refrigerator plants in Evansville, Ind., each with approximately 3000 workers. IUE-CIO signed an agreement with Seeger providing a 19c package which included $100-per-month minimum pensions, 5c flat increase and a 3c boost in the incentive rate, plus 7c more in raises next year.

UE settled for 5c at the nearby Servel plant, signing an agreement not even to start negotiating about pensions until April 24, 1951.

TWO BATTERY shops in Scranton, Pa., provide another example. The UE shop there is a small division of General Electric. After a two-week strike UE settled for a 5c increase for nine of the 200 workers who had walked out.

Meanwhile, at the Scranton Battery Co., a four-hour strike netted for the IUE-CIO plant a 10c increase retroactive to Feb. 1, 1950, and three additional 5c boosts to occur every six months until July, 1951.

At the Sklar Instrument Co. in New York—after a strike of more than nine months—UE settled for an average cut in take-home pay of 7c to 9c an hour, and in some cases as much as 40c. The UE claim is that the faulty incentive system is changed—but the newly signed contract permits the company a free hand in installing any incentive plan it chooses.

NOT FAR AWAY, at the Liquidometer Corp., IUE-CIO negotiated a 22½c package calling for 7c across-the-board, a minimum rate of $1 instead of the old 80c rate, and an extensive company-paid health and hospitalization program.

Other IUE negotiating achievements include:

A 17c package won from the Foote Brothers' Gear & Machine Corp., Chicago. The straight wage increase varies from 7c to 14c an hour, with a major portion of the plant getting the larger increase. Inequity adjustments will raise the rates affected another 5c to 10c.

The Foote Bros. contract calls for a full union shop, first won in the Chicago metal trades. An increase in the company-paid insurance program will provide $30 a week up to 13 weeks for illness and accident, and substantial hospital and doctor's payments for both the employe and his family.

IN DAYTON, Ohio, the local at National Foundry & Furnace Co. won a 14½c package including 4c and 7c raises, a complete union shop, a health program and improvements in the grievance procedure. The second and third shift differentials which had been so worded in the old contract that the company avoided paying them, will now go into effect. A new time standard will be worked out for production jobs by both the union and the company.

Another 14½c package was won at Formica Co., Cincinnati, with a two-year contract calling for 8c across the board now and 5c next year.

Pro-CIO Unit In ILWU Backs HST On Korea

SOME OF THE rank-and-filers in Harry Bridges' union don't see eye to eye with their president. For instance, in Local 6 of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union there's a Committee for National CIO which just doesn't go along with the pro-Soviet thinking of Bridges and his lieutenants.

When it was reported that officers and employes of Local 6 had asked President Truman to halt his action in support of South Korea the committee's steering group forwarded a resolution of its own strongly denouncing Communist aggression in Korea and pledging full support to the U. S. and UN.

The Committee for National CIO claims 1000 members. Meanwhile, the ILWU faces expulsion from the CIO for preferring the Communist line to CIO policy and Bridges himself is under conviction of perjury for denying Communist ties when he applied for American citizenship.

At a meeting of ILWU Local 10, Bridges himself took the floor to oppose a motion supporting Truman. Bridges moved to delay action "until the United Nations has had time to formulate policy."

Apparently he deliberately chose to ignore the fact that the UN issued a cease fire order to the Communist government of North Korea and that Truman's action was in support of the UN. Bridges' motion was defeated, but the chairman adjourned the meeting before the motion supporting Truman could be acted upon.

(LPA)

Truman Thanks Murray For CIO Support In Crisis

President Truman has sent the following letter to CIO Pres. Philip Murray in reply to Murray's telegram in support of the U. S. stand on Korea:

"Your message gives me real strength for our future tasks in the Korean emergency. It helps tremendously to know that you and your associates support us in the stand we have taken on the side of the Republic of Korea, and it is gratifying beyond words that you feel our decision is right and just.

"I need not tell you that I shall use every resource at my command to promote peace, and that my every effort will be to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of peace.

"Thank you for wiring me at this momentous time."

Federal Workers' Rally To Hear Sen. Humphrey

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) will speak at 8:15 p.m. July 11, at the penthouse of the Federal Security Building, Independence Ave. and Fourth St., S. W., Washington, at a rally for government employes.

The rally is sponsored by Local 1 of the Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee, CIO, in cooperation with the national committee.

As a member of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Humphrey has defended the rights of federal employes. His subject will be "The Government Employe and Congress."

Local 1 Pres. Samuel Danley said that the rally "will be an attempt to get government workers together to talk over the insecurity of federal employes at appropriations time every year and to decide what a strong union can do to keep that insecurity to a minimum."

Graham's Defeat In N. C. Due To Stay-At-Homes

NOW THAT THE battle has been over long enough for unemotional analysis of the results, it seems apparent that what licked Sen. Frank Graham (D. N. C.) for renomination to the Senate was simply that 45,000 people who voted for him in the first primary stayed home on the day of the run-off.

The votes did not go to Willis Smith. They were never cast.

Here are the figures: In the May primary, Graham collected 303,000 votes. The vote by which Smith won the run-off was 279,000. But Graham got only 258,000 votes.

Smith picked up 30,000 votes when the field was narrowed to two candidates instead of four. But there had been 60,000 votes cast for the two other candidates, both of whom were much farther to the right even than Smith.

"What happened?", inquired the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in an editorial on July 1. "Did they stay home or go for a Saturday's fishing? . . . Were they, within one month, overcome by Smith's smear tactics? Or were they so confident after Graham's first success that they did not bother to vote again?

"The run-off returns do not prove that a majority of the people of North Carolina decided to pursue the Dixiecrat philosophy. They do indicate considerable lethargy among those citizens who believe in the principles of Sen. Graham. Did the Tarheel State let liberalism go by conviction—or by default?"

Find 'Cures' Ineffective

The Navy tried out four antihistamine drugs on 1964 persons at its training center at Great Lakes, Ill., and found they were "ineffective in preventing or relieving the symptoms of the common cold."

Seamen Will Get War Zone Bonus

Agreements covering war bonus payments for merchant marine service in Korean waters have been signed by five Pacific Coast maritime unions and the Pacific Maritime Association.

The employers agreed to cover each seaman's life with a $10,000 paid-up insurance policy and to give a bonus of $100 when a vessel enters a port under attack and a $125 bonus for each bombing raid.

Unions which signed the pact are the American Radio Association, Marine Engineers, and Marine Cooks and Stewards, all CIO; the Masters, Maters & Pilots, AFL, and the unaffiliated Marine Firemen.

BW Names Winstead Research Director

Ralph D. Winstead, of the research department of the CIO Auto Workers, has been appointed director of research and education of the CIO United Brewery Workers.

A New Deal veteran, Winstead formerly worked for the National Recovery Administration, National Labor Relations Board and the LaFollette Committee.

"Kid, when I take a girl out, nothing's too good!"

Agreement Between Union and Members On Security Eliminates Poll, Says NLRB

A NEW TYPE of "union security agreement" between a union and its members has received the approval of the National Labor Relations Board.

The unique agreement was contanied in a contract between the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers and the Hercules Power Co. at Hattiesburg, Miss. It had been objected to by an AFL affiliate, which sought to break up the contract on grounds that the union security provision was illegal.

The contract contains a statement that all employes who are members of the union and all who become members, "agree to remain members of the union in good standing for the duration of this contract." The union provided a 15-day period when any person who was unhappy in the union's ranks could resign.

THE NLRB held that this internal union agreement was not illegal under the Taft-Hartley section that calls for a special Labor Board election before a union can even ask for union security.

"The paragraph . . . clearly purports to be an agreement among the employer's employes, as such, and not an integral part of the bargaining agreement between the employer and the intervenor (the union) their recognized bargaining representative," the board said.

"It imposes no obligation upon the employer and affords no protection to the employe in the event of the discharge of any employe for failure to join or to maintain membership" in the union.

Under the contract the Gas, Coke union provided the employer with names of union members, and the firm practiced a check-off of dues of those on the list, provided they had individually requested such dues deductions.

The contract between Hercules and the UGCCW was signed in October, 1948.

Monroney And Thomas Face Run-Off

THE POLITICAL winds have been sweeping down the plains of Oklahoma, where the Fourth of July primary forced veteran Sen. Elmer Thomas (D.) into a run-off for the Democratic nomination to the Senate, after 16 years of virtually no opposition.

Thomas' opponent is Rep. A. S. (Mike) Monroney, best known for writing and pushing through the Congressional Reorganization Act of 1946, who piled up some 14,000 votes over Thomas but barely failed to get a majority. The run-off is July 25.

Almost 500,000 votes were cast in the primary—a record number.

Thomas is chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee and campaigned strongly on a pure "patronage" basis. He kept telling the voters that his position enabled him to get favors for Oklahoma, whereas Monroney, he said, would just be a little old freshman Senator with no power.

Monroney, on the other hand, said he guessed the Oklahoma voters wanted one favor in particular which Thomas has consistently opposed—public power, particularly extension of Rural Electrification Administration lines to the farms and ranches of the Sooner State.

MONRONEY also assailed Thomas as a grain speculator, which Thomas has admitted, and as a "messenger" for private utility companies. Thomas accused Monroney of selling out Oklahoma by alleged support of a 60% parity price level. This Monroney denied.

Oklahoma unions supported neither candidate. Thomas' voting record on labor legislation is better than Monroney's, but Monroney's record on other important issues, particularly on the international front, is better than Thomas'. An indorsement of one or the other may be forthcoming in the run-off.

The Republicans had a race, too, but in Oklahoma as in many other states, Democratic nomination practically amounts to election.

Johnston Murray, son of "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, won the Democratic nomination for governor, and five of the eight Democratic incumbents in the House were renominated. The other three, including Victor Wickersham, the only Representative not indorsed by labor, face run-offs.

Stanley Earl Safe In Japan

Stanley Earl, former Oregon state CIO officer who has been serving as ECA labor adviser in southern Korea, is safe in Osaka, Japan.

News of Earl's arrival there was cabled to ECA headquarters in Washington. His wife and children had been evacuated from Seoul, capital of Southern Korea, within a few hours of the invasion launched by the North Korean army.

Earl, for many years secretary-treasurer of the Oregon CIO Council, went to Korea about a year ago.

In a telephone interview with the Portland Oregonian on June 26, Earl indicated that the population of Seoul seemed apathetic about the war.

Advice To CP: Study Taft Blast At Acheson For Twisted Logic

SEN. TAFT (R. O.) could give the Commies a lesson in twisted logic and line-changing anytime. In fact, he may have done so June 28 in his famous Senate speech on Korea.

The Commies started shouting that the nasty old "puppet" South Koreans had pulled a vicious, unprovoked attack on the North Koreans' People's Democracy, or whatever it is they call Stalin's Korean machine. This was a simple exercise in false logic consisting of turning the map upside down and changing the labels, so that the attacked becomes the attacker, etc.

Taft, however, woke up to the horrid fact that, for once, the Truman administration had done something of which he approved.

FROM THIS, which would be a shock to any staunch GOP partisan, he somehow worked himself into an apparently sincere demand that Secretary of State Acheson resign.

How did he get from there to there?

He demanded Acheson's resignation after the Secretary had concurred in swift White House action to implement the United Nations resolution calling on the Northern armies to retreat back of the 38th parallel, yet he did not disagree in any way with the action taken. Why, then, did he want Acheson to step down?

Because the White House must have over-ruled Acheson, since Acheson had been taking the position that military assistance to Chiang Kai-Shek, in China, would be both pointless and dangerous. That's the only reason Taft could see for Acheson's support of U. S. intervention in Korea—he went along because he did not want to be publicly repudiated by his chief, or something.

THAT TOOK care of Acheson! And it illustrated Taft's No. 1 rule of logic: when a man in public life, with whom you have previously disagreed, takes a position with which you agree, accuse him of not really taking it at all.

Now for the President. Taft could not lightly accuse Mr. Truman of not being really convinced that action in Korea was necessary, since he obviously made the decision himself. But wait! Did the President really have the power to make the decision at all?

ACCORDING TO Taft, the decision probably was an usurpation of power by the Chief Executive. Only Congress can declare war. So the South Koreans should have waited around a week or so while Congress made up its mind what to do about it.

In this display of logic, Taft followed rule No. 2: where the facts are awkward, disregard them. The fact, of course, is that the U. S. is not at war with anybody, and that the action taken was the result of a "cease-fire" order by the Security Council of the United Nations, of which the United States is a charter member. Furthermore, even without the UN tie-up, the action by the President in dispatching troops to a trouble spot is not without precedent.

All of Taft's lengthy speech was studded with attacks on the administration for allegedly following a foolish, inconsistent foreign policy in Asia. Yet the Ohioan never once came out and gloated that the White House had finally come around to Taft's position.

It could be that Taft is above gloating, or that even that much praise for Truman was too much for him to swallow—or it could be that he was aware that his foreign policy pronouncements in the past have been politically motivated and did not really hold water.

—from Washington Post

"Forward!"

Joe May Need Some Answers On Wis. Tax

SEN. JOE McCARTHY of Wisconsin, who spent the spring asking questions of the State Dept., may have to answer some himself — embarrassing ones, too.

The questions involve the Republican Senator's state income tax.

He didn't pay any for 1949, and Wisconsin tax officials are asking "how come?"

McCarthy, who flung a series of wild charges of "communism" at the State Dept., without ever showing proof, may be asked for convincing proof in connection with his latest income tax return.

The Washington Post, a bitter critic of McCarthy's campaign against the State Dept., revealed that the Senator had paid no Wisconsin tax on the $17,120 income he received last year. Under Wisconsin law, state income tax returns are open to public inspection.

McCARTHY'S TAX return showed the Senator claiming that his income was more than offset by alleged losses on security and heavy interest payments.

The Senator swore that he had lost $2290 on securities, and had spent $15,172.54 on interest. A detailed break-down of the interest payments reveal the Senator as a great borrower.

He said he made interest payments of $9150.22 to the Appleton State Bank at Appleton, Minn.

In addition, McCarthy said he paid interest of $2857 to his brother Howard; $71.75 to his brother Steve; $2258 to his brother William; $74 to sister Helen; and $74 to sister Olive. To a niece, Mrs. Elmer Coon, Uncle Joe paid out $18 in interest.

Two Wisconsin loan outfits received over $500 in interest from the Senator.

FIGURED AT 4%, the interest paid out by McCarthy to relatives and banks would indicate a debt of more than $225,000—an amazing amount for a Senator who is supposed to represent the people as a whole.

The Post story charged that 1949 was the fourth straight year in which the fast-talking Senator had paid no state income tax.

In 1946 he listed income of $7334 as a state circuit judge, and balanced it off with losses of $8080.

In 1947, his first year in the Senate, McCarthy earned $13,945 —but claimed losses in the stock market of $15,046.

In 1948 he reported a total income of $28,947, but offset it with interest payments of $3090 and alleged stock market losses of $25,881.

ON THE basis of his income tax statements, at least, McCarthy had had no net income for four years—although he seems to be eating three square meals a day, losses or no losses.

McCarthy was in tax trouble with Wisconsin officials several years ago.

In 1943, the Post said, while a Marine officer, McCarthy admitted he had made $42,000 on the stock market—but he paid no state tax on grounds that he was not a resident of the state! But he did file returns for both 1942 and 1944—and throughout the three-year period held office as a state circuit court judge.

Javits Asks Probe To Find Out Why Half Of Voters Stay At Home

ON INDEPENDENCE Day the Nation celebrated the 174th anniversary of the announcement of its intention and confidence in its ability to handle its own affairs.

The very next day, Rep. Javits (R.-Lib. N.Y.) noted that almost a half of the eligible voters—judging by participation in the 1948 elections—weren't even bothering to vote.

Javits did two things about it:

1. He asked Chairman Sabath of the House Rules Committee to grant a hearing on his bill to investigate why citizens do not vote in adequate numbers. Said Javits:

"As our responsibilities increase voting apathy must decrease. We cannot afford to let only half the people elect our federal Government officials at a time when on their decisions hinge our lives and the security of our nation. Korea and our decision to act there make the problems even more pressing.

"If we want our people to be fully informed on such momentous issues, we must first give them the urgent need to get information. This incentive they must have if they vote. I wish to emphasize that I do not advocate compulsory voting, but believe its desirability or undesirability should be looked into in such an investigation as I propose."

2. He asked the governors to tell him of any action being taken by them or citizens unofficially to find why there is a lack of interest in voting, and suggested that each governor inform his state's Congressional delegation of his views on stimulating voting.

In his letter to the governors, Javits enclosed a table showing that the number of eligible voters who cast ballots in the 1948 elections ranged from 74.6% in Utah to 13.7% in Alabama.

The U. S. average in the 1948 elections was 52%, and in the 1946 Congressional elections only 37.5% voted.

Swimming Segregation End Asked In St. Louis

The city of St. Louis and three officials have been named defendants in a Federal Court suit asking that the exclusion of Negroes from municipal outdoor swimming pools be ended.

The suits were filed by a Negro lawyer and a secretary in the office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

There Isn't A Commie Under Every Bed!

So, Don't Let The Extremists Of The Right Use Red Issue To Put Across Their Totalitarian Schemes

By ALLAN L. SWIM

I'M PROBABLY passing up a wonderful opportunity this week to blast away at the Commies with ammunition provided by their attempt to seize control of South Korea.

After all, the Korean situation is the top topic of the day and editorial writers are really going to town on it. And they should.

The Stalinites in Korea are behaving just like the Hitlerites did in their early attempts to make the little man with the funny mustache the ruler of the world.

That having been said, I'm going to switch over to what war in Korea may do to the internal affairs of the United States.

THERE ARE FEW things that could be worse than for us—as a nation—to reach the point where we see a Communist under every bed.

Hysteria at this point is a luxury which we can't afford—and in the guise of fighting Red fascism we must not stamp out anti-Communist liberalism.

The McCarthys, the Parnell Thomases and a large portion of the American press have set the stage for the fascist-minded and the other reactionaries to cash in on their pet theories.

Now, with the Korean war creating fear throughout the world, it would not be difficult—if we permitted it—for strong-willed, noisy men to set us back years in our quest for greater freedom, in our fight for broadened civil liberties.

It's a real threat—a real possibility—and make no mistake about it.

DON'T BE surprised if you hear some of our extreme rightists say:

"In the next world war—if there is one—things will be different. In the last one we had little trouble with sabotage and there was no big fifth column with which to deal.

"But next time—if there is a next time—there will be fifth columns all over the place. Every Commie will crawl out of his secret hole with a stick of dynamite in his hand.

"This means that we must tighten up our security regulations—and we can't afford to be namby-pamby about it.

"Yes, sir, we've really got to crack down on our subversive elements. Our loyalty tests must be harder to pass. More people should be required to sign loyalty pledges.

"And, of course, labor unions should be brought under stricter controls because, after all, they harbor many subversives."

That's what they're likely to say if they think conditions are "right." That's the line you can expect from those who think the best way to retain freedom is to restrict it.

And if they can create enough hysteria they can put their line across.

THE UNITED STATES should take every step necessary to protect itself—internally and externally—from the possible consequences of the war in Korea.

That protection should include safeguards for the way of life which the Communists seek to destroy. It should provide no opportunity for the extremists of the right to move in with their brand of totalitarianism while we're combatting the extremists of the left.

If we need new laws to protect us against sabotage, subversion and treason they should be enacted immediately.

But they shouldn't contain ridiculous, undemocratic provisions like those written into the Mundt-Ferguson-Nixon Bill.

If it becomes necessary for us to crack down harder on the Commies to preserve our democracy, then let's crack down.

But we should be sure it's Commies with whom we're dealing—not New Deal or Fair Deal liberals.

Let's separate the wolves from the sheep and not slaughter the sheep because we find that a wolf or two has wandered among them:

YES, THE STAGE has been set for a new wave of hysteria to sweep the country. If it does and if our liberties are restricted as a result, the Communists will be the principal gainers in the long run.

They will be given a new propaganda weapon to use on the underprivileged peoples of the Orient. They will be able to say, with facts to back them up, that we're moving further and further away from the concept of true democracy.

Let's not kid ourselves about what could happen. Let's not underestimate the seriousness of the situation.

So, keep a clear eye on developments—and if you see anybody using the threat of Communist expansion to restrict your democratic rights, begin yelling—and yell loudly.

HELP WANTED—FAST, DIRECT

Every American unionist will surely hope for the success of the international labor mission which is now starting its visit to the Far East.

The mission is being sent by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and during the next two months it will visit more than a dozen non-Communist countries from India to Japan.

The ICFTU delegation—on which both CIO and AFL are represented—cut a heavy job for itself. Among other things, it will study the Asiatic trade union movement; look for ways of helping these unions; explore methods for increasing standards of living; and study both the extent of Communist infiltration and "the best, most effective means of combatting such activities."

It's a full agenda. But unless Asia and the world get some effective answers, the future of our democratic world will be severely threatened.

American workers cannot easily picture an entire continent where—as a CBS news reporter described it a few months ago—"for one billion people . . . anything more than a pound of rice a day borders on luxury."

It's clear that one pound of rice isn't enough to nourish the forces of democracy, to give people a stake in the democratic way of life, or to resist the wiles of Communist propaganda.

That was evident in the easy successes of the Chinese Communists over the "armies" of Chiang-Kai Shek.

It's also evident in those disturbing news reports from South Korea, where the "army" of the right-wing government fell apart in front of the Communists from the north.

BEING 'ANTI' NOT ENOUGH

Time and again, leaders of the CIO have pointed out that the democratic world can't win just by being "anti-Communist." It will get support—civic and military—only when it offers the promise of a better future for the people. Unfortunately, neither Chiang-Kai Shek in China nor Syngham Rhee in Korea was able to offer hope to their people for either the present or the future.

There's a serious lesson in all that for other countries throughout southeast Asia—indeed, everywhere throughout the world. You don't beat Communists by aping their totalitarian methods.

We need friends throughout the world. We need the friendship of peoples who have a stake and a hope in their societies. We need people living under democratic governments who would be proud to fight for their ideals and institutions. And they, in turn, need our help and understanding.

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has recognized these facts of life in Asia. American senators whittling down already small appropriations for the Point Four program simply haven't learned the facts—and the danger.

So, we wish every success to the ICFTU mission. The task—to strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect among free workers on every continent—must have the highest priority in the months ahead.

Full-Scale Attacks On Schools Revealed

A GENERAL attack is being organized on public school education in the United States, Dr. Harold Benjamin of the University of Maryland, told the National Education Association in an unscheduled speech last week at its convention in St. Louis.

"Under the steam of indignation of spending money for a modern school program," he said, "the enemy has lately gone into some full-scale battles, as in Denver, Minneapolis, Upper Arlington, O., and a number of other communities, large and small.

"In at least one part of the country, the Los Angeles-Pasadena-Glendale area of California, he has apparently started an all-out campaign."

A leader in the anti-school campaign, he said, is the National Council for American Education.

"In the recent Pasadena case," he went on, "anti-tax groups, heated 'patriots,' and opponents of Columbia University's 'red' pragmatism rallied behind a general or chief of staff named Allen A. Zoll."

ALLEN A. ZOLL is a super-right-wing stalwart who has been around for a long time making a good living off the hatreds he helps whip up.

A decade or so ago he was the No. 1 man in American Patriots, Inc., which in December, 1947, was labelled "fascist" in an official list of subversive organizations released by Tom C. Clark, then U. S. attorney general and now a U. S. Supreme Court justice.

Before World War II Zoll was active in distributing pro-Japanese propaganda and was a close friend of many Nazi sympathizers. He talked longingly of things like revolution and the barricades, and spewed anti-Jewish hatred. His associates ranged from wartime sedition defendants and Japanese agents to apologists for Franco Spain, the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, and the lunatic fringe of those who could find nothing right with the United States and little wrong with her potential enemies.

Zoll made what apparently were perfunctory protests when his organization was tagged by Clark, but did not repudiate any of his associates or activities.

INSTEAD HE organized the National Council for American Education. In it he interested some of the backers of American Patriots, Inc. They went hunting Communists in every textbook and in every classroom, but that wasn't all.

The NCAE, interested in saving money for the wealthy who support it, has inveighed constantly against taxes which would go for school expenditures, and appears to be trying by indirection to push big business propaganda into classrooms.

Last year Zoll charged that 76 Harvard professors "have a total of 366 affiliations with 124 different" Communist fronts. Fulton Lewis, Jr., the anti-labor radio broadcaster, picked up the charges. Neither has yet offered any substantiation.

Zoll in his publication, "Educational Guardian," has been lauding the fascist-type Committee for Constitutional Government—now being investigated by the House Lobby Investigating Committee—for its distribution of John T. Flynn's anti-labor, anti-New Deal, anti-Fair Deal scarebook, "The Road Ahead." The Zoll publication itself is offering the book for sale in editions at various prices.

Zoll also helped raise money last year to finance the radio broadcasts of Upton Close, the extremist right-wing broadcaster, who is anti-Semitic, isolationist, a frantic hater of the Russians, an "America Firster," and pro-Japanese who once was aired by Merwin K. Hart's National Economic Council — another fascist-type group being studied by the House Lobby Investigating Committee.

800 Idled By Strike Awarded Jobless Pay

The 800 members of Local 551 idled at Chicago by a strike against Ford in Detroit in May 1947 by the CIO Auto Workers are entitled to unemployment compensation of $80,000. So Judge John A. Sbarbaro declared in upholding a ruling by Frank Annunzio, director of the state Department of Labor.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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He Waited Until It Was Too Late

THIS IS A STORY about a union "trouble shooter" who sat through a meeting without knowing what was going on.

He listened but he didn't understand.

And at the point where he expected to make his speech the audince got up and walked out.

What happened was a complete defeat for him and the group for which he was to have acted as a spokesman.

Here's what happened, according to Big Joe Adamson, former United Public Workers board member who for years fought against Communist domination of his union.

THE PUBLIC WORKERS had a fairly large local at Hamtramck, Mich., (just outside Detroit) which has a big Polish population.

The members, most of whom were employed by Hamtramck schools, were getting fed up with the policies of their international union, which was expelled from the CIO on charges of being Communist dominated.

Word of this dissatisfaction reached international headquarters and officers decided to send one of their regional directors into the situation as a "trouble shooter."

His job was to "save" the local for the Public Workers and to keep its members from rejoining the CIO.

He arrived on the scene and put in an appearance at a meeting of the local.

THE "TROUBLE SHOOTER" arrived early for the session and spent a bit of time wandering around the hall, chatting with members he knew.

He was pleased that there was such a large turn-out; it would provide him a good opportunity to get his story across.

Then the meeting was called to order—and the "trouble shooter" was a bit flustered because the local president spoke Polish.

And the regional director couldn't understand a word he said!

After the opening formalities were disposed of, a member rose to his feet and made a rather lengthy speech—in Polish.

There was more talk—in Polish.

The "trouble shooter" sat there and listened—and wondered what was going on.

He knew that a debate of some kind was under way, but didn't have the slightest idea about what was being said.

And nobody took the trouble to explain.

AT THE END of an hour the "trouble shooter" was beginning to look uncomfortable and to squirm in his chair.

But the meeting went right on. And every speech was in Polish.

"I'll get my opportunity a little later," the "trouble shooter" must have told himself.

Finally the debate ended, the president spoke briefly—then there was some voting.

Suddenly the president banged his gavel. Members began rising from their seats and heading toward the exits.

The "trouble shooter" jumped to his feet and declared, "Wait a minute! I've got something to say to this group."

The president of the local turned toward him and, speaking English for the first time since the meeting started, declared:

"I'm afraid you waited too long.

"We've just voted to disaffiliate from the United Public Workers and to join up with the CIO Government and Civil Employees Organizing Committee."

And that was that! **A.L.S.**

—But Don't Turn Your Back On Leo!

CCL-PAC Now Operates On Year-Round Basis

By HENRY WEISBACH,
Secretary, PAC-CCL

PAC IN Canada dates back to 1943, when the Canadian Congress of Labor convention adopted a resolution which stressed necessity for political action by organized labor. Canadian CIO unions belong to the Congress.

The political structure in Canada is entirely different from that in the United States. In Canada the system of political party rule is strictly adhered to, while in the U. S., an elected representative may support a bill regardless of the party he belongs to.

In Canada this is highly improbable. Once elected as a member of a political party this elected member must adhere to the line taken by his party, whether as the government or as the opposition. Breaking this tradition would mean crossing the floor of the House and joining the opposing faction — which very seldom happens.

The PAC-CCL, therefore, has to follow a different direction than CIO-PAC. The CCL proposed a legislative program outlining the demands of organized labor. This program was submitted to all political parties in Canada.

THE LIBERAL Party and the Progressive Conservative Party did not accept the program. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) stated its willingness to accept such a program as its labor platform.

The only CCF government in Canada, in the Province of Saskatchewan, has implemented most of the demands of organized labor. The CCL has, therefore, at each subsequent convention indorsed the CCF as the political arm of labor.

PAC was first brought into action during the provincial election in Ontario in 1948. The Conservative premier, George Drew, who now leads the Progressive Conservative Party in Canada, stated that the trade unions did not represent labor—but that he did.

The trade unions through their political action machinery helped to hand Drew a personal defeat. PAC was successful in electing 15 trade union members to the Ontario Provincial Parliament and increased the CCF seats from eight to 21—thus making the CCF the official opposition in Ontario.

In the 1948 provincial election in Saskatchewan, PAC also played an important part and was successful in re-electing the CCF government in that province.

In the federal election campaign in 1949 PAC functioned, for the first time, on an almost country-wide basis. Money was collected in many centers where PAC was active. Activities were spotty in some places and the elections did not bring the desired results.

Up to the 1949 convention of the CCL, PAC operated only during election campaigns. Learning from past experiences, the convention decided that this was not sufficient and that PAC should function on a permanent basis. Machinery to this effect was set in motion at the Executive Council meeting of the Congress in January, 1950.

A NATIONAL PAC was set up on which all affiliated national and international unions and provincial federations of labor are represented. A campaign to collect a dollar per member per year will be launched this fall.

Committees are elected on a local union, community and provincial basis. PAC-CCL is making headway. A newsletter issued monthly by the National Committee keeps all PAC members informed of current legislative issues. Organized labor in Canada is beginning to realize that it has to use its political arm as well as its economic power.

Gold Workers Join Rush Into CIO

The CIO is back in the rich Canadian gold fields for the first time since the moribund Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers—since expelled from the CIO because of Communist domination—walked out on the workers.

Local 100, Porcupine Mine Workers Union, signed the first contract recently with MacIntyre-Porcupine Mines, Ltd., one of the richest in the world. The first fruit for the workers was a 15c-an-hour wage increase; a cost of living clause under which they may get as much as 7c an hour additional before the pact expires, and two weeks' paid vacation for the first time in the company's history. A union-management committee was established to devise a pension plan yielding a minimum of $50 monthly.

Local 100 is an affiliate of the Steelworkers through the Canadian Congress of Labour, to which CIO unions in Canada belong. The CCL took jurisdiction over the non-ferrous mining industry when the MMSWU failed to make even an attempt to renew contracts. The jurisdiction later was transferred to the Steelworkers.

Food Index Prices Highest Since Late '48

LAST WEEK, for the second successive week, the Dun & Bradstreet index of wholesale food prices made a spectacular jump, rising 15c to $6.19—the highest level since Dec. 28, 1948.

In the previous week it had spurted 8c to $6.04, which was the highest point since Jan. 11, 1949. Normally the index moves only 2 or 3c in a week.

Last week's index compared with $5.66 a year before and $6.21 on Dec. 28, 1948. The 15c increase was the greatest in any week since July 13, 1948, when it zoomed 24c to the all-time high of $7.36. The increase was caused by advances in 17 food prices and declines in two others.

The index represents the total of the price per pound of 31 generally used foods. It was only one sign of an impending increase in the cost of living that eventually will hit the consumer.

Between the start of the Korean conflict and July 5 hog prices on the Chicago livestock market went up $3.65 per hundredweight to $24.25, the highest since November, 1948, when the peak of $25 was reached. On July 3 prices were up from 50 to 75c and on the next business day, July 5, following the Independence Day holiday, they soared another 75c to $1. The highest price in 1949 was $23.65.

The wholesale prices of several well-known name brand coffees went up 2 to 4c a pound over the holiday weekend, taking it still further out of the reach of a lot of workers. Meantime, the coffee industry is running newspaper quiz advertisements plugging a radio program and showing how much cheaper coffee is now (when made at home) than it was in 1664.

Korean War Spurs CP Front Groups In Drive For 'Peace' Petition Names

COMMUNIST FRONT organizations are attempting to use the Korean War to create anti-administration sentiment and to obtain additional signatures for a phony peace petition.

The petition demands "strict international control" of atomic weapons, despite the fact that Russian delegates to the United Nations have fought plans for bonafide international inspection of these lethal devices.

The fountain-head of all the petition-circulating groups in this country appears to be the Peace Information Center in New York City.

The organ of the Communist Party in this country, the Daily Worker, is filled with information about these petitions.

A FRONT PAGE editorial in the June 29 issue tied the so-called "World Peace Movement" to an attack on the Truman Administration for going to the defense of the South Koreans, and set the line for the "petition pushers."

The Workers also carried news about the circulation of the petitions and letters to the editor—one from an enthusiastic "petition pusher" and another from a person who wanted to circulate the petition. (Issue of June 30.)

The petitions are being circulated in virtually every major U. S. city. In some of these such as New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Milwaukee, labor "peace" groups are circulating the petitions.

THE NEW YORK Labor Peace Conference is typical of the membership of these labor groups. The petition solicitors are drawn from the ranks of the left-wing unions, such as Local 65 and others in the distributive union group which withdrew from the CIO Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union, and locals of the United Electrical Workers and the Public Workers, both expelled by the CIO for following the Communist Party line.

The "peace campaign" got its kick-off at the Communist-dominated meeting of the World Committee in the Defense of Peace in Stockholm last March.

IT WAS NOT until Oct. 1, last year, when the First National Labor Conference was held in Chicago, that the Communists began the movement to use the left-wing unions in this country for the petition campaign.

About a dozen regional conferences were held later. At one in Cleveland, 100 labor leaders and members accused CIO Pres. Philip Murray of aiding a move toward war.

"PEACE" Petitions like this one are being circulated by Communist-front organizations throughout the length and breadth of this land. They are directed currently at the participation of the United States in the war to halt the North Korean aggressors.

Radio Free Europe Goes Beyond Iron Curtain

A NEW VOICE for democracy went behind the iron curtain July 4 in the first broadcast of Radio Free Europe, designed by the National Committee for a Free Europe to "tell the true story of democracy and freedom."

The NCFE, a group of private citizens, conducts the station as a private venture aimed at "halting communism and saving freedom." The recordings are made in the U.S. and are flown to transmitters in Western Europe at secret locations to prevent jamming by Russian stations as long as possible.

July Fourth was selected for the first broadcast as "a symbol throughout the world of man's long struggle for freedom." The next 10 days of programs will be limited to announcements of the new station's purposes and future agenda.

Bastille Day, July 14, anniversary of the fall of the Bastille and start of the French revolution, marks the beginning of Radio Free Europe's full broadcasting schedule.

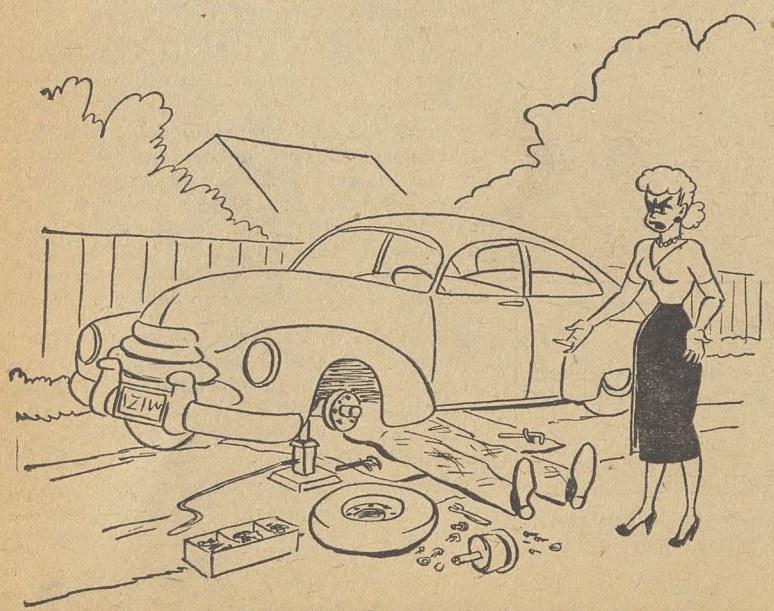
The new station is designed to supplement the Voice of America broadcasts and "speak with the voice of the private American citizen," said Frank Altschul, chairman of the NCFE's radio committee. "Our broadcasts will hit harder (than the Voice of America) because we won't be handicapped by the diplomatic limitations of a government agency. It will speak with the voice of the private American citizen."

A GROUP OF exiled leaders of Eastern Europe, including former prime ministers and cabinet ministers, will speak to their native countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, and Bulgaria. "A prime objective of Radio Free Europe will be to bring to those people the voices of their democratic leaders who have been driven into exile," said NCFE President DeWitt C. Poole.

"They will speak to their imprisoned countrymen in their native language, in the familiar tone of a family reunited. They will give the lie to Communist propaganda and tell their listeners of the undying struggle to assure freedom everywhere."

NCFE operates RFE on public contributions. It will expand operations, probably establish broadcasting offices on the Continent when funds become available.

Members of the committee include CIO Secy-Treas. James B. Carey, AFL Pres. William Green, and AFL Vice Pres. Matthew Woll.



"You make cars all week—why do you have to tear this one apart every Sunday?"

Public Relations Group Says AMA Lies About Health Plan

THE AMERICAN Medical Association has deliberately lied in calling the proposed national health insurance program "socialized medicine," charged the National Assembly for the Advancement of Public Relations. The group is devoted to fostering public relations in the national interest rather than special selfish interests.

The health insurance program is being backed not only by the Truman administration, but by many liberal Republicans, the Assembly pointed out.

The AMA's "mendacious" propaganda, said the statement, is intended to block a program "which doctors who are still true to their oath to serve the sick must enthusiastically support."

The statement said either the AMA has failed really to study the program, "or else they have decided to bear false witness against it." The AMA propaganda has "deliberately confused the decent and humanitarian doctors" with "an utterly false depiction" of the national health insurance program, said the Assembly, dubbing the propaganda a gross injustice to the nation's busy doctors.

The statement then nailed the "completely fradulent" claims of the AMA, refuting the points made by the AMA, and declared "national health insurance is needed and it will come fairly soon, and if the AMA were smart, it would get behind the program now."

THE STATEMENT said the AMA has taken advantage of the fact that doctors are busy men to slip over on them "an interpretation of health insurance which is just as completely lacking in veracity as the claim of the Communists that the Republic of Korea invaded North Korea."

The statement warned that when the nation's doctors discover how they have been fed lies "in order to defeat a 100% American program that is needed to keep hundreds of thousands of Americans from going to their graves years ahead of their time, they will rise up and demand that the $3 million a year now being spent for spreading lies about health insurance and how it works should be spent instead for research on a cure for cancer and other appropriate medical purposes." **(LPA)**

If Your Congressman Acts Shifty, PAC Him Down In 1950!

ICFTU Seeks 'Bread, Freedom, Peace' For World

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

SOME eighteen months ago, three union leaders left a meeting in disgust.

The meeting was that of the executive council of the World Federation of Trade Unions; the place was Paris, France; and the union leaders were spokesmen for the CIO, the British and Dutch union federations.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, who did the walking-out for the CIO, explained his action in these words:

"The CIO sees no point in remaining in an organization so paralyzed by disagreement that it, in effect, no longer performs any useful function.

"The purpose of a world organization of labor is to serve workers. It is not to serve governments, or politburos or political parties, or any other group.

"A world organization of labor must be free and independent of these influences. It must be free to criticize any or all of these other bodies, where they violate the interests of labor."

IN A YEAR and a half, such an organization has been established by the unions of the world—the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

It has links with 65 national trade union centers in 50 nations. It has a membership of 48 million workers. It has a constitution and a headquarters in Brussels, the capital of Belgium.

And, most important of all, it is going about the business of serving workers — not governments, politburos or political parties.

The ICFTU's activities and programs are reaching into every section of the free world.

TWO ICFTU LEADERS: Pres. Paul Finet (Belgium) and General Secy. J. H. Oldenbroek, shown during a recent session of the international labor group's executive board. Oldenbroek visited the U.S. early this year.

● While you are reading this story, members of an ICFTU delegation to Asia are sitting down with union leaders in Calcutta, India, and Tokyo, Japan. They're spending two months in the Far East to help the cause of democratic unionism—which needs plenty of help in those areas of the world.

● A month or two ago, ICFTU members from Europe and the United States got together in Dusseldorf, in the heart of the German Ruhr. The subject at hand: what to do about the powerful industries of the Ruhr—often the backbone of aggressive war—so that they may work for the benefit of all of Europe.

Out of that conference came a decision to support labor's interests in the probable event of far-reaching changes in the make-up and administration of European industry.

● Some time later this year, the ICFTU will conduct an American hemisphere union conference — probably in Mexico City. At that meeting, spokesmen for the CIO and AFL will get together with Latin American unionists to work out plans for urgently-needed improvements in the status of millions of workers south of the Rio Grande, and to build their democratic union organizations.

● At the United Nations, the Economic & Social Council has given the ICFTU its top "Class A" consultative status—over the protests of Soviet and satellite delegates. ICFTU has filed a number of important statements with the UN body.

● The powerful "international trade secretariats" — each composed of unions in a particular industry—have been brought into the ICFTU. These industrial union federations, concerned with bread-and-butter problems affecting great numbers of workers, will strengthen the status and prestige of the ICFTU.

These form a substantial degree of progress for an organization that came into being just seven months ago.

When the democratic unions left the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions, there was no new structure to take its place—nothing more than a rough idea that free unions "ought to get together."

By mid-1949, these free trade unions were doing something about the sentiment. At Geneva, Switzerland, representatives from nearly 40 union centers got down to the business of planning the sort of union confederation they wanted to have.

Continuations committees were set to work. When the ICFTU called its constitutional convention at London late last November, there was general agreement on goals—and a lot of disagreement on how to achieve them.

But most of these disagreements were cleared up by free and full debate among the delegates.

As Paul Finet, the new ICFTU president, expressed it: "The new international organization of free trade unions will be all the more effective for the birth pangs it has had to undergo."

And J. H. Oldenbroek, the new secretary-general, voiced the sentiments of the ICFTU when he said, in his inaugural speech:

"I shall have to work under the executive board and carry out the decisions of the general council and congress, and abide by the constitution.

"But I shall refuse to carry out any instructions from any individual organization. Let us work together with the wisdom of the East, the civilization of the West, and the dynamics of the New World—and we shall establish an international that will be a great success. It will realize the objects for which it has been founded."

TODAY THE ICFTU is settling into its new headquarters building at Brussels.

Its staff, brought together from many continents, is "shaking down" into a hard-hitting work force.

Its influence is spreading throughout the world.

The ICFTU influence is one for the common good. As the new labor federation declared in its first manifesto last December, its goals are for "bread, freedom, peace"—

Bread—economic security and social justice for all.

Freedom — through economic and political democracy.

Peace—with liberty, justice and dignity for all.

Delegates Seek To Stimulate Democratic Asian Unions

AN INTERNATIONAL labor delegation left last week for Asia, to spend two or three months in close consultation with trade union leaders in a dozen non-Communist nations.

The mission was sent by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Its purpose: to develop "practical proposals for fully enlisting the tremendous potential strength of the democratic Asian labor movement in the international struggle for peace, freedom and social justice."

On the delegation are spokesmen of the CIO and AFL: John Brophy, CIO director of industrial union councils, and Gordon Chapman, an officer of the AFL government employes union.

With them are J. W. Dalley of the British Trades Union Congress; Roger Kekeyzer of the Belgian Confederation of Labor; Deven Sen of the Indian National Trades Union Congress, and Jay Crane, an American on the ICFTU headquarters staff.

During the next 60 days the ICFTU group will be talking and working with union officials in Pakistan, India, Japan, Formosa, Burma, Thailand, Indo-China, Hongkong, the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaya, Ceylon and Iran.

The delegation has been studying Asiatic problems at ICFTU headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. It has also conferred with Asiatic delegates attending the convention of the UN Intl. Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland.

Out of that planning period came a five-point program for the delegation. Its members will work on these objectives:

1 "A survey of the present position of trade unionism in Asia, the difficulties confronting the union movements there, and the best means of overcoming present obstacles.

2 "An elaboration of plans for the establishment of regional union organizations which, while forming an integral part of the ICFTU, would enjoy a large measure of autonomy required for dealing effectively with the many special problems facing Asian workers.

3 "An investigation of the economic situation in the various Asiatic countries, to find the types of international technical and economic assistance needed for advancing economic and social development, and the role which the trade unions might play in ensuring its application in the interests of the general population.

4 "An exploration of the possibilities of establishing residential and other colleges in Asia for training union leaders.

5 "An investigation of the extent and methods of Communist infiltration designed to exploit the national and social aspiration of the Asiatic peoples for disruptive Communist political ends—and the best, most effective means of combatting such activitiies."

The ICFTU made clear that it is not trying to impose any form of unionism on the Asiatic worker which would be "alien to their national traditions."

"All discussions and inquiries will be conducted in closest collaboration with the national movements of the various countries which the delegation will visit.

"In this way, the ICFTU delegation is confident it can further develop all practical proposals for fully enlisting the tremendous potential strength of the democratic Asian labor movement in the international struggle for peace, freedom and social justice."

The ICFTU pointed out that the Communist agression in Korea "in no way diminishes" the importance of the labor mission.

"Now, more than ever, the ICFTU considers it necessary to strengthen democratic unions in Asia; help those unions coordinate their efforts . . . ; and formulate plans for speedy and adequate assistance aimed at promoting economic and social progress."

TIME FOR A LAUGH: European problems are pretty involved, but there's time for a joke when two veteran European labor leaders get together at an ICFTU meeting. At left: Leon Jouhaux of France; at right: Anton Proksch of Austria—both graduates of Hitler concentration camps. Yep, that's a glass of wine in Jouhaux's hand!

'Flagrant Attack' On South Korea Is Protested

A strong protest against the "flagrant and unprovoked armed attack" on South Korea has been issued by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

At the same time the big international labor organization "welcomed" the firm stand taken by the United Nations Security Council.

"This United Nations action will, we are convinced, secure the wholehearted support of all free and democratic trade unions. They will undoubtedly reject, as they have done before, spurious appeals from so-called peace movements aimed at sabotaging the legitimate defense measures of democratic peoples. . . .

"In the firm conviction that the steps taken by the USA, Great Britain and other members of the UN are designed to restore peace to Korea and to uphold the dignity and authority of the United Nations, we call on the trade unionists of all lands to give these measures their unqualified support."

Paper Products Field Being Studied by FTC

The Federal Trade Commission is now looking into the paper products manufacturing industry.

It wants to know if there are any price-fixing conspiracies or other practices in restraint of trade. Under investigation are 13 trade associations and their members.

Study Of Resources Urged For New England

TESTIFYING before the Senate Committee on Public Works last week, John Edelman, CIO Textile Workers Washington representative, urged the immediate appointment of a fact-finding board to survey the critical New England economic picture.

He suggested that the venture, which would explore the resources, assets and liabilities of the area, be undertaken jointly by the six New England states and the federal government.

Although employment has been rising throughout the country, the New England region still has the highest relative unemployment. Edelman declared that there is no simple formula to assure the area's future.

"New England's key industries have been slipping badly in the last 25 years," he said. "Textiles and leather goods, once the main foundations of this region's economy, have been migrating to other areas."

HE SAID THE seriousness of the unemployment problem is further evidenced by the inability of workers to find jobs after they have been laid off.

In the year ending March 31, 1950, he testified, more than 300,000 New England workers were jobless for such long periods that they exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits.

He quoted figures to show that in February of this year, when unemployment in the nation amounted to 7.6% of the total labor force, the rate of unemployment in New England was approximately 9.5%.

Edelman said that when the nation's industry slides into a mild recession, New England manufacturers, workers and merchants are likely to be hit more severly than the rest of the country.

"This is exactly what happened in 1949," he told the committee. "When unemployment rose to 9.9% for the country as a whole, New England recorded 14.1% unemployment."

Quoting from a booklet issued recently by the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation entitled "The Foundations of Prosperity," Edelman said that "labor has a concern with regional development and resource conservation which is based on all the needs of every citizen."

"We have a common stake, along with farmers, businessmen and professional people, in the raising of the general standard of living by the provision of cheap electric power," he added.

AS A MEANS of improving the region's economic lot, Edelman said, the CIO advocates the "common-sense" development of hydroelectric power on the rivers by public agencies; flood control of the rivers by erosion control; river navigation when it pays its own way, and irrigation projects which are agriculturally sound.

"Workers now realize that there is a direct tie-in between their jobs and public policy in relation to natural resources," he said.

He cited a New England textile mill owner who moved his plant South because his power costs would be cut in half.

"It doesn't take many such incidents to wake workers up to the vital connection between the supply and cost of electricity and the security of their employment," he added.

House Unit To Decide Fate Of 2 'Hate Group' Lobbyists

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE HOUSE Lobby Investigating Committee is scheduled to decide July 10 if it will cite for contempt two reluctant lobbyists, a convict and an ex-convict, who refused to tell it where they get the money their far-right-wing organizations spend to influence Congress and the voters.

The convict is Joseph P. Kamp, executive vice president of the Constitutional Educational League, a friend of the Nazis, a Jew-baiter, a pal of the monopolists and a virulent foe of organized labor. He is serving a four-month term in the District of Columbia jail for refusing to answer similar questions put to him by another congressional investigating committee in 1944.

The ex-convict is Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, which is the king pin of all the frantically vociferous fascist-type organizations belaboring the Fair Deal, the New Deal and organized labor with trumped-up warnings of "Socialism," the "welfare state" and that epitome of unfettered whimsy, "labor monopoly."

RUMELY WAS convicted of violating the Trading With the Enemy Act of World War I, when he bought the old New York Mail with money put up by the Germans. He served one month in the Westchester County, N.Y., penitentiary before being pardoned by the late President Coolidge.

Kamp refused to answer the committee's questions on June 6, just before he started his term.

Rumely steadfastly declined to disclose the CCG's source of income from wholesale purchases of its literature although asked to do so at several sessions with the investigators. At the latest, on June 29, he wrapped himself in the First Amendment and claimed immunity under its guarantee of freedom of the press.

THE ONLY RESULT of such a disclosure, he told the committee, would be to lay open the purchasers "to the pressure of the labor bosses or the smears of left wingers."

The bulk of CCG's income comes form the sale of its publications. Direct gifts of $500 or more must be listed with Congress under the Lobby Act. CCG turns back all donations of more than $490 and relies for funds upon large-scale purchases of its books. This, Chairman Buchanan (D. Pa.) of the investigating committee has said, is a "phony sales dodge."

At the June 29 session Rumely told the committee the CCG is "very hard up at present because your investigation has knocked down our book sales." It "always was hard up," he claimed, then admitted writing a letter in 1949 setting income at $5.5 million in seven years.

RUMLEY, a non-practicing physician who received his education in this country, England and Germany, testified the CCG's principal bank account is in New York, but that in connection with a subsidiary organization it calls "Fighters for Freedom" it has additional accounts in Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn.

He also denied that Rep. Ralph Gwinn (R. N.Y.) receives a salary for his work as co-author of a "Paul Revere Column" distributed by CCG through another subsidiary, "Features for America." Gwinn is paid only for research expenses "when we have the money," he claimed.

The New York Congressman, another garrulous opponent of anything that smacks of the New Deal, the Fair Deal or trade unions, has been more than generous to the CCG. Last year he provided it with 2,450,000 envelopes bearing his congressional frank for sending out its literature.

Buchanan told his committee at a meeting on June 30 that he planned to ask contempt citations on July 10. The delay he attributed to the absence of Rep. Halleck (R. Ind.) who was out of town.

WITNESSES before the committee this week will include Francis J. Biddle, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, and James Loeb, its national executive secretary; spokesmen for the Public Affairs Institute, and representatives of the Foundation for Economic Education.

Buchanan said Republican committee members lost their enthusiasm for a probe of organizations supporting national health insurance when Democrats suggested a look at the American Medical Association. The AMA and the CCG were the top lobby spenders in 1949.

U. S. C. Of C. Peddles Films From Anti-Labor College

THE CHAMBER of Commerce of the U. S. is hurt, deeply hurt . . . It seems that a whole lot of workers were asked the question, "Who did the most for you in the last 30 years?"

"Unions," answered 51% of those queried.

"The goverment," answered another 43%.

When it recovered from the first shock the chamber mourned that many people have "a distorted conception of business and our economic system." Apparently it didn't sit down and wonder if maybe, after all, the workers *were* right.

"Let's take the offensive!" it said. It has whipped up an "American Opportunity Program" aimed at explaining our economic system and getting rid of what it quaintly calls "misinformation, misunderstanding and dissatisfaction," which is leading the United States to a "planned economy."

The opportunity program retails at $1.50. It consists of a series of booklets designed to tell the employer how to foist his or the Chamber's ideas on his employes through employe meetings, bulletin boards, employe publications, letters to employes, annual reports, plant tours, radio and films.

THE BUSINESS about the movies is particularly interesting. Eight of 65 films are recommended for "priority use." Among them are those of the film division of Harding College, Searcy, Ark.

Harding College is an obscure institution which according to the current World Almanac has 633 students, a faculty of 43 persons.

Its president is Dr. George S. Benson. He runs it as sort of a sideline for what he mis-names "Freedom Forums," a profitable racket feeding on the anti-union hatred of well-to-do industrialists, especially in the Middle West, and financiers.

Dr. Benson is a labor-hater of long standing and a pal of the monopolists. A former foreign missionary, he became head of the Arkansas college upon returning to the United States. Soon after he began to write a column plugging the C. of C.'s idea of "free enterprise" which was distributed to small-town weekly newspapers. He also did radio broadcasting along the same lines.

In 1946 he was actively backing the Veterans Industrial Association, with headquarters in Little Rock, Ark., a strikebreaking goon squad for anti-union southern employers. It "guaranteed" the open shop, barred the checkoff and prohibited in its constitution any member signing a contract with an employer.

DR. BENSON'S line is the "persecution" of industry by government of the New Deal and Fair Deal type, the "evils" of "regimentation" and high taxes, and the shimmering virtue of "free enterprise."

In the last year or so his activities have carried him from newspaper column and microphone to captive audiences in industrial plants.

He, or someone trained in the Freedom Forum technique, goes into an industrial plant at the behest of management, and before a gagged audience of workers attacks the Fair Deal, the New Deal, social and welfare legislation and everything else that's to the best interests of the workers. The technique is not so much to attack organized labor directly as to belittle it and what it has done for the workers, and to give credit for the steady improvement in the standard of living to the very employers from whom the unions wrested it.

A "FORUM" is properly a meeting for open discussion. But not a Freedom Forum. The speaker is the only one who can open his mouth. The worker just has to sit there and take it. There is no debate. He can't even walk out, because he's on company time and is being paid. It he wants to ask questions he can write a letter. Maybe he'll be answered and maybe he won't.

The workers in a number of plants in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio and other Middle West states have been subjected to this sort of one-sided propaganda lately.

The result hasn't always been what the promoters have in mind or one for which the C. of C. yearns so plaintively. The Wisconsin CIO News, official publication of the State CIO Council, in its June 23 issue printed the following editorial, entitled "Thank You, Dr. Benson," which explains:

"We wish to take this opportunity to thank Dr. George S. Benson, father of the anti-labor 'Freedom Forums'. As you all know, those 'Freedom Forums' are lectures that workers in the plants are being forced or coerced into attending.

"The lectures don't attack unions. But that's because Doc Benson is a smart man (and believe you me, he gets paid for being smart, too). No, they don't attack unions. Instead they attack everything unions stand for.

"So we wish to thank Doc Benson. Because in every plant where management has forced such lectures down the workers' throats, our PAC drives have been doubly successful.

"Thank you, Doc Benson, may you stay in business a long time. We know it pays off for you, but it pays off better for us."

"My suspenders broke."

A Case History: The Press, The Enka Hearing

By **BRADFORD V. CARTER**
For Labor Press Association

THE MEN and women who help put out the nation's newspapers spent a good deal of time, at their union's convention in Washington the other week, talking about the evils of monopoly control in the newspaper industry.

They pointed out that circulation was never greater; advertising volume and revenue were at an all-time peak—but the number of newspapers kept shrinking, the number of one-paper towns kept increasing, and John Q. Citizen was taking it on the chin as regards honest presentation of the news.

What the convention did not discuss, but what all too many union members know, is that even where there is no newspaper monopoly, even where there are two papers in town, the union story is either never heard or is distorted.

For a case in point, look at Morristown, Tenn., where there are two papers—the Daily Gazette & Mail and the Sun. Nearby Knoxville also has two papers—the Journal and the News-Sentinel. A Morristown resident has the choice of four papers. Surely out of the four one could get an unbiased account?

Not when it involves a union and a big corporation.

You may recall how shocked were unionists the nation over to read that National Guard troops had been sent in during the strike at the Dutch-owned Enka rayon plant at Lowlands, near Morristown. In the turmoil that followed strikers were beaten, arrested wholesale "on suspicion," held without bail, etc. As Time magazine cynically put it, one striker was still black and blue from the "therapy" administered by the troopers.

AT THE insistence of the union, a sub-committee of the Senate Labor-Management committee went to Morristown to investigate the strike. Present for the committee were Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Sen. Murray (D. Mont.).

Even before the Senators arrived, both Morristown papers declared "outsiders" had no business meddling in the affairs of the "sovereign state of Tennessee."

The hearing lasted 14½ hours. Six hundred townsfolk stayed throughout, but the papers said the hearing was "often dull." The papers said "most everyone who sat through that meeting came away with this one certainty—if our nation's future is in the hands of such men (Humphrey and Murray), certainly we have a grave worry for America's tomorrow." But elsewhere in the story was this: "There was little doubt where the audience's sympathy lay; every Humphrey tirade met with cheers and applause."

ONE HEADLINE said the union's attorney "Terms Morristown Atmosphere Unpleasant." What he really said was the the police, the press and the radio station had been hostile to the strikers. Another headline said "Wild Man Of Senate Lives Up to Name; Humphrey Pepped Up Hearing by Ranting and Preaching."

A front-page column in the Gazette & Mail said "press reports from throughout the country" had tagged Murray and Humphrey as "utterly pro-union and incapable of conducting a fair and impartial hearing." The "press reports from throughout the country" turned out to be a line from an editorial in the Knoxville Journal.

The Sun referred to the "100,000 words of testimony that all members admitted could do no good." The fact is that neither Humphrey nor Murray made any such remark. Both said repeatedly that the hearing was a valuable study of the disruption caused by the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Sun credited the company's attorney with a statement that he never made.

The distortions, the sneering, were bad enough. Worse were the omissions. The Journal gleefully retold Enka's testimony of how a farmer with a rifle saved six strikerbreakers. It did not quote Murray's comment that "If one farmer with a shotgun could hold back 150 pickets, why couldn't 60 armed state troopers control 250 pickets? Why call out the National Guard?"

The Journal reported the charge of Enka's attorney that the union was a "monopoly," and Humphrey's denial. It failed to report what else Humphrey said: That Enka could not get an injunction, strikebreakers, state troopers and the National Guard, if the union had a monopoly.

The Journal gave Enka 43 inches of space, to 15 for the union.

ENKA'S CHARGES that pickets overturned cars, burned one, hurled rocks, dynamited two homes, got full play. The testimony of Lonnie Warwick and Silas Switzer of how they were jailed and cruelly beaten rated hardly a line. There was no mention of the fact that Warwick wasn't even picketing when arrested.

Not one of the four papers reported the testimony on Enka's "back to work" movement," which the company said was a "voluntary" action led by a worker named Melvin Green. Murray instructed Enka to produce Green for questioning. Green did not appear. Not one of the four papers said anything about that.

The union's attorney testified that Att. Gen. Henry Foutch, sent by Gov. Browning to investigate before the National Guard arrived, did not interview a single union member. Not one paper mentioned that testimony.

HUMPHREY ..summarized ..the hearing this way: "If what happened in Morristown is what the Taft-Hartley Act leads to, a great case is being made here for its repeal."

No local paper thought that important enough to print.

So, here are four local papers, reporting on a hearing that kept 600 persons interested enough to remain for 14½ hours in a murky auditorium in summer heat; a detailed account of the way a powerful corporation deprived more than 700 Tennesseeans of their civil rights; a documented case history of how the Taft-Hartley Act makes it easy for employers to break strikes. And the four local papers merely saw it all as a "pro-labor tirade."

Humphrey told the American Newspaper Guild convention that the American people no longer believe their press. The behavior of the four local papers covering the hearing on the Enka strike shows why.

PERHAPS THEY DISTRUSTED PRESS: The photo above shows a portion of the 600 persons who attended the hearing of the Senate labor subcommittee on the strike of the CIO Textile Workers at the American Enka plant near Morristown, Tenn. Many of them TWUA strikers, they sat through the 14½-hour hearing. They got the whole story, which they could not have obtained by reading the newspapers of the area. See the story above.

Miami Citizens Over-Rule Council To Vote For Housing Program

THE CITIZENS of Miami recently voted 14,246 to 10,410 to go ahead with a public housing program, thus overruling their city council, which had voted it down, and clubbing the real estate interests which had opposed the referendum.

Public housing had the fighting support of both Miami newspapers, which cooperated in exposing the nation-wide plan behind the "spontaneous" local opposition to public housing. Leading citizens spoke out in favor of slum clearance, as did citizens' organizations.

The opposition campaign was vicious, centering subtly and in some cases openly on the race issue. One radio advertisement bluntly said: "Do you want a Negro housing project in your neighborhood?"

But the citizens' groups and the local press answered lies with facts, and put a terrific effort into turning out the vote.

The campaign had quite different results from that conducted last November in St. Petersburg, where public housing was defeated 3876 to 3300, with about 17½% of the registered voters participating.

The fight there was spearheaded by white owners of Negro property, and the money spent was contributed openly by their organization, to an outfit known as the Council for the Preservation of Private Enterprise, which spent thousands of dollars on misleading advertisements.

The proponents of public housing were unorganized, although the unions did the best they could with limited funds.

Price Fixing In Auto Parts Charged By U. S.

The National Automotive Parts Association and 23 of its members were accused of price fixing in suits filed in Detroit by the Justice Dept. June 30, charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

The complaints charge the 24 corporations organized in the association in 1925 to act jointly in agreements with manufacturers about purchase and resale terms. The members buy automotive parts from manufacturers and sell to jobbers, who in turn sell to service stations, repair shops, or to car owners.

Will Clayton Sees Through Anti-Housing Ads In Houston

Houston, Tex. will have a public housing referendum July 22, and the fight is already hot and heavy. The real estate lobby is buying space, at $800 to $900 a shot, to run advertisements plugging the old line that public housing is socialistic, un-American, and will increase local tax rates.

Fighting strongly on the side of public housing, however, is Will Clayton, cotton broker and former Undersecretary of Commerce, who is wealthy himself, and as a leading taxpayer is not taken in by the phony propaganda.

Public housing is good business, Clayton said. True, public housing projects do not pay taxes—they pay a certain percentage of the rents they receive in lieu of taxes. Existing public housing projects in Houston, he said, are paying $52,000 more a year in this special form than the taxes assessed against the sites before the projects were built.

Scoffing at the "socialism" cry, Clayton commented:

"The father of the public housing bill is that great hero of national socialism, the Hon. Robert A. Taft, senior Senator from Ohio . . . If public housing is socialism, so is the RFC, organized to save banks and institutions that were unable to save themselves, and incidentally, fathered by another great 'socialist', the Hon. Herbert Hoover, and operated . . . for 10 to 12 years by a national figure well known in Houston for his 'socialistic' tendencies, the Hon. Jesse H. Jones."

Another Page From Labor History

ACW Has Gone Long Way From Sweatshop Days

By WILLIAM WEISS

ALMOST WITHOUT exception, older members of CIO unions like to "look back" to the old days before their union was formed and make a comparison between conditions as they were then and as they are at the present time.

Veteran CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers are justifiably proud of the progress of their union as they recall the sweatshops of the early days in which children of 10 or 11 were forced to work 16-18 hours a day for a few cents as recently as 1921.

Writer Mary Heaton Vorse related what a school teacher told her during investigations of malnutrition among school children in New York City in 1910.

"WHEN I SEE a pair of pipe-stem legs and sallow cheeks and I ask that child what his father does," Miss Vorse wrote, "nine times out 10 he answers, 'a tailor'."

A number of years later she was able to report: "What a change has come about in the industry! Now the children of tailors are bonnie. Good wages have been translated into terms of childhood, strong bodies, bright eyes, red cheeks and a vivid enjoyment of life. This is what those extra dollars have meant."

The average sweatshop of the early twenties was little more than a dug-out in the cellar of a private home, usually below the level of the street and frequently alive with rodents.

Workers, girls in their teens, were forced to sit amid the grime and filth of the basement with no place to eat except at their machines.

In 1933, in the depths of the great depression, conditions in the men's shirt industry were worse than they had ever been. The U. S. Dept. of Labor conducted a wage survey covering the shirt industry in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Missouri, Indiana, New York, Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

THE REPORT stated: "Investigation of about 20,000 payroll records showed that half the workers in the industry earned less than $7.40 in a busy week in the early summer of 1933 . . . half the women workers in rural areas earned less than $4.30 a week."

Homework, the practice whereby employers forced workers to take work to their homes, proved to be a convenient and inexpensive way to operate a clothing business as late as 1933.

In that year, there were over 7000 "homeworkers" employed in the Rochester, Philadelphia and New York markets.

The advantages to an unscrupulous employer of using the process were many. Factory space could be kept to a minimum; union standards could be avoided; labor legislation could more easily be violated; and workers could be isolated from each other more effectively.

The elimination of "homework" became one of the primary goals of the Amalgamated. With the help of NRA, the Wage-Hour Law and state legislation, the scourge of tenement work finally was erased from the clothing industry.

Although legislation against the unwholesome practice has aided in its elimination, the best assurance that homework will never return to the clothing industry is the inclusion of a simple clause in every Amalgamated contract: "None of the manufacturer's work shall be performed in the homes of the employes."

The use of child labor in the industry was eliminated in much the same way by a combination of protective legislation and union vigilance.

THE ANSWER to the queston "How far has the Amalgamated gone?" was presented very clearly in 1948 when Life magazine ran a feature on the state of the union. Life summed up the story of progress for ACW by citing the history of one of its members, David Zwiren.

"Zwiren," the article stated, "has seen the whole industry revolutionized and he has grown prosperous beyond anything he ever imagined when he arrived in the U. S. as an immigrant from Poland in 1907."

The story continued: "In that year, most men's clothing was made in sweatshops. The pay was low and the hours long. Workers often toiled in ill-lighted lofts for more than 60 hours a week or did piecework at home for as long as they could stay awake.

"Today, David Zwiren works only 38 hours and makes $65 a week. His doctor bills are paid when he is sick and he owns an insurance policy that costs him nothing. If he desires to retire he is provided with a comfortable pension.

"The changes are due in a large measure to a union called the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America . . . Moreover, the union has made itself the biggest thing in the lives of its 375,000 members."

While improved wages and working conditions have been the first concern of ACW negotiators, the union has also made tremendous strides in caring for the social welfare of its members.

Death benefits, accident and health insurance, hospitalization, surgical and maternity care, and finally, retirement pensions, are all part of the Amalgamated social insurance program.

In promoting and initiating its social welfare programs, the Amalgamated has been concerned not only with the benefits which accrue to its members but with the stimulation which those programs provide in the furtherance of economic security and social legislation.

BUT THERE is a limit to what one group of workers can do in the way of improving the general welfare. For that reason, the Amalgamated has always supported the broadest program of federal social security in all its aspects.

From the very beginning the Amalgamated has had to convince the employers that it could defend its position as spokesman for the workers in the clothing industry. It has won this right through hard-fought strikes.

One of the most bitter and hard-fought begun in 1910 at the Hart, Schaffner & Marx plant in Chicago and became a city-wide strike. For five bitter winter months the strike continued until finally the determination of the Chicago tailors resulted in a signed contract. The history of the Amalgamated really began with this strike.

Ten years later another significant strike took place in New York City.

IN DECEMBER of that year, the association of New York City men's clothing manufacturers broke off negotiations with the union and locked out the workers. Sixty thousand were turned out into the streets. Scabs and armed guards were recruited. The clothing industry barons adopted the "American Plan" in a vicious campaign to smash the union.

For six months, the struggle continued until the employers, realizing that the clothing workers were determined to stay out until their demands were met, signed a contract in June.

The last great clothing market to hold out against the union was Philadelphia. In a battle reminiscent of the early years, 10,000 workers there won agreements in a spectacular struggle in 1929. With that victory, the last major clothing market was brought into the collective bargaining framework.

Today the Amalgamated also includes among its members clothing salesmen, glove workers, neckwear makers and laundry workers, to mention only a few.

In 1944, the late Pres. Roosevelt in his address to the Amalgamated convention characterized the true spirit of the union in the following words:

"The Amalgamated has always refused to rest upon past glories and achievements. Its ever recurring pioneering in new fields of endeavor convinces me that its members can be relied upon to make their contribution to a consistently better life for American workers."

Local Inspections Revealed Aiding Milk Monopolies

UNDER THE noble guise of protecting your children's health, city and county inspectors throughout the country are keeping milk prices high by sponsoring monopolies of milk producers in each city area.

The evidence piled up June 30 as a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee questioned Federal and District of Columbia health officials on just how milk regulations work.

A perfect example is Washington, D. C., where the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association is fighting to keep outside producers from sending their milk into the city.

MORE THAN 25 years ago, when it became known that diseases such as undulent fever, typhoid, tuberculosis and diptheria could be transmitted through milk, many localities set up ordinances governing the dairy industry.

Dr. Charles L. Williams, Sr., assistant surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service, told the story of these regulations and said they were effective at one time. Now, however, Dr. Williams told the senators, "there is no sound public health reason for the exclusion from a state or a community of milk of satisfactory sanitary quality."

Public Health Service standards have been accepted by 32 of the states and federal milk certification "based on uniform standards and uniform enforcement procedures" could end multiple inspection by the cities and allow exchange of milk in all the states, the health service maintains.

GROUPS SUCH as the Maryland & Virginia Milk Producers Association strongly opposed this because it would ruin their exclusive markets.

In Washington, for instance, during the war shortage the District commissioners allowed milk to be shipped in from Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota and other places. Dr. Daniel Seckinger, District health officer, told the committee not one epidemic or spread of disease could be traced to the milk.

Now, however, the commissioners bar the "outside" milk. They point to a 1925 law that forbids shipment of milk into the district except from farms that have been inspected by local officials.

A page advertisement in the Washington Post, June 30, called on the citizens to rally behind a provision that bars any method but steam sterilization for sterilizing milk cans. The result is to keep out small farmers who can't afford to install steam sterilization machinery.

A. W. FUCHS, chief of the Milk & Food Branch of the Division of Sanitation of the U. S. Public Health Service, told the Senate group he considers chemical sterilization completely adequate for health purposes.

Every public witness before the committee voiced the same opinion, including Dr. Seckinger. The milking machines are chemically sterilized, the pails are chemically sterilized, everything is chemically sterilized except the 10-gallon cans in which the milk is shipped.

A representative of the Washington Restaurant Association pointed out there is no logical reason why the Milk Producers should insist these cans be steam sterilized. They aren't telling the truth, he said, because they have an axe to grind. (LPA)

Local That Bolted To AFL Back In CIO

A CIO local that bolted to the AFL on March 1, 1949, has come back to the fold.

It is the former Local 50, CIO United Wholesale, Retail and Department Store Union representing candy and confectionery workers in New York City. It shifted when eight other locals of the UWRDSU were forced out because of Communist-domination, and Local 50 members feared the international was "disintegrating."

"Since then," said Pres. Frank Sciba, "it appears that not only has the UWRDSU come back from the brink of disaster, but is making new strides."

FIVE-YEAR-OLD JUDY McMAHON, Chicago, plants a kiss on the cheek of Joseph E. Brady in appreciation of a check for $3376 given by the state councils and the members of the CIO Brewery Workers to the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Brady is coordinator of the union's state councils.

Murray Picks 2 To Conduct Cal. Hearings

CIO PRES. Philip Murray moved last week to free two California county CIO councils of alleged Communist control.

He appointed CIO Rep. Richard T. Leonard and Tim Flynn, CIO regional director for Northern California, to conduct hearings on complaints by CIO unions against the Contra Costa Industrial Union Council and the Alameda County Industrial Union Council, both in San Francisco's East Bay area.

Many CIO locals withdrew from the two councils more than a year ago. They charged them with being "nothing more than an agency for the dissemination of the Communist Party line," and with interference in the internal affairs of affiliates. Neither, say the complainants, is any longer representative of the CIO in its territory. In both counties pro-CIO unions have organized Committees for National CIO.

The charter of the California State council was lifted several months ago by Pres. Murray and a new Council organized at a convention last month. Both Leonard and Flynn figured prominently in the proceedings. Leonard was named administrator of the old council by Murray and served as acting head of the new pending the constitutional convention. He and Flynn at present are checking property and assets of the old council and are receiving them in the name of the CIO and the new council. The left wingers who controlled the old body have withdrawn lawsuits by which they hoped to block the CIO action.

TWUA To Ask Raise In '51

THE COTTON and rayon division of the CIO Textile Workers union will not press for wage increases this fall, but will wait until March, 1951, and at that time seek to negotiate new contracts covering wage increases, pensions, and hospitalization.

This was the decision of 400 delegates to the cotton and rayon division gathering in New York last week. It was taken on recommendation of TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve and Mariano S. Bishop, head of the division.

The contract covering 400 plants and 100,000 workers expires next March 15. It contains a wage re-opening clause effective Sept. 15, which will not be invoked. The last wage increase was negotiated for a 10c increase and since then, TWUA leaders have regarded the situation in the industry as too critical to warrant further pressure. Minimum wage in the cotton and rayon branch now is 97c an hour, and the average straight time hourly pay is approximately $1.20.

U.S. To Public: Beware Of 'Butterleggers'

As the new oleomargarine regulations went in effect July 1, the government warned the public to watch out for "butterleggers." Paul B. Dunbar, federal Food and Drug Administrator, said unscrupulous concerns could pass off the oleo now in storage as butter.

Every public eating place is required to notify its patrons by placards and on the individual servings, if it is putting out colored oleo as a spread.

Auto Union Wins Pensions For 20,000 At Kaiser-Frazer, Allis-Chalmers

TWO LOCALS of the CIO Auto Workers have signed five-year contracts, each covering 10,000 workers, providing for minimum $100 monthly pensions at the age of 65, but with retirement not compulsory.

At the Kaiser-Frazer plan in Detroit, members wishing to continue work after 65 may do so if found physically capable by doctors named by the pension fund trustees. Disability pensions after 15 years will be a minimum of $30 monthly plus $1 for each year over 15 years. The retirement pension may rise to $125 monthly, depending on length of service and the increase in social security.

UAW-CIO Local 248 and the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., of West Allis, Wis., agreed upon fully funded pensions of at least $100 upon retirement at age 65 and in some cases as early as age 60, with retirement at 65 also depending upon the worker's physical condition.

In addition, the company and the union, which a few years ago staged one of the bitterest strikes in recent labor history while the local was dominated by leftists, agreed upon a modified union shop with an NLRB election to be held within the plant. Present non-members need not join the union, but the company president sent them a letter saying they "should all belong to the union and participate in the work of the union." New employes will be required to join within 90 days.

The pact provided an immediate wage increase of 3c an hour, with another 3c next year and an escalator clause yielding 1c an hour for every rise of 1.25 points shown the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index. Several groups received additional boosts. After next year the contract may be reopened on wages and arbitration questions.

Harold Christoffel, a former president of the local, was convicted of perjury charges growing out of his declaration before a congressional committee that he was not a Communist.

Townsend Is Ill; Trip Cancelled

On the eve of his departure to attend a meeting of the ECA Labor Advisers in Paris Pres. Willard S. Townsend, of the CIO Transport Service Employees, was stricken June 28 with a violent gastric disorder and admitted to Chicago's Provident Hospital.

Townsend had been invited to serve as consultant to the ECA Labor Advisers at the Paris meeting by Paul Hoffman, ECA Administrator. While abroad he was also scheduled to attend one of the meetings of the newly organized International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Dr. Leonidas Berry stated that Townsend will be confined to the hospital for an extended period.

Subpoenas May Be Issued For Publishers

A second invitation to newspaper publishers, large and small, to testify before the House subcommittee investigating possible monopoly in the newsprint industry was extended last week by Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.), chairman of the group.

"If I get no better response than I did the first time," he said, "it may be necessary to subpoena a number of the publishers."

The publishers were asked to appear this week or next. Celler said he is anxious to get their views on the manner in which newsprint is sold. The investigation, which is being made by a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, was touched off by charges of monopoly made by the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The Communications Workers of America-CIO convention has ended and those attending overwhelmingly approved the recommendations to establish a two-level structure. This recommendation will now go to the members to vote as they feel about the proposed change. This change is the one way for CWA to build a really strong structure and meet the problems of the men and women of this vital industry.

The strike of the Newspaper Guild-CIO against the World Telegram and Sun continues in New York. All of us are called upon to render every support to this strike action of the Guild.

The Commies who were repudiated at the United Furniture Workers Convention, just recently concluded, are now actually encouraging independentism. Just as has always been known, their loyalty begins and ends with the Cominform, and not trade unionism. Members of the Furniture Workers decided the communist issues involved; they got sick and tired of the methods employed by Communists who talked out of both sides of their faces.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in a representation election at the General Elevator Co., Baltimore, Md., the workers voted 30 IUE, 10 no union.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to the Chairman of IUE-CIO, reports the following IUE election victories: Super Radiator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 11, UE withdrew, no union 0; Mercury Mfg. Co., Chicago, IUE 83, UE withdrew, no union 6; Ideal Electric Co., Mansfield, O., IUE 111, UE withdrew, no union 12; Minneapolis Artificial Limb Co., Minneapolis, IUE 45, UE withdrew, no union 1; GE Draftsmen, Bridgeport, Conn. (run-off), IUE 38, IFTEAD 19; J. J. Tourek Mfg. Co., Chicago, IUE 154, UE 5, no union 44; Automotive Devices, Springfield, Mass., IUE 22, no union 1.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Ralph Tillotson reports that a representation election at the Marathon Electric Co., Erie, Pa., resulted as follows: UAW-CIO 116, independent union 73, no union 2.

Tom Andert, president of the United Optical Workers-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the American Optical Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., the workers voted 4 to 1 in favor of the UOW-CIO.

A. T. Stephens, vice-president of the United Packinghouse Workers, reports that the UPWA-CIO was victorious in a representation election at the Swift & Co. plant food division, Harvey, La., by UPWA 52, FTA 11, neither 1.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh reports that in a union shop election among employes of the Berwick, Pa., the workers voted 21 for CIO to 8 against.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the United Brewery Workers were victorious in a representation election for employes of the Miller Malt Co., Los Angeles, Calif., by a vote of 14 UBW-CIO, 7 AFL. Intl. Rep. Robert Person and Milton Stoll, secretary of the local, handled the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a representation election at the Beatrice Creamery Co., New Castle, Ind., the United Brewery Workers won by the following vote: UBW-CIO 25, no union 1, challenged 1. Intl. Rep. John Dippel was in charge of this drive.

CIO Reg. Dir. Pete Mosele reports that in a representation election at the Pollack Engineering & Mfg. Corp., Newark, N. J., the workers gave the United Steelworkers-CIO 151 votes, no union 15.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following representation elections in Illinois. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Chicago, United Rubber Workers-CIO 21, against 12, challenged 1; Kitchen Art Foods, Inc., Chicago, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union-CIO 51, against 6. The following union security elections are also reported: Reynolds Metals Co., McCook, eligible 1076, USA-CIO 617, against 26; Illinois Upholsterers' Supply Co., Chicago, eligible 37, Textile Workers Union of America-CIO 30, against 1; Crown Stove Workers, Cicero, eligible 110, UAW-CIO Local 453 88, against 9, challenged 1.

CIO Reg. Director John Maurillo reports that the Barbers & Beauty Culturists Union-CIO Local 12 won by a unanimous vote in a representation ballot at the Rothchild Barber Shop, Syracuse, N. Y.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that the Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers-CIO won a representation election at the Adel Brick & Tile Co., Adel, Ia., by FGC&SS-CIO 35, no union 7, challenged 1. Intl. Rep. Gene Minshall and Dir. Neil Brower were in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. William Taylor reports that the CIO won a certification election among the workers at the Modine Mfg. Co., Paducah, Ky., who have been chartered as a CIO local industrial union.

Reuther Says 'Take Price Tag Off Peace'

IF THE United States would spend $13 billion a year for the next century in an attack on poverty and insecurity throughout the world, it would win the cold war and take the price tag off peace, Pres. Walter P. Reuther, of the CIO Auto Workers, said last week in Detroit.

The total, he pointed out, would be $1.3 trillion, the same amount this country spent in 44 months to win World War II.

His proposal "to help the backward people in the world help themselves" is in line with President Truman's Point Four program of aid to underdeveloped nations, which the CIO has approved—although the President envisioned spending far less.

"AND WE should propose to Russia and her satellites," added Reuther, "that they could participate in this program if they were willing to participate in total, universal disarmament, controlled by the United Nations.

"Democracy is being challenged on the 38th parallel in Korea. We can't have a Far Eastern Munich. We regret the use of military power, but we didn't make the decision—the Commies did."

Reuther said he is convinced that 90% of all Americans would be glad to spend the money if it would end poverty and insecurity throughout the world.

Ouster Of N. J. PUC Is Urged

THE NEW Jersey CIO Council has called on Gov. Alfred Driscoll to fire the present Public Utility Commission members "because of their unique philosophy that a public utility is always right."

The request was sent by Carl Holderman, state CIO head, and followed a ruling by the State Supreme Court knocking out a fare increase granted by the PUC two years ago to the Public Service Corp. as unjust and unreasonable.

The present PUC should be fired, Holderman declared, because although the court ordered a return to a 5c fare, it sent the whole matter back to the PUC for a new hearing. Holderman said the present PUC "has forfeited public confidence in any future decisions it might be called upon to make in a re-hearing of this or other rate cases."

WHEN THE PUC granted the 2c increase, the state CIO protested to Driscoll, and he authorized the state attorney general to take the matter to court. In doing so, Driscoll himself criticized the PUC.

The Supreme Court, in its unanimous decision, censured the PUC because it "failed to recognize that it was under a duty to go behind the figures shown by the company's books and get at realities."

The Newark Evening News, commenting on the court decision, said the ruling "will shake public confidence in the competence and usefulness" of the present PUC. "The net effect of its errors, as adjudged by the court, was to take millions of dollars out of the pockets of riders and give them to Public Service, without proved justification." (LPA)

Congress Has Much To Do In Proposed Final Month

THE 81ST Congress is moving into what may be the final month of its session—with lots to do and lots not done.

Leaders of both parties seem hopeful that Congress can leave Washington by Aug. 1—just three weeks off.

Sen. Lucas (D. Ill.), majority leader, said last week that he hoped the Senate would polish off four big projects and then head for home. Sen. Taft (R. O.) said the GOP group saw no objections to such an early adjournment.

On the other hand, the Korean situation is so touch-and-go that the best-laid plans of senators and representatives may be knocked apart. But members of the House and over one-third of the Senate have a lot of campaigning to do, and they're anxious to be back home for the business of trying to win re-election.

Lucas listed these four "must" proposals: (1) Passing of some $28 billion in U. S. appropriations, to keep the government in business for another year; (2) Approval of a House-passed bill to reduce excise taxes and make up some of the difference through new corporation profits taxes; (3) Liberalization of social security; and (4) Another effort to limit debate and pass the FEPC bill.

FEPC: The test on FEPC is scheduled to come up Wednesday, July 12—for its second test of the session.

FEPC supporters will offer a petition to limit debate on a motion to bring up the measure—which under GOP-indorsed Senate rules requires 64 votes to accomplish.

The Dixiegop coalition was able, once before, to stall off action on FEPC by withholding the necessary votes.

If the coalition wins again, the Administration will have suffered a 100% failure in its drive to put across the President's popular civil rights program.

There's a bare possibility—but not much more than that—that the District of Columbia Home Rule bill, which passed the Senate last year, may come up in the House.

A petition drive to get the home rule bill out of committee is about 25 short of the necessary 218 Representatives' signatures—and new names are being added to the list at a very slow rate.

SOCIAL SECURITY: HR 6000 is now in a Senate-House conference to iron out differences in the two versions of the bill which have been passed. CIO is seeking to secure acceptance of the best sections of the two measures.

Union groups are also centering fire on the vicious Knowland (R. Cal.) amendment, which would seriously endanger the unemployment compensation system.

The CIO pointed out last month that the Knowland amendment would make it impossible to cut off federal funds from states which violate the national standards for jobless benefit systems. The CIO added:

"It is a brazen proposal to use the threat of withholding earned unemployment insurance benefit payments, to coerce unemployed workers into taking jobs vacant because of a labor dispute."

The Knowland amendment was sponsored by business groups in California, and the CIO said its passage would provide them with a "strikebreaking device." The amendment was adopted in the Senate without hearings, after only 10 minutes of debate.

MUNDT-NIXON BILL: With adjournment in sight, Sen. Mundt (R. S. D.) frayed Senatorial tempers with a move to slip through the Senate his Mundt-Nixon bill—roundly criticized by the CIO and liberal groups.

The bill, ostensibly aimed at the Communist Party, would seriously affect liberal and labor groups, and the Dept. of Justice has advised against its passage.

One section—calling for conviction of persons helping totalitarian objectives—would provide an easy weapon for cracking down all forms of civil liberties.

Mundt tried to bring the bill to the floor on the evening of June 30, when only four Senators were present.

Lucas, furious at the attempt, charged that such a move "isn't cricket." He said "I am not going to be stampeded, and I am not going to permit any politics to be played with this bill."

APPROPRIATIONS: CIO legislative representatives are concerned lest a Dixiegop "economy rider," which would force an average 10-15% cut in the funds of government agencies, work serious hardships on unions trying to use the services of the National Labor Relations Board.

The "economy" motion was sponsored by Reps. Taber (R. N. Y.) and Thomas (D. Tex.). It would cut NLRB funds by an estimated 11%—which union observers feel would cause still further delays in Labor Board handling of elections and unfair labor charge complaints.

POINT FOUR PROGRAM: Supporters of the Administration's foreign policy voiced alarm at an "authoritative" report that the Senate Appropriations Committee had voted a 75% slash in funds for Point Four—the government's program to give technical and economic assistance to backward or under-developed areas of the world.

The Senate group was reported to have cut the appropriation from $45 million asked by the President down to $10 million. This is woefully short of the sum required for the program—particularly since the U. S. has already pledged $11 million to the United Nations for similar work.

The Senate group's action—if it remains unchanged—is certain to be used by Communist propagandists as "proof" that Uncle Sam really isn't interested in the fate of colonial peoples. Such propaganda might do serious harm to democratic forces throughout the world.

BANKERS' BONUS: A bill which would have given the nation's bankers a whopping bonus—for no particular reason—was held up in the House Banking Committee by Reps. Patman (D. Tex.) and Multer (D. N.Y.).

The committee is set to study the bill again next week, with Fair Deal members hoping they can kill it. The measure passed the Senate almost unnoticed.

Under its provisions, bankers buying deposit insurance through the U. S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. would get a 55% cut in the rate of their premiums.

It's estimated they'd save about $68 million a year on the deal—with the U. S. Treasury having to take over the liability in case of bank failures.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS: There's a lot of business which Congress won't finish—a large part of it because of obstructive tactics by the Dixiegop coalition.

The civil rights program is one major casualty. Middle-income housing is another. The health insurance program never got to first base, nor did the Brannan Plan for new methods of farm income support. And Rep. Celler's House-passed bill to prevent corporation monopoly through the buying of other firms' assets never reached the action stage in the Senate.

So the 82nd Congress will have plenty to do when it meets next year.

Move NOW To Extend Rent Controls, CIO Told

Leo Goodman, director of the CIO Housing Committee, last week appealed to all CIO councils and unions to get busy immediately, in cooperation with other local groups, to insure the extension of rent control after Dec. 31.

Reminding all CIO affiliates that existing controls will expire then, unless the community governing body takes action before that date to have controls extended, Goodman asked that immediate efforts be made to start movements to encourage city councils to act in time.

Furthermore, Goodman said, all CIO affiliates should immediately check on the make-up of local rent advisory boards, which have new power under the law.

"The new rent control extension," he said, "places added responsibility on the local rent advisory boards. Councils and locals should therefore check their local boards to see that the balance of representation required by law is still in effect, with adequate tenant and labor representation."

The rent advistory boards, on whose motion the Office of Housing Expediter is virtually forced to decontrol a community, are appointed by OHE, but they are nominated by the state governor, Goodman pointed out. Under the new law the nomination of these boards is the governor's sole remaining power over what happens to rent control in the communities, since governors can no longer veto "local option" decontrol actions passed by city councils.

The rent board, furthermore, often carries more weight with the city council than any other citizens' group, since the board alone has easy access to pertinent information. The board, for instance, can ask OHE to make a rent survey or a compliance survey, and OHE will do so.

"Where unbalanced situations are found, they should be reported immediately to the governor," Goodman said, "and names of suggested replacements should be proposed to him. Remember, under the new law, once the advisory board has voted decontrol, nothing can undo its action."

Social Security Weakened By AMA

The Committee for the Nation's Health last week accused the American Medical Association of being "responsible, more that any other organization, for knocking disability insurance out of the Senate (social security) bill."

The bill included disability insurance when it passed the House last year, but this feature was knocked out by the Senate. The measure now is in House-Senate conference.

"The AMA has aligned itself with the insurance companies, which are against disability insurance because of direct self-interest," the committee said. "The AMA wants the help of these insurance companies in fighting national health insurance, and took the front of opposition for them against disability insurance.

"AMA officials declared that disability insurance should be turned down because it is a step toward national health insurance or 'socialized medicine.'

"However, Sen. Walter F. George, conservative southern Democrat, says there is nothing to this charge."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Keep writing to Senators and Representatives to force action.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 10 million.	Passed both Houses; now in conference.	Wire Senators and Representatives to support liberalizing features, oppose Knowland amendment.
FEPC S 1728 HR 4453	Senate bill would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	House voted substitute bill without enforcement teeth. Second Senate attempt at cloture due July 12.	Wire Senators to vote for S 1728 without weakening amendments.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Railway Labor Security Bill S. 3295 HR 7789	Amends Rail Labor Act to permit union security pacts, check-off.	Referred to Senate Labor, House Interstate Committees. CIO supported, providing no racial bias permitted.	Ask Senators Congressmen to approve in line with CIO recommendations.
Railway Compulsory Arbitration Bill S. 3463	Sponsored by Sen. Donnell, would outlaw rail strikes, force compulsory arbitration.	Senate Labor sub-committee has held hearings.	Ask Senators to defeat.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Akron Unions Act To Save Rent Control

The unions in Akron, O., are taking swift action to save rent control in their city.

The Akron city council last week voted decontrol of the big industrial center. It was the second time the council had done so, but last year, Gov. Lausche vetoed the action. Under the new law, however, governors have no veto power—so the council figured it could have things its own way.

The council reckoned without a provision in Ohio law, however. The law states that the action of any city council can be undone by referendum and that a referendum must be held if a sufficient number of signatures is obtained.

The unions got together immediately and started circulating a petition and they hope to get enough signatures very soon. Then they'll put on a drive to carry the referendum and undo the city council's nefarious work.

If this is successful, they will immediately start another petition, this time for keeping rent control beyond the Dec. 31 automatic expiration date.

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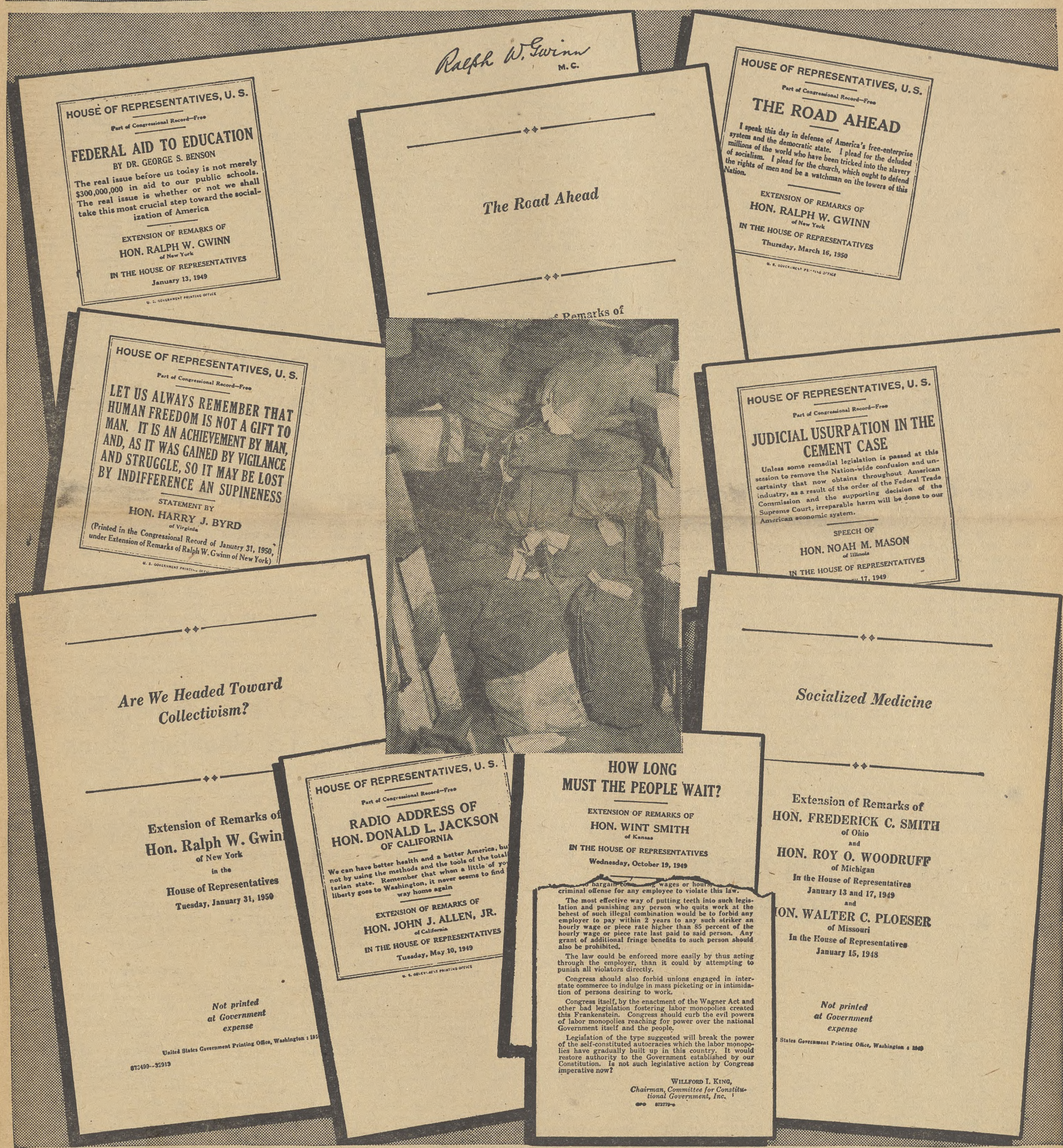


THE METHOD by which American taxpayers help foot the bill for anti-labor, anti-Fair Deal propaganda of the Committee for Constitutional Government is illustrated above. The photograph, taken for the Buchanan House Lobby Investigating Committee at the CCG headquarters in New York, shows mail bags filled with CCG "literature" which is being shipped out free under the postal franks of friendly members of Congress. The envelopes and pamphlets shown give a good idea of the type of material which CCG has distributed in franked envelopes. (See story on Page 10, editorial on Page 4.)

Texaco Strikers Face Entire Oil Industry

By RAY DAVIDSON

ON JULY 14 the bitter strike of CIO Oil Workers against The Texas Co. entered its second hundred days.

More than 7500 members of OWIU are involved in this dispute—a sizeable number of men for a relatively small union. Percentagewise, it is as great to OWIU as the Chrysler strike was to CIO Auto Workers.

The billion-dollar Texas Co., fourth largest company in an industry noted for its king-size operations, "continues to display stubborn resistance to the strikers and contempt for the idea of collective bargaining," according to OWIU.

"It is not, however, the giant Texas Co. which has the strikers worried. The strikers know how to shut down that company's plants and keep them down.

"THE THING that makes striking hard is that the strikers must fight not only the one company, but the entire oil industry.

"Many major companies have rushed to the defense of Texaco. Texaco service station pumps have continued to pour gasoline into automobiles, although a large part of Texaco's refining capacity has been out of operation for over 100 days. What the customers are getting is gasoline supplied to Texaco by other companies.

"Texaco has had a bit more difficulty in filling the customers' requests for lubricating oil canned in trade-marked Texaco cans. But the company has solved that problem to some extent by having the trade-marked cans shipped directly from can factories to refineries of other companies, where they are filled with oil and routed into Texaco's marketing system.

"Despite these obstacles, the Texaco strikers know that if they hold out long enough, the company will be forced to terms. After a number of months of idleness, refinery equipment deteriorates seriously, at great expense to the struck company. And this is one place in which aid cannot be extended by other companies."

ISSUES IN dispute hinge largely on questions of security for the workers. The union wants job descriptions written into the contracts to prevent speed-up. It wants provisions to restrict supervisory workers from doing work of men in the bargaining units.

It seeks a provision against the handling of certain plant maintenance jobs by outside contractors—"a gimmick which the oil companies often use to tear down unions." It wants more rigid safety rules for the highly hazardous refinery work. And, the union is still trying to get the company to bargain on pensions—something Texaco has refused to do thus far.

The union has filed refusal to bargain charges with NLRB on the pension issue.

IUE Given Bargaining Rights In 10 Major Plants By NLRB

CERTIFICATION of the CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers as bargaining agent for workers in nine major General Electric plants and one large Westinghouse plant was approved last week by the National Labor Relations Board.

The old United Electrical Workers had protested the results of the elections in nine major locals of the GE chain on the ground that Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin's speech at an IUE-CIO rally in Lynn, Mass., constituted government interference. The locals which UE claimed were affected by the speech extended as far as Fort Wayne, Ind., and included Syracuse, N. Y., Bridgeport, Conn., Philadelphia and Erie, Pa., and Pittsfield, Holyoke, Fitchburg and Lynn, Mass.

On other grounds UE had also protested the election in a Westinghouse local in Sharon, Pa., and a small GE unit in Cleveland.

Meanwhile IUE-CIO had objected to company interference on behalf of UE during the election campaigns in the production units at GE's Schenectady and Erie works.

THE BOARD was able to go ahead on the certifications last week after UE announced that it was withdrawing all protests in the General Electric and Westinghouse chain. A month earlier, on June 17, IUE-CIO had informed the board that since the delayed certifications were causing harm to the workers, IUE would be willing to drop all protests if UE would do likewise.

Approximately 75,000 workers will be affected by the certifications.

Meanwhile IUE-CIO negotiations with the General Electric Co. continued as GE announced that it was putting into effect a 3% general wage increase which will amount to not less than 4c an hour.

IUE-CIO Chairman James B. Carey announced that "we are quite willing to apply immediately GE's offer of a 3% increase for the past year and to negotiate a substantial wage increase in keeping with the corporation's phenomenal profits, the additional increase to be effective upon agreement."

"WE THINK that the company's offer of a general wage increase, the first since 1948, is somewhat overdue in the light of GE's profit picture of the last few years," he added.

"For GE to come up with a meager 3% wage increase in a two year period is somewhat miserly, to say the least. However, we are willing to apply this offer immediately and negotiate an additional wage increase, more in line with GE's dignity and position among the members of the billion dollar club.

"This should make clear our position that any 3% increase is simply a down payment. Consequently this in no way precludes our negotiating a substantial increase in line with what the wage standards of GE workers should be and with what GE can afford to pay."

CCL Hits Canadian Government, Employers For 'Playing' With CP

THE CANADIAN Congress of Labour sharply rapped the Canadian government and employers in that country for helping Communist-controlled unions defeat the will of the majority of workers in many war-crucial plants.

The attack was made by the CCL executive committee at a recent meeting in Ottawa which charged that the Korean crisis "provides ample proof that the appeal of the Communists for peace is a complete perversion of the truth and fully demonstrates that Communism is bent on taking over world control by any means." CIO unions in Canada are affiliated with the CCL.

"The CCL has done everything possible to liberate Communist-controlled unions," said the executive committee statement.

"IT IS noteworthy that in every vote where Communists have been put to the test, they have been rejected by Canadian workers.

"Unfortunately, however, the efforts of the Congress have been severely handicapped by faulty labor legislation, unwisely administered, which makes it unreasonably difficult to get a free election in many plants.

"Thus, for example, in Trail, B. C., a Congress affiliate, the United Steelworkers, representing a majority, has so far been denied a vote in the plant of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.

"In this key undertaking, known to be producing strategic atomic fission materials, the Communist-controlled Mine, Mill Union expelled by CIO retains its minority control through a substandard contract recently entered into by the company. By this irresponsible act the company shows an indifference to the national security which is incomprehensible, unless the lure of a bargain-basement agreement motivates the company policy at the very time when the Far East is aflame with war.

"Based on experience it would appear that in practice Canadian trade unions are the only legitimate Canadian agencies that are really fighting communism. In many instances where employers feel that they can get a better deal from Communist unions they will compromise with those unions to keep out unions opposed to communism.

"IT IS also observed that governments are disposed to play around with Communists where it is considered to be smart politics. It is likewise noticeable that sub-agencies of governments, such as labour relations boards, are bending backward to justify continuance of Communist controlled unions in some industries because it is contemporarily the smart political thing to do.

"The Congress believes that the time has arrived when the Canadian government and people should realize that Canadian workers are being denied the opportunity to liberate themselves from communism in vital undertakings such as Trail because of expediency on the part of some governments and the desire of some employers to reap higher profits which can be secured by compromises with Communist controlled unions."

Fuss Over Sumner Pike Due To Uranium Price

SUMNER T. PIKE, board member and until recently acting chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, has passed his political purity test after all.

The Senate members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy earlier refused to recommend Pike, who is a Republican from Maine, for re-appointment to the job he has held for three years, but on July 11 the Senate confirmed him 55-24, with only the die-hards opposing him.

Sen. Hickenlooper (R. Ia.), who is up for re-election this year, led the fight against Pike, charging that he "just didn't measure up to the requirement of the job." Hickenlooper is still smarting at the Senate's refusal to take seriously his charge that former AEC chairman David E. Lilienthal was guilty of "incredible mismanagement" of AEC after weeks of hearings brough forth no evidence to back it up.

HIS CHARGES against Pike were even more vague. The most serious was that Pike had aligned himself with "loose security practices" when he was just a plain AEC Commissioner. The "loose" practice involved hiring a clerical staff on a temporary basis in order to get some work done, when AEC was first set up, instead of waiting for FBI clearance of several thousand filing clerks, etc.

Chairman McMahon (D. Conn.) of the joint committee said he had listened to two hours of talk before the committee without being able to find out what the Republicans on the committee was objecting to about their fellow GOP-ster.

The deciding vote against Pike on the committee was cast, however, not by a Republican, but by Sen. Johnson (D. Colo.), backing up his fellow Coloradan, Sen. Millikin (R.).

And out of all the hoorah finally emerged the real reason for all the fuss about Pike. Johnson and Millikin finally admitted on the Senate floor that they opposed Pike because Pike would not press for a raise in the price the government pays for low-grade uranium, of which there is plenty in Colorado.

But Sens. Taft (R. O.), Hickenlooper, Wherry (R. Neb.), et al were still against him.

Soviet Germany Week 48 Hours; Time And Quarter For Overtime

Any worker who wants a 48-hour week with time and a quarter for overtime, and with politicians setting his workloads and piece rates, can have them—by going to the Communist-controlled zone of Germany.

Maybe he wont even get the time and a quarter for the seventh day. The new Soviet Zone Labor Law, which went into effect in East Germany on May 1, does not make it mandatory, but says that it is "usually paid."

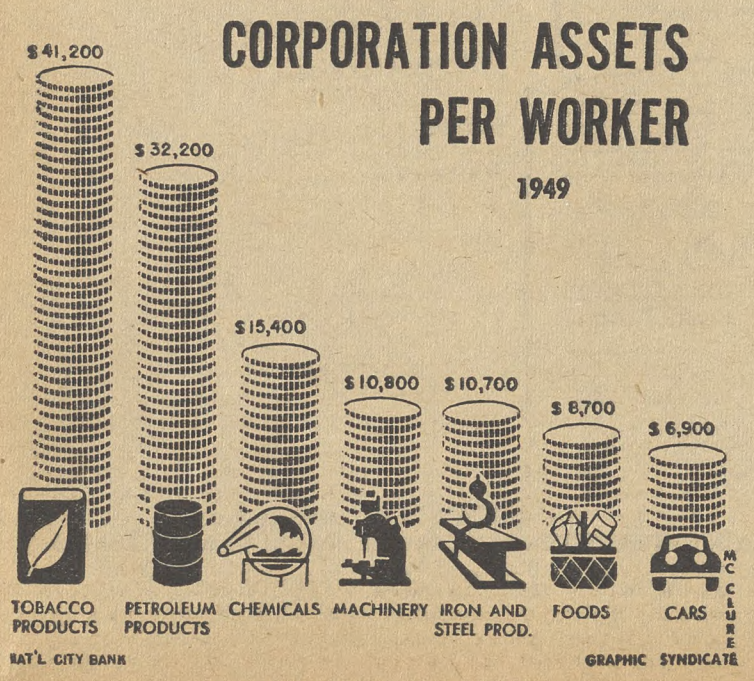
It is a strange sort of labor law which contains no guarantee of the workers' right to bargain collectively, even though it says that the mutual obligations of the workers and the managements of "people-owned plants . . . will be set down each year in the plant agreement." The agreement doesn't make too much difference, because the government is authorized to lay down orders that would make it even more onerous.

Likewise, the law contains no guarantee of the right to strike—in fact, that naughty (in the Soviet world) word isn't even mentioned.

The law gives the government the right to shift a worker from one industry to another—a means of keeping up production in the mines. It also lets the government put the worker's wife in his job and give their children to the tender mercies of a Communist-operated nursery school for indoctrination.

It abounds in clauses that have no meaning except one: everybody's going to work, or else—on the government's terms.

Workers in Germany struggled for their rights for 60 years. Now, in East Germany, they can't even struggle.



Labor Wants "Full And Adequate Voice" In U. S. Emergency Plans

ORGANIZED LABOR will start some top-level, high priority conferences in the next few days with the government's important National Security Resources Board.

The NSRB—a branch of the Executive Office of the President—is concerned with a wide variety of home-front jobs in connection with mobilization of the nation's industrial and human resources in case of war or emergency.

It is headed by W. Stuart Symington, former secretary of air and one-time president of the Emerson Electric Co. in St. Louis. Symington was named to direct the NSRB a few weeks ago, after the agency's top post had been left vacant for a period of many months.

Presenting labor's views on a number of subjects involving industrial relations, mobilization and union representation in the key government agency, will be a nine-man committee representing practically all the unions in the country.

CIO SPOKESMAN on the committee are Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers; Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; and Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers. CIO Pres. Philip Murray, recuperating from a recent eye operation, will be in close touch with the group and may join it in possible later meetings

The AFL will be represented by Pres. William Green, Secy.-Treas. George Meany, and George Harrison, head of the railroad clerks.

Pres. Al Hayes of the Machinists, Pres. John Lewis of the Mine Workers and George Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association round out the nine-man group.

Formation of the committee resulted from a "get-acquainted" luncheon attended by Symington, Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin and spokesmen of the various union organizations. The CIO was represented by Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood and all the other vice-presidents, with the exception of Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, who was unable to attend.

Symington told reporters that it had been a "good, constructive meeting" and that he was impressed by the "friendly sympathetic viewpoint" of the union spokesmen.

LABOR AND WAR PROBLEMS: Questions about mobilization of nation's industry and human resources—in Korean police action and in case of war—were discussed by top government officials and labor spokesmen at Washington confab. Among those at session: George Harrison, AFL railway clerks; AFL Pres. Green; Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin; W. Stuart Symington, head of National Security Resources Board; John Owens, United Mine Workers; Walter Reuther, CIO Auto Workers; G. E. Leighty, railway brotherhoods.

THE UNION statement issued after the meeting emphasized the need for voluntary cooperation with labor and for "adequate representation for organized labor in the policy, planning and operational divisions of the government agencies involved."

"We reviewed a number of the successful steps taken during World War II for the mobilization of the nation's resources, and expressed satisfaction over the manner in which these voluntary measures were employed at that time.

"It was felt that the achievement of close cooperation among all major groups in the country's economy, which is now available for the prosecution of the campaign against aggression, is preferable to compulsory steps toward mobilization of resources; and that significant values in terms of individual cooperation, morale and working efficiency can be attained through such voluntary action," the unions said.

JACOB S. POTOFSKY

EMIL RIEVE

Two of CIO's spokesmen on emergency planning.

Noting the need for a "full and adequate voice for labor" in the government agencies, the unions said "the creation of mere advisory bodies in such agencies will not meet the nation's needs, and in the past this type of advisory structure has proved ineffective."

CIO And AFL Unity Confab Opens July 25

CIO AND AFL sit down together at the conference table next week, for the first formal unity talks since May 1947.

A joint annoucement by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and AFL Pres. William Green said the discussions will be held at the Hotel Statler in Washington, starting July 25.

The CIO unity negotiating committee wil consist of Murray, Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers, Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, and Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The AFL group will consist of Green, Pres. Charles MacGowen of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Pres. Dan Tobin of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Pres. Dan Tracey of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

THE MEETING grew out of a labor unity letter addressed by Murray last April to the AFL, the railroad brotherhoods, the miners and the machinists.

At that time, Murray called for quick creation of a standing joint labor committee representing all major branches of labor. He suggested the committee should have a "double mandate. Immediately, it should be empowered to coordinate our efforts in the economic, legislative and political spheres. It should also seek to achieve organic unity of all the American labor movement."

The AFL subsequently suggested conversations to explore the matter in greater detail. Leaders of the miners, the machinists and the railroad trainmen have accepted the proposal.

Radio Station Honored

Station WDET, the FM station of the CIO United Auto Workers, has received a plaque for postwar station showmanship from Variety, trade magazine for radio, stage and showbusiness. WDET is the only FM station in the nation to receive this top industry honor. Variety cited WDET for its integration in the community life of Detroit, and rated the station as "one of radio's most unique postwar innovations."

Labor-Management Meeting For Electrical Industry Urged

A CONFERENCE of labor and management in the U. S. electrical, radio and machine manufacturing industries should be called by the National Security Resources Board, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey wrote last week to W. Stuart Symington, NSRB chief.

Acting as administrative chairman of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, Carey wrote:

"We are proposing a procedure that will obviate labor-management misunderstandings in our industry in time of emergency, unify our common production effort, and facilitate our transition to a war economy with a minimum of economic shock and a maximum of democratic participation."

Carey said that labor is able and anxious to offer suggestions for spurring production for the nation's security.

"BUT TO MAKE its full contribution, in our industry for example, labor must be taken into full partnership in the planning," Carey added.

The IUE-CIO chairman also charged that certain employers in the electrical industry have not been "impartial" in the struggle between the IUE-CIO and the United Electrical Workers, which was expelled from CIO as Communist-dominated.

PAC Bucks Nifty To Lick 'Em In '50!

Senate Approval Of Judge Hastie Urged By Murray

Prompt and favorable action in the Senate on the months-old appointment of William H. Hastie to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals was called for last week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

In wires to members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Murray noted that Hastie's appointment had been sent to the Senate for confirmation on Jan. 5.

"In view of Mr. Hastie's integrity and proven ability, the failure of the committee to render a prompt, favorable report can only be attributed to the fact that he is a Negro," Murray told the committee.

He said the CIO is "strongly of the opinion" that Hastie's confirmation should be recommended at once by the Judiciary Committee.

Denham Loses To Labor Board In Circuit Court T-H Decision

Non-Communist affidavits, required by the Taft-Hartley Act for unions wishing to use the services of the National Labor Relations Board, have come up for another decision in the U. S. circuit courts.

The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled last week that unions can be in compliance with T-H, even if the officers of the parent federation—AFL or CIO—haven't signed them.

The 2-1 decision arose in a case involving the AFL electrical workers and the West Texas Utilities Co., of Abilene, Tex. The court overruled the arguments of NLRB General Counsel Robert N. Denham, and sustained the position of the NLRB itself.

The Washington decision is also in opposition to a ruling several months ago by the highly conservative Fifth Circuit Court in New Orleans.

In the Postex case, involving the CIO Textile Workers, the Fifth Circuit maintained that no CIO union was in compliance with the T-H until CIO national officers all signed oaths.

Effect of that decision would be to throw out hundreds of cases involving CIO unions in the period between 1947 and 1949, when CIO officers signed the affidavits. Many of these cases are of considerable importance.

The U. S. Supreme Court will probably get the affidavit problem at its fall session, and will have to decide whether to uphold the Denham argument.

Words Alone Won't Do The Job

U.S. Propaganda, No Matter How Truthful and Widespread, Won't Win Loyalty of Hungry Oriental Peoples

By ALLAN L. SWIM

YOU'VE HAD your pound of rice for the day and now you have a rare treat in store for you.

You're going to see a movie—one of those films which is called a documentary. You know it's a propaganda film, but so what? You've never seen one before.

So, with a bit of eagerness and a lot of curiosity, you show up where the film is being shown.

It's an impressive thing. You see the fine houses in which Americans live. You're told that most U. S. workers can afford electric refrigerators and that many of them have their own automobiles.

You see pictures of massive factories and smooth-running production lines.

You're told that all of these good things result from the wonderful system under which the U. S. operates.

Certainly you're impressed. Frankly, you're amazed.

And as you trudge your weary way home you remember that your total amount of food for the next day will be one pound of rice!

SINCE THE trouble started in Korea three weeks ago a lot of the U. S. lawmakers have decided we should step up our propaganda efforts in the Orient.

They say we've got to let the people over there know about our economy and our democracy if we're going to keep them from falling victims to the Communists.

Some of them have made impressive speeches — speeches so good that you might get the idea that words alone, if used in sufficient volume, will solve our problems in the Far East.

They haven't explained exactly how we're going to get our message to the millions who live in the Orient. They haven't pointed out that only a few of the Asiatics have radios and that few read newspapers.

But at least they've pointed out that the democracies must tell their story convincingly if we're to make gains in the world-wide ideological war.

We in the CIO are in favor of the use of propaganda in combatting the Communists, because we know how effectively the Reds use the propaganda weapon.

But propaganda alone won't do the job. A beautiful picture of a TV set in an American worker's home won't help fill the empty belly of an Oriental.

The repeated telling by the Commies of how we impose segregation on Negroes will be more impressive than all the pictures of all the TV sets ever made.

And we're going to have trouble selling mass production overnight to men and women who aren't sure where their next meal is coming from.

We, to put it bluntly, are going to have to do more than spread propaganda if we're going to win the loyalty and support of the peoples of Asia.

Yes, a lot more.

THE TRUMAN program of aid to underprivileged peoples, if administered properly, could do much to help us win friends and influence people in the Far East.

The Point Four program, as the Truman plan is often called, is extremely important. It's designed to show—not merely tell—people how they can improve their standard of living.

It's designed to provide technical assistance where it's most needed.

Obviously Point Four won't eliminate famine and pestilence overnight. Bountifulness can't be made to replace poverty in short order, no matter what we in the U. S. do.

BUT THERE are things we can do—and must do—if we're going to play an effective role in battling Communism throughout the world.

One of these is to make our own democracy work better and to do away with discrimination against minority groups.

Another is to help other nations fill the empty bellies of their people.

If we combine action with words we can win in the long run. But the words alone have an empty sound when you're living on a pound of rice a day.

FRANK ABUSE

Imagine the editorial screaming that would take place in some of the daily newspapers if the CIO used the postal franks of a couple of friendly members of Congress to mail a few million "educational leaflets" to people throughout the country.

Yes, just imagine—then read on.

There's a fellow named Edward A. Rumely who gyrates like a whirling dervish along the pro-fascist fringe. He's the executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government.

He's a slick operator who does a lot of preaching about economy—government economy, that is.

And he believes in the economical operation of CCG. Fact of the matter is he's saved CCG a big hunk of money over the past four years by letting you—and all other taxpayers—foot a big portion of CCG's postage bill.

Rumely recently testified before the House Lobby Investigating Committee headed by Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.) that during the past four years his outfit had sent out eight to 10 million pieces of mail under the franks of Republican and Dixiecrat members of Congress.

The CCG mail was designed to defeat the program of the Democratic Administration.

CCG, which yells about the trend toward "socialism," made full use of our "socialistic" postal system—and at no cost to CCG—to get its propaganda distributed.

(The postal system must be "socialistic" because it is owned and operated by all the people through their government.)

And now for the $64 questions:

Were you impressed by the fiery editorials in the daily press condemning CCG, Rumely and the "franking" members of Congress? Or were you impressed by the lack of such editorials?

WORTHWHILE INFORMATION

We'd be the last people in the world to question the right of CCG and similar outfits to engage in the "art" loosely referred to as "propagandizing." We do a lot of it ourselves—and we make no bones about it.

The money we spend on it comes out of the dues paid by union members. There's no secret about it.

But Rumely says the public isn't entitled to know where CCG gets its heavy sugar—that which comes in through "sale" of "literature" which CCG distributes.

Of course Rep. Buchanan—and everybody else who has studied CCG—knows that much of the money comes from big corporations and others who fight the New Deal, Fair Deal and organized labor.

But Rep. Buchanan wants Rumely to name names and amounts—and rightly so.

The public is entitled to this information. It's entitled to know who's financing CCG and similar outfits.

Rep. Buchanan and his colleagues deserve a lot of credit for probing into the lobbying organizations. The labor movement is indebted to them for their focusing of public attention on the practices of such outfits as CCG.

A final note:

The Buchanan committee didn't pass us by. It asked for information and we supplied it—gladly.

All of which leads to the conclusion that Rumely has something to hide or he wouldn't try so hard to hide it!

Active Union Members Better Citizens

For every union member who has sat through a listless meeting of his local, Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs of the CIO Rubber Workers has a real message in the current issue of the United Rubber Worker.

WE'VE ALL heard the adage to the effect that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. A parallel might be drawn here between the chain and our union.

We all recognize that the lifeblood of our union, or any union, for that matter, is the local. Therefore, it follows that in order to have a strong union, we must have strong locals. Weak locals make for a weak organization on a national or international scale.

In order to organize and maintain a local union that has alert leaders and active members, we must all put forth maximum effort at all times to make the union movement something personal—something exciting—something vital.

This is at times extremely difficult to accomplish. Thomas Jefferson once said that it is oftentimes difficult to make a person do what is for his own good. This is true in any "movement," or "cause," such as unions.

OUR FIRST problem in a dynamic local union, then, is to have available a sufficient number of maintaining leaders. Without real leaders, any group, regardless of interest, will wallow and flounder—for we all need guidance and help from others, regardless of our knowledge and zeal.

Many times real leaders of ability are not available and therefore must be developed. To that end, the CIO has and is sponsoring a number of schools for the training and education of persons vitally interested in the union movement. From these schools have come a great number of those who are today regarded as guiding lights in our unions.

WITH MEN of high caliber leading our locals, our first big problem is solved. For to keep an interested membership, local union officials must be a mixture of diplomat, statesman and master of ceremonies.

Take the membership meeting for example. The officers must be able to move the meeting at a fast pace—fast enough to keep the members in attendance from dropping off to sleep—yet slow enough to give every person an opportunity to receive some benefit from the proceedings.

The officers, also, must be able to develop interest and active participation on the part of the members by new programs that will interest everyone plus sufficient activity to make the members see that their local union is alert and active.

There are many functions of a local union—many duties and responsibilities. Some of these which are most important are close cooperation with the International Union, political action, participation in state and local industrial union councils of the CIO, training in parliamentary law, economics, history and labor problems, in addition to the primary work of the local in collective bargaining sessions and grievance procedures.

EVERY local union member should be aware of the latest legislation that will affect him, of the trends in the political arena, on local, state and national levels, of the changing developments in securing better working and welfare contracts by his own as well as other local unions, and of conditions generally in the ever-constant fight to advance the cause of the working man.

THESE LISTED above are but a few of the duties of the local union member. The important thing, however, is that interest must be built in all these things—interest that will keep the members coming to each meeting.

Your international union, through its many and varied services to locals, also attempts to build interest among the members.

But the services of all the organizations in the world mean very little if the officers of the local union fail to keep their members active and alert.

Active participation in local union programs makes a better citizen of the member. For it builds a group spirit—a spirit that can conquer any difficulty. A need exists in the union movement today for more of this spirit—the spirit that gets the vote out—that participates in civic affairs—that aids all worthwhile causes—that spreads intelligence and knowledge throughout the mass of the unorganized and anti-labor individuals.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

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He Did Not Touch On The 'Real' Trouble

THINGS WERE tough that year for workers in most parts of America, but sections of New England were particularly hard pressed.

There weren't any industrial unions then—back in 1912—and craft unionism wasn't yet making much progress.

The situation was especially bad in North and East Boston, inhabited by a large group of Southern Italians. Their special talent was digging with picks and shovels.

In the first place, there wasn't enough work to go around—and, in the second place, the use of construction machinery was increasing.

IN NEARBY Lynn, Mass., a fellow by the name of Luigi Galleani was attracting considerable attention by advocating anarchy in public speeches and in his weekly newspaper.

Galleani was against capitalism, against the state, against the status quo, against the church. He made flamboyant "blood and thunder" speeches wherever he could get an audience together.

Word of Galleani's "good work" reached the Italian imigrants and he achieved considerable fame and notoriety among them.

He gained considerable support from a "social and cultural" club with headquarters on Maverick Square.

The club, which arranged debates, gave "social" plays, etc., decided in the summer of 1912 to bring Galleani to Boston.

Leaders of the club wanted Galleani to tell the hard-pressed Italian laborers about the "ideal social order" in which there would be no bosses, no priests, no police—and plenty for all.

A MEETING WAS arranged and leaflets advertising it were distributed widely in the Italian sections.

The leaflets announced that the "celebrated Galleani" would speak and that his subject would be "The Cause of Your Misery and How to End It."

About 600 persons showed up for the meeting, jamming the little hall at which it was held.

Luigi Galleani (who was deported to Italy seven years later) was a striking figure, with beard, flowing black tie and resonant voice.

Galleani damned the authorities of Boston, of Massachusetts and the United States. He damned the authorities of Italy, of France, of Great Britain, of all the world.

He condemned the Pope and hurled epithets at all authority—religious, civil and military.

On and on he went—for an hour—and then for an additional 40 minutes.

He pulled out all the stops, but nothing startling happened.

THE AUDIENCE sat in almost sullen silence. The workers had misery and they had come to the meeting in the hope that Galleani could tell them how to eliminate it.

They seemed unimpressed by his oratory, by his wild gestures. They weren't swayed by his bitter condemnation. They just sat and listened.

Finally Galleani ended his speech and asked if there were any questions "or is there anybody here who would like to say something?"

From the back of the hall came the raspy voice of a Sicilian:

"Mr. Professor, you talk and talk and talk. You sweat out seven shirts and you no tell us what the trouble is. But I tell you and everybody here.

"The trouble is the DAMNED STEAM SHOVEL—yes, the DAMNED STEAM SHOVEL!"

At this point the meeting broke up—with the crowd shouting in praise not of Galleani but of the man who understood the problems of those who used the pick and shovel.

A. L. S.

Raise The Spotlight A Little Higher

Britain's Biggest, Transport And General Workers

By RAY BOYFIELD

Secretary, Organization Department British Trades Union Congress

MORE THAN a fourth of Britain's trade unionists belong to three unions. The largest is the Transport and General Workers' Union.

TGWU has over 1,250,000 members and is a combination of what were 50 separate organizations. It was formed in 1922 by a merger of 14 unions mainly concerned with dockers, road transport workers and general laborers. Its sponsors, who included Ernest Bevin, the union's first secretary, wanted to promote national wage agreements and knew they must have a large organization to be able to bargain effectively with the national combinations developing on the employers' side.

Their aims, however, were not merely a bigger but also a better union. They were conscious of the difficulties confronting a voluntary association of increased size and believed that a loose federation would be insufficient. They achieved strength and improved services through amalgamation, while still enabling proper attention to the needs of each section of membership.

THE BASE OF the union's organization is its branches. Most branches consist of workers in one industry and may be based, for instance, on a particular bus garage, slate-quarry or chemical factory. In the small towns and villages, however, a branch will include members working in a number of trades—perhaps agriculture, flour-milling and road maintenance.

Above the branch the machinery is twofold, one for administrative, the other for trade purposes. Each of the 15 trade sections of the union (docks, road transport, building and others) has its own separate machinery for trade purposes with elected area and national committees. These bodies are policy-making on wages and working conditions within their industry, subject to the Executive Council. They have no functions in connection with finance and administration. They are decentralized and controlled by 13 area committees which also co-ordinate the work of trade committees in their areas.

Policy for the union as a whole is made by delegate conferences every two years. In between conferences the supreme authority is the Executive Council, composed of members elected from each trade and also from each area.

THE UNION has some 600 full-time officials, none of whom is allowed to serve as a delegate to the conference or to have a vote on any of the committees. Vacancies may be filled only by members working within the trade concerned. Members of Communist or Fascist organizations are ineligible for office.

The main work of the union lies in seeking improvements by negotiation in the wages and working conditions of its members. Many occupations of union members were among the lowest paid in Britain, and the success of union methods within public, private and cooperative employment is shown by the improvements secured in wages and holidays.

The secondary function of trade unions has been the provision of cash benefits to members in times of misfortune. Unions were the first to stress the necessity for state provision of social security payments and they also showed by practical example what could be done.

OWING TO THE union's financial resources (its reserves exceed the equivalent of $18,200,000) and the size of its staff, it can maintain specialist service departments for research, education and legal and political services. The legal staff gives assistance on cases arising from accidents, alleged wrongful dismissal, offenses under the road transport law and so on; they are also responsible for watching industrial diseases and seeking new safety measures.

State Dept. Booklet Tells ITO's Story

The story of the International Trade Organization—what it is intended to do as an affiliate of the United Nations and how it intends to accomplish its aim—is told in a recent pamphlet prepared by the Office of Public Affairs of the Dept. of State.

The publication explains that ITO sets up a code of principles which member countries agree to follow in their conduct of their trade with each other, and provides an international forum for the orderly discussion and solution of trade problems. A charter has been agreed upon, after many international conferences, and has been ratified by Liberia, Australia and Sweden. The United States has not acted.

The pamphlet shows how important foreign trade is to this country, which is totally lacking in 30 of the 50 strategic materials listed by the Munitions Board, how it provides jobs and offers a market for industrial and agricultural exports—and how artificial barriers which interfere can be wiped out by common international action through the ITO.

Workers Must Listen To 'Freedom' Talks Or Lose Pay

By GERVASE N. LOVE

IN EVANSVILLE, Ind., members of Packinghouse Workers Local 125 call it the "BB-PAC."

The "BB" stands for "Big Business."

To the Auto Workers of Local 719 in Brookfield, Ill., it's "Operation Gas Chamber."

Elsewhere it's known as the boss' PAC, the voice from the grave, and a lot of names that would never get through the mails.

BUT TO THE promoters it's the "Freedom Forum," as neat a scheme as ever was conceived for convincing the workers that black is white.

The Freedom Forum is part of the advertising industry's share of the big business and high finance scheme to convince the great majority of the people that everything they want and much of what they have is bad for them, because it encroaches on their "freedom"; that the country is headed hell-bent for socialism or communism or liberalism (the catchword is "socialism"), which are practically synonymous, that the employer is an earthly god from whom all blessings flow, etc.

It pours this balderdash on captive audiences in factories, mills and offices—paying them so they'll attend.

AT THE same time it ladles out honeyed words about freedom, patriotism, free enterprise, capitalism, the American Way of Life (for which it gives industry credit), and the rest of it that sounds just like the propaganda generated by the high-powered machines of the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the Committee for Constitutional Government, the Constitutional Educational League, the National Economic Council and all the other posses of far right-wing high-binders riding herd on organized labor, including the Republican party.

It blandly proclaims that it isn't political. Then it tries to tear down such things as social security, public housing, slum clearance, national health insurance, farm subsidies, federal aid to education and the like. They're communistic, it says. And if anyone wants them—well, draw your own conclusions. Besides, they involve subsidies to the worker or the farmer. Subsidies are favored by the Communists, too, it asserts. And anyone who wants subsidies—guess what he is.

(Except, of course, the subsidies that go to big business. They're capitalism.)

Freedom Forums are sponsored by the department of national education of Harding College, Searcy, Ark., of which Dr. George S. Benson is president, and the Joint Committee, made up of representatives of the American Association of Advertising Agencies and the Association of National Advertisers. They were dreamed up by Dr. Benson and Ken Wells, director of the joint committee.

It sounds innocent enough. But to take it from there. Wells is executive vice president of another self-styled patriotic outfit known as Freedoms Foundation, Inc., which has headquarters at Valley Forge, Pa., and devotes itself to "Preserving and Extending the American Way of Life," as its letterhead reveals.

It gives an almost convincing lip service to the constitution and individual responsibility, as the Freedom Forum does, and bawls the same old mouth-filling phrases that are normally reserved for politicians' Independence Day speeches.

THE FINANCIAL angel of Freedoms Foundation is Edward F. Hutton, the wealthy New York broker. Hutton filled the same role (along with others) for the Liberty League of unblessed memory and has chalked up for himself a long record of anti-Semitism. Another director is H. W. Prentis, Jr., former NAM president.

The captive audiences down whose throats Big Business is ramming its propaganda have been mostly in the middle west. Sometimes Doc Benson himself has been around. Other times executives who attended training institutes on the Harding campus read off prepared speeches. Still other times prepared speeches are read by executives who hadn't known Harding College was in existence until a few days before.

In no case is the audience permitted to ask questions. And in most cases, perhaps all, the propaganda is falling flatter than an angel-food cake in a thunderstorm.

SWIFT & CO. has been particularly active in plumping its employes into chairs and making them listen. It has done this in Chicago, South St. Paul, Minn.; Sioux City, Ia., Denver, and Evansville, Ind.

The stunt appears to have been pulled everywhere in the same way: The workers are told to knock off for the last hour and go to a "lecture" and be paid, or go home and not be paid. Only a few are taken at a time—departments or sub-departments. Then a Freedom Forum lecture is read to them—often "This Is Our Problem," which is full of hi-falutin' language that fools very few indeed.

In some cases the workers have been invited to ask questions—while the lecturer rambles on at such a furious pace nobody could slip in a word with a lard-daubed shoehorn. In other cases they were told to think over what they heard for a couple of weeks, then if they had any questions to write them in "and we'll try to answer them."

SWIFT LOCALS went to work in short order. In some plants grievances were filed demanding the lost hour's pay for those who preferred going home to listening. In most cases, mimeographed leaflets prepared by the locals answered the phony claims and arguments and with deft precision tagged the propaganda as fascist, anti-union and pro-big business.

The company, said Local 28 in Chicago, "raves about government control, but they say nothing about the government control exercised by the Taft-Hartley Act over labor."

"Could it be," the local went on, "that Swift & Co. observes two standards? In other words, government control is all right provided it is used against labor."

The Evansville, Ind., leaflet, after dubbing the stunt the "BB-PAC," declared:

"It is clearly an attempt to propagandize for the fascist fringe of big business. . . . Notice carefully that although Swift attacked socialism and communism, not one word was said against an even more dangerous philosophy—fascism.

"Notice carefully that Swift advocates the right to bargain with employers. Not the right to bargain collectively, mind you. They have always claimed you had the right to bargain individually with your boss. But do you remember how things were under individual bargaining before the CIO?"

Members were urged to contribute to the CIO-PAC and "help elect representatives in Congress who will support a program in the interests of all the people in this great country of ours, not the chosen, favored few."

LOCAL 167 in South St. Paul, Minn., used several issues of its "CIO Express" to point out just what the company was trying to do.

"Swift spent that money in an effort to convince its workers that 'even in the worst depression Americans are far better off than people in other countries at their best,'" it said in a special edition.

"The money was spent to convince you that the big corporations make small profit by using the phoney line that Swift's makes 1.2% on the sales dollar.

("You and I learned in American public schools that profits are not figured on the sales dollar but on money invested.)

"Swift's spent this money to convince you that the things that President Roosevelt did were wrong, because from 1939 to 1947 a man who in 1927 said he believed in socialism admittedly was of great service in forwarding Interior Dept. plans to preserve the natural resources of our land . . .

"If industry abhors socialism why doesn't big business provide adequate health insurance to cover families of those who produce the profit for them? Why doesn't Swift agree to a decent pension plan on which its workers may bargain collectively? Why has it been necessary for workers to strike for these benefits?"

AT SWIFT'S Denver plant copies of John T. Flynn's book, "The Road Ahead," were given away. This is the one being distributed in editions at various prices by the Committee for Constitutional Government.

It is a dire warning, based on a solid foundation of quivering innuendo and shifting distortion, that the country is going socialistic, that free enterprise is being destroyed and that the future holds only ruin unless somebody does something about it.

The Denver UPWA local issued a series of leaflets tearing the lecture to pieces and analyzing each claim and alleged fact. The first was headed "Swift and Company Takes Up Political Action Program! Promises More of Same." It was illustrated with a cartoon of Jack Stafford, company spokesman who read the lecture, orating from a soapbox.

"His opening remarks," the first pamphlet started out, "stated that these meetings were for the purpose of telling you about your job, your company (we suppose he meant the company you work for), etc. He also stated that these meetings were not political in any sense, yet every issue he spoke of was plain old-fashioned politics, camouflaged by a new technique.

"He blasted social security, public housing, subsidies, old age pensions, medical insurance, etc., as socialism, and then in turn stated that socialism was communism,

"We have no quarrel with the fight against communism, but—"

OTHER packing companies also have been belaboring their employes with tory propaganda. The current issue of The Packinghouse Workers, the union's international organ, says:

"Swift & Co. is not alone in this bilgewater business. Recently workers at the Wilson, Tobin and Armour plants have been barraged with the same sales talks on free enterprise.

"Wilson has been stuffing its slim pay envelopes with misleading messages about government expenditures, Tobin has been screaming wild-eyed about taxes and Armour recently called one of its workers a capitalist, making no mention that this 'capitalist' has no guarantee of a job without his union.

"Some capitalist!"

The union's Educational Dept. has issued a bulletin alerting all locals. It begins: "Swift & Co. has entered the field of workers' education."

"Operation Gas Chamber, afflicting Auto Workers Local 719 at Brookfield, Ill., began several months ago in the Electro-Motive Division of General Motors. Sixty to 80 workers at a time were taken off their jobs for an hour and made to sit through 'This Is Our Problem.' There was no discussion or question period."

GM employes are getting millions of pieces of literature aimed at influencing their thinking and voting and weakening their confidence in their union. Among them is a reprint of America Firster Flynn's book.

In Cleveland Thompson Products, Inc., worked a switch play and whipped some of its company union stalwarts into line to bell their brothers with Freedom Forum material. The captive audiences were taken from their work in groups of about 40 at a time and told in effect—and without a chance to answer back or to ask questions—that the Truman Administration is sending the country straight down the road to socialism and communism.

The union being the type it is, the lecture was called a "joint labor-management" affair.

Does Your Plant Have Anti-Union Speakers?

Have you a little Freedom Forum in YOUR plant?

The editors of the CIO News have been wondering just how far industry has gone in using the captive audience technique to make its employes subject to sly anti-union propaganda, ponderous preachings against the New Deal, the Fair Deal and organized labor, and the well-worn but effective Big Lie strategem that socialism is practically here.

If Dr. George S. Benson, of Harding College, or one of his "trained seals" has sounded off in YOUR plant, please let us know. Write the Captive Audience Department, CIO News, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

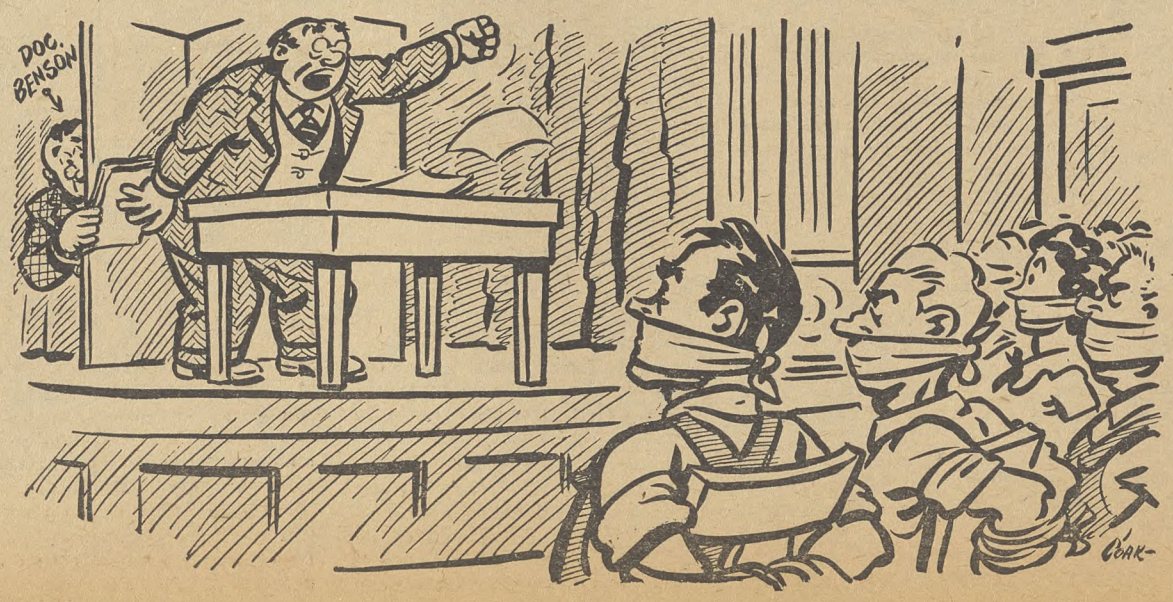
Captive Audience Listens —Then Gives Bucks To PAC

Any member of a CIO union who gets peeved because his employer forces him into a captive audience so he can be pounded with anti-labor, anti-New Deal, anti-Fair Deal and pro-Big Business propaganda has an easy way to show his resentment.

He can combat the bosses' PAC by contributing to his own PAC—the CIO Political Action Committee—as CIO members in Milwaukee, Wis., did after a series of plant talks there by Dr. George S. Benson, the big shot of Freedom Forums which sponsors his speeches.

One of the CIO-PAC's objectives is to drain off the apple sauce in political speeches and claims—which is what Freedom Forum talks are, no matter what Doc Benson says—so the workers can have the facts before them and make up their own minds on issues and candidates.

Freedom Forums with captive audiences were conceived by Benson, president of Harding College, Searcy, Ark., and some of the country's foremost national advertisers and advertising agencies. But they ignore one age-old adage that applies to humans as well as to animals—"You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink."



Potofsky Asks Voice For Labor In State Dept.

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

AMERICAN FOREIGN policy needs a liberal injection of the influence of organized labor at top policy levels — and the democratic world would benefit immensely from the operation.

That was the main theme of a speech delivered by Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee at the Colgate University Foreign Policy Conference on July 11. The college, located at Hamilton, N. Y., devoted a week to hearing the views of speakers from all walks of life.

The CIO spokesman, who heads the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, suggested that the know-how gained at the collective bargaining table might prove helpful in the eventual negotiation of international peace.

American labor has rallied to President Truman, to the U. S. government and the United Nations in their efforts to "stop the aggression in Korea," Potofsky said.

"There cannot be two minds concerning aggression. It must be stopped whenever it raises its ugly head. Aggression by any nation is particularly dangerous in the tinder-box world in which we live . . .

"American labor therefore applauds the quick and vigorous steps taken to put out the fire in Korea. We pray that it may be done swiftly and effectively."

BUT WAYS "must be found for negotiating the differences between East and West" for the preservation of peace, the CIO official declared. "We of labor will not accept the notion that war is the only alternative."

"I suggest that this lesson would be more easily learned by diplomats, if labor were regularly consulted and permitted to participate actively in the formulation of foreign policy," he added.

"Indeed, the most serious defect in our foreign policy is the absence of American labor from its highest councils.

"THERE has been too strong a disposition to let only bankers industrialists and lawyers make our policy. But they alone will not find the solution. The new and world-shaking problems of our day require new experts with broad and selfless horizons . . .

"We need men in the State Dept. who will seek to promote democracy everywhere. We need men who will be able to develop a favorable balance sheet for American interests abroad, not just in terms of dollars and cents, but in terms of the far more important factors of friendship and devotion to the democratic ideals for which we stand."

Potofsky made clear that he was not critcizing "our distinguished secretary of state, Dean Acheson, who is performing a splendid conscientious job in the face of the greatest difficulties."

But he indicated that programs pushed by State Dept. business interests—aid to Peron's regime in Argentine, friendly assistance to Spanish dictator Franco, and support of cartel programs of the industrial barons of the German Ruhr—are damaging our "moral leadership" throughout the world.

CIO PRES. Philip Murray has embarked U. S. unions on major projects to build the Good Neighbor policy in Latin America and elsewhere, Potofsky told the Colgate audience.

"I have no doubt that this kind of cooperation won more friends for America than loans to Peron or Franco or restoration of Ruhr barons to the seats of the mighty," he added.

"What we in the CIO have been able to start, in a small way and through our own efforts, can be done far more effectively through our government and the United Nations—provided that our free trade unions are made true partners in the enterprise.

THE CIO official described as a "calamity" the crippling $25 million cut recommended by a Senate committee in the funds of the Point Four program.

Point Four, he said, will encourage democracy and rising living standards in under-developed areas—but he said new industrial techniques must be balanced by a teaching of "those social and labor techniques through which the American people have developed their system of checks and balances in our industrial civilization.

"Those techniques . . . can best be taught by the men and women of American labor."

Peron Steps Up War On Labor

DICTATOR PERON of Argentine, his tottering finances bolstered by a $125 million loan from the United States, has been stepping up his attacks on organized labor almost from the minute the Yankee gold was chuted into his strong box, the CIO has learned.

His anti-labor venom has been directed especially against the maritime workers and shipbuilders' unions, which had maintained their sturdy independence throughout his iron rule.

Some of their leaders have been thrown into jail on trumped-up charges, others have been forced to flee and at least one has vanished without a trace. Union property, including a number of fine buildings, has been seized by the Argentine government, it is said.

Peron has organized his own unions in these fields. So scabs now build the ships, keep them in operating condition, and man them as they sail to world ports, while members of legitimate unions are forced out of their jobs.

The Argentine unionists, however are not making their fight for survival unaided. The CIO Committee on Latin American Affairs is in close contact with the leaders who can still be reached and has expressed to them the full solidarity of the CIO.

THE INTL. Transport Workers Federation, which is recognized by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, has given its full support to the persecuted Argentine unions. Its executive board has taken steps to establish a world-wide boycott of Argentine shipping which could well serve to bring Peron to his knees. There are indications that the Peron government has belatedly recognized this.

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO Latin American committee, protested strongly to the State Dept. when the $125 million loan was made to Argentine. His warning to Assistant Secy. of State Edward Miller that it would "help strengthen the Peronist totalitarian grip upon the Argentine people" has been borne out by the events of the last few weeks.

Any other union in Argentine, whether Peronist or not, which shows signs of independent action faces the same fate as the maritime and shipyard workers, it appears.

The dictator has taken steps against the packinghouse workers, which has been friendly to him in the past but has apparently learned a lesson because of a suspicion that its members are sympathetic to the maritime and shipbuilding workers.

This union has sought to establish and maintain friendly relations with the CIO Packinghouse Workers on strictly trade union matters, as the major U. S. Packinghouses also have large operations in Argentine.

Labor Attache Named

Hugh C. Reichard, labor liaison for the American Friends Service Committee and formerly an international representative for the CIO Auto Workers, has been appointed a State Dept. labor attache at Caracas, Venezuela.

"That tyrannical boss of my husband's is sick. Have you any 'Get-Worse' cards?"

Democratic Pot Beats Dixiecrat Kettle In S. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S voters on July 11 chose to keep their profound dislike of the Fair Deal program within the ranks of the Democratic party where they can fight it effectively, instead of going outside it into the formal Dixiecrat camp.

They trounced Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, 1948 Dixiecrat candidate against President Truman, who was running for the U. S. Senate, and re-nominated Sen. Olin Johnston, who never deserted the Democratic Party but whose program differs scarcely a whit from that of Thurmond. The two men campaigned vigorously on almost identical platforms and at times each seemed to be trying to attract votes by declaring that he hated the Negroes more than the other.

James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State, who broke completely with Truman on domestic policy and put on a state's rights campaign, won the governorship nomination handily against inexperienced opposition.

Four of South Carolina's six-man House delegation were renominated. The other two, Reps. James B. Hare and Hugo Sims Jr., face run-offs July 25. Sims, a young World War II veteran, who led the unsuccessful House attempt to pass the administration's "compromise" Taft-Hartley repealer in 1949, trailed his principal opponent, former Rep. John Riley, by 600 votes out of nearly 50,000 cast.

Nomination is election in South Carolina, a one-party State

There were no labor indorsements in the race.

Immediately after the results were certain, Johnston flew back to Washington to vote against the administration's second attempt to bring Fair Employment Practices legislation to the floor.

15 Brewery Workers Win $14,500 Lost Pay

Two beverage distributors at Sacramento, Calif., have been nicked by the National Labor Relations Board for interfering with union organization. Both have been ordered to stop, and pay 15 workers a total of $14,500 in lost pay.

The action was on complaint of the CIO Brewery Workers. The Acme Beverage Co. was ordered to pay five workers $2500 in sums ranging from $125 to $950; Sterling Brands was ordered to pay 10 men a total of $12,000. Of this nine get $1320 each, and the tenth $120.

Witnesses Say 3 Councils No Longer Represent CIO In Areas

WITNESSES testified at hearings last week that three councils in California no longer represent the CIO in their areas.

Tim Flynn, Northern California CIO Regional director, heard the charges against the Contra Costa County CIO Council, and Richard T. Leonard, National CIO representative, conducted the hearing of the Alameda County CIO Council. These hearings were held in the CIO regional office in San Francisco.

The hearing on charges against the San Diego Council were held in that city by Irwin D. Shetler, Southern California regional director.

Only witnesses to appear in behalf of the councils were officers from Alameda County organization.

Robert Spears of Local 506, CIO Auto Workers, speaking for the San Diego Committee for National CIO of which he is secretary, testified that the San Diego Council has held no quorum meetings since May 1949.

Out of eight CIO unions in the area, five, with upwards of 1500 members, are not affiliated with the council, Spears said. The other three—Furniture Workers, Lithographers and Longshoremen—have less than 200 members, he added.

Unions not affiliated include the Auto Workers, Communications Workers, Clothing Workers, Newspaper Guild and Steelworkers, Spears testified.

The council began to disintegrate in March, 1948, when most of the unions walked out in protest over the anti-CIO policies of the officers.

PRESENT at the hearing beside Spears were Mrs. Anne Olf, president, Local 288, ACWA, and Morry Rabin, president, Local 95, ANG.

At the hearing, DeShetler was told that D. C. Mays, ILWU, listed as president of the council, was dead. The postoffice return-receipt for the registered letter carrying notice of the hearing was returned signed with May's name, DeShetler said.

The only other council officer listed was that of Secretary Agness Adams, who is with the CIO-expelled Food & Tobacco Workers.

Appearing in support of the charges against the Alameda County Council were Chairman Arnold Campo, Vice Chairman S. M. Pratt and Secy. James McKenna of the Alameda County Committee for National CIO; Manuel Dias and Robert Hannah, Auto Workers; Milt Jacobs, Utility Workers; and William Van Curen, Sam Civens and A. J. Reger, Steelworkers. Testimony in defense of the old council was presented by a delegation headed by Pres. William Christensen and Secy. Paul Chown.

COMPLAINANTS who appeared against the Contra Costa Council were: Frank Casey, secretary of Oil Workers Local 326, Rodeo, and chairman of the Contra Costa County Committee for National CIO; Pres. Jack Woods and John Mittura of Steelworkers Local 1440, Pittsburg; Pres. Jack Bruhl and J. A. Classick of Oil Workers Local 587, Hercules; and Secy. V. F. Coragliotti of Oil Workers Local 5, Martinex.

The hearing officers will report to CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

1949's Last Quarter Profits Are Eclipsed

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission and Securities & Exchange Commission last week said that the net income of U.S. manufacturing corporations after taxes amounted to approximately $2.4 billion for the first quarter of 1950, a boost of 5% over the fourth quarter of 1949.

The profit rise was the result of increased sales of about 1%, accompanied by slightly lower costs and expenses. Net sales for the first quarter of this year totalled $39.4 billion, compared to $39.2 billion for the last quarter.

A higher rate of return was shown by the smaller companies for the first quarter of 1950 than for the last quarter of 1949, while the largest companies showed a somewhat smaller rate.

PROFITS VARIED considerably among the different manufacturing groups, half of the 22 groups showing smaller profits for the first quarter of 1950 than in the preceding quarter, and half showing larger profits.

The increases outweighed the decreases, however, because of the larger profits recorded by the steel companies and the auto and auto manufacturers.

The net income after taxes for the first quarter of this year were about the same as for the first quarter last year.

(General Motors seemed headed for even larger profits this year than during last year, its profit peak. Newspapers reported that GM manufactured 1,883,902 passenger cars and trucks during the first six months this year compared to 1,363,039 units during the last half of 1949—a gain of 520,083 vehicles.)

SALES OF manufacturing corporations in the first quarter of 1950 aggregated about $38.5 billion, or about $70 million more than in the preceding quarter.

According to the report, total assets of manufacturing corporations amounted to about $111.3 billion at the end of March 1950, an increase of about $1.5 billion over the end of 1949.

Corporations with assets of $100 million or more had $121 in cash and government securities for every $100 of current liabilities at the end of the first quarter of this year.

Prices Go Only One Way These Days—Up

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index, which gives the consumer a preview of coming price trends before retail markets reflect them, jumped another 9c in the week ending July 11 to $6.28, the highest level since $6.33 was chalked up on Dec. 7, 1948.

The increase came on the heels of a 15c rise the previous week and was the fourth in as many weeks. Since June 20, the index has risen 34 cents. It now stands at 60c more than a year ago, when the figure was $5.68.

The boost was caused by advances in the prices of 17 food items. The barometer is made up by totalling the prices per pound of 31 generally used foods.

J. William Belanger
To Visit France

3 Union Leaders Will Visit France

Three veteran U. S. union members will tell their stories to the workers of France during a six-week study tour under the auspices of the Economic Cooperation Administration, ECA Labor Advisers Clinton S. Golden and Bert M. Jewell announced last week.

They are J. William Belanger, president of the Massachusetts CIO Council and vice president and regional director of the Textile Workers; Harold Gibbons, secretary-treasurer of AFL Teamsters Local 688, St. Louis, and a former CIO union official; and Mrs. Carmen Lucia, a vice president of the AFL United Hatters.

The first and last weeks of their tour will be spent in Paris meeting leaders of the non-Communist unions, said Golden and Jewell. The remainder of the time they will be on tour visiting factories and talking to workers and union officials under the ECA plan to strengthen the free labor movement in France.

'Socialism' Tag Kills Security Dept. Plan

THE HOUSE on July 11 vetoed the President's plan to create a new Dept. of Health, Education and Security, by a vote of 249 to 71.

The plan, indorsed by all of organized labor and a multitude of other liberal organizations as well as by Ex-President Hoover, was buried under a blizzard of false objections.

The House GOP leaders, keynoted by Representative Halleck (R. Ind.), said the plan was nothing but a concealed device to foist "socialized medicine" on the U. S. taxpayer. (If the plan had been allowed to go through, there still could have been no national health insurance unless Congress specifically approved it; and the national health insurance proposal, participation in which by both doctors and patients would be purely voluntary, is a far cry from "socialized medicine" in any case.)

It became clear in the course of debate that many Congressmen were voting not against the new cabinet-rank department but against Oscar Ewing, present head of the Federal Security Agency, who is an outspoken proponent of health insurance.

IRONICALLY, BY defeating the plan, the House deprived Congress of a chance to get rid of Ewing, if it so desired.

The plan would have required Senate approval of any man nominated by President Truman to fill the new cabinet post. Hence, if the plan had been approved and the President had nominated Ewing, the Senate could have refused to approve him, if it so desired. But as matters stand, the Senate can't get at him.

The Washington Post in a July 12 editorial noted this point, and commented tersely that it was difficult to see what the opponents of the plan had gained by defeating it.

"The Federal Security Agency remains in existence," the Post said, "an agency administering federal activities in the fields of health, education and security. Its jurisdiction is about the same as it would have been under the President's proposal. Rejection . . . has simply denied it departmental status and thus, to a certain extent, impaired its effectiveness. Mr. Ewing continues to be its administrator."

THE ROUT WAS accomplished by a combination of 143 Republicans and 106 Democrats. Seventy Democrats and one lone Republican—Rep. Jacob Javits of New York—voted for the plan.

Last year a slightly different version was licked in the Senate, for the same reason.

Under the 1949 Reorganization Act, the President may suggest changes in the structure of government agencies and these will go into effect unless a constitutional majority of either house—218 in the House or 49 in the Senate—disapprove of the plan within 60 days of the time it is proposed.

The Senate Committee on Executive Expenditures, shortly before the House vote, passed a resolution disapproving of the plan, but the House vote made further Senate action unnecessary. The Senate resolution was introduced by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.). His chief objection, spoken at a hearing on the resolution, appeared to be that "welfare people" might run the department. The plan differed very, very slightly from one introduced by Taft himself two years ago.

The CIO position was given by Frank Fernbach, CIO legislative representative, at the same hearing. He said that while the Truman proposal might not be perfectly satisfactory to labor, "action is more important than perfection" at this stage.

"Labor, commerce and agriculture are all represented in the cabinet," he said, "but we regret that, be we labor, business or agriculture, we have no real representatives of our combined needs for health, education and security to whom we can turn in the cabinet." He added that these important fields needed the prestige of cabinet representation so that they would not be overlooked in top policy discussions.

Big Local Asks Officers For Non-Red Oath

THE 550 elected and appointed officials of Local 600, CIO Auto Workers, must sign a pledge that they are not Communists, Fascists or Ku Kluxers, or face dismissal. The decision was taken at a stormy three-hour meeting of the local's general council. The vote was 75 to 63. The local covers 65,000 workers at Ford's Dearborn (Mich.) plant.

Carl Stellato, recently elected local president, proposed the action, and answered the charge of "witch-hunting" by demanding "How can that charge be justified when American soldiers are being killed?" The decision was regarded as a personal victory for Stellato, who was elected with the support of Pres. Walter Reuther.

The pledge must be signed and in the hands of the local's secretary by Aug. 1. It calls for condemnation of Russia and full support of President Truman's "history-making" action in Korea. The pledge brands the conduct of Russia and its satellites as "a threat to our very fundamental right to live in the manner in which we choose." The pledge also contains a promise that the signer will not distribute any leaflets or other literature for petitions favoring Soviet policy.

Stellato later announced that the names of those who fail to sign the pledge will be announced at a membership meeting after Aug. 13. The parent union declared "the fight being carried on now by the president of Local 600 is a continuation of the fight during the past years by the union to rid itself of disruptive, anti-union, Communist elements."

N. J. Council Plans Parley At Rutgers

More than 100 unionists are expected to attend the two-day conference on education and welfare conducted July 22-23 by the New Jersey CIO Council at Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N. J. Speakers and instructors will include Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers; George Baldanzi, executive vice-president, Textile Workers; Vincent Sweeny, publicity director, Steelworkers; Leo Perlis, director, CIO Community Services Committee, and Dr. A. L. Lewis, publicity director, Rubber Workers.

Swiss Rail Union Has Three Chateaus

THE SWISS railway workers union owns three chateaus in Switzerland which are used as vacation homes for the workers and their families.

John Brophy, director of CIO councils, visited one of them recently when the delegation of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade unions stopped at the Intl. Labor Organization meeting in Geneva before they started on their mission to the Far East.

The rates for members of the union—$3 a day covers everything—are sufficiently moderate so that they can easily be met by the worker's regular vacation pay. Those with 10 year's membership in the union get a 15% discount. Incapacitated union members receive free service for 28 days.

Brophy reports that after a fine meal on the terrace he was shown through the Hotel Sonloup from top to bottom. There are 36 rooms, beautifully furnished and "clean to a fault." Each has a fine view, French doors and a veranda.

THIS IS THE HOTEL SONLOUP, one of the three chateaus in Switzerland owned by the Swiss railway workers union. Before American trade unionists left with other representatives of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions for a visit to the Far East, they stayed at this hotel. The Americans were attending a meeting of the Intl. Labor Organization at Geneva.

Univ. Of Missouri Will Admit Negroes

The board of curators of the Univ. of Missouri at Columbia have voted to admit Negroes. They acted to comply with a ruling of Circuit Judge Sam C. Blair, who declared that qualified Negroes must be admitted to the university and the five state-supported colleges for courses not offered at Lincoln Univ., the state's school for Negroes.

The action clears the way for admission of two Negroes to the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla, and a third to the university here for a graduate course in economics. All three previously had been turned down.

Bridges' Korea Stand Starts ILWU Brawl

AFTER A meeting punctuated by rough and tumble debate, fisticuffs on the floor, and the wailing sirens of police cars, San Francisco CIO Longshoremen prepared for a showdown decision this week on opposing Communist aggression in Korea.

For two meetings members of Local 10, Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, have debated a resolution condemning the Communist invasion of South Korea and pledging "without any double talk that we will support our government and our President and the United Nations 100% in this great crisis, and that we will load any and all cargoes destined for the war area."

The strong resolution was presented by Pres. Philip Sandin and all other officers of Local 10, which has 6000 members. The ILWU faces possible expulsion from the CIO as Communist-dominated.

For two meetings Harry Bridges, ILWU international president and a Local 10 member, used delaying tactics to oppose it.

AT THE MEETING on July 10, with 2000 members in San Francisco's Coliseum Bowl, debate was brought to a close by violence on the floor.

Pat O'Hannigan, a pro-CIO unionist speaking in favor of the policy resolution, was "jumped" by a left-winger, which started a melee. Sandin adjourned the meeting as 20 police entered the hall. Fisticuffs continued briefly on the street outside.

The hotly-debated resolution will come up again July 19 as the first order of business.

According to daily press accounts, Bridges was booed by longshoremen and defeated twice during last week's Local 10 meeting.

When the longshoremen first met on June 28, a few days after the Communist attack began in Korea, Bridges unsuccessfully proposed that the local delay action "until the United Nations has had time to formulate policy."

(At that time, the UN already had formulated policy, first trying to win a cease fire and then called for military support for South Korea.)

Last week Bridges presented a similar "cease fire" proposal. It was turned down.

THE LOCAL 10 resolution backing the United Nations has the support of anti-commie officers elected some months ago in the key ILWU local. With Sandin, they are Secy.-Treas. George H. Arms, Recording Secy. Albert R. Bertani, and Business Agents Ernest Arata and Walter Nelson. The text of their resolution:

"Whereas, we, the Longshoremen of the Port of San Francisco banded in Local 10, are American citizens, proud of our country and loyal to it; and

"Whereas, serious international trouble has broken out in Korea, caused by the invasion of Southern Korea by the Communist Northern Korean Army; and

"Whereas, in many places doubts have been cast on our loyalty as American citizens by statements that the San Francisco Longshoremen would try to halt or even sabotage shipments of war materials destined for Korea, Japan and the threatened Oriental areas; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, the Longshoremen of Local 10 ILWU, in no uncertain terms, condemn the act of aggression by the Communist North Korean Army in breaking the peace and invading South Korea; and be it further

"Resolved that we go on record without any double talk that we will support our government and our President and the United Nations 100% in this great crisis, and we will load any and all cargoes destined for the war area; and be it still further

"Resolved that we shall not join phoney Communist demonstrations, picket lines, etc. and be it finally

"Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Labor, Sen. Warren Magnuson and the press."

San Francisco ILWU Ship Clerks' Local 34 adopted the same resolution as is pending in ILWU Local 10. On roll call vote of 400 members, only two opposed and three abstained.

Two-Way Profit Deal Is Questioned By FTC

The Federal Trade Commission recently issued a complaint charging the Lagomarcino-Grupe Co., food wholesalers, and the Davenport Brokerage Co., both of Davenport, Ia., with violating the brokerage section of the anti-trust laws.

The violation arises, according to FTC, because members of the Lagomarcino and Grupe families own a majority of the stock of the Lagomarcino-Grupe firm and are sole stockholders in the brokerage company. The food firm buys its supplies from the brokerage company and pays it a commission which the stockholders receive as dividends.

Press Often Friendly To Taft Blasts Him In Korean Boner

THE CIO NEWS was not alone in flaying Sen. Taft (R. O.) for his statement demanding that Secy. of State Acheson resign because—Taft said—the Truman administration had reversed the State Dept. by going to the aid of South Korea.

The CIO News, which last week ran the attack on Taft, also was not alone in comparing the Senator from Ohio to Communist party-liners.

In editorials, syndicated columns and cartoons, Taft was attacked as a "double-dyed isolationist," seeking to make political capital out of an international crisis that was already costing the lives of American fighting men.

SIGNIFICANTLY, however these blasts at Taft appeared in newspapers and magazines not published in Ohio. Ohio papers, traditionally fond of praising the Senator, were strangely silent on his latest antic.

Not so the out-of-state newspapers. For example, Time Magazine, usually friendly to the Ohio politician, reported, "The Communist attack in Korea might well have not taken place, argued Taft, if the U. S. had given the South Koreans proper aid . . .

"But Taft said nothing about Senate votes last September and again in May, to authorize multi-million-dollar aid to Korea. Among those who had voted against the bill, both times: Robert A. Taft."

The Denver Post charged Taft was "off-key." It added:

"As a double-dyed isolationist, the senator's views are always suspect when he is talking foreign policy. He is an isolationist, and except for China, is opposed to commitment of the United States in almost all fields of foreign affairs.

"Senator Taft, we believe, has put both feet in his mouth this time."

In an editorial page cartoon, the Nashville Tennessean used the same approach, picturing the wide-eyed Taft shoving into his mouth a foot labeled "Attack on Acheson."

(The CIO News last week reprinted a cartoon by Herbert Block in the Washington Post showing Taft, armed with a wooden sword, charging the State Dept., while Uncle Sam was charging toward the Korean battlefront.)

Columnist Thomas L. Stokes noted the "chorus of criticism that engulfed Taft," who, Stokes wrote, "was straining a bit in this instance to make a point. It fell flat with a discordant echo."

THE ALSOP brothers, Joseph and Stewart, swung harder in their copyrighted article, comparing the votes of the extreme left-winger, Vito Marcantonio, New York Congressman, and those of Senator Taft, with Marcantonio's votes representing the Communist Party line and Taft's the extreme right-wing Republican position.

"You discover," the Alsops wrote, "that whenever containing Russian imperialism has been the issue, there has been hardly a penny to choose between the simon-pure party-line Congressman of the American Labor party and the Republican senators (including Taft) who are so prone to find 'Communists' all around us."

Continuing, the column said, "If one can give a score, taking Marcantonio as 100, Taft gets a mark of 85% party-liner."

"Taft, moreover, in his attack on the Atlantic pact and military aid, almost indorsed the Kremlin contention that we are being 'provocative' by aiding free nations to defend themselves. This publicly delighted the Daily Worker."

Concluding, the column said, "It means, very simply, that a large and extremely influential group in American politics has flatly refused to recognize the grim facts of life in the postwar world."

"The measures Taft (and his cohorts) opposed have passed without exception. But they and others like them have held back, and limited, and weakened the American effort to contain the Soviet, none the less. We must understand this clearly, because the time for all-out effort has now come, beyond the possibility of doubt."

Despite these verbal blasts from usually friendly sources, Taft repeated, in radio broadcasts, criticism of the Truman administration that closely paralleled the line being taken by Communist propagandists.

Radio Employe Is Told To Hit CIO, FTC Told

G. A. Richards, owner of radio stations WJR of Detroit, KMPC in Los Angeles and WGAR in Cleveland, ordered an all out attack on the CIO, the Federal Communications Commission was told.

In hearings at Los Angeles on license renewals for all three stations, 23 memos from Richards to employes were introduced. One to Leo Fitzpatrick, then a WJR official, said "if we don't pitch in with everything we have the CIO will put in their men all over the country and that means communism in some form."

A letter to the KMPC manager said "do what you can to beat" a proposed California FEPC in 1946. Another to Fitzpatrick told him not to mention the Roosevelts on the air again "except in case of more deaths and then only a short paragraph."

FCC Counsel Benedict P. Cottone asserted a series of political broadcasts by the Richards stations might not only constitute a violation of FCC regulations but of such laws as the Corrupt Practices Act. **LPA**

PEOPLE CONCERN HER: While on a Scandinavian tour, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt found time to visit the home of a worker in a Danish cooperative apartment. Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, the U. S. Ambassador to Denmark, speaks to wife of the worker who is holding an adopted child. Also in the group is Svend A. Godfredsen, ECA Labor Information Officer in Denmark and former education director of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

Union Members To Study Abroad

Three American union members will go to Ruskin College, Oxford, England, on Transatlantic Foundation scholarships for a year's study beginning next October, it was announced by Dr. Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence College and chairman of the U. S. Committee on Ruskin College Labor Scholarships.

They are Carla Ruth Myerson, Washington, D. C., a student at George Washington University, who was formerly with the CIO Education Dept. in Washington and the Southern School for Workers, Richmond, Va.; John A. Cochrane, St. Paul, Minn., CIO Marine Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen; and James Emmett Wolfe, Louisville, Ky., assistant director, Kentucky State Federation of Labor.

Each scholarship is worth approximately $800. Ruskin College offers courses or social studies and the theory and practice of government.

Bill Would Halt Undercover Bribes For Congressmen

THERE WAS A time, recalls Rep. O'Sullivan (D. Neb.), when lobbyists influenced lawmakers with wine, women, and occasional song. Now they pay 'em to write grade-school prose, "engaging legislators to scab upon the writers" who are trying to earn an honest living.

O'Sullivan thinks there ought to be a law.

So he has introduced a bill which would make it unlawful, among other things, for members of Congress, their employes and relatives to accept more than actual traveling and hotel expenses for delivering speeches, or to accept pay for writing articles, for two years after they leave Congress.

"I have observed of late," O'Sullivan said, "that lobbyists have made tremendous efforts to have people who do their bidding receive their pay-off—so to speak—for services well rendered by writing articles, making speeches, and indulging in comments so that they could be paid handsomely for their unnecessary services, in lieu of making an attempt to bribe the individuals directly."

Many such paid speeches and articles, he observed, "were not worth a red cent as far as a literary effort was concerned."

O'Sullivan also put into his bill a prohibition of abuse of the privilege of free mail by members of Congress. He recalled to his colleagues how Congressmen had loaned their "frank" for free mail for millions of copies of speeches and other propaganda to the Committee for Constitutional Government, regarded generally as the leading anti-labor and anti-administration lobby.

Meantime, the House Lobby Investigating Committee delayed action on its possible citation for contempt of Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of the CCG, who has refused to name the purchasers of large quantities of its literature.

Last week the committee heard testimony by former Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle and James Loeb, Jr., national chairman and executive secretary, respectively, of Americans for Democratic Action.

Biddle said frankly that ADA operates as a lobby and that it is registered as one under the Corrupt Practices Act, a step which few lobby groups take. Its Washington legislative agents, he added, are registered under the Lobbying Act.

"ADA is proud to be part of what might be called the 'liberal lobby' in Washington," he said.

"There was a time when lobbying activities were the exclusive prerogative of private interests seeking specific legislative and administrative advantage. These lobbies still exist, and it is right that they should, although it is also right that the public know of their activities and their financial backing.

"But one of the most heartening developments of the last 10 or 15 years is the emergence of the 'liberal lobby', made up of women's organizations, trade unions, enlightened veterans' and farm groups, church groups and such organizations as ADA. By and large these organizations seek to influence legislation in the public interest, rather than in behalf of private or commercial interests."

Loeb admitted that ADA has made use of some congressional mail franks but said they have been few in number, compared to Rumely's admission that the CCG used 8 to 10 million in less than four years. Loeb suggested the committee investigate the use of franks by lobby groups. **(LPA)**

TESTIFYING BEFORE House Lobby Investigating Committee, National Chairman Francis Biddle (above) of Americans for Democratic Action hailed the rise over the last few years of a "liberal" lobby of which unions are a part.

NLRB-Denham Feud Is Renewed, Underscoring Need For Plan No. 12

The National Labor Relations Board and General Counsel Robert N. Denham are doing their fightin', fussin' and feudin' out loud again.

They took off at each other last week on a matter of internal administration. Denham appointed Anthony Sabella, of the board's New Orleans regional office, to head the sub-regional office at Memphis, Tenn.

The NLRB ordered its division of administration (which is under Denham's jurisdiction) to hold up its processing of the appointment, to void any action already taken to put Sabella on the job, and to withhold payment of his salary at the new and higher level.

The situation is one of the type President Truman sought to forestall when he sent to Congress his proposed Reorganization Plan No. 12, which would have ended the independent status of the board's general counsel. The plan was killed by the Senate when Sen. Taft (R. O.), co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, reversed his position of the previous session.

It stems from T-H's confusing and indefinite division of authority between the board and the general counsel. Under the law the general counsel is independent of the NLRB in some matters and subject to it in others. The board delegated some of its own administrative functions to Denham when the act was first passed, then last February rescinded some of the delegation.

Denham accused the five board members at that time of seeking to "usurp" his authority, as the amended delegation provided that no appointment, discharge or transfer of a regional or subregional director would become effective except upon board approval. The board cited passages from the law. Denham took refuge in a House Labor Committee report made while T-H was in the works.

NMU Backs Korean Stand

BY OVERWHELMING majorities, members of the CIO Maritime Union are voting their "wholehearted approval and full support" to the United Nations' action against North Korean aggression.

The resolution also gives a vote of confidence, "with admiration and gratefulness," to President Truman for his "courageous and forthright manner in taking direct action to stop the criminal acts of the red bandits."

"It is becoming more apparent than ever before that the Soviet Union intends to continue its imperialistic aggressor actions against freedom-loving peoples," the NMU statement says.

"The war started by the North Korean satellites of the Soviet Union against the South Korean people indicates that Russia will stop at nothing in their attempt to enslave the world."

The resolution was adopted at a national NMU membership meeting in New York by a 2954 to 10 vote.

It has also been passed by unanimous or near-unanimous votes at NMU meetings in Baltimore, Norfolk, Marcus Hook, Pa.; Seattle, Port Arthur, Tex.; Philadelphia, and other ports.

Six Firms Indicted On Price-Fixing Count

A federal grand jury at Detroit has indicted three corporations and three individuals on charges of violating the anti-trust laws by fixing prices and restrictive terms for the sale of typesetting services and materials to printers. The indictment charges a 10-year conspiracy to suppress and eliminate competition throughout the country.

PAC Bucks Nifty To Lick 'Em In '50!

Immediate Repair Of 134 Ships Proposed

SEN. MAGNUSON (D. Wash.) has introduced a bill to appropriate $25 million for the immediate repair of 134 ships.

The average cost of putting them in working order would be $180,000, compared with $5 million each to replace them. The vessels are now moored along the three coasts. They include transports, hospital ships, cargo attack vessels, attack transports and motor torpedo boat tenders.

The "tragic events" in Korea underscore the need for the vessels, Magnuson said.

"The requirement for having these vessels in readiness is not something on which we can afford to watch pennies," he added.

MAGNUSON, a former merchant seaman, introduced the bill less than a week after a joint labor-management committee representing the maritime industry conferred in Washington with Acting Chairman John T. Koehler of the new Federal Maritime Board, and asked him to urge the $25 million appropriation to put the 134 vessels in shape.

Such a move, they told Koehler, would revive shipyard employment and bolster defense. Shipyard employment in April was 44,575 workers, lowest since December, 1933, compared to 1.3 million at the wartime peak.

Hoyt S. Haddock, director of the CIO Maritime Committee, and James Brownlow, head of the AFL Metal Trades Department, represented labor on the committee.

At the time of the Washington meeting, Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union, asked President Truman, in a telegram to order "thousands" of laid-up merchant vessels renovated for use because of "the Korean situation and tense world picture." He pointed out that thousands of jobless merchant seamen and shipyard workers are available for the work.

Ancestors Of Third Of 150 In Local Antedate Mayflower

Can you trace your ancestors back to the Mayflower? Oh, yeh? Well, that's nothing. Out in Pawhuska, Okla., there's a whole group of CIOers who can trace their ancestors much farther back than a few little ole centuries.

Their family trees were full grown long before Columbus or the Vikings or anybody else ever set foot on our shore. And they don't have to hire any genealogist to prove it.

These CIO members work in a shirt factory and belong to Local 553, Amalgamated Clothing Workers. A recent poll of the local showed that a third of the members are descendants of American Indians. The local has about 150 members, and of these 50 are Indians, while 34 of the others are married to Indians. The 12-man executive board has seven Indians on it.

Eleven Indian tribes are represented in the local—Cherokee, Sioux, Choctaw, Cree, Delaware, Chickasaw, Iroquois, Shawnee, Sac-and-Fox Pottowatami and Osage.

Pawhuska is named for Pau Kue Skah, meaning white hair, in honor of a tribal chief. Shortly after the Civil War, the Osage tribe was located on the land surrounding Pawkuska through a treaty with the U. S. Government. The town became the county seat of Osage county and the U.S. Indian Agency was located there.

Later, oil was discovered and in the early 1900's the Osages became the richest tribe of Indians in the world. Pawhuska now is an important beef producing center. The region has some of the largest grazing lands in the country.

War Threat Called Aid To Racial Amity

IMPROVEMENTS in the nation's racial relations are being accelerated by the threat of war, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk Univ., declared at the concluding session of the school's annual Race Relations Institute at Nashville, Tenn.

"The nation knows that if it is to enter a fateful global conflict," he said, "it must do so with more positive democracy on its side and less guilt on its conscience.

"It knows that destiny is pressing hard upon us and that we must abandon the luxury of gradualism. It knows that what matters most now is not only this change but the spread of the change."

There are many indications that the American people want more rapid improvements in the relations between the races, he said. Included in a list were recent court decisions and executive orders which he said show the beginnings of a national policy of positive rights and the growing acceptance of the concept of law as an educator in bringing about rapid changes in the field.

HE ALSO listed a "new realism" in the South of the "fiscal futility" of duplicating expensive buildings and equipment to maintain segregation, and cited local adaptation to changes in traditional practices decreed by law.

"The symbols of segregation are on the wane in all parts of the country," he added.

Minority groups are exhibiting less defeatism and more plans for action which are being put into effect, he maintained. But in many areas "powerful political influences, backed by industrial pressures behind the scenes" have blocked enforcemnt and extension of fair employment practices.

Dr. Johnson is an internationally known sociologist. He is a U. S. delegate to UN Educational, Social and Cultural Organization.

Seniority Protected For UN Soldiers

Brooklyn umbrella workers who go off to war under the banners of the United Nations will have their seniority protected. The clause, contained in a contract just signed between the CIO Textile Workers and Louis Reiss & Sons, New York City, protects any worker who "enlists or is conscripted into the armed forces of the United States or the United Nations." The plant was recently organized after a seven-week strike.

"Medicine won't help! Every time he thinks of returning to his non-union job, he suffers a relapse!"

Court Upholds Refusal To Serve Meal To Negro In Nation's Capital

IN WASHINGTON, capital of the United States and citadel of world democracy, a restaurant or hotel can refuse to serve a Negro solely because of his color.

Municipal Court Judge Frank H. Myers so ruled on July 11 in a test case brought by the District of Columbia to enforce "lost" ordinances making it a misdemeanor for refusal "to sell or wait upon any respectable, well-behaved person without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The ordinances were passed in 1872 and 1873 by the then-existing District Legislative Assembly. Judge Myers ruled that they were repealed "by implication" when an Organic Act was passed in 1878. The Organic Act, he said in a 12-page opinion, "was passed for the express purpose of providing a complete form of permanent government for the District of Columbia and for legislative substitution for all previous legislation enacted dealing with the same subject matter."

In 1891, he went on, the Supreme Court held that the Organic Act was intended to supercede previous laws and "to provide a system of government complete in itself in all respects."

The decision was described as "deeply disappointing" by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,

"It will have terrible repercussions," he said, "throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America, whose colored peoples we are asking to support our action in Korea. Radio Moscow will tell the world that the nation's capital is still Jim Crow by judicial decision."

District law officials will appeal the decision.

Outdoor Advertising Monopoly Charged

The government has accused the General Outdoor Odvertising Corp. and the Outdoor Advertising Association of trying to monopolize billboard advertising east of the Rockies.

Two anti-trust suits were filed in Chicago June 30. The first, against General Outdoor, charged it tried to monopolize such advertising in 1500 cities with 30 million population, by purchase of 50 competitors, purchase of controlling stock in other firms, and through mergers. The second, against the association, charged a conspiracy to fix commission rates to advertising agencies, and elimination of competition by dividing markets.

Firm Ordered To Tell Of Rayon In Garment

When a concern advertises or sells women's wearing apparel composed in whole or in part of rayon, it must clearly say so. The Federal Trade Commission has found the Gay Time Frock Co. of Scranton, Pa., and Chicago sold apparel containing rayon, which looked like natural fibers such as silk, and the company failed to reveal "in words familiar to the public" the rayon content of the products.

This practice, the FTC said, "is misleading and deceptive and many members of the purchasing public are thereby led to believe that said garments are composed wholly or in part of silk . . . or other natural fibers." The FTC ordered Gay Time to be more sober in its ads hereafter.

Strong 'Voice Of America' Advocated

STANLEY Ruttenberg, CIO director of education and research, recently told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is doing a splendid job of arresting the spread of Communism throughout the world by "promoting peace and security through international understanding and cooperation."

Ruttenberg appeared before the committee, together with Lt. Gen. W. Bedell Smith, former U. S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Bernard Baruch in support of a proposal by Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) and 12 other Senators for a vastly stepped-up program of propaganda aimed at the Soviet-dominated part of the word.

HE ADVOCATED making the Voice of America really a voice and not merely a whisper. "We must get to the minds and loyalties of men," he declared.

"From our experience in the labor movement we think the spreading of the concept of democratic ideas and programs to the people of the world is as important, if not more important, than the maintenance of a strong military force."

He cited the experience of the CIO in attempting to deal with Comunism in the various unions which have since been expelled.

"We found it impossible to work with them," he told the Senators. "The only way to work with the Communists is to accept their point of view. This we never did."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Virginia organizers and directors of the Southern Drive met in Old Point Comfort, Va., for the Virginia State Organizing Conference, July 8 and 9. CIO State Director Ernest Pugh presided. The meeting was attended by John Riffe, National Director of the Southern Drive, his staff and and by many local union officers. The delegates discussed their problems and are determined to carry on the organizing of the Old Dominion. The many Negro delegates participated fully and freely in all events. They recognize that the greatest force for eliminating racial discrimination in our country today is the CIO.

The writer had the honor of addressing this conference, which, by the way, was the first state-wide conference attended by Director Riffe since assuming his duties.

Both the CIO and AFL spoke to unionists from abroad visiting this country under Marshall Plan auspices. They came specificially from Belgium, Philippines, Korea, Japan and Costa Rico. The writer met with these delegates. They were impressed with the industrial role played by the CIO in American industry, and also the interest of the CIO in world affairs, the stopping of aggression, and securing greater measures of security and happiness for people everywhere.

The writer attended a conference along with other CIO as well as AFL, UMW and Machinists representatives, with Stuart Symington, head of the National Security Resources Board. The overall civilian problems created or intensified by the Korean crisis were discussed. It was pointed out that any plans for present or future mobilization of American resources must provide full participation of organized labor.

Al Hartnett, assistant to the Chairman of the IUE-CIO, reports the following IUE victories: Walter Haertel, Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 14, no union 1, UE withdrew; Winkley Artificial Limb Co., Minneapolis, IUE 9, no union 1, UE withdrew; Sylvania, Kew Gardens, N. Y. (runoff), IUE 75, UE 64; Air Reduction Sales, Cleveland, O. (runoff), IUE 15, UE 5.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports that the United Steelworkers-CIO won a representation election at Chapman Industries, Chicago, Ill. There were 10 eligible voters, 9 voting for the USA-CIO. The following union security victories were also reported: Keats-Lorenz Spring Co., Chicago, eligible 19, USA-CIO 16; and the Globe Co., Chicago, eligible 237, USA-CIO 218, against 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reportes that in a representation election at the Swift & Co. fertilizer plant, Harvey, La., the United Packinghouse Workers-CIO won over the discredited FTA. The vote was: eligible 162, UPWA-CIO 52, FTA 11. Ninety-four people who were eligible were on a temporary lay-off, accounting for the small vote.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that the United Optical & Instrument Workers-CIO won a union security election at the Gate City Optical Co., Kansas City, Mo., by a vote of yes 9, no 3. The work in connection with this election was handled by officers and members of Local 1258, assisted by Intl. Rep. W. J. Widman, of the Optical Workers. Local Industrial Union No. 1169, Coffeyville, Kan., won a union security election at the Moore-Lowry Flour Mills by a vote of 45 yes, 2 no. There were 47 eligible.

CIO Reg. Dir. August Scholle reports that CIO Local Industrial Union No. 1064 won the following representation elections in Detroit, Mich.; Ford Motor Co. part-time dining room and cafeteria workers, eligible 58, LIU No. 1064-CIO 42, against 12; Fred B. Prophet Co., R. P. Schere Corp. Gelatin Products Div., eligible 13, LIU No. 1064 12, against 0. LIU No. 1064 also won the following union shop elections in Detroit: Fred B. Prophet Co., Ternstedt Div., eligible 32, for LIU No. 1064 24, against 0; Fred B. Prophet Co., Budd Div., eligible 18, LIU No. 1064 14, against 0; Fred B. Prophet Co., Fisher Division No. 21, eligible 11, LIU No. 1064 8, against 1.

William F. Donovan, director of District No. 28, USA-CIO, reports that the district won its second round with the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union in an NLRB representation election at the plant of the Cleveland Crane & Engineering Co., Wickliffe, O. The vote: eligible 240, USA-CIO 211, against 9, void 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. William Taylor reports that in a representation election at the International Harvester Co. foundry unit, Louisville, Ky., the UAW-CIO was victorious by a vote of 881 to 261.

CIO Field Rep. Fred Fudge reports the following IUE-CIO victories in Williamsport, Pa.: Sylvania, IUE 40, UE 2, no union 2; E. Keeler, IUE 135, UE 10, no union 3; Hermance Machine Co., IUE 36, no union 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that the United Packinghouse Workers-CIO won a representation election at the Farm Belt Fertilizer & Chemical Co., Kansas City, Kan., by UPWA-CIO 6, no union 4. Intl. Rep. Frank Brown conducted the organizational work in this campaign.

A. T. Stephens, vice-president of the UPWA-CIO, reports that in a representation election at Libby, McNeill and Libby, Rochester, Minn., the UPWA was victorious over the FTA by a vote of 265 to 9.

Va. CIO Staff, Leaders Meet

Organizing the unorganized, political action and the planning of educational activities occupied the attention of more than 100 CIO staff members and local union leaders recently at a two-day conference at Old Point Comfort, Va.

The meeting, sponsored by the CIO Organizing Committee and the Virginia CIO Council, devoted one day to organizational problems. Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization, John Riffe, CIO organizing committee director, and Lloyd P. Vaughn, state council director of organization, addressed the group.

Rev. Charles C. Webber, Virginia PAC director and president of the Virginia CIO, conducted the session on political action. He stressed the importance of precinct organization and the necessity of poll tax payment and registration for CIO members and their families.

The educational session was led by Ben Segal of CIO Textile Workers educational staff, and Brownie Lee Jones, director of the Southern School for Workers.

Germano Renamed To University Unit

Pres. Joseph Germano of the Illinois CIO Council has been reappointed to another term on the advisory committee of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations of the Univ. of Illinois.

Two new members, William W. Wirtz, professor of law at Northwestern University, and John Slezak, president of the Turner Brass Works, Sycamore, were also named to the 15-man board.

Senate Kills Action On FEPC For Second Time

THE BILL to set up a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, pledged by Democratic and Republican parties alike in their 1948 campaign platforms, urged by President Truman and supported by the CIO and the rest of organized labor, is dead for the present.

It was killed the afternoon of July 12 when, for the second time, a motion invoking cloture to end debate failed to receive the support of the required two-thirds majority of the full Senate—64 votes. Fifty-five senators voted for cloture, nine less than were needed, and 33 voted against it.

A few hours later Sen. Lucas (D. Ill.), Democratic majority leader, announced that the measure will not be brought up again at this session of Congress. Any further move in that direction, he said, would be "futile."

Cloture was invoked to head off a filibuster by Southern senators before it even started. Lucas filed a cloture petition with 44 signatures on July 10, as required by a Senate rule sponsored by Sen. Wherry (Neb.), Republican floor leader, and passed early in the session. A vote automatically came up at 1 P.M. on July 12.

THIRTY-THREE Republicans and 22 Democrats voted in favor of the resolution. Opposing it were six Republicans and 27 Democrats. Twenty-three opposition votes were cast by southern Democrats. The 10 from northern and western states were those of Sens. Bridges (R. N. H.), Ecton (R. Mont.), Gurney (R. S. D.), Hayden (D. Ariz.), Johnson (D. Colo.), Malone (R. Nev.), McCarran (D. Nev.), McFarland (D. Ariz.), Mundt (R. S. D.) and Young (R. N. D.).

Sen. Johnston (D.) hurried back from South Carolina, where he had just won renomination in a primary campaign in which all candidates tried to outdo each other in opposition to FEPC, and voted against cloture. Also opposed was Sen. Graham (D. N. C.), liberal recently defeated for renomination, who had refused to make his position known during the primary.

The first FEPC test was on May 19, when cloture was invoked to end a Southern filibuster. It was defeated then by a vote of 52 to 32. Last week a vote showed no switches. The improvement in the strength of the pro-FEPC bloc came from votes cast by senators who were absent the first time.

Despite the defeat the forces behind FEPC refused to give up the fight. A meeting is tentatively planned for September by civil rights, civic and union groups to study and make public the views and actions on FEPC of candidates in the November election. Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, pointed out that the nine-vote margin was the smallest by which an FEPC measure had ever been kept off the Senate floor, and said that in spite of everything, "we have moved much further ahead."

THE VOTE was taken before packed galleries and with relatively little discussion. In a last-minute speech Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) warned that "what is being done here today is to say to the Negro and other minority race soldiers fighting on the battle fronts of Korea: you're good enough to die, but if you come back you're going to be made second-class citizens."

Lucas, urging that a vote be permitted on the issue and that even those opposed to FEPC agree to cloture, told the Senate that there is no discrimination in the recruiting of men now in Korea. So long as they measure up to their responsibilities, he went on, it does not matter if they are whites or Negroes, Jews or Gentiles, Protestants or Catholics. That, he insisted, was what was wanted through an FEPC.

Sen. Russell (D. Ga.), who led the floor fight in the May battle, called Lucas' plea emotional and described the measure as "this compulsory jail sentence FEPC bill."

AFTER THE vote Sen. Morse, liberal Republican from Oregon, clashed with Wherry over the practical effectiveness of the cloture rule he had sponsored.

The Republicans, many of whom voted for cloture confident in their knowledge that Southern Democrats would prevent actual Senate consideration of the bill, seized upon the defeat to accuse the Democrats of failing to keep their campaign pledges. Guy Gabrielson, Republican national chairman, announced that civil rights proponents "can only look forward to a Republican Congress for results."

HST Makes Case For Full Point 4 Fund

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

PRESIDENT Truman, at a serious off-the-record conference with Senate leaders of both parties July 11, urged the Senate Appropriations Committee to restore the $25 million cut it made in the authorized figure for the "Point Four" program for technical assistance to underdeveloped foreign areas. For once his words had some effect.

Truman originally requested $45 million for the program. When the bill authorizing the start of the project (actually an expansion of activity that has been going on in Latin America for nearly 10 years) passed Congress, the State Dept. was authorized to spend $35 million. But that didn't produce any spendable money — it just indicated that Congress approved the idea, up to a $35 million ceiling.

The House already had acted on the omnibus appropriations bill at the time the Point Four authorization came up, so the Senate got the first chance at actually backing up the idea with cash.

For reasons best known to itself, the Senate committee allowed only $10 million for the project, although the administration, recognizing an economy wave when it saw one, scaled its actual money request down to just under $27 million for the first year.

THE SLASH caused immediate, strong protest in a number of quarters including CIO, AFL, Americans for Democratic Action, and church groups, and brought scathing editorial comment in a number of newspapers.

All these groups took the same position: that in the Point Four program—aimed at non-Marshall Plan countries, principally Africa, the Middle East and the Far East—the U. S. for the first time was proposing to export something besides famine relief and military might. It would export technical know-how to help the citizens of those countries solve their own problems.

"The reported cut," said the CIO executive officers and vice presidents in a statement issued July 11, "negates our contention that democracy has more to offer the world than totalitarianism."

Warren Austin, American ambassador to the United Nations, also appealed to the Senate for restoration of the full amount.

LEAVING THE White House, the senators said the President "had made a good case," and Sen. Smith (R. N.J.), said he believed the committee might reverse its action. The President was understood to have emphasized heavily that the people of Southeast Asia, now the world's No. 1 trouble spot, were counting heavily on the program and that a slash would endanger our entire position there.

Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) introduced an amendment restoring the full amount as soon as the Senate opened debate on the omnibus appropriations bill. A vote was not expected until this week.

Next day, July 12, the House approved by a vote of 195 to 151 a bill authorizing the Export-Import Bank to guarantee up to $250 million of private investments that might be made by U. S. capital in projects developed by the Point Four nations as a result of American technical help.

The guarantee would not safeguard investors against ordinary risks, but would compensate private investors for "expropriation, undue restriction, interference or impairment," and would assure them that "reasonable profits" could be converted into U. S. dollars and brought back to this country.

THE POINT FOUR nations which wished to attract American investment capital would be required to sign treaties guaranteeing that fair wages would be paid to the native labor employed by the enterprises.

As Secy. of State Acheson told the 1949 CIO convention, "hundreds of millions of people, inhabiting large areas with great natural resources, refuse any longer to accept the notion that hunger and poverty are their natural lot . . . These people are no longer satisfied with promises of a better life; they want it here and now . . . To people who have always been miserable, who have never known the protection of a Bill of Rights, the spurious promises (of the Communists) sound real . . . The ideology that will prevail is the one that can deliver the goods, both materially and spiritually."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 10 million.	Passed both Houses; now in conference.	Wire Senators and Representatives to support liberalizing features, oppose Knowland amendment.
FEPC	Would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	Pigeonholed for this session.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Railway Labor Security Bill S. 3295 HR 7789	Amends Rail Labor Act to permit union security pacts, check-off.	Referred to Senate Labor, House Interstate Committees. CIO supported, providing no racial bias permitted.	Ask Senators Congressmen to approve in line with CIO recommendations.
Railway Compulsory Arbitration Bill S. 3463	Sponsored by Sen. Donnell, would outlaw rail strikes, force compulsory arbitration.	Senate Labor sub-committee has held hearings.	Ask Senators to defeat.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

UAW Wins Long Strike

The eight-week strike at the American Seating Co. at Grand Rapids, Mich., has ended with 1350 members of the CIO Auto Workers winning a package of 10.93c for pensions, general pay increase, adjustment of inequities, improved holiday pay, vacation pay and life insurance.

Among the 40 contract improvements won was the union shop, which covers all but religious objectors. Those much prove such claims to a joint committee and must pay the equivalent of union dues and assessments into the welfare fund of Local 135.

The union also won access to data on time standards. The company's insistence on unilateral management of production standards for direct incentive workers and allowance ratios for indirect incentive workers was the major cause of the strike.

Slash In Taxes BarredByWar

NEITHER YOU NOR your employer will have to worry with new tax laws for a while—you'll just go on paying the same old taxes, which CIO believes are too high for most CIO members, too low on most corporation profits.

Your wife will go right on shucking out a 20% "luxury" tax on baby oil, baby powders, and cosmetics. The same old silliness will prevail on the matter of fur coats. If the fur's outside the coat, it's a luxury. If it's inside, it's not. Not that many CIO members are shopping for fur coats.

The tax bill, on which the House and Senate had labored long, has been shelved for this session because of the Korean crisis. The House brought forth a measure which cut excise taxes $1 billion without doing enough about finding other sources for the income the government would lose by that action. President Truman told Congressional leaders that with things going the way they are, the present tax structure—which he doesn't like—is certainly preferable to a measure that might bring in less money.

There are veiled hints that if the world situation goes on getting worse, everybody'll be paying more taxes anyway—but so far, that's just in the rumor stage.

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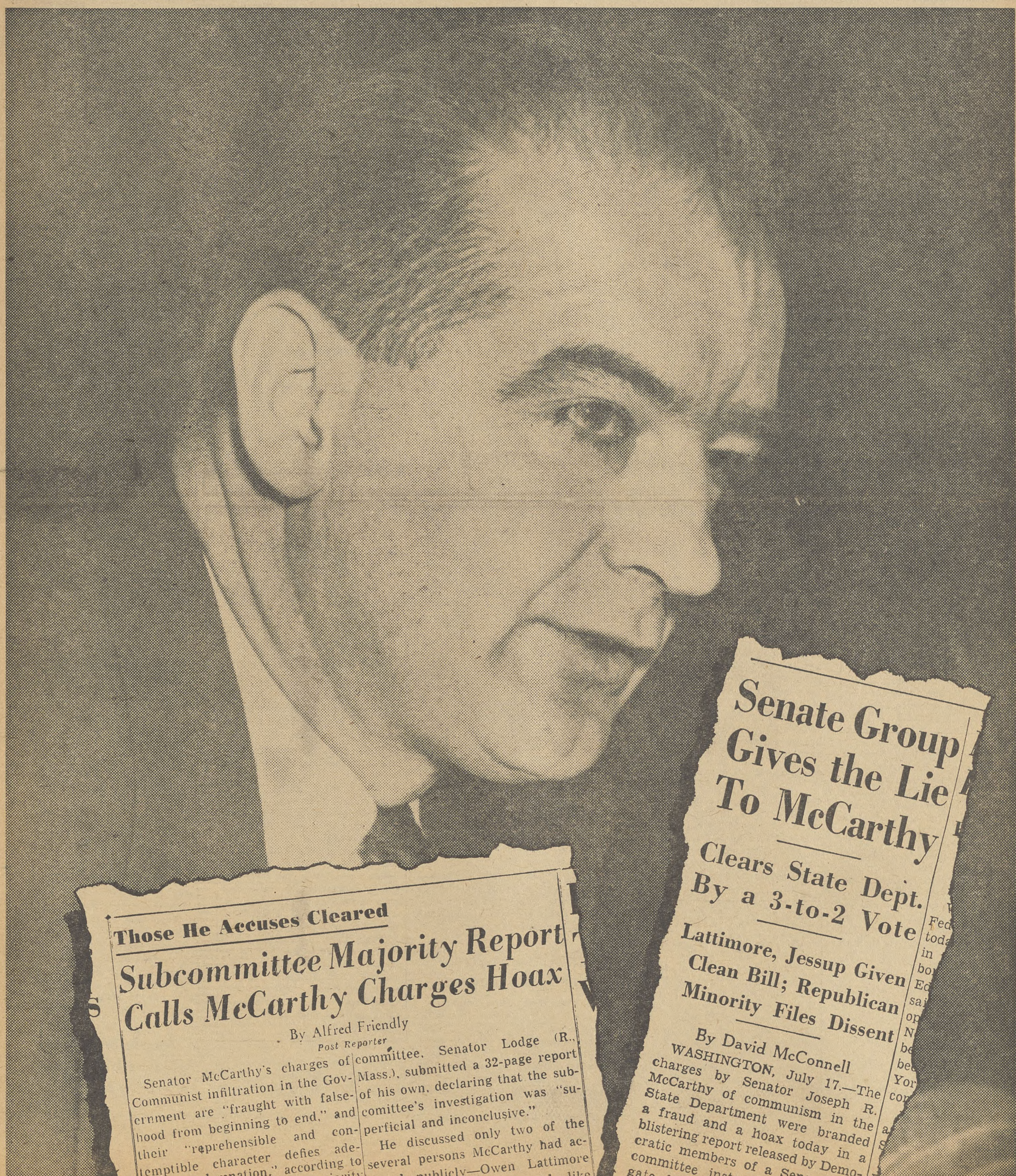

Those He Accuses Cleared

Subcommittee Majority Report Calls McCarthy Charges Hoax

By Alfred Friendly
Post Reporter

Senator McCarthy's charges of Communist infiltration in the Government are "fraught with falsehood from beginning to end," and their "reprehensible and contemptible character defies ade- demnation," according to committee, Senator Lodge (R., Mass.), submitted a 32-page report of his own, declaring that the subcomittee's investigation was "superficial and inconclusive."

He discussed only two of the several persons McCarthy had ac- publicly—Owen Lattimore

Senate Group Gives the Lie To McCarthy

Clears State Dept. By a 3-to-2 Vote

Lattimore, Jessup Given Clean Bill; Republican Minority Files Dissent

By David McConnell

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The charges by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of communism in the State Department were branded a fraud and a hoax today in a blistering report released by Democratic members of a Sen- committee inst-

HEADLINE HUNTER MAKES GOOD! Sen. Joseph McCarthy and a few of his latest trophies. See story on Page 6.

Truman Asks U. S. To Gird For Defense

PRESIDENT Truman's message to Congress last week laid out a program to swing the country over from a period of uneasy peace to stand-by preparedness for war.

For the nation, it will be a costly program, the President made clear, but one for which there is no alternative.

"For ourselves, we seek no territory or domination over others. We are determined to maintain our democratic institutions so that Americans now and in the future can enjoy personal liberty, economic opportunity and political equality.

"We are concerned with advancing our prosperity and well-being as a nation, but we know that our future is inseparably joined with the future of other free peoples," the President told Congress.

To be prepared against aggression in Korea and in other danger spots throughout the world, he said, both the United States and other free nations must be ready with military strength—"and even more important, a solid base of economic strength, capable of rapid mobilization in the event of emergency."

AMERICA'S economic power—actual and potential—is greater than at any time in the past, the President reminded Congress.

But the "magnitude of the demands for military purposes . . . in an economy which is already operating at a very high level, will require substantial re-direction of economic resources."

The size of our military needs for the next few months, was clearly outlined in the Presidential message.

Congress will certainly lift the present two-million limit on membership in the armed services. Increases in supplies for a larger military service, plus necessary reserves and heavier military procurement, are soon to follow.

In addition, continued aid to the free nations must be maintained so that they, too, can meet the challenge of Communist aggression.

To meet these needs, the President said he would soon ask Congress for $10 billion in additional appropriations — and even the economy bloc in Congress seems ready to go along.

The President had other proposals to "make sure that the economic strength which is at the base of our security" is not impaired.

He called for legislation to establish priorities and allocations on materials needed for national security, to prevent inventory hoarding, and to limit non-essential uses of scarce commodities.

He said he is asking all government agencies to study their programs, in order to cut down wherever possible on non-essential use of services, manpower, commodities and raw materials.

HE ASKED Congress to authorize loans and grants to industry where they are needed to speed up the output of essential war materials.

At the same time, the President outlined a fight against inflation on the home front.

He called for restrictions on too-easy installment buying; moved to cut down too-easy credit for home-building; and predicted that he would soon present the Congress with a program of heavier taxes, aimed at sharing the burden among individuals and corporations with the goal of eliminating profiteering.

"However, if a sharp rise in prices should make it necessary, I shall not hesitate to recommend the most drastic measures of price control and rationing," the President said.

The program, the President told Congress, is based on the decision of the U. S. and its friends in the United Nations that "to restore the peace in Korea we must expect a hard and costly military operation."

Profiteers, Hoarders Speed Rationing, Price Controls

PANICKED consumers, cold-blooded profiteers and "smart" businessmen combined last week to bring nearer the thing they all feared—rigid price control and rationing, credit controls and allocations.

The way they acted, you'd think they wanted controls slapped on them, fast.

Manufacturers placed orders for excessive stocks of raw materials.

Canada Prices Also Jumping

The United States isn't the only country where prices are going up.

The cost of living is at an all-time high in Canada, where wage levels are substantially lower than in this country. The current retail price index stands at 165.4, up 1.4 points from 164 a month ago. Most of the boost was due to increased meat prices.

Wholesalers ordered tremendous, abnormal quantities of manufactured goods. Retailers suddenly decided to lay in huge stocks, vastly more than they would need in a normal market, and to take quick profits now. And back of all this, in every market where speculation is possible, traders in "futures"—i.e., gamblers on the future selling price of such items as cotton, rubber, lard, wheat—began placing their bets on a rise in prices which would net them a quick, big profit. And on Wall Street, the bets began to shift to "war" stocks.

And the housewife?

SHE REMEMBERED standing in line, filling out forms, going without minor and in some cases major conveniences, paying too much for shoddy wartime substitute goods in a seller's market, and—pitifully—she was seized with a desire to stave off all this nuisance and hardship for herself and her family.

She began buying sugar, which would harden and spoil; coffee, which would get stale; paper goods, which would take up shelf room while they mildewed; case-lots of canned goods, stacks of sheets, mountains of soap; and utilities—ironers, washers, freezers, everything electrical. And her husband suddenly went and bought four or five new tires for the car, or even plunged ahead to order a new auto.

They acted as if they were trying to create shortages, so that if the Korean conflagration spread their personal civilian troubles would start sooner.

AND NONE OF it made any sense at all. It was entirely unnecessary. There was plenty of nearly everything, now and for some time to come. Future supplies of most things were assured. And if full-scale, all-out war did come, the hastily assembled little hoards must be declared, would be seized if excessive, and would delay the time when the hoarders would be able to get a ration book at all.

Prices, of course, went up. Cotton went from 34c to 40c a pound. Green coffee went from 50c to 56½c a pound. Hogs went up $5 a hundredweight. Broilers went from 25c to 32c a pound. Wool went up 5c a pound. Steel and oil went up. Hides soared. Wheat went up about 3c a bushel. Lard went up 60c per 100 pounds. Soybeans, sugar and black pepper started up.

THE INCREASE in sugar prices was the silliest of all. Probably there never has been such a world surplus of sugar. In all the other commodities, production was and had been for some time at record or near-record highs. In some of them, the government was holding mountains of surplus stocks bought under the farm support price program, notably cotton. (The Agriculture Department promptly dumped some surplus cotton on the market and drove the speculative price down a little.) The Dun and Bradstreet index of wholesale food prices went up 13c in one week—36c in three weeks.

All the foregoing was at the wholesale level. At retail, where the housewife meets the prices, clothes and food started up. A food market basket which cost $7.20 a year ago, cost $7.93 last week. Bread prices in many cities increased 1c a loaf, completely unjustified for the time being.

President Truman and the Congress reacted, of course. The administration did not want to pay inflated prices for its necessary orders to support the Korean action, to muster and supply the relatively slight increase in total size of our armed forces, and to carry out its international commitments. And it was well aware that Communist Leader Lenin had predicted that communism would win the world by forcing the United States into runaway inflation, and bankruptcy.

CHAIRMAN GILLETTE (D. Ia.) of a Senate Agriculture subcommittee announced he would investigate "unwarranted" food price increases. Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) called for immediate controls on six or eight basic items. Rep. Klein (D. N. Y.) called for controls, too, and said "the current efforts to soak the consumer for all the traffic will bear under scare buying are nauseating."

He said he had heard "shameful reports of dealers starting false rumors of shortages to induce volume buying and hoarding."

The President's advisers recommended readying the machinery for a price freeze and roll-back, although this was not among the first requests to Congress.

Pot And Kettle With Us Again

It's actually supposed to have happened in New York.

A woman (not the wife of a CIO member, we hope) was asked why she had bought two large orders of sugar from adjacent grocery stores.

"I'm just trying to get some before these hoarders I hear so much about buy it all up," she replied.

NMU Negotiates War Risk Bonuses

CIO Maritime Union members who sail in the Korean area will be paid war risk bonuses under an agreement with Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipping companies.

The agreement provides double pay while in port in specified areas of China and Korea; $100 if attacked in a harbor or $125 if the vessel is damaged or a crewman injured.

Each seaman will be provided with $10,000 life insurance and $500 insurance on his personal effects.

Home-Building First To Feel War Clamp-Down

THE BOOMING private home-building industry was the first to feel the direct effect of the coming increase in national defense spending—and the public housing program, barely started although authorized last year, also was slashed.

Using powers already granted him by the Congress, President Truman on July 18 cut in half the total amount of money that the Housing and Home Finance Agency can earmark for guaranteeing mortgages issued by private banks. He also called for substantial increases in down payments and stricter credit standards as a condition of issuing any mortgages at all.

The move, which was bold and direct, was aimed at (a) saving building materials which might be needed in the defense effort, and (b) stopping profiteering in those materials.

The real estate lobby apparently didn't know what to think. It was pleased that the administration now was putting the brakes on public housing, but it was displeased to think that the government-guaranteed mortgage hayride might be ending.

Specifically, here is what the President did:

1. He cut HHFA's authorized increase in mortgage guarantees from $1250 million to $650 million and at the same time said that appraisals for mortgage purposes could be dated no later than July 1, 1950, i. e. before the Korean outbreak. In other words, builders cannot pay war-scare prices for building materials and then get the government to pay them back. If they want to pay the higher price, they must either absorb it themselves or pass it on to the home-buyers.

2. The home-buyers, he said, must make a larger down payment in any case—at least 5% larger and in some instances more than that. And a down payment of probaly 10%ff will be required on HHFA loans for modernization and repair.

3. Banks, he added, must be a good deal more strict about issuing mortgages anyhow.

4. Public housing starts will be limited to 30,000 in the next six months, he said, as against nearly twice that many which the government had expected to approve, and the entire public housing program will be "re-examined."

The same restrictions will apply to veterans' housing.

"It is already clear," the President said in his letter to the various government agencies concerned, "that as a result of events of the past month, many materials used in residential and other construction will be required in increasing amounts for national defense purposes.

"It is imperative that these requirements be met fully and without delay.

"These increased demands will aggravate inflationary tendencies already evident in some of the materials unless positive actions are taken to reduce pressures in residential construction."

Reds Ambushed In 'Peace' Drive

Communist members of a Birmingham, England, steel workers local recently began soliciting signatures for the phony party-inspired peace drive.

The petition was left overnight in the union hall in the hope that a local meeting the following night might support the "drive." Before the meeting opened it was passed around again and 150 new signatures were obtained.

Feeling much emboldened, one of the Reds took the floor and proposed that the local officially endorse it. The comrades were amazed when his motion was passed without a word of debate.

Then they discovered what happened. Someone had substituted another petition—supporting the United Nations' stand on Korea. They hadn't caught on to the switch because their petition had been rolled like a scroll.

Aussie Sea Union Backs UN Action

A rank and file revolt against leaders of the Australian Seaman's Union here has forced the union to lift its ban on the transport of war material to Korea. The members said they wanted to help in the United Nations war effort.

CIO Hails President's War Program

CIO PRES. Philip Murray last week hailed President Truman's program, offered to Congress as necessary to help defeat aggression in Korea and "to strengthen the nation's defenses against other international threats to the peace."

"The American people must meet the demands placed upon our economy by these unavoidable increases in military expenditurs," Murray said.

Th CIO president said the public has been "alarmed by soaring price increases" in recent weeks, and they have "accentuated the existing inadequacies of workers' wages and purchasing power."

In the present emergency, there should be no room for profiteering or inflation, he said. He suggested the President should now be given powers to start price control and rationing as soon as it may become necessary. In that case, he added, prices should be rolled back to the June 25 level.

Murray warned of dangers if housing credit is contracted in such a way as "to penalize primarily the low-income families, many of whom are in dire need of decent shelter."

And he predicted the nation's manpower resources can be expanded to maxmimum use if "we draw upon all races, creeds and colors, without discrimination."

Pres. Murray's statement in full:

THE CIO congratulates President Truman for the strong program he has proposed to defeat the Communist challenge to world peace in Korea, and to strengthen the nation's defenses against other international threats to the peace.

We support the request of the President for a budget increase of $10 billion to strengthen our defenses. The President's proposals for necessary allocations and inventory controls, restrictions on consumer credit, and the curtailment of unessential production are a necessary part of a coordinated economic program.

The American people must meet the demands placed upon our economy by these unvoidable increases in military expenditures.

We have been alarmed by soaring price increases in the past few weeks, which have accentuated the existing inadequacies of workers' wages and purchasing power. In the present emergency there can be no room for private profiteering and inflation. To meet these problems, the President should be given authority at once to control prices and ration scarce commodities. If it becomes necessary to invoke these powers, prices should be rolled back to the June 25th level.

The United States must move swiftly to expand productive capacity where shortages exist in basic industries.

We note with approval the announcements of leading steel corporations of plans to expand their facilities, but their efforts must be intensified. No time must be lost in repairing the damage done to our national economic strength in the past few years by the short-sighted scarcity-minded policies of those who consistently refused to plan in terms of a strong, growing society.

The President has given recognition to this problem in his proposal for production loans. This program must be moved into immediate action. The nation must not repeat the fiasco of World War II, when construction of needed industrial facilities was held up until the war was already upon us. We want no more "Gano Dunn Reports."

PHILIP MURRAY

WE SUPPORT the President's efforts to restrict non-essential construction and excessive use of housing credit. Limiting or rationing housing merely by credit devices, however, will penalize primarily low-income families, many of whom are in dire need of decent shelter.

The continuing housing shortage will be intensified in many areas. The government's powers and programs in the housing field should be geared immediately to relieve these shortages. Problems growing out of the housing shortages—the need for additional housing, curtailment of non-essential commercial building, prevention of rent gouging, the allocation of building materials and speculation in real estate—should be viewed as facets of the same problem—a shortage of housing. They should be met by effective controls and a building program to meet the shortage in the areas of greatest need.

The President has promised a tax message that will make a vigorous effort to curtail profiteering. This message should include an effective excess-profit tax, taxes upon higher-bracket incomes, and the closing of many tax loopholes. This type of a tax program will enable us to pay for a great share of this new effort, reduce some of the inflationary pressures released by the defense effort, and strengthen the plea for equality of sacrifice.

The President's program can be handled with our existing manpower; but the nation must also take steps to strengthen its human resources to meet any eventuality which may occur. Any national effort must draw upon all races, creeds, and colors, and it must brook no discrimination.

Special efforts must also be made to develop community facilities, including housing, all-day nurseries and schools, as well as other auxiliary services in the vicinity of any defense establishments. Large new reserves of human power can be made available to help in this task, if we take proper steps to bring them in.

While we necessarily must strengthen our defenses and those of our allies, we must not lose sight of the fact that in the struggle before us, we must offer to the peoples of the world a program which breathes into them the hope of greater economic security and progress. We, therefore, call for a "Point Four" program on a scale sufficiently comprehensive to advance the economic interests of undeveloped areas and their peoples as a necessary companion measure to our military assistance program.

We know the American people are prepared to support the President in meeting any demands which our nation's vast obligations may make upon them.

Reuther Offers $1.3 Trillion Plan For Century-Long 'War' For Peace

A PROPOSAL for a century-long campaign for world peace, based on wiping out the causes of war, was made on July 18 by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, of the CIO Auto Workers.

The program was sent to President Truman in advance of publication. It is an extension and development of Reuther's recent suggestion that the U. S. spend $13 billion dollars a year for the next 100 years to create an atmosphere of peace by helping the undeveloped nations of the world, including Russia and her satellites, to help themselves.

Reuther specifically proposes that the people of the United States, through Congress, make available to the United Nations for the next century the $13 billion a year, or a total of $1 trillion, $300 billion, to be used solely "to help people in other nations help themselves by developing and expanding their economic resources and facilities and for other purposes that will contribute to improvement of living standards, including nutrition, housing, health and education of their people." He still would include Russia and her subordinates if they would join under regulations to be set up by the U. N.

His plan, he said, would combine "fully adequate military measures and prompt bold action to wipe out human misery and desperation, to win the loyalty and support of hundreds of millions of people and strip the Kremlin of its power to exploit them and sacrifice them in battles of aggression."

REUTHER pointed out that the U. S. spent in 44 months of World War II the same amount of money he proposes should be spent in a century in a war on war itself.

He visualizes the foreign aid program as a complement of adequate military measures and promotion of a "practical program of economic and social justice at home."

"This direct attempt to destroy the sources of Communist power," he said, "will have to be supported by an adequate system of defense based on joint planning and pooling of strength with our democratic allies."

A joint defense program and disarmament by all or most nations, he asserted, will reduce military expenditures and make available some of the money that would have to be raised to finance such a program. In addition, he said, taxes on corporations and personal incomes of more than $15,000 should be restored to their wartime levels to provide additional funds, while still more money would be available through taxation of additional income that would result from increased production and jobs.

IN A LETTER TO President Truman accompanying his proposal, Reuther said it was drafted "in full support of your policy and as a contribution to its earliest possible application" and as an "attempt to equal in scope and force the Communist challenge that must be dealt with everywhere in the world."

"We must work at the task before us on every sector of the world problem—on the military front — the political front — and the economic and social front," he added. "This proposal is an effort to underscore the importance and compelling need for bold positive action on the economic and social front."

The Auto Workers is printing the full text of Reuther's proposal in pamphlet form. Copies may be obtained by writing the UAW-CIO Public Relations Dept., 411 W. Milwaukee, Detroit 2, Mich.

Senate Due To Approve Funds For Ship Repair

The Senate this week is expected to approve a $25 million addition to the Maritime Administration's appropriation to be used to repair 134 merchant ships in the reserve fleet and put them in 100% operating condition.

At the moment, only 21 vessels are being built. Employment in the shipyards was 134,300 in Navy and private yards, down 51,300 from a year ago, as compared to over a million during World War II. The CIO Shipbuilding union has long urged such an appropriation.

Auto Workers Propose Industry Talks On War

THE CIO United Auto Workers has proposed a joint conference of labor and management in the auto industry to study problems created by the nation's new defense program.

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther made the proposal in letters sent to the heads of General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and other auto makers.

"This is an opportunity to prove again to the world that free labor and free management can rise to the challenge, and through practical cooperation, give leadership in mobilizing our productive power to defeat the forces of totalitarianism and aggression," Reuther said.

The companies had no immediate comment on the union suggestion.

Reuther offered four major subjects that should be discussed by the auto industry and the union.

1. "The impact of the President's partial mobilization order on the level of production and employment in the automobile industry."

2. "Exploration of possible and practical steps to be taken to minimize dislocation and unemployment."

3. "Consideration of the working out of joint recommendations to the government on steps which should be taken to expand steel production."

4. "Discussion and formulation of recommendations on other matters related to the full mobilization of the production potential of the automobile industry in support of the efforts of our government and free people of the world to resist Communist aggression."

Unity Talks Begin This Week In D.C.

Unity discussions between CIO and AFL are scheduled to open this week.

The first session will be held Tuesday afternoon, July 25, at the Hotel Statler in Washington. Earlier in the day, organized labor's nine-man special committee will be meeting with Stuart Symington, head of the Natl. Security Resources Board, for another discussion of emergency manpower problems.

The unity talks will be the first between CIO and AFL since May, 1947. They developed out of a letter sent by CIO Pres. Murray to other union groups last April.

Murray, still convalescing from a recent eye operation, will not take part in the July 25 CIO-AFL talks. The other seven members of the CIO committee are expected to be on hand, however, along with four representatives from the AFL.

Progress, Yes—But Not Enough

We've Come Long Way Since League Of Nations Days, But There's Hard Road Ahead In Battle Against Communism

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THERE WAS a general feeling at the beginning of World War II that the average American boy could whip 10 well-trained Japanese soldiers with one arm tied behind him.

We soon learned, to our sorrow, that it wasn't so.

We took a terrible beating in the Pacific until we finally made up our minds to throw everything we had into the conflict.

We finally won—at a high cost.

Soon after the Communists from North Korea invaded South Korea a small number of American troops were thrown into the conflict.

There was general feeling in the United States that the Korean war would be over in a few weeks—or a month or two at the longest.

Since then our forces have been taking a beating — and many Americans have expressed surprise that the "crude" soldiers from North Korea could put up such a scrap.

Certainly there must be a lesson to learn from what has happened—a lesson which could help us operate more effectively in the future in the international field.

So let's take a look at the situation.

WE HAD AN opportunity at the end of World War I to become a leading member of an international peace organization—the League of Nations.

But we preferred isolationism.

We plunged unprepared into World War II, largely because a large segment of our population thought it would be a good idea to let somebody else defeat fascism.

We came out of World War II as the world's leading democratic nation and—to hear us tell it—without a doubt the world's greatest power.

We became a leader of the United Nations. We launched the European Recovery Program. We were responsible for the North Atlantic Pact.

And when the UN called for action in Korea, President Truman sent in troops which were available in the area.

ON THE BASIS of this record it's easy to say that we've made great progress in our thinking since World War I—and so we have.

But there's a comparatively large group in the country—and in Congress—which has fought nearly every move the Administration has made in its campaign to halt the spread of Communist totalitarianism.

This opposition group says it fears communism, that it wants the spread of communism halted—but it doesn't want to expend the money and energy necessary to do the job.

Among this group are those who are "strongly" in favor of ECA but want to slash ECA appropriations, who think the Voice of America is a good thing but would like to see it operate on a shoe-string, who speak warmly of the good that the Point 4 Program could do but are reluctant to vote enough money for the project.

And in the group are those who want democracy to spread throughout the world but fight efforts to make it operate more effectively at home.

Sure we've made progress, but not enough.

THE AVERAGE American cannot understand the fanatic zeal of the Communists and there's a general feeling in this country that anybody who follows the Stalinist line must be pretty stupid.

The next step in the reasoning is that because they're stupid they must be ineffective.

The facts show something entirely different.

Russia, for all practical purposes, has taken over control of Eastern Europe, China and a large portion of Korea.

There are large and effective Communist groups in Italy and France.

Why?

One reason is that the Communists let nothing stand in the way of spreading their doctrine throughout the world. They work at it night and day. It's their No. 1 program.

Another reason is that we of the democracies spend a lot of time talking to ourselves about the glories of democracy instead of spending time and effort talking to those who are leaning toward communism.

We spend too much time damning communism and too little time making democracy work better.

We and our allies have been guilty of exploiting the peoples of the "backward" areas of the world. So it's not difficult for the Reds to convince them that Communism offers them more in the future than democracy has provided them in the past.

And those of us whose skins are white have too frequently shown discourtesy—and sometimes contempt—to those whose skins are dark.

All of this adds up to the fact that we've got a lot of work to do and a lot of changes to make if the spread of communism is to be halted.

HOLD YOUR HORSES!

One of our neighbors—a fellow who had a heck of a time using all the stuff he hoarded during World War II—dashed out and bought a new car as soon as he learned American troops were going into action in Korea.

Another was in a cold sweat until he was able to rake up enough money to buy a new set of tires for his old car.

And as American boys began dying in Korea other Americans began buying more sugar than required for their immediate needs.

Business began booming in many stores. Consumers either had the idea that they would stock up on "scarce" items or would do a bit of buying on credit before restrictions were placed on installment purchasing.

Rumors were as thick as flies around Washington.

In a way it was understandable. In a way it was disgusting. And it reminded one of what occurred early in World War II.

The gouging began in some stores within a few days after the first U. S. bombers went into action over Korea. Prices were increased a little here and hiked sharply there.

By the end of the third week of the conflict, Washington housewives—and housewives in other parts of the country—were beginning to complain bitterly about the increase in food costs.

And good, patriotic citizens were beginning to say such things as: "Well, I had no intention of running out and buying things I didn't need right now but when I saw what others were doing I decided I'd better protect myself."

And those who were seeking such "protection" were cutting their own financial throats. They were adding fuel to the fire that leads to inflation.

REMEMBER LAST TIME

Those who recalled what happened during World War II and gave serious consideration to the future were appalled by the somewhat hysterical behavior of their friends and neighbors. But that didn't keep some of them from repeating the mistakes they'd made earlier.

"I was stupid last time," they told themselves. "This time I'm going to be smart."

But they weren't smart.

Well, so we've got a situation on our hands. Some people have already begun benefiting financially from bloodshed.

So it's proper at this point, we think, to ask, "Where do we go from here?"

Are prices going to go up and up and up? If so, are we going to wait until they're 'way up before talking about price controls?

And isn't it likely that we're heading for that vicious cycle called inflation?

There're several things we can do about the situation.

We, as a nation, can quit acting like a bunch of ninnies and buy only those things we actually need.

We can let the hysteria send us on a buying spree which will result in a price increasing spree.

We can slap on price controls.

Regardless of what we do, however, we ought to be ashamed of how we've behaved up to this point.

The Bard Gets Into The Labor Movement

There are times when the immortal Shakespeare wrote as if he were an active union member or organizer, as a few excerpts from his plays indicate—

"What is man, if his chief good and market of his time be but to sleep and feed?"
Hamlet, Act IV, Sc. 4

". . . Cruel are the times . . ."
Macbeth, Act IV, Sc. 2

". . . I'll not endure it. . ."
King Lear, Act I, Sc. 3

"I'll strike!"
Antony and Cleopatra, Act IV, Sc. 2

"Strike, you slave; stand, rogue, stand; you neat slave, strike."
King Lear, Act II, Sc. 2

". . . they shall strike."
Richard II, Act III, Sc. 3

"Are you all resolved to give your voices? But that' no matter, the greater part carries it."
Coriolanus, Act II, Sc. 3

"Indeed, Master Ford, this is not well; indeed."
Merry Wives of Windsor, Act IV, Sc. 2

"Since we have begun to strike, we'll never leave till we have hewn thee down."
Henry VI, Pt. 3, Act II, Sc. 2

"Fear no more. . ."
Cymbeline, Act IV, Sc. 2

". . . a good demand."
Hamlet, Act III, Sc. 2

"Summon a parley; we will talk with him."
Henry VI, Pt. 1, Act III, Sc. 3

"Sir, I desire you to do me right and justice."
Henry VIII, Act II, Sc. 4

"Myself had notice of your conventicles."
Henry VI, Pt. 2, Act III, Sc. 1

"I see, sir, you are liberal in offers."
Merchant of Venice, Act IV, Sc. 1

"Full of vexation come I, with complaint."
Midsummer Night's Dream, Act I, Sc.1

". . . what I can redress . . . I will."
Macbeth, Act IV, Sc. 3

"Thou baleful messenger, out of my sight!"
Henry VI, Pt. 2, Act 3, Sc. 2

"Being mechanical, you ought not to walk upon a laboring day . . ."
Julius Caesar, Act I, Sc. 1

"A labor saved!"
Troilus and Cressida, Act III, Sc. 3

"I like not fair terms and a villain's mind."
Merchant of Venice, Act I, Sc. 3

". . . the silly owner of the goods weeps over them, and wrings his hapless hands."
Henry VI, Pt. 2, Act I, Sc. 1

". . . Where go you with bats and clubs?"
Coriolanus, Act I, Sc. 1

"How joyful I am made by this contract!"
Henry VI, Pt. 1, Act III, Sc. 1

". . . prithee, peace!"
Macbeth, Act I, Sc. 7

"Fall on thy head!"
All's Well That Ends Well, Act I, Sc. 1

"The arbitrement is like to be bloody."
King Lear, Act IV, Sc. 7

"And so break off. . ."
Henry VI, Pt. 2, Act III, Sc. 1

"Let him make treble satisfaction. . ."
Titus Andronicus, Act IV, Sc. 1

"A glooming peace. . ."
Romeo and Juliet, Act V, Sc. 3

"And everyone share in the gains. . ."
Macbeth, Act IV, Sc. 1

"To be contracted in one brow of woe. . ."
Hamlet, Act I, Sc. 2

"But certain issues strokes must arbitrate."
Hamlet, Act V, Sc. 5

". . . Not so hot!"
King Lear, Act V, Sc. 3

ULC Quizzes Candidates

Vermont's United Labor Committee, composed of representatives of CIO, AFL and unaffiliated unions, last week invited 16 candidates for state and national office to answer a list of questions.

All but one accepted the invitation. Of the group that appeared, all but one answered the questions, which concerned Taft-Hartley and other labor legislation, the St. Lawrence Seaway project, and a possible Vermont Power Authority.

The session was off the record and the candidates were interviewed one by one.

The entire procedure was so unprecedented in rock-ribbed Republican Vermont that the event rated nearly two feet of space in the Burlington, Vt., Free Press, which sought to find sinister implications in the fact that reporters were not invited and in general handled the story as if it were a very hot potato indeed.

The paper made much of the fact that Gov. Arthur was before the committee for a whole half-hour and quoted in full a statement by another interviewee, George M. Abbott, Congressional candidate, who hissed: "In Russia, people are instructed how to vote. That is why Russia is a slave state."

He could have added that in Russia, candidates don't like to be questioned, but he didn't.

The CIO News

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He Was The Boss For A While, Then—

THIS IS A STORY about a man who climbed a big step up the ladder to so-called fame and fortune and then climbed right back down again.

It started back in 1917 when Mr. Jones, as we shall call him, became managing director of a phosphate plant—the largest industry in the town in which it was located.

Mr. Jones and his recent bride had reason to feel proud. After all, he'd just been out of school a short time. And the job of managing director was a good one.

The Joneses quickly made a lot of "friends" in their new town and were almost immediately "accepted" by the "better elements."

Yes, the future looked bright.

And then something started troubling Mr. Jones.

THE MEN WHO WORKED at the phosphate plant, Jones soon noticed, were poorly clothed. And he gasped when he learned about the meager lunches in their pails.

He did a bit of checking and here's what he found.

Most of the workers were paid $1.25 for a 12-hour day—and prices were going up because of the war in Europe.

The men simply couldn't make ends meet.

Jones sat down at his desk and wrote a detailed letter about conditions to the "home office" in New York. He told about the conditions of the workers and strongly recommended a substantial wage increase for them. He mentioned that there was talk of forming a union.

Jones got a prompt reply, in which he was told that the "home office" determined wage rates and that it was completely satisfied with existing pay.

He was told that if the workers kept talking about unionization he should form a company union and become its president—so the company could keep it under control.

JONES WASN'T satisfied with the "home office" reply, so he kept needling his employers to "do something" for the employes.

He got no satisfactory replies.

Finally he said that if the "home office" didn't do something to remedy the situation he was going to help the men form a "real union."

He then got a telegram from the "home office." In effect, it said, "You're fired!"

A short time later Mr. and Mrs. Jones appeared on a platform with a union organizer and urged the workers to organize.

They organized—and then they struck.

Immediately the Joneses became "outcasts" insofar as the "better elements" of the town were concerned.

Their "friends" wouldn't even speak to them when they met on the street.

And the situation didn't improve when Mr. and Mrs. Jones showed up on the picket line.

BECAUSE OF THEIR low pay, none of the workers had been able to build up a reserve on which to live while on strike. And union finances were slim, too.

The strike dragged on—for one month, two, three, four, five.

And piece by piece Mr. and Mrs. Jones sold their personal possessions to raise money to aid the strikers.

Finally the situation became somewhat desperate—so the Joneses sold their home.

The strike was eventually won, but the settlement did not provide for Mr. Jones to return to his old job.

Instead, he and Mrs. Jones became union organizers.

They took part in some of the toughest organizing campaigns in the country.

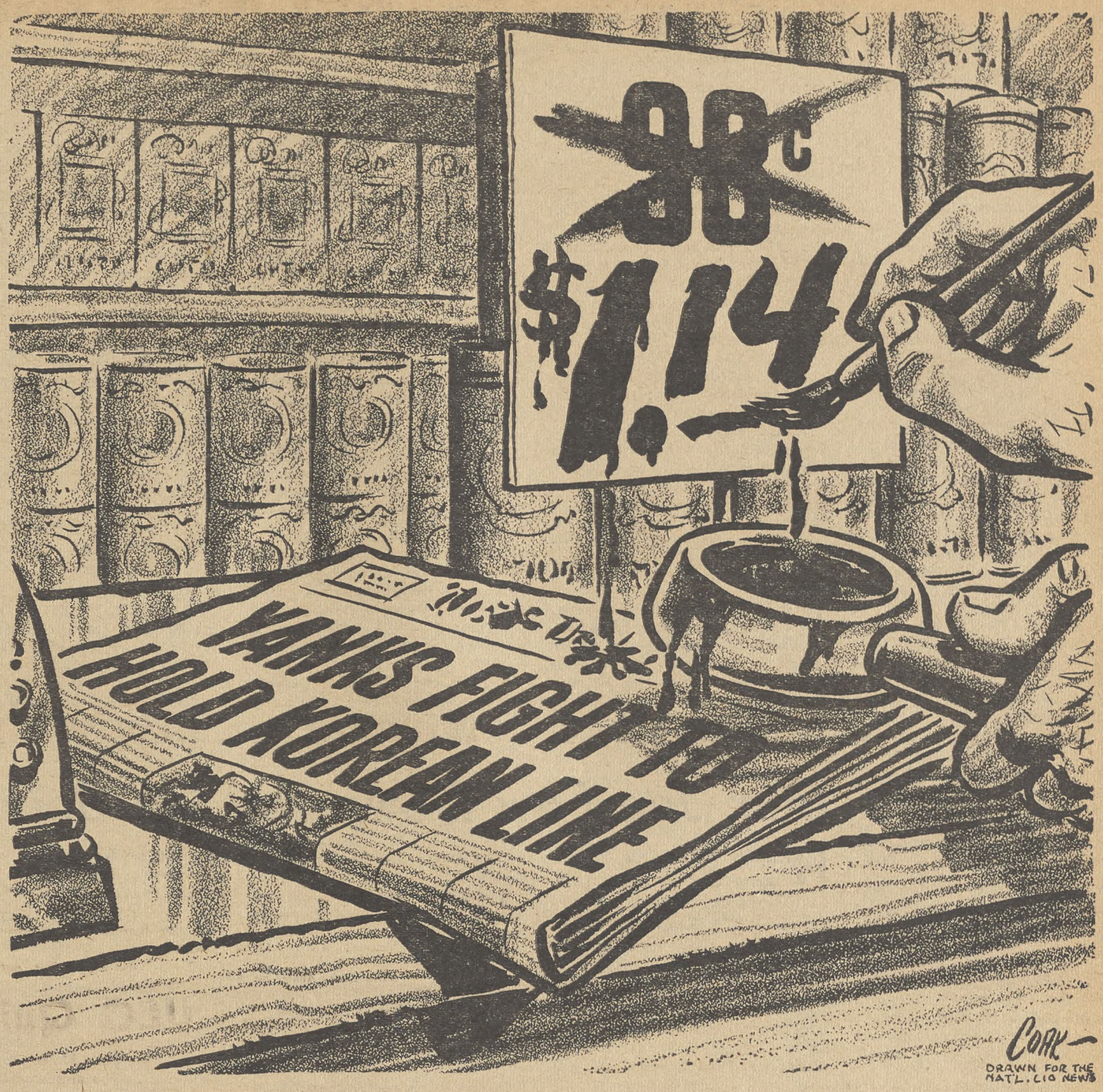
Mr. Jones died several years ago and Mrs. Jones has retired as an organizer. But her heart's still with the union movement.

She recently told a CIO News staff member:

"What happened down there at that phosphate plant really opened our eyes—and if we had our lives to live over again we'd do just like we did back in '17."

A. L. S.

ACTION ON 2 FRONTS!



UNESCO Operates In Many Fields To Unite People

By STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG
CIO Education And Research Director

IN TWO PREVIOUS articles appearing in the CIO NEWS I have commented on some of the work of UNESCO in fundamental education, reconstruction and exchange of persons, with particular reference to involving the great masses of people throughout the world.

UNESCO works in many other fields of endeavor. It has been studying the social tensions that cause people to become engaged in international conflict. The results of these studies may provide us with leads in how to approach tensions which cause conflicts.

UNESCO is also conducting projects to popularize natural sciences. For example, contributions made to natural science by scientists of India and other countries throughout the world are brought to the attention of other peoples. Thus the contribution of scientists in one country is made clear to peoples throughout the world. This is all done on the assumption that appreciation by Latin-Americans of contributions made by Asiatics, and vice versa, to the scientific world, will develop a better understanding between these two groups of people.

MUCH EFFORT IS made in UNESCO's work to develop a closer relationship between peoples in various professions. UNESCO is encouraging the establishment of international groups of natural scientists, political scientists, economists, historians and philosophers.

This work of aiding international organizations is based on the premise that when people in the same walks of life understand each other's problems, help each other develop and grow stronger, share knowledge in their respective fields, and learn to work together in these and many other ways, they will become great benefactors of peace.

Third Of Series

This is the third of a series on UNESCO by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, who recently returned from Florence, Italy, where he attended the Fifth International UNESCO Convention. He served as an advisor at the conference.

Obviously some of these reasons are the same as those behind the formation of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which the CIO played such an important role in establishing. Of course, the ICFTU was established because of the international interest of free trade unions throughout the world in getting together in an organization to fight for common objectives.

IT SHOULD BE understood that when the trade union groups established the ICFTU on their own initiative, they were doing the thing which UNESCO is encouraging peoples in other walks of life to do.

In addition to this work UNESCO spends approximately one-eighth of its $8 million budget in the field of mass communications, that is, in the field of the radio, press and film.

It is felt that one can get at the minds and loyalties of people through the printed word, through the cinema, and through the spoken word on the radio. UNESCO's Department of Mass Communications publishes material for use by radios, newspapers, magazines, etc., in an effort to bring before the people of the world the objectives of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and the need and desire of people to promote peace and security.

UNESCO also encourages the production of films that develop the themes of its objectives. For example, more films produced by Hollywood that promote an understanding of the problems of discrimination would make a basic contribution toward peace and security.

ONE OF UNESCO's objectives is to encourage more of these kinds of films to be produced not only in Hollywood, but in other motion picture production centers throughout the world.

In order for UNESCO to be completely successful in carrying the message of international understanding and cooperation for peace and security, its efforts must reach people. It must be an organization in which people talk to people, and not an organization in which just intellectuals talk to intellectuals.

One of the greatest difficulties in the organization up to the present is that it has not directed its sphere of attention to the great masses of people throughout the world. Much good work is being done by UNESCO in many of the fields I have already mentioned—social tensions, education, communications, etc.—but unless the information developed by these departments gets to the masses of people, the objectives of the organization will not become properly and adequately implemented.

It can be said that UNESCO, really to catch on, must become a mass oragnization. It has not yet widened its base of operation, but having worked with the organization in the past few years, I feel confident that in time it will.

Senate Probers Declare —

McCarthy Used 'Big Lie' To Perpetrate 'Hoax'

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

SENATE Republicans fought a desperate but losing battle last week to whitewash Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin.

By a sizeable majority, the Senate refused to set up a new investigation of the charges with which McCarthy had filled the nation's headlines during the spring of 1950.

So the report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee stands—a scathing condemnation of the Wisconsin Republican, whom three of his fellow Senators called everything but a "liar."

Senatorial courtesy apparently held back the distinguished three-man majority of the Foreign Relations Sub-Committee from using the four-letter word on McCarthy.

But their report was peppered with fiery phrases such as these:

- "The charges and the methods employed to give them ostensible validity . . . (were) . . . a fraud and a hoax perpetrated on the Senate of the United States and the American people.

"They represent perhaps the most nefarious campaign of half-truths and untruths in the history of this republic."

- "For the first time in our history, we have seen the totalitarian technique of the 'big lie' employed on a sustained basis."
- "We have found that the complaint of Sen. McCarthy concerning disloyalty in the State Department . . . is false."

THE MAJORITY opinion was signed by three Democrats: Sen. Tydings of Maryland, who has generally voted more conservative than Fair Deal; Sen. Brien McMahon of Connecticut, who heads the influential Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; and Sen. Theodore Green of Rhode Island, an alert 82-year-old banker and scholar.

Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R. Ia)—who stumbled into an ineffective attack last year on David Lilienthal, then head of the Atomic Energy Commission—asked for more time to file a minority report. He will probably give McCarthy a clean bill of health.

Sen. Henry Lodge (R. Mass.) filed a curious minority report that knocked down many of McCarthy's charges—particularly in the case of Owen Lattimore, the Far Eastern expert. But he held back from any outright attack on the Wisconsin Republican.

Lodge, who failed to attend many of the hearing sessions and who read only a dozen of the files on people attacked by McCarthy, complained that the investigating committee hadn't been thorough enough in its probings.

With Hickenlooper and Lodge dissenting, the Foreign Relations Committee voted 9-2 to send the sub-committee report to the main body of the Senate. And by an 11-0 vote, it discharged the sub-committee, thus ending any further investigation of McCarthy's charges.

THE REPORT of the three-man majority was a methodical examination of the various points raised by McCarthy, and a summary of its findings on 10 men and women whom he had branded as Communists or disloyal.

The McCarthy charges started off with four speeches—three of them made at cities around the country, and one on the Senate floor. The committee took them up one by one:

1. McCarthy, on Feb. 9, at Wheeling, W. Va., had said: "I have here in my hands a list of 205—a list of names that were made known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping State Dept. policy."

The report: "Our investigation establishes that the foregoing allegations are false, and particularly, that Sen. McCarthy had no such list as alleged, and that there is not one member of the Communist Party or of a 'spy ring' employed in the State Dept. known to the Secretary of State or other responsible officials of that department."

2. **McCarthy,** at Salt Lake City on Feb. 20, said: "Last night I discussed the Communists in the State Dept. I stated that I had the names of 57 card-carrying members of the Communist Party."

The report: "Our investigation establishes that Sen. McCarthy at no time has had the names of 57 card-carrying members of the Communist Party in the State Dept. . . . and he has been unable to produce competent evidence or to indicate where such evidence is available concerning one member of the Communist Party, card-carrying or otherwise, who is employed in the State Department."

3. **McCarthy,** in a Feb. 20 speech on the Senate floor, read to his colleagues what he said was the speech that he had delivered in Wheeling on Feb. 10—but actually he changed the wording of the most important paragraph of the Wheeling speech.

Instead of reading the Wheeling speech as delivered, McCarthy softened it to cover only 57 cases of people who "would appear to be" Communist card-carriers or supporters of Communist policy.

The report said: That substitution of paragraph "constituted a misrepresentation of the true facts to the Senate."

4. **McCarthy,** in his Senate speech, left the impression that his facts were all new, and had been secretly obtained.

The report found: The Senator's list of 81 cases was in fact a "colored and distorted version of material developed" by staff investigators of committees of the GOP-controlled 80th Congress. Four committees had all the material about the so-called 81 cases—and realized the material was of little value or significance.

The report also found that while Sen. McCarthy had said he would be "willing, happy and eager" to present full information to the committee, he had in fact followed a policy of non-cooperation.

"Our investigation establishes that the only logical reason for the Senator's non-cooperation and failure to supply further information was the fact that he had no information to supply."

SEN. TYDINGS, who headed the sub-committee, really "poured it on" to Sen. McCarthy during the course of a long speech on the Senate floor.

"A fraud, and a hoax, and deceit" ran through "this whole matter," he said.

Tydings said he did not propose a formal censure of McCarthy—but he said that if Senators read the record of the McCarthy affair, "you'll find out who's been whitewashing . . . whitewashing with mud . . . slime and filth."

So far as evidence is concerned, he added, "there's not an ounce of truth" in McCarthy's evidence. And he added that he thought McCarthy had done a dis-service to the boys in Korea, "standing out there between democracy and dictation" while their families read such charges based only "on loose threads, sketchy, hashed-over, worn-out evidence."

Tydings also paid his "respects" to one of the sub-committee's most vocal critics, Republican Sen. Jenner of Indiana. He accused Jenner of voting on every major foreign policy issue right together with "Joe Stalin and the Daily Worker."

Sen. Joe Faw Down An' Go Boom!

HERE'S WHAT the Senate investigation committee found about 10 persons accused by Sen. McCarthy of being Communists now in the employ of the State Dept.:

1. **Esther Brunauer.** She had been a member of one organization five years before it was cited as a Communist front, and in 1934-36 had participated in two meetings of a pro-Soviet organization.

"The conclusion is inescapable . . . that there is no evidence that Mrs. Brunauer is disloyal, a Communist sympathizer or a security risk."

2. **Gustavo Duran.** He'd resigned from the State Dept. in 1946.

3. **Haldore Hansen.** He's neither "one of the most strategically important officers" of the State Dept. nor will he be in charge of spending millions under the Point Four program—as McCarthy had charged.

On the basis of the record and of FBI investigations, "we do not find Haldore Hansen to be disloyal or a man with pro-Communist proclivities."

4. **Philip Jessup,** ambassador-at-large for Secy. Acheson. "The accusations made against Dr. Jessup are completely unfounded and unjustified, and have done irreparable harm to the prestige of the U. S."

5. **Dorothy Kenyon,** former New York judge: "It is apparent that she was less than judicious in joining certain organizations during the late 1930's and early 1940's . . . We do not find that her employment in the past by the State Dept. is evidence of the fact that the department has employed disloyal persons."

6. **Owen Lattimore,** Far Eastern expert, on whom McCarthy said his charges would stand or fall:

"We find that Owen Lattimore is not now and never has been in any proper sense an employe of our State Dept. . . .

"Far from being the 'architect of our Far Eastern policy'"—as McCarthy had claimed—"we find that Mr. Lattimore has had no controlling or effective influence whatsoever on that policy . . .

"We find no evidence to support the charge that Lattimore is the 'top Russian spy'—"as McCarthy had also claimed—"or, for that matter, any other sort of spy . . . In no instance has Mr. Lattimore, on the evidence before us, been shown to have knowingly associated with Communists."

7. **Frederick L. Schuman,** William College professor. Never a State Dept. employe. His only connection with State Dept. was a one-hour lecture delivered without pay — before the Foreign Service Institute in 1946.

8. **John S. Service,** State Dept. career employe. ". . . We conclude that John Service is neither a disloyal person, a pro-Communist nor a security risk. We have been particularly impressed with the frankness and cooperativeness of Mr. Service in his appearances before us."

9. **Harlow Shapley,** Harvard College scientist. Never was he a State Dept. employe "in any real and proper sense."

10. **John Carter Vincent,** U. S. Minister to Switzerland. McCarthy had referred to Vincent as No. 2 among his 81 alleged cases; a leading Communist; a member of a State Dept. espionage ring working for Russia, and a man who should be prosecuted at once.

Said the committee: "We have carefully reviewed the loyalty file concerning Mr. Vincent—and the McCarthy charges are absurd."

Loyalty Probe Study Suggested

A number of recommendations for procedure of Congressional hearings and for study of the government's loyalty program were suggested by the three-man majority of the Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee.

Its report contained suggestions for:

1. A 12-man commission—appointed by the President, the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House—to make a thorough, impartial study of the federal government's loyalty program.

2. A joint Senate-House committee to study the immunity of Congressmen and Senators from civil suits for speeches made in Congress, while seeking to insure that such immunity "does not become a shield to perpetrate injustice and fraud."

3. A warning to Congress that injustice often results from Congressional hearings on the loyalty of an individual.

4. A study of laws on immunity from prosecution for witnesses appearing at Congressional hearings.

'Fruit Tramp' Drive In High

THE WHIRLWIND drive to bring CIO unionism into the lettuce packing industry of California and Arizona is moving into high gear.

A petition and card-signing campaign has been started, with the hope that by mid-August CIO Local Industrial Union 78 will be ready to ask the National Relations Board for an early election among several thousand employes of the big lettuce sheds.

The Food Tobacco & Agricultural Workers—expelled from the CIO last February on grounds of Communist domination—has a union shop contract with the powerful Grower-Shipper Association.

Richard Leonard, national CIO representative, is heading up the organizing drive. Other CIO staff members are expected to be added in coming weeks.

Leonard pledged full support to the "fruit tramps"—the lettuce shed employes—against firing or blacklisting. The CIO has already filed a number of unfair labor practice charges, growing out of FTA attempts to blacklist pro-CIO members.

Charging a "conspiracy" between FTA and the Grower-Shipper Association, Leonard said "many people have been fired despite the fact they offered to pay dues and FTA refused to accept them. CIO is doing everything possible, through unfair labor practice charges, to stop this."

He quoted reports from many lettuce sheds to show that pro-CIO sentiment is strong in FTA's ranks.

Reported one worker: "We're all paid up in FTA, but we're about 75% for CIO—and we're going to stay in and fight until we win the election."

Meanwhile the new CIO California Industrial Union Council pledged 100% support to the local industrial union.

John Despol, council secretary, told a lettuce workers' mass meeting that CIO's fight is "to clean up infection spots in the trade union movement—and one of them is FTA right here in Salinas."

Talking about Communist actions in the past, he added:

"In the name of democracy, I've seen them destroy democracy. In the name of unions, I've seen them destroy unions—all toward their goal of total power over people."

Tim Flynn, CIO director in northern California, also predicted that the Communists "are going to get a licking, not only over in Korea, but in their complete elimination from the trade union movement in the United States."

Rumor Laid—Out

The CIO last week called the bluff of Communist party-liners in California's big lettuce-growing area.

CIO Local Industrial Union 78—preparing for a major National Labor Relations Board election contest with the CIO-expelled Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers—called a big mass meeting of workers in the packing sheds around Salinas.

FTA organizers tried to keep the crowds away with phony rumors that members of Harry Bridges' longshore union would be on hand to picket the meeting—and presumably to keep CIO members out.

Two longshoremen turned up for the meeting. They were both anti-Bridges and pro-CIO. They made it clear that rank-and-file longshoremen in San Francisco have no taste for Bridges' anti-CIO policies, and that they're working hand in hand with CIO.

Glass Workers Take Their Convention Seriously

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

OUTWARDLY THE biennial convention of the CIO Glass Workers held last week in Milwaukee followed the usual pattern of such affairs, but it had a distinct spirit all its own.

You didn't have to listen long to the proceedings, carried on in the Wisconsin Hotel's ornate, gold-scrolled banquet room, with its diagonal rows of tables crowded with delegates, to get the feeling that these men and women brought a special atmosphere with them from the plate and window glass, pottery, tile, jar and numerous other plants in their industry.

They were an earnest crowd. It was plain that they took their union seriously and were deeply interested in all its affairs, down to the most minute details.

When Joe Froesch, the big sober-faced president of their union—full name, Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers of America—opened the convention on July 17 with a crack of his gavel, nearly all of the 125 delegates, representing 56 locals with a total membership of about 50,000, were in their seats.

Ten of the delegates were women. The union has more than 5000 women in its various locals.

WIVES OF delegates and other visitors, seated on couches and chairs around the edges of the room, crowded the hall to capacity. The crystal-spangled lights in the ceiling shown down on an attentive and expectant group. All had their eyes on the platform in front, where Froesch stood, flanked by the other members of the nine-man international executive board and the union's general counsel, Sam Rothbard. A narrow green cloth valance, pleated across the archway and down the sides, framed them like a picture. At one side was an American flag.

The delegates stood while the Star Spangled Banner was played and Rev. Franklyn Kennedy, editor of the Catholic Herald-Citizen in Milwaukee, and a member of both the Governor's and the Mayor's Committees on Human Rights, gave the invocation.

Secy.-Treas. Lewis McCracken read the convention call. Then members of the international executive board—composed of the president, two vice-presidents, secretary-treasurer and five district presidents—all spoke briefly on their special fields of work.

Froesch mentioned the union's pensions, won from the Big Glass companies and other gains which he said "were all steps in the right direction."

Vice-Pres. Leland Beard reported on his activity as head of the union's research and education program; Vice-Pres. Ralph Reiser spoke on his work as director of organization; McCracken discussed political action; District Presidents Herman Leiner, Neil Brower, Henry Wingert, Burl Phares and Willard Pelican told of the progress made in their respective districts, and the convention was off to a good start.

MAYOR FRANK P. Zeidler of Milwaukee, main speaker at the opening session, introduced to the convention by McCracken as a "square shooter," and one of the few mayors in the country who can truthfully be called a friend of labor, gave a rousing union talk that would do credit to any labor leader.

He said that Milwaukee's beautiful municipal recreation park and beach on the lake front was the realized dream of labor visionaries of 40 years ago. Pointing out that labor has a greater stake in both domestic and foreign affairs than any other group in society, he declared that it was labor's responsibility to develop progressive programs, in the general interest, that other groups could rally around.

LABOR CAN furnish the grass roots leadership for the people, he said, "and it's up to labor to seize this opportunity."

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization, the main speaker at the afternoon session, brought greetings to the convention from CIO Pres. Philip Murray. He told the delegates that obtaining unemployment insurance paid for by industry was the next big task facing the CIO.

"We must make American workers the most secure in the world, to be an example to others," Haywood said. He warned the glass workers that a big fight looms on the political front if labor is to defeat reactionary legislators. There's only one way this can be accomplished, Haywood said, and that is to "build strong unions."

"Don't ever kid yourselves into thinking that big industry has accepted unions—they've accepted them the way you accept measles," he declared.

John W. Gibson, assistant U. S. secretary of labor, also touched on this point in an address made later.

"If we are forced into another world conflict, labor must be named as a full partner with industry in any all-out war effort," he said.

"Uncle Sam can be assured of the all-out support of organized labor in any emergency. In view of this all-out support, labor deserves and therefore has got to be given full representation in the policy, planning and operational divisions of government agencies involved in any mobilization of resources."

Gibson warned of attempts being made by industrial groups in the midst of the present crisis, to undermine the wage structure of workers employed by companies which have government contracts under the Walsh-Healey Act, and to break down the unemployment insurance system.

HE'S A "SQUARE SHOOTER" and the kind of city official labor likes, Secy.-Treas. Lewis McCracken of the CIO Glass Workers Federation said in introducing Mayor Frank P. Zeidler (left), of Milwaukee, to the union's biennial convention last week in the Mayor's city. Zeidler made a militant Union Speech.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, he said, only this month passed a resolution calling for the repeal of the minimum wage provisions of the Walsh-Healy Act, which it declared had become "a thorn in the side of businessmen."

THE ATTEMPT to get the various states freedom to undercut labor standards through denials of unemployment insurance benefits, Gibson said, was being steered by Stanley Rector, a paid lobbyist for the "Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.," an employer-financed outfit organized in Wisconsin.

The scheme cooked up has been embodied in the Knowland amendment to Social Security bill H.R. 6000, Gibson said. The amendment would prohibit the U. S. Secretary of Labor from intervening when a state violates federal standards in the unemployment insurance system, until the violation has been passed on by the state courts.

A good part of the convention's time was taken up with a careful re-examination of the international constitution. Each section of each article was gone over and passed upon after a detailed report recommending changes or no changes by the Committee on the Constitution.

TO THE Glass Workers, their constitution is an instrument to be used constantly. They don't allow it to get rusty, but look it over thoroughly, polish and sharpen it at every convention. It is referred to constantly in debate, and the meanings of its provisions are argued over as to their application in a particular instance. It is regarded as the final word.

One revision changed the word "shall" to "should." The arguments were prolonged and sometimes heated, as it involved the question of whether a local was to be instructed that it must affiliate with state and county CIO councils, as implied by the word *shall*, or whether, in a difficult situation, it could decide for itself, as implied by the word *should*.

As international officers are elected for a two-year term by referendum in odd-numbered years, Glass Workers' conventions have extra time that might otherwise be used in voting.

In drawing up the union's program for the next two years, the convention indorsed the CIO's policy on the current situation in Korea, hailing President Truman's prompt action against Communist aggression and urging support for his Point Four program to aid the industrially backward areas of the world.

DELEGATES ALSO pledged the union's "energies and resources" to help wipe out the Taft-Hartley Law; called for the defeat of Sen. Taft (R. O.)—the International's headquarters are in Columbus, O.; backed the National Health Insurance bill; indorsed the CIO's housing and rent control program; urged that the minimum wage under federal law be raised to $1; hailed the CIO's efforts to rid the labor movement of communism, and praised Murray for his outstanding leadership.

An organizing program adopted called for a drive to bring further office workers in the glass industry into the ranks of the federation, and a resolution on political action urged all locals and members to devote their energies "without stint" to getting out the vote. PAC Director Jack Kroll was scheduled to address the convention on the last day.

WOMEN PLAY an important part in the affairs of the CIO Glass Workers. More than 5000 of them are members. These 10 were delegates to the convention at Milwaukee. Six work in glass jar, pottery, tile and other plants on the production end, four are office workers.

Beginning at the left around the table, Mary Ellen O'Neill operates a drilling machine at the Corning Glass works, Charleroi, Pa., where she has worked for 24 years. She is financial secretary of the local and a member of the grievance committee.

Mae Hunt worked as a packer on the assembly line for 4½ years at the big Pittsburgh Plate Glass plant in Crystal City, Mo., and now is full-time secretary in the local union office.

Marguerite Cullen (standing) works in the kiln department at the Mitchell-Bissell plant, Trenton, N. J., which makes porcelain guides for textile machinery. She's been here 25 years and is president of the local.

Behind her in white suit is Ruth Willits, clerk at the PPG plant in Ford City, Pa., where she has worked for 13 years. She is financial secretary of the local.

Louise Billard also works in the kiln department at Mitchell-Bissell's in Trenton. She has been there 21 years, and is local financial secretary and a member of grievance and negotiating committees.

Pearl McAllister (head of table) has worked for five years at the Robertson Manufacturing Co. (tile plant) in Morrisville, Pa. She is a feeder—feeds tiles into the machine. Nearly half of the 425 workers there are women, she says.

Garnet Nameche (standing), an office worker at the PPG plant in Ford City, has been there 14 years.

Louise Metzger does decorating and blending in the studios of the Roseville Pottery, Zanesville, O., where she has worked for 14 years. She is financial secretary of her local.

Daisy White is a packer in the big Ball Brothers glass jar plant, Muncie, Ind. Margaret Lee also used to work there, but is now full-time secretary of the Muncie local.

Economic 'Educator' Bares All

THE OFFICIAL spokesman for a slick-paper cousin of the Committee for Constitutional Government "bared all" before the House Lobby Investigating Committee on July 18.

The spokesman was Leonard Read. The organization is the Foundation for Economic Education, which plumps for the same reactionary, big money principles and aims beloved of the CCG, but in a sober, sedate scholarly fashion.

The "all" that Read "bared" was a complete list of contributors who in the last four years poured a total of $1,348,489.05 into the FEE propaganda machine.

Read gave the names of the donors—more than 100 tory individuals, firms and foundations—with a wry face, and complained to the committee that he probably had lost at least one $10,000 a year contributor by doing so.

The names of the 40 largest donors are printed in an adjoining column. A glance will show that they include some of the same wealthy individuals and firms who have kicked in to every anti-labor, pro-big business propaganda and lobby outfit in the business of trying to convince the average American that the country is going socialist, if it isn't there already, and that such aids to mankind as social security, unemployment compensation, the TVA, public housing, rent and other price controls are depriving him of his freedom to go hungry and unsheltered in his own sweet way.

HIGH ON THE LIST, it will be noted, are the duPont Co. and the brothers Irenee and Lammot duPont, whose names have been linked to nearly every reactionary outfit since the Liberty League.

Some correspondence between Read and Lammot duPont also was entered into the record. Earlier in the probe, when the committee was questioning Merwin K. Hart, of the National Economic Council, a letter was introduced in which Lammot duPont wrote that all outfits working to set "sound views" before the public should be encouraged, as one can't do the job alone

In the FEE session, Lammot duPont's views on propaganda were laid bare in a letter to Read criticizing the accuracy of one of the organization's publications. Wrote duPont:

"I looked in my dictionary to find out the definition of 'propaganda' and find it to be 'any organization for spreading a particular doctrine or a system of principles.' This makes it clear to me that the meaning of propaganda is the spreading of one side of a question. That is not wrong or bad in its proper place. The practising attorney certainly spreads his client's side of the case, and does not spread his opponent's side of the case.

"Evidently, propaganda—if I have the right definition of it—has no place in teaching school. It seems to me that propaganda has its merits today, but the trouble with most of our propaganda is that it presents but one side of the case, and in addition does not adhere to the truth.

"There is no objection to propaganda if it tells the truth, even though it does not tell the whole truth."

Hmm-m.

DESPITE duPont's misgivings about the place of propaganda in teaching, the FEE made every effort to get its publications into the hands of grade and high school teachers and college professors. It had help from some of the other donors. The William Volker Fund, of Kansas City, Mo., which kicked in with $90,000 in gifts and an $80,000 "loan" during the four-year period, made one purchase of 20,000 books in 1946 for which it paid $3175. An accompanying letter was signed by W. W. Luhnow on behalf of William Volker & Co., and went into the record. A paragraph read:

"The thought struck me that the 10,000 dealers we serve in the Western half of the United States ought to be a pretty good cross section of our citizens both in rural and urban areas, so why not use this literature in mailings of about once a month to these dealers.

"We will ask them not only to read the literature but to take it to their local high school principal or to their college professor if in a college town and to purchase additional copies of anything that particularly strikes their fancy, and see what reaction we get after a few months of mailings. We hope that we will be agreeably surprised at the reader interest we develop."

The FEE was particularly active in propagandizing against the Tennessee Valley Authority, which has brought new prosperity to millions of Americans and created untold wealth for the country. Maybe that explains why the list of contributors included seven utility companies. The 1950-51 trustees include W. C. Mullendore, president of the Southern California Edison Co. of Los Angeles.

READ TESTIFIED that in the four years of its existence, the FEE had distributed about four million books and pamphlets which he claimed represented the "truth" as the FEE saw it on such controversial issues as TVA, the Marshall Plan, rent control and similar matters. He insisted the FEE is primarily interested in research in the working of the "free market" and that it takes no position on legislation.

The FEE is not registered as a lobby group and donations to it are exempt from income taxes. (Donations to the CIO Political Action Committee are NOT deductible.) FEE is cleverer and less obvious than the CCG, the executive secretary of which, Edward A. Rumely, mailed propaganda to members of Congress by the wastebasket-full. In the Republican-controlled 80th Congress, the "coordinator" named by the GOP saw to it that each congressman "requested" and received all FEE material.

The Gravy Train's Rolling

The 40 heaviest contributors, over the last four years, to the Foundation for Economic Education, follow. Many of them also kicked in to the Committee for Constitutional Government, Constitutional Education League, National Economic Council and similar tory lobbying outfits.

William Volker Fund	$170,000*
General Motors	50,000
Earheart Foundation	45,000
U.S. Gypsum	41,000
Chrysler Corp.	40,000
duPont deNemours	40,000
U.S. Steel Corp.	40,000
Montgomery Ward	40,000
Consolidated Edison	40,000
Marshall Field Co.	40,000
Gulf Oil	40,000
Sun Oil	40,000
National Steel	35,000
B. F. Goodrich	35,000
duPont, Lammont	20,000
Libby-Owens-Ford	20,000
Sloan Foundation	20,000
Armour	20,000
N.Y. Airbrake	17,000
Earhart, H. B.	16,000
Kresge Foundation	15,000
Monsanto Chemical	13,000
Sears, Roebuck	13,000
Detroit Edison	12,500
Lilly, Eli & Co.	12,500
Westinghouse	12,500
Standard Oil of N.J.	10,500
Falk Foundation	10,500
Nash-Kelvinator	10,000
J. L. Hudson	8500
Humble Oil Co.	7500
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	7500
Owens Illinois Glass	7000
Electric Auto Lite	6500
Champion Spark Plug	6000
Ford Motor Co.	5000
General Electric	5000
American Auto Insurance Co.	5000
Merrill, Lynch, Fenner & Beane	5000

*Includes an $80,000 loan.

Daily Worker Brushes Off Wallace

Henry Wallace, the man who came to dinner at Progressive Party headquarters and stayed on, has apparently worn out his welcome, judging from a recent editorial in the Daily Worker.

"Hopalong Henry" was taken severely to task by the D.W. for his recent indorsement of U. S. participation in the Korean war.

The editorial cited in detail Wallace's past record of opposition of such anti-Russian measures as the Truman doctrine of "containing Communism" all over the world, the Marshall Plan, military aid to the "corrupt" Greek government and "interference in the affairs of the Chinese people."

"And now," the editorial continues, "he has said we must continue our fight against North Korea troops in South Korea until such time as Russia is willing to use her influence to stop the fighting and start through the United Nations negotiations for the settlement of the whole Asiatic problem.

"Henry Wallace has left Gideon's army."

Anti-Labor Amendment Put Up To Ark. Voters

The people of Arkansas will get a chance to vote in November on a constitutional amendment to repeal the state's "Freedom to Work" amendment, which outlaws even the union shop.

With only 19,945 signatures required, initiative petitions with 25,929 names have been filed with the secretary of state.

Westinghouse And IUE Sign Interim Pact

TWO BIG developments in the past week straightened out some of the complicated finances involved in the nine-month dispute between IUE-CIO and UE and will start the long-anticipated flow of money into the IUE treasury.

An interim agreement with Westinghouse Eelectric Corp. was ratified July 16 by the IUE Westinghouse Conference Board. In addition to providing grievance procedure and provisions on hours of work, overtime payment, holidays and vacations, the agreement makes arrangement for the check-off to start in August.

These partial provisions will remain in effect for 90 days during which negotiations will continue toward a complete agreement, including economic items. A new pension and social insurance program will be discussed.

Meanwhile General Electric checkoff funds from last November to April 1—totaling $422,682—have been held in escrow pending a decision by Federal Judge Knox as to whom they belonged. On July 17 he ordered that the funds be distributed according to an agreement reached between the contending unions that the union winning the local be given the local's treasury.

Under this agreement IUE will receive more than $225,000 and UE about $173,000. In the few units where the vote was for neither IUE nor UE the money will be returned to the individual workers. This amounts to approximately $10,000.

SAM JETHROE, star outfielder of the Boston Braves, is also a member of CIO Rubber Workers Local 74 in Erie, Pa. National League fans are calling him the most dangerous man on the bases in the senior circuit since Max Carey hung up his spikes. To date he has swiped 24 bases and is far ahead of rivals in both leagues.

ARA Pact Retains Hiring Hall

THE CIO Radio union last week concluded a new contract which "effectively keeps the hiring hall for union members" and adds a strong new security clause comparable to the union shop.

ARA Pres. William Steinberg announced in San Francisco that negotiations had been completed with the Pacific Maritime Association for a new agreement covering 600 West Coast ship radio officers. The agreement provides, according to Steinberg:

- Reinstatement of the old ARA contract as of April 28, date when the National Labor Relations Board cracked down on the ARA hiring hall under the Taft-Hartley Act.
- Continuation intact of past hiring practices, with all radio officers to be obtained through the union.
- Maintenance of industry-wide seniority, under which consideration will be given to seniority on all vessels under contract to the union—both East Coast and West Coast—and on the basis of recent experience (past two years) on U. S. vessels. The PMA failed in an effort to set up separate West Coast seniority.
- Agreement, subject to an NLRB union security authorization election, to a new clause—comparable to the union shop—which provides in effect that any radio officers hired who are not members of the ARA, must join the union within 30 days after hiring.

Steinberg said the new hiring clause, similar to that negotiated by the ARA and the CIO Maritime Union with East Coast dry cargo, tanker and collier firms, "effectively saves" the ARA's past hiring protection.

Steinberg and ARA Vice Pres. Philip O'Rourke are continuing negotiations toward an industry-wide pension and welfare plan, for which employer contributions now are accumulating.

ARA's contract has been in negotiation intermittently since mid-May, when the radio officers' union declared it had been locked out after West Coast ship firms tore up its agreement, and picketed San Francisco piers for some four hours.

Rank-and-file CIO Longshoremen, Firemen and other maritime workers supported the ARA in the tieup, which was called off after the PMA agreed to maintain the status quo during the negotiations just completed.

While the maritime workers backed up the ARA, the radio officers had "the heat turned on" by waterfront union party-line figures, who were anxious to support the shipowners' story and reluctant to aid the ARA in its now-successful fight to save its contract.

NMU Amendment On Meetings Wins

Members of the CIO Maritime Union have approved one constitutional amendment and rejected another in a month-long referendum conducted by the Honest Ballot Association.

The association announced approval by a vote of 10,678 to 1348 of a proposal to hold membership meetings once a month instead of the present twice monthly. At the same time an amendment which would have required a member to hold a minor post, such as patrolman, agent, dispatcher, etc., for six months before being eligible to hold office was defeated by a vote of 3651 to 8067.

The National Council, governing body composed of national and port officers, had recommended approval of the membership meeting amendment and rejection of the second.

Memo No. 3 To Boss: Here's The Saddest Story Ever Written, The Tearful Tale Of A Liberal Who Went Very, Very Wrong

MEMO (NO. 3) To The Editor: Thanks for the new typewriter. The old one was pretty well burned out, wasn't it? But that junkman didn't have to sneer at it.

The asbestos roller on the new one is bound to be an improvement. The automatic sprinkler system should be good, too. And the built-in fire alarm is real elegant, though the siren may disturb some folks.

In these dissertations on the Committee for Constitutional Government and Edward A. Rumely, the triple-plated so-and-so who runs it, there has been mention from time to time of John T. Flynn and his book, "The Road Ahead."

This book is the bible of the CCG and its offspring, Fighters for Freedom and Features for America. By the time the CCG gets through passing it out, it may be in as many homes as the Bible itself. Far right-wingers in the big dough pay for 'em, CCG distributes them free—it'll even sell one if properly approached.

Its main thesis is that the United States is well on its way to socialism, which is the same as communism; both are plugged by Socialist Planners, who, the author writes, "control" the CIO, AFL, Truman Administration, Americans for Democratic Action, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, British Government—in short, everybody interested in trying to do something for the little guy who needs help to help himself. It is a mixture of fact and fiction seasoned with twisted reasoning and laced with foreboding. It is a vicious book. It can easily make an impression on anyone who doesn't know the background and the facts. It contains some remarkable statements that must make Joe Stalin chortle. For instance:

"The Communist, in our domestic affairs, is a menace to the extent that he is the partner—and often a very effective partner—of the Fabian Socialist.

"The real enemy we must identify and fight at every crossroad and at all points is the American edition of the British Fabian Socialist, who is engaged in a sneak atack here as his comrades were in England, who denies that he is a Socialist and who operates behind a mask which he calls National Planning."

(Italics Flynn's.)

THE READER'S Digest published a condensation of this tasty little mess in its February, 1950, issue. It also quoted seven paragraphs of tub-thumping reviews in its own inimitable deceiving way. For instance, it quoted the New York Times' review as describing "The Road Ahead" as one of the two "most important books about the contemporary American scene that we will have this year." It didn't add the rest of the reviewer's reaction:

"Neither one is an intellectual or a literary achievement of any great consequence. Their importance lies in the fact they are the latest and most extreme manifestations of an endemic hysteria affecting a considerable segment of our society."

Ralph T. Coghlan, writing in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch a month ago, said:

"I have read Mr. Flynn's book and can understand why it is being seized upon by conservatives to be circulated among the American people. By and large, spokesmen for American conservatism in the past two decades have been pretty feeble and ineffective. Men like Herbert Hoover have done their best, and so have the publicity writers for such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers. But their best is not very good.

"Mr. Flynn, on the contrary, is a brilliant pamphleteer, and a ruthlessly direct one. He knows how to write. His prose is blunt and simple. He is animated by fiery ideas and prejudices. One of the most ardent of the latter is his hatred of Franklin D. Roosevelt and nearly everything he stood for. His views of FDR were contained in 'Country Squire in the White House' and other writings.

"As a skilled propagandist, Mr. Flynn knows how to select facts which fit into his main thesis, ignoring others which do not. He knows how to present a measure of truth and distortion, so it is hard to unscramble them. He knows the value of repetition and innuendo. As a matter of fact, he is a sort of opposite number to the late Charles Michelson, the Democratic publicist who did so much to destroy Herbert Hoover politically.

"Mr. Flynn's book made an impression on me. If I had no standards or information to weigh against Mr. Flynn's words, the book might have made an overwhelming impression. If I were totally ignorant, it would have scared me to death."

THE REV. George G. Higgins, assistant director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Council, in his column for April 3, 1950, described "The Road Ahead" as "one of the season's most controversial and, in our opinion, most mischievous books." He gagged especially hard at Flynn's assertion that American unions are "socialist-controlled," and his flat statement that the late Sidney Hillman, president of the CIO Clothing Workers, was head of the CIO "until his death, when he was succeeded by Philip Murray."

"The latter inaccuracy," observed Father Higgins, with commendable kindness, "is laughable but relatively unimportant. The former, however, is a dangerous falsehood."

Now get a good, firm grip on your nerves, boss. Flynn used to be a liberal. In fact, you might say he was almost a radical. There was a time—gosh, but it must seem a long way back now—when FDR wasn't far enough to the left for him. He wrote a column for The New Republic, and it was a good one.

Like a lot of other liberals during the 1930's, he was a pacifist and an isolationist, and he didn't like British "imperialism." In 1940 he wrote the "Country Squire in the White House" and attacked Roosevelt as a disappointment to liberals and an aristocrat who was likewise a warmonger and an imperialist.

From then on his liberalism went down the drain faster and faster. His isolationism became stronger and stronger. He no longer attacked the Fascists. The New Republic dropped his column. He became chairman of the New York chapter of the America First Committee of noxious memory and national chairman of the equally objectionable Keep America Out of War Congress.

FLYNN, IN ALL fairness, tried to fight off the Fascist influence in these outfits at first. He repudiated the support of the German-American Bund, the rank Nazi-supporters who later went on trial for sedition, and the Coughlinites. But eventually they won him over, and he began writing pieces for the magazines attacking Great Britain which won him plaudits in the Nazi German language press.

I guess things just went from bad to worse. Look where he is now—right up there chumming with people like Merwin K. Hart, head of the National Economic Council, which is being investigated along with CCG by the House Lobby Investigating Committe; patted on the back by Joe Kamp, executive vice president of the Constitutional Educational League, who is at the moment doing a stretch in pokey because of contempt of Congress, a favorite child of the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, who has turned a notorious mixture of religion, politics and rabble-rousing into a good thing—a very good thing—for Smith himself.

This is the guy whose book the CCG is using in an effort to convert the U. S. to its own peculiar brand of reaction. The CCG aims to distribute two million copies by the end of the year.

IT'S DOING this directly, through other outfits on the lunatic fringe of fascism and especially through its own creation, Fighters for Freedom.

Fighters for Freedom is a "grass roots movement," to use a phrase the CCG dredged up from the Bull Moose campaign of 1912, which people are invited to join **"to save yourself and your country** from the creeping, stealthy advance of **socialism."**

"Only organization," it says here, "community by community, by patriotic men and women willing and able to save themselves, can ever stop the undermining and eventual destruction of our Republic."

"IF YOU DON'T WANT to live under a **Socialist-Labor Union Government,"** the literature says elsewhere, "if you would safeguard our own form of government and preserve political, social and economic freedom in America, the Committee for Constitutional Government invites you to join the Fighters for Freedom."

They're really organizing, too, boss. They turned on the heat so in Memphis, Tenn., a couple of months ago, that Dr. L. M. Birkhead, director of the Friends of Democracy, an organization devoted to pointing out pious frauds like the CCG and the Fighters for Freedom, was prevented from speaking on the ground he's a Communist!

Doc Birkhead is about as much a Communist as Phil Murray or Emil Rieve.

THE TORIES in Memphis have done so well organizing themselves that Sen. Mundt (R. S.D.), who can spot a Communist cell in a grade school, burst into oratory in the Senate on July 12. He used up more than a page of the Congressional Record with a Grade B Fourth of July speech plus a story from "that progressive and courageous southern newspaper, the Memphis Commercial-Appeal," detailing the accomplishments of the local lodge of Fighters for Freedom.

"This fighting, articulate, highly significant organization of the men of Memphis," he recounted, among other things, put 1882 copies of "The Road Ahead" into every schoolroom in the city—a fine thing indeed for the basic instruction of the next generation of Memphians in lieing, distorting, viewing with alarm and heavy breathing. Wonder what would happen if the CIO put a collection of Phil Murray's speeches in every Memphis classroom?

"Distribution of the book," said the Commercial-Appeal article with which Mundt rounded off his peroration, "is the latest step by the fast-growing Memphis organization to acquaint the public of the need for action to preserve our cherished freedom.

"Organized here just two months ago, the Fighters for Freedom and the Memphis Committee for Constitutional Government have mushroomed to where there are now more than 2000 members in the organizations."

A few paragraphs further on the story continued:

"The Memphis organization is just one of 28 already formed across the country. Typical of the work being carried on by other fighters for freedom is the job being done in Florida.

"Before the recent Democratic Senatorial primary there, more than 100,000 copies of 'The Road Ahead' and other pieces of literature were distributed. Workers convassed the state telling the citizens that a vote for George Smathers was a vote for constitutional government and freedom."

FEATURES FOR America comes right out in print and advertises columns for newspapers by Rep. Gwinn (R. N.Y.), the Boy Babbler of the Bronx River, and Dr. Willford I. King. It describes them as "informative and squarely in the stream of current comment," and I guess you know they're slanted at a crazier angle than the leaning tower of Pisa. It also circulates "Paul Revere Letters" warning that the British Socialists are moving in on us. Don't laugh—it works.

Gwinn is a professional bleeding heart for the wealthy who's doing his damnedest to uphold the right of a fellow to starve to death if he can't find a job or is too old to work. When he speaks in Congress, it's his voice but the CCG's speech. Like the rest of his sort, he follows the Commie line faithfully when it comes to foreign affairs, and he has an anti-labor record longer than a spurned woman's memory.

King is Rumely's front. He's carried on CCG letterheads as chairman but in his appearances before congressional committees professes only a hazy knowledge of what's going on in his own office. His heart, too, bleeds furiously at the mere mention of higher taxes on the poor millionaires.

Boss, this new typewriter is a wonder. The refrigerating system really works. But it's awful tiring typing with fingers still bandaged from the last time. So I'm just going to quite here.

GERVASE N. LOVE.

Logroller At Work

Rep. Gwinn (R. N. Y.), who has assumed a position as a leader of the reactionary Republican forces in Congress, is a great admirer of Dr. George S. Benson, president of Harding College, Searcy, Ark., and moving spirit of the Freedom Forum.

The Freedom Forum is a stunt whereby anti-union employers force their workers to listen to speeches extolling big business, the Republican Party line and the virtues of so-called "free enterprise," and at the same time belittling the accomplishments of unions, the Fair Deal and the New Deal.

Gwinn is such an admirer of Benson that in February, 1950, he took up the time of the House by making a laudatory speech extolling him and recounting his efforts to stem the tide of "socialism" all the right wingers allege is sweeping the country.

FEDERAL EMPLOYES in Washington crowded a rally sponsored by CIO Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee and heard Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) urge them to join union. Left to right are William C. Mirengoff, organizing chairman of local 1; Sen. Humphrey, and Pres. Samuel D. Danley of local 1. Rally was called at Danley's request.

Organize, Humphrey Tells U. S. Employes

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.) told a government workers' rally in Washington that "the United States government has an obligation and a responsibility to be a model employer," since it must set the example for democratic labor relations.

"Government workers do not have the right to strike," Humphrey told the rally, which was sponsored by the new CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee. "But they do have a right, just as every other American has a right, to join unions of their own choosing for the purpose of democratic collective bargaining as to fair conditions of employment.

"There is no reason at all why government workers should not have a right to join unions to represent them before congressional committees and in their own agencies to settle grievances. The essence of democratic government is to preserve the human element in government service."

The GCEOC was established after the United Public Workers was expelled from the CIO on charges of Communist domination. Samuel D. Danley, Pres. of GCEOC Local 1, presided at the rally.

Humphrey told the gathering, which was well attended, that government workers have the responsibility of joining with Congress "in an effort to run an efficient government operation which is both businesslike and human at the same time."

"The objective is particularly vital today," he said, "with the developing international crisis. Unfortunately, we are entering a period which will force our government to spend increasing amounts in defense armaments and we hope in economic and social programs such as those of the Point Four program."

The Senator came out against reckless curtailment of non-military government expenditures, which he admitted was a temptation to Congress, stating that in many instances petty economy brought about real waste.

He asked the audience to give Congress some money-saving ideas that would lead to more efficient operation, and stated that in his opinion an increase in postal rates would be one method of helping Congress "economize constructively."

Raises, Pensions At Hudson

The CIO Auto Workers has signed a new contract with the Hudson Motor Car Co. which provides pensions, medical and hospital insurance and a wage increase of 3c an hour for 20,000 workers.

The agreement, reached after a 15-hour bargaining session, removed the threat of a strike that had been voted by UAW Local 154 in Detroit.

The pension plan, modeled after the recent General Motors contract, runs for five years. The contract itself, including a full union shop, is for a three-year period but may be re-opened each year on wages and economic provisions.

UAW estimated the cost to the company at 15c an hour for each employe, including the across-the-board wage raise and improved differential and vacation pay. The annual gain for each worker will be approximately $300, making the overall yearly cost to the company about $6 million.

The pact guarantees pensions of as much as $117.50 monthly to workers 65 years old who have had 25 years service, and modified amounts for shorter terms. The company assumes full cost of the hospital and medical insurance programs.

PAC Bucks Nifty To Lick 'Em In '50!

Chicago, 3 Puerto Rico Towns Pass Rent Control Ordinances

CHICAGO will have federal rent control until June 30, 1951, no matter what happens elsewhere.

The Chicago City Council, by the overwhelming vote of 44-2, passed a resolution on July 12 continuing controls past the Dec. 31 automatic expiration date.

The same action has been taken in the city councils of three Puerto Rican communities, the largest being the town of Isabella.

In Kokomo, Ind., the City Council not only voted to keep controls beyond Dec. 31 but reversed a previous decontrol resolution in order to do so. (The decontrol resolution had not been sent to the Office of the Housing Expediter, or the later action would have been ineffective.)

The unions in Akron, O., spearheaded by the Akron CIO Council, are busy gathering the 7500 necessary signatures to force a referendum on the Akron City Council's decontrol vote, which will go into effect Aug. 7 unless stopped.

ALL OVER the country, similar actions are brewing as the result of the rent control law passed by the 81st Congress. Under the new law, controls expire automatically on Dec. 31 in over 3000 communities now under rent ceilings—unless the governing body of the community votes before then to ask for continuance, or unless the local citizens ask for it by referendum.

The Illinois situation, however, is particularly acute. There, the state attorney general ruled that the legislature must pass an enabling act to make the federal law effective.

So the legislature, dominated by down-state farmers, got together and passed an act stating that any Illinois community that wanted rent control after Dec. 31 had to vote for it before Sept. 1—a full three months before the deadline in other states. The legislators also said that for such a community action to be valid, it must be approved by three-fifths of the members of the local governing body.

OHE now is inclined to believe that the Chicago action will cover suburbs around the Windy City, too, but that point is not settled.

Meanwhile OHE is seeking quickly to check up on the membership of local rent advisory boards, which become even more powerful and important under the new law than they previously were. Before, the state governor could veto any local board's decontrol resolution. Now, the governor has no say in the matter. (See box with this story.)

OHE is also encouraging local rent boards to get up-to-date information on the rental vacancy situation in their communities, and is pointing out that OHE's staff will help in gathering accurate information wherever it is called for.

Last week for instance, OHE asked Gov. Douglas Mac Kay of Oregon to replace one Bartless F. Cole as "tenant" representative on the Portland area rent advisory board.

THE PORTLAND IUC and the State IUC both complained to OHE that, in their opinion, Cole was unfit to represent tenants. On June 29 the Portland council asked his ouster, stating that he had been a "most active and consistent advocate of decontrol."

In a personal letter to OHE Administrator Tighe Woods, Jesse Bell, secretary-treasurer of the Portland IUC, stated that Bell had attended only six out of 16 meetings of the board held since he was appointed in January, 1949, that he had become a homeowner, and that at the last meeting Bell, the "tenant" representative, had moved that the Board adopt a decontrol resolution.

Woods asked Gov. Mac Kay to submit the name of a candidate to replace Bell, stating that Bell clearly did not fulfill the requirements of a tenant representative.

Tenants: This Is Important!

Check-list for local unions and councils:

Area Rent Advisory Boards are supposed to be composed in the ratio of one "tenant" representative and one "landlord" representative to three "public-interest" representatives.

The boards are all-important, because *if they pass a rent decontrol resolution, the Office of the Housing Expediter is required by law to issue a decontrol order.* Once this is done, nothing can undo it.

The boards also have powerful influence on most city councils—their recommendations in favor of continuing controls will carry considerable weight.

The boards are appointed by OHE on recommendation of your state governor. OHE also can remove board members and substitute others.

OHE is checking on members of all boards to see that the ratio set forth above is observed. The CIO News believes you should check up too, and do it now. If you are dissatisfied, you should complain to OHE through the Area Rent Director.

Here are OHE's official rules governing selection of board members. Read them carefully.

"The *tenant representative* is a person who can present effectively the viewpoints, problems and needs of tenants. Generally, such a person will be the leader of a tenant or consumer organization or other organization concerned with tenants' problems in the area. It may be that in certain localities no active tenant or consumer organization will be in existence. In such a case the tenant representative should be a person who has identified himself as being interested in tenants' problems.

"The *landlord representative* is a person who has knowledge of and can effectively present the viewpoints, problems and needs of the landlords. Generally, such a person will be an owner or operator of residential rental property, or a real estate manager, dealer or broker.

"The *public-interest representatives* are persons who represent the viewpoints of the public at large. In this group are to be found individuals, such as leaders of veterans' organizations, who are concerned with housing problems of returned GI's; industrial or business leaders, professional men, newspaper publishers or editors, educators, public officials, *leaders of organized labor,* and leaders of women's group and civic organizations. *Persons who qualify as landlord representatives or tenant representatives as well as persons directly or indirectly connected with real estate operations or tenants' groups cannot qualify as public-interest members.*"

Hastie OKed For Court Post

The Senate Judiciary Committee on July 17 approved by a 9 to 1 vote the appointment of Judge William H. Hastie to the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

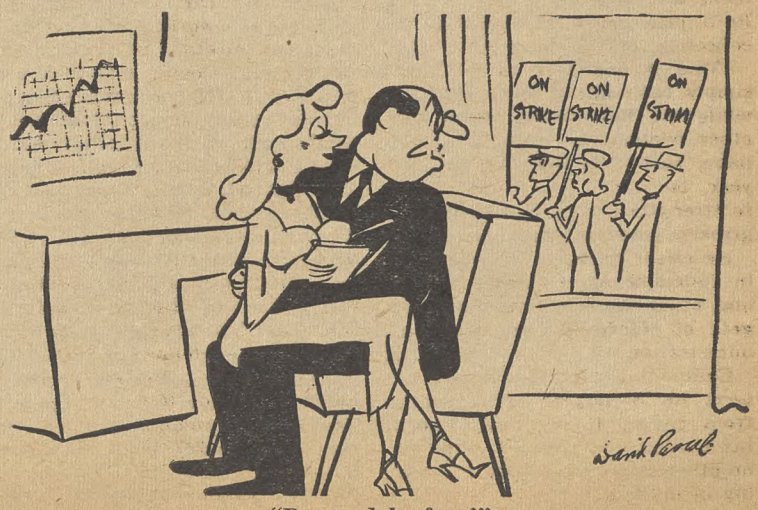
The committee acted only a few days after its members received a letter from CIO Pres. Philip Murray asking for prompt and favorable action on the nomination, which had been stymied since President Truman sent it to the Senate on Jan. 5. Only Sen. Eastland (D. Mass.), one of the Dixiecrat bloc, voted against Hastie, who is a Negro.

Hastie formerly was governor of the Virgin Islands. He has a distinguished record of accomplishment and his "integrity and proven ability" were pointed out in Murray's letter. He has been sitting on the court under an interim appointment.

IWA Sets New High

A contract containing the highest base rates for the lumber industry in Arkansas has been signed by CIO Woodworkers with the sawmill division of the Crossett Industries at Crossett, Ark.

A wage increase of 3c per hour was won and raised the base rate to 79 cents, highest in the state according to IWA Rep. L. R. Hoover, who assisted in the negotiations.



"Damned loafers!"

Another Page From Labor History

The Rubber Workers: Born In A Haze Of Tear Gas

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

THE EARLY history of the CIO Rubber Workers makes interesting reading—but only if the reader has a strong stomach and does not mind descriptions of workers being beaten and used as targets for tear gas shells by police and deputies.

The rubber companies in and around Akron, O., "threw the book" at their employes in 1913 when they walked out in protest against a "speedup" put into effect at Firestone and rapidly adopted by the other major plants in the city.

STRIKEBREAKING techniques developed in that historic struggle set the pattern for the infamous Mohawk Valley Formula as applied by Remington Rand some 20 years later:

(1) Union organizers were branded as "agitators" by Firestone, Sieberling and Shaw, representing the big three in Akron. (2) The strikers were termed a "minority," imposing its will on the majority. (3) The strikers' demands were called arbitrary and unfounded. (4) A "citizens committee" was formed to bring pressure upon the community to break the strike. (5) The Chamber of Commerce attacked the strike and its motives. (6) Large numbers of deputies were sworn in by the local sheriff and vigilante activities were sponsored. (7) A "back to work" movement was started with strikebreakers.

The walkout began when Firestone posted a new wage scale, on one day's notice, which would have meant a pay cut of 35% for most workers.

On the twenty-fifth day of the strike, approximately 350 workers gathered at the Goodrich Rubber Co. plant and began picketing. The police ordered them to disperse. When the leaders refused, the strikers were charged and driven two blocks away, where they attempted to make a stand.

THE FIFTH WEEK of the walkout proved to be crucial. It was during this period that the employers, the Citizens Welfare League and the hostile press completely demoralized the workers. The strike was lost and the men went back the next week on terms dictated by the Big Three.

The following 20 years saw the growth and transformation of Akron into the rubber capital of the world and the rapid expansion of the tire industry.

Although no serious organizing drives were attempted during these two decades, the spark of life which flamed into a militant and well-knit union of 150,000 members in 1943 still glowed.

The year 1936 was only a few hours old when 500 Firestone workers struck over the suspension of a union member. The sit-down technique was used with good effect in this instance and at the end of 59 days, with 10,000 workers out, the company capitulated and signed a collective bargaining agreement with Local 7, URWA.

GOODRICH signed with the union a short time later. But the "tough nut" of the industry, Goodyear, was quite another matter. A strike was called there in 1938, after months of fruitless negotiations, and led to what newspapers called "the bloodiest battle in Akron's history."

The Akron Times-Press reported that behind police lines, "one room of the plant's gatehouse was filled with thousands of rounds of tear and nausea gas shells, grenades and bombs. Another room was the armory for arms of all kinds, including four Thompson machine guns."

Mayor L. D. Schroy indicated that he had the situation well under control and would do his "utmost to keep the factory open." When the company attempted to run in strikebreakers through the picket line, the Mayor's "control" ended abruptly.

"Police nightsticks cracked against skulls. Screams filled the air. Bleeding men and women, rushing blindly to get away from the maiming police clubs, trampled one another . . .

"A stand was made in front of the union hall. Many strikers ran upstairs to the assembly room. Police cut loose with tear gas on the hall . . .

"Round after round of gas was fired into the hall, leaving it a shambles. Twenty men who found all exits blocked were trapped, gasping and blinded in the union headquarters."

DESPITE MANY other instances of company and police-inspired union-busting-brutality, the Goodyear workers maintained their solidarity and the last of the Big Three finally signed a contract in 1941.

Detroit PAC Kicks Off Campaign With Rally

THE CIO Political Action Committee played a major role in getting more Democratic candidates on the Michigan ballot in 1950 than in the past 80 years, State CIO Pres. August Scholle told a Wayne County PAC rally in Detroit kicking off the fall campaign.

Scholle said the Democrats had candidates in every congressional district, state senatorial district, and all but two of the 100 state representative districts, a virtually unprecedented showing.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams, who won the 1948 primary on the strength of labor support in industrial centers, told the 200 delegates that "we have a chance this year to mold the political course of Michigan for the next generation." He is up for re-election.

The Wolverine state has not re-elected a Democratic governor in an off-year election since the victory of Woodbridge Ferris in 1914.

Williams pointed to the recent grant of a $9 million annual Michigan Bell Telephone Co. rate boost as striking illustration of what to expect from Republicans. The hike was voted 2-1 by the Republican Public Service Commission majority, overriding the Governor's appointee as Commission Chairman, John McCarthy. Williams and Atty. Gen. Stephen J. Roth plan court action to block collection of the increase.

"This is one year when labor simply can't afford to sit idly by while the Republicans claim another victory by default," Williams said. "It may be an off-year, but it's a rare opportunity to strengthen the foothold of progressive government in our state."

He cited "barbaric" inequalities in unemployment compensation and other benefits as major targets of reform in his next administration.

Contending that the state protects its 26 largest corporations from paying their share of the tax burden in a manner found in no other state, he called for backing in his fight for a four percent corporate profit levy.

"This is low by comparison with most of the industrial states," he declared. "It is an absolute necessity if we in Michigan are to finance even a rock-bottom program of state services." **(LPA)**

N. Y. Tenants Lose Back Rent Fight

Tenants in New York State have lost a fight before the Court of Appeals on back rent increases.

The decision means that landlords are entitled to collect increases granted by the Federal Housing Expediter before the state Rent Control law went into effect May 1. The court held invalid the section of the state law which attempted to forbid such collections.

Eubanks Urges U.S. Aid In Newsprint Dearth

SAM B. EUBANKS, executive vice president of the American Newspaper Guild, proposed on July 20, that the government help finance expansion of U. S. newsprint production by one million tons a year.

An expansion of that amount with regulations for fair distribution, Eubanks said, would "guarantee" a paper supply indefinitely for most of the country's daily and weekly newspapers.

The U. S. depends upon Canada for nearly 85% of its annual consumption of 5.5 million tons of newsprint.

Eubanks made his suggestion before a House monopoly subcommittee which is investigating whether a monopoly exists in the newsprint industry. Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.) is chairman.

Eubanks said a 1948 Guild study of the industry "contains ample evidence that the suppliers of newsprint operate as a combination to control production and distribution and to fix prices."

The price of newsprint now is $100 a ton, compared with $58 per ton five years ago, while "it is generally agreed" that $85 a ton would give producers a fair return on their investment, Eubanks said.

Eubanks suggested that the subcommittee recommend a "new government policy" which would call for:

1. Assurance of a plentiful newsprint supply from resources under U. S. jurisdiction, including Alaskan forests.

2. "Protection" of that supply by guaranteeing some minimum such as 2000 tons per year to all purchasers at the lowest possible price consistent with actual production costs.

Eubanks said he believed it would take five years or more to work out a solution to the newsprint shortage. He doubted there would be a "change for the better" in that period.

"Many papers have about reached the point where they cannot take any more increases in newsprint costs," he said.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

On Monday, July 17, the writer addressed the convention of the Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers of America-CIO in Milwaukee, Wisc. This was the largest convention ever held by the Glass Workers, and reported the largest membership of its history. This fine organization is one of the original unions that help establish the CIO, and it has been an asset to the CIO ever since its original affiliation. The delegates and officers are standing behind the CIO and its policies all the way. President Froesch, his fellow officers, and the membership of this union are to be congratulated for building such a splendid organization.

The writer proceeded to New York, where he held meetings with both the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee and the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee. From New York the writer went on to Boston, Mass., to attend a mass meeting of the telephone workers.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that the United Paperworkers of America-CIO won a representation election among production workers of the Simpson-Doeller Co., Baltimore, Md., by a vote of UPA-CIO 35, no union 28, void 1.

Tom Andert, president, of the United Optical & Instrument Workers-CIO, reports that UOIW-CIO won a representation election at the Singer Optical Co., Evansville, Ind. by a unanimous vote.

CIO Reg. Dir. F. J. Michel reports that in a representation election at Louis Allis, Milwaukee, Wisc., the IUE-CIO was victorious by the following vote: IUE 735, UE 52, no union 8. IUE Rep. Harry Gordon was in charge of the campaign.

Al Hartnett, assistant to the chairman, IUE-CIO, reports the following IUE victories: Electric Storage Battery, Boston, Mass., IUE 26, UE 0, no union 0; Roscoe Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 20, UE 3, no union 2; Darling Valve Co., Williamsport, Pa., IUE 247, UE 9, no union 1; Grant Battery, Minneapolis, IUE 39, UE 25, no union 1; Monomelt Co., Minneapolis, IUE 7, no union 4; Merkle-Korff Gear Co., Chicago, Ill., IUE 85, UE 4, no union 1.

CIO Reg. Dir. William Mayo reports that in a representation election at the Swank Dry Cleaners, South Bend, Ind., the workers voted to be represented by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers-CIO by a vote of ACWA-CIO 12, no union 9.

USA-CIO Rep. Floyd J. Hill reports that in a union shop election at the Bristol mine of the Inland Steel Co., Crystal Falls, Mich., the workers voted in favor of the USA-CIO by 44 yes, 24 no, 1 void. The organizing drive was under the direction of Henry Burkhammer, director of District No. 33, USA-CIO.

William Donovan, director of District 28, USA-CIO, reports that in a union shop election at the Atlantic Foundry Co., Akron, O., 178 voted in favor of the union shop to 7 against. There were 2 void ballots.

John Lawson, secretary-treasurer, United Stone & Allied Workers-CIO, reports that in a representation election at Pembine, Wis. plant of the Staso Milling Co. the US&AW-CIO was victorious by a vote of 36 US&AW, 29 Intl. Hod Carriers. Reps. Harold Etchison and Robert Kutrz represented the US&AW in this campaign.

The US&AW-CIO also won a union shop election in 84 manufacturing plants in the Barre, Vt., district granite industry. Of the 434 eligible, 386 voted in favor of the union shop and 21 against.

CIO Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton reports that in a representation election at the McNeill-Libby canning plant, Rochester, Minn., the workers voted United Packinghouse Workers-CIO 265, FTA 9, neither 22.

CIO Reg. Dir. John Maurillo reports that members of LIU No. 1403, of the P and R Macaroni Co., Auburn, N. Y., voted 36 to 12 in favor of a union shop.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, International Woodworkers of America-CIO, reports that a representation election at Mixer and Co., Lincoln and Silver City, Mont., resulted as follows: eligible 67, IWA 50, no union 4.

James Dickerson, district director, USA-CIO, reports the following representation election victories: Magnet Cove Barium Co., Malvern, Ark., USA-CIO 93, AFL 2, neither 10; Magnet Cove Barium Co. Mining Div., Magnet Cove, Ark., USA-CIO, 65, no union 29.

PAC Bucks Nifty To Lick 'Em In '50!

Tentative Agreement Nears On Social Security

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

HOUSE-SENATE conferees went on quietly working on the social security bill last week, overshadowed almost completely by Korean developments. At the end of the week there had been several minor agreements reached, but none on the two most important differences between the House and Senate bills.

The conferees are expected to reach final agreement next week. The resulting bill probably will pass, in spite of a growing outcry from the Taft-Wherry wing of the GOP for cutting domestic spending to the bone in order to carry on the Korean action within a balanced budget and without raising taxes.

Arguments in favor of the bill have been strengthened, with the internationally-minded pointing out that it is, in a sense, an international measure and another propaganda weapon in the war of ideas.

THE U. S., they say, must take care of its aged and maintain their purchasing power, and the fact must be shouted throughout the world that in spite of military demands, the greatest democracy on earth went ahead with its plans to improve the lot of 11 million of its aged citizens.

So far, the conferees have tentatively agreed:

1. To accept a Senate provision which would have the effect of lowering the maximum amount of benefits a retired worker could receive by wiping out the present "annual increment" system, which gives him an extra 1% for every year he keeps on contributing after he has reached "fully insured status"—but

2. At the same time, to increase everyone's benefits by an average of 77½% as compared to the 90% average in the Senate version and 70% in the House; and

3. To make it possible for those who keep contributing after 1950 to receive higher benefits for the same amount of earnings than they would have received before, by allowing them a "new start" as of Jan. 1, 1950. In other words, if you keep working in covered employment for the required six quarter-year periods after 1950, and then retire, your benefits would be based on your average earnings for 1950 and after, rather than your average of the years before 1950. This would mean your average would not be dragged down by lower previous wages.

STILL UNSETTLED are two major questions:

1. Whether the Senate conferees will accept the House provision, heartily indorsed by all of organized labor, which would allow a permanently disabled worker to receive his retirements benefits before the age of 65; and

2. Whether the Senate will drop its "Knowland" amendment, really a strike-breaking clause put in by Sen. Knowland (R. Cal.) at the request of West Coast shipping interests. It is a complicated proposition, but in essence it provides that men may be denied unemployment benefits if they refuse to scab, in spite of the fact that the federal law clearly states that this may not be done.

TIRED AND HOT, the three-man delegation representing the Intl. Federation of Free Trade Unions, which is surveying the labor movement in the Orient, arrives in Tokyo. Shown are (left to right) John Brophy, CIO director of industrial union councils; F. E. Dalley, of the British Trades Union Congress, an interpreter, and J. B. Krane (wearing spectacles), of the ICFTU secretariat. ICFTU was set up to help spread Democratic ideals.

Senate Body Restores Cut In Point Four Fund

THERE'S ONE bright spot in the picture.

"Point Four" — the President's expanded program for providing technical "know-how" to backward areas—will start off with almost the full amount originally authorized by Congress, as a direct result of the Korean situation.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, which a fortnight ago voted to cut the amount to two-thirds of what the President had asked, and to slap highly restrictive conditions on spending even that amount, changed its mind completely last week and voted to support a sum within $500,000 of what the Budget Bureau had originally requested.

The change of heart came after a long conference with Mr. Truman, who told the economy-minded legislators that failure to approve the program would seriously jeopardize the U. S. position in Asia.

Point Four aid is intended for Asiatic countries primarily. Under the program, skilled personnel would be sent to work with local government to set up basic projects aimed at increasing agricultural production, upping electrical output, improving sanitation, utilizing native resources to build needed industry, etc.

The U. S. would put little or no capital into actual construction of the thousands of different projects envisioned, but would supply the technical assistance needed to get the projects going with local funds. As a condition of receiving this type of assistance, the governments involved would agree to certain minimum standards of wages and working conditions for the persons to be employed.

U. S. PRIVATE investors who might wish to follow up by backing the resulting industrial projects with their own funds would be guaranteed against abnormal losses through expropriation or local taxes, but would not be privileged to profiteer.

A sort of "pilot" operation of a similar nature has been going on in South America for the past 10 years. It has resulted in tripling crop production in some sectors, increasing fertilizer production and usage, wiping out malaria in some areas, etc.

The program is regarded as a real "export of democracy," a real example of democracy delivering the goods without enslaving the population. It would help those countries which are not involved in the Marshall Plan — those which, indeed are so under-developed that they have no large-scale industry or agriculture which could be benefited by Marshall Plan aid.

The Marshall Plan is set up to close the "dollar gap" in world trade. Point Four countries have never been much of a factor in world trade and their citizens have lived at the below-subsistence level for centuries. It is in the Point Four countries that communism is likely to make its easiest conquests.

The senate committee voted to provide the full $26.9 million requested by the Budget Bureau for Point Four and another $7 million for the previously established Latin American program.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 10 million.	Passed both Houses; now in conference.	Wire Senators and Representatives to support liberalizing features, oppose Knowland amendment.
FEPC	Would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	Pigeonholed for this session.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Railway Labor Security Bill S. 3295 HR 7789	Amends Rail Labor Act to permit union security pacts, check-off.	Referred to Senate Labor, House Interstate Committees. CIO supported, providing no racial bias permitted.	Ask Senators Congressmen to approve in line with CIO recommendations.
Railway Compulsory Arbitration Bill S. 3463	Sponsored by Sen. Donnell, would outlaw rail strikes, force compulsory arbitration.	Senate Labor sub-committee has held hearings.	Ask Senators to defeat.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

T-H Repeal Sought In War

PRES. EMIL RIEVE, of the CIO Textile Workers, on July 15 asked President Truman to call for passage of the Fair Deal program now, including repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, and also suggested that the chief executive propose immediate enactment of stand-by economic controls to prevent artificial shortages and profiteering.

Rieve, who also is vice president of the CIO and one of the nine members of the United Labor Committee set up under the National Security Resources Board, transmitted his appeal in a letter.

"The United States must in words as well as deeds, personify the quest for freedom of all people everywhere," Rieve said.

"As you yourself have said, we are engaged in a struggle for the minds and hearts of men. Unless we win the moral contest we cannot win the physical one. This was amply demonstrated in China, where a superior army collapsed for lack of conviction; and newspaper dispatches suggest that a similar weakness exists to some degree among the South Koreans.

"It is not enough for Americans to know that Communism's promise of security is false. We must convince the world, not of Communism's shortcomings, but of democracy's superior virtues. . .

"I realize that the U.S. is using the Voice of America and other devices to propagate the democratic faith in other lands. My concern in writing you is not what we are saying overseas, but what we are doing at home.

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AGREEMENT TO WORK together in fields of political action and legislation was first fruit of CIO-AFL unity conference in Washington on July 25. Conferees also defined work to be done in future sessions, and at a second meeting on the following day agreed to consult again Aug. 4 in Chicago. Shown at the start of the opening meeting are (left to right) Pres. Charles MacGowan, AFL Boilermakers; AFL Pres. William Green; Pres. Daniel J. Tobin, AFL Teamsters; Pres. Dan W. Tracy, AFL Electrical Workers; Pres. Emil Rieve, CIO Textile Workers; Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CIO Auto Workers; CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood; Vice Pres. Frank Rosenblum, CIO Clothing Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran, CIO Maritime Union, and CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey. CIO Pres. Philip Murray was unable to attend because of a recent eye operation, and Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, of CIO Rubber Workers, was detained by a wage conference. See story on Page 3.

PRICES

The buying hysteria went on its merry way for another week, and prices went on up. The general wholesale level had risen 13% since the Korean affair started; wholesale food prices were up 9%. More increases are announced for fall. Back of it all are cynical men making a dollar on public confusion. There is no shortage of food, of textiles, of leather; there will be no appreciable cut-back in manufacture of washing machines, ironers, etc., unless war spreads, in which case controls will be slapped on. Here and there, voices were raised in warning and protest, labor's among them. (See story on Page 2.)

NSRB

Organized labor will be represented in the policy and operating divisions of the National Security Resources Board, top U.S. agency handling home-front economic stabilization. NSRB Chairman Symington announced creation of a National Policy Committee, with three members each from labor, industry, agriculture and the public. CIO Pres. Murray, AFL Pres. Green and Machinists Pres. Hayes have already been named. Everett M. Kassalow, CIO research official and secretary of the Full Employment Committee, will serve as assistant to Symington; other union men will be named later. (See story on Page 3.)

LOBBY

Did you ever wonder how the Committee for Constitutional Government manages to pay for all the reactionary propaganda that it's pouring on the country—in view of the fact that contributions to it are so small? It's not done with mirrors but with books. Wealthy tories pay for 'em by the thousands, CCG distributes them where it thinks they'll do the most good—to its own carefully compiled lists of editors, clergymen, teachers, librarians, etc. And the "purchasers" pay no income taxes because their money is spent on "education." Cushman Reynolds, of the Labor Press Association, tells about it on Page 8.

Prices Still Soar As Labor Warns Of Inflation

LABOR UNIONS, aware as no other group is aware of what inflation means to the wage earner, last week began doing what they could to combat the mounting wave of war-scare hoarding and profiteering.

At the national level, the nine-man labor advisory committee to the National Security Resources Board forcefully registered its opinion with that body and issued a public statement. The committee officially represents CIO, AFL, Machinists, Miners and the railway brotherhoods. It said:

"In the course of our discussion with the National Security Resources Board, we, the representatives of organized labor in America, were impelled to express our growing alarm at the sweeping increase in the cost of living during the past five weeks. These inflationary price rises overshadow every other economic factor in the nation. They spell growing hardship for millions of American families. They threaten to increase beyond all reason the cost of preparing our nation's defense of freedom.

"It is obvious that our government must move with speed and determination to halt this economic menace to our national stability. We cannot appease inflation. We must take whatever steps are necessary to halt the spiralling cost of living.

"We believe that excess profits taxation should be quickly adopted, to remove the incentive for speculative price increases, and to return to the government profits extorted from the public in these critical days through wholly unjustified rises in the price of necessities.

"Such legislation will prove to the people of America and to our boys in uniform that we are determined that no person, no group, no corporation shall profit out of the crisis in which the United States finds itself today.

"This is a time for equality of sacrifice by the citizens of our nation. We are confronted by profiteering, by price gouging—and, on the other hand, by a growing inadequacy in the buying power of millions of American wage earners. The general level of food prices has risen 9% since June 25 and 13% since January 1; shortages produced by speculative buying and hoarding are threatening to upset the living standards of the nation's working population.

"We call upon the Congress to act speedily and decisively to remedy this deteriorating situation on the American home front."

HOARDERS BEWARE! Members of CIO Transport Workers Local 234 are shown picketing a big central city supermarket in Philadelphia—or, rather, not the store itself but those of its customers who are hoarding. It's part of the local's campaign against war scare buying. All of labor is up in arms against hoarding and profiteering.

In St. Louis, the CIO joined with the AFL and independent unions and approached church and civic groups and City Hall, asking all who were able to start immediately on a campaign of education against scare buying. They also asked the Mayor to "point the finger" at anyone found deliberately profiteering.

In New York, unions were instrumental in getting the city government to pull 14 sugar profiteers on the mat and ask them to explain their perfectly legal but highly immoral and unpatriotic actions.

IN PHILADELPHIA members of the CIO Transport Workers embarked on a direct education campaign by picketing stores, warning customers against hoarding and merchants against unwarranted price rises.

The government, too, started protesting. President Truman in his message to Congress noted that the wholesale price level had risen 10% in four weeks—and even as he spoke, it went up another 3%. Secy. of Agriculture Brannan told Congress there was and would be no food scarcity, and blasted profiteers, particularly the big bakeries, whose announced 1c per loaf increase, he said, was completely unjustified because there had been no increase in wheat or labor costs. Farmers weren't benefiting, he said: profiteers were.

BUT THE sorry spectacle went on. The headlines told the story:

"Smokes Advanced Cent a Pack." "Rugs, Linoleum Prices Boosted." "Climbing Materials Cost to Boost Shoe Prices." "Grains and Lard Soar at Chicago." "Textile Products Increase Sharply: Prices up 5-20% in Two Weeks." "Prices of Cotton up 22 to 61 Points." "Rubber Again Up to New High Level: Coffee, Sugar Advance." "Gray Marketeers Demand Premiums up to 100% for Steel." "Fear of Military Buying Holds Furniture Demand at Near-Capacity Level."

Most cynical of all, from the Wall Street Journal:

"Mills Withdraw Sheets, Pillow Cases from Market Again as Retail Demand Soars: Plan Price Boost."

But: Don't hoard.

Maritime Unions, Owners Bar Reds From Korea Ships

A VOLUNTARY plan for keeping Communists and other subversives from American ships during the Korean emergency was adopted by employers and representatives of a majority of union members in the maritime industries at a meeting in Washington on July 24 with spokesmen for the federal government.

The Coast Guard will be in charge of actual policing of the agreement. No worker will be allowed aboard a ship without a pass the Coast Guard will issue on the basis of information supplied by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Naval Intelligence.

However, a worker thus barred will have the right of appeal either personally or through his union to a review board to be set up in each major port, and from that decision to an appeals board in Washington. On both local and national boards labor, management and the government will be represented.

THE PLAN was adopted as a means of assuring an uninterrupted flow of supplies to UN forces in Korea with a minimum of risk. A statement of policy issued by the unions and management said:

"We recognize that certain men, because of being known as Communist Party card carriers, subversives, or who are notorious as consistently carrying out policies of the Communist Party, will be classified as bad security risks by the military or proper government authorities.

"No ship will be delayed because any such men are rejected by the U. S. military or proper government authorities as a bad security risk.

"If such a man is thus rejected, the union involved immediately will furnish a replacement . . .

"No man shall be classified as a bad security risk as a means of discrimination because of union activities."

The union agreed that if picket lines are thrown around docks in "phony demonstrations" or comparable tactics, their members will keep working and "keep the vessels going."

THE UNION and management jointly recommended that the government take advantage of the pool of unemployed but experienced manpower available—thousands of licensed and unlicensed seamen, officers and longshoremen. Proper consideration was urged for them in manning vessels to be placed in commission from the "mothball fleet."

The unions taking part in the agreement—CIO, AFL and unaffiliated — were those which banded together informally some time ago to work together on problems of mutual concern. They include the CIO Maritime Union, Radio Association and Marine Engineers.

The Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the Cooks Stewards, both of which have been charged with being dominated by Communists and face expulsion from the CIO, were not represented.

However, spokesmen for three locals of the Longshoremen were present and joined in signing the agreement on behalf of their members. They were Philip Sandin, of Local 10, Longshoremen, San Francisco, of which Pres. Harry Bridges of the ILWU is a member; Tom Kelly, of Local 34, Ship Clerks, San Francisco, and J. A. Hopkins, president of Local 19, Seattle, Wash.

LOCAL 10 finally put over a resolution, introduced by the officers, supporting United Nations action in Korea, after Bridges had succeeded in blocking action at two previous meetings. Bridges was booed when he said from the floor that he approved UN action in Korea but added that "I am for peace and I don't want to see World War III." The resolution condemned the North Koreans as aggressors and stated the local "will not join in, condone or recognize any phony Communist demonstrations, picket lines, etc."

Other major ILWU longshore locals in the past two weeks or so, despite Bridges' leadership, have passed resolutions guaranteeing that ships carrying cargoes to Korea will be loaded. Most of them also pledged all-out support of the UN intervention.

Local 6 in San Francisco passed such a resolution July 26 after booing Bridges when he opposed the loyalty check.

The blow is a particularly hard one on Bridges, because the World Maritime Federation, left wing body of which he is honorary president, has ordered a worldwide boycott on loading ships carrying UN cargoes to Korea.

Local 34 passed a resolution calling upon him to resign either his ILWU post or the WMF presidency. A similar resolution was introduced at the Local 10 meeting and was referred to the membership for a referendum vote.

Some Hiring Halls Found O.K.

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board ruled recently that a union may lawfully operate a hiring hall under the Taft-Hartley Act if it does so without discrimination against job seekers because of their union membership or lack of it.

In a 3-1 decision, the board held that the CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards had not refused to bargain in good faith when it proposed on Aug. 31, 1948, that Pacific Coast shipowners agree to such hiring halls. The offer was rejected.

This is the first time the board has accepted any kind of hiring hall as legal under the Taft-Hartley Act. The decision is considered an important one for the maritime industry and other industries where unions furnish new employes through hiring halls.

However, the board unanimously found that the union did in fact violate the law by agreeing to a discriminatory hiring hall arrangement in the contract that was actually signed to settle the 1948 West Coast Maritime strike. The shipowners, as part of the strike settlement, had insisted upon the continuation of the illegal hiring hall.

The Taft-Hartley Act forbids discrimination either for or against union members. The board, by its latest decision, ordered the cooks and stewards to stop giving effect to the 1948 contract.

The case is expected to land in the Federal courts for settlement.

CIO-AFL Unity Talks Off To Friendly Start

LABOR UNITY talks between CIO and AFL got off to a friendly, optimistic start last week.

After two sessions in Washington, the joint committee announced it will hold another meeting at the Drake Hotel in Chicago on Aug. 4.

Meantime, a two-man sub-committee is getting ready to prepare an agenda and line up points of discussion for the Chicago parley. Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and organization director, and Charles MacGowan, president of the AFL Boilermakers, were named to work out detailed planning during the next two weeks.

The first unity discussions since May 1947 opened on July 25 under the bright lights of newsreel and news photo cameramen. But after the photographers had left the room, the meeting quickly got down to business.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, still recuperating from a recent eye operation, was unable to attend the opening sessions, and Vice-Pres. Haywood headed the CIO delegation. AFL Pres. Green and three AFL union leaders represented the federation.

WHEN THE meeting adjourned some three hours later, the group issued a joint statement which pointed out that "we conducted a very friendly, cooperative and encouragingly constructive conversation, of an exploratory nature. We discussed many phases of this whole problem of the achievement of labor unity."

It added:

SERIOUSNESS was the keynote when CIO and AFL leaders got together July 25 to talk about unity. Shown deep in discussion (left to right) are Pres. William Green, of AFL; Pres. Daniel J. Tobin, of AFL Teamsters; Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, of CIO, and Pres. Walter P. Reuther, of CIO Auto Workers. Meeting was "encouragingly constructive."

"We recognized the serious threat to world peace and to our country as a result of Communist aggression. We vowed our complete determination to give full and united support to our government in this time of crisis. Labor in America is completely united against Communist aggression and infiltration."

The statement noted two areas of immediate agreement.

"1. We will continue to work together in the field of international relations, through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, as a means of strengthening democracy throughout the world.

"2. We will work together in the fields of legislation and political action, to insure the continued strengthening of our own American democratic institutions."

AT THE Chicago meeting, the joint CIO-AFL committee will elect a chairman and secretary.

It will also "give consideration to (1) establishing practical machinery to handle problems of jurisdictional disputes and raiding, affecting unions of our two organizations; and (2) considering specific proposals for organic unity in the American labor movement."

Both Haywood and MacGowan, talking to reporters after the two-day session in Washington, emphasized the "cordial" and "friendly" spirit of the meeting.

"Every member of the committee is optimistic that somthing substantial can come out of the meeting," MacGowan declared.

"In view of disturbing world conditions and the march of communism, it is necessary to protect the working people of this and other countries—and organic unity is virtually a 'must'."

Attainment of organic unity—merger—of the two groups is "no easy job," the AFL spokesman pointed out.

Haywood, voicing agreement with MacGowan's comments, acknowledged that "there are knotty problems to work out." But, he added, "there is a healthier atmosphere in these discussions than ever before."

"There is faith, on the part of the committee members, that unity will be worked out," he said.

"This is a permanent committee—until the job is done."

SIX OFFICERS represented the CIO at the first meeting: Haywood, Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers, Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union and Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Pres. Murray and Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the United Rubber Workers were unable to attend the committee's first session.

The AFL was represented by Pres. Green, MacGowan, Pres. Daniel Tobin of the Teamsters, and Pres. Daniel Tracy of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Labor To Help NSRB Make Policy

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

A VOICE AND a position for organized labor were provided last week in the Natl. Security Resources Board—Uncle Sam's top home-front economic agency.

Following a series of meetings with a nine-man committee speaking for all branches of the American union movement, NSRB Chairman Stuart Symington announced a three-way organizational plan through which labor will gain representation in the government agency.

The plan:

1. A top-level national policy committee "to consult with the board on major policy questions" has been established.

Labor, industry, agriculture and the general public will each be represented by three people on the policy committee.

Union representatives will be CIO Pres. Philip Murray, AFL Pres. William Green and Pres. Al Hayes of the unaffiliated Intl. Association of Machinists. These union leaders were nominated by the nine-man committee which has been meeting with the NSRB during the past two weeks.

Other members of the policy committee will be named in the next few days, and Symington voiced hope that the entire committee might be able to hold its first get-together early in August.

2. Two labor economists have been appointed by NSRB Chairman Symington to serve as his assistants.

They are Everett M. Kassalow, CIO assistant research director, and Eli L. Oliver, a consulting economist who has done considerable work for the railroad brotherhoods and many AFL unions.

Kassalow, a graduate of the College of the City of New York in 1938, has worked for the U. S. Dept. of Labor and other government agencies. He joined the CIO research department in 1945. In 1947, he was named research director of the United Rubber Workers, and returned to the CIO in 1949.

Kassalow has also served as director of the CIO's Full Employment Committee, and is an expert on manpower and unemployment problems.

3. Additional people from the ranks of labor will serve in the various operating divisions of the board. There are about 10 such divisions, covering all phases of industrial mobilization and home-front economic activity.

Symington also said that the labor representatives with whom he met had "recommended that all industry committees created for marshalling our resources include labor personnel experienced in that industry."

THE NSRB chairman "expressed his appreciation" for the help and suggestions offered by the special nine-man labor committee with which he has been consulting during the past fortnight.

AFL Pres. William Green, spokesman for the group, in turn voiced "complete agreement as to how the thing is to be done."

In addition to Green the committee consisted of AFL Secy. George Meany, Pres. George Harrison of the AFL Railway Clerks, Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers, Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, Pres. Al Hayes of the Machinists, Pres. John Lewis of the Mine Workers—who was represented by Sec.-Treas. John Owens—and Pres. George Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

The National Security Resources Board was created by Congress in 1947, and was given the job of advising the President "concerning the coordination of military, industrial and civilian mobilizaton."

Its advice to the President would cover programs and policies on "effective use" of the nation's "natural and industrial resources for military and civilian needs," stabilization of the home-front economy, coordination of activities by various federal agencies, and "strategic relocation of industries" when necessary to U.S. security.

CIO Board Meet Set For Aug. 29

The CIO Executive Board will meet in Washington on Tuesday, Aug. 29, Pres. Murray has announced.

The CIO executive officers and vice-presidents have been called together for a session the previous day, Aug. 28. The board meeting will be held in the Mural Room of the Hotel Washington in the nation's capital.

It will be the first CIO board meeting since before the Communist aggression in Korea, and a number of important policy statements may be expected.

In addition, the board is expected to act on hearing committee reports in the case of three unions charged with Communist domination. They are the Marine Cook & Stewards; the Intl. Longshoremen's Union, and the Intl. Fishermen & Allied Workers. The Longshoremen and the Fishermen recently merged.

Meat Packing Unions In Mutual Aid Compact

THE COUNTRY'S two leading unions in the meat packing industry, both engaged in negotiations with major employers, have agreed to close cooperation to win new and better contracts for their members, it was announced last week.

"Our unions will work together in these negotiations to stop the back-breaking speedup, raise wages and establish a decent pension and insurance program for the packinghouse workers," said Pres. Ralph Helstein, of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, and Pres. Earl W. Jimerson, of the AFL Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, in a joint statement.

The two unions will pool their resources to reach agreements with the packers and neither will conclude a contract without full and thorough discussion of common problems. The agreement is the first between CIO and AFL unions in the same fields to move jointly against common employers for contract improvements on an industrywide or nationwide basis. Between them they represent more than 90% of the workers in the industry.

The fact that workers in the industry "this year more than ever before . . . need united action" has been recognized by the unions, Helstein and Jimerson said in their joint statement.

"At the expense of the public," they said, "skyrocketing meat prices are sending packer profits to new peaks.

"The packers are turning out higher volumes of production while ruthlessly cutting labor costs.

"In addition, heavier job loads and inhuman speedup methods are undermining the health of the packinghouse workers.

"At the same time, the industry as a whole has failed to keep pace with the trend to give American workers the security of pension programs and health and welfare insurance."

Armour Negotiates Just As It Always Did

Things apear to be running pretty much as in the past in Armour & Co. negotiations, even if the CIO Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Butcher Workmen have got together in a move to win better contracts in the industry.

After a joint statement announcing the working agreements, Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers and Pres. Earl W. Jimerson of the AFL counterpart issued another joint statement. Its gist:

"Armour won't even discuss pensions or welfare insurance . . . Negotiations have come to a halt."

Shipyard Strike Ends

A brief work stoppage by 1500 members of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers at the Brooklyn, N. Y. and Hoboken, N. J., yards of the Todd Shipbuilding Co. ended July 25. The walkout began July 23, following failure of two IUMSW locals to reach agreement with the company on a new contract.

Unity Move Gets Off To Good Start

CIO And AFL Announce They'll Work Closely Together In Four Domestic And International Fields

By ALLAN L. SWIM

A GROUP OF men sat around a table in a Washington hotel room last week and wrote part of another chapter in the history of organized labor.

They brought the two main branches of the American trade union movement closer together. What they did was important not only to the labor movement but to the nation as a whole.

The men—leaders of the CIO and AFL—agreed to cooperate closely on international affairs, political action, legislation and support of this nation's campaign against Communism.

And they paved the way for future action on such difficult problems as union jurisdictional matters and eventual organic unity of the CIO and AFL.

In a way, last week's meeting merely "formalized" a number of things that had been going on for some time.

The two labor groups began working together closely on international affairs when they helped establish the anti-Communist Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The CIO's Political Action Committee and the AFL Labor's League for Political Education have been cooperating in Washington and in many parts of the nation for months.

AND THE TWO organizations have been getting together frequently on legislative matters.

These things add to—not detract from—the importance of last week's meeting in Washington.

But the meeting itself focused public attention on the fact that the American labor movement has already achieved a degree of unity that was sadly lacking for a number of years.

TWO THINGS were largely responsible for the labor unity move, which was reinstituted earlier this year by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

One of these was the determination on the part of CIO and AFL leaders to do all they could to combat the creeping totalitarianism that parades under the banner of "people's communism."

The other was our domestic situation and all that it implied—difficulties under the Taft-Hartley Act, the Dixiegop coalition on Capitol Hill, the bogging down on part of the Fair Deal program, the need for electing more liberals in the forthcoming elections.

And then, too, there's a nasty situation in the Orient which requires all segments of the population to work closer together against a common enemy.

There are many problems to be worked out before there can be organic unity in the labor movement.

But the first real step has been taken. The CIO and AFL have publicly announced they will work together in certain fields which are of much importance.

And they have established a permanent committee to tackle some of the more delicate problems that must be solved before there can be a really unified American trade union movement.

WHAT HAS been accomplished constitutes one of the most important events in the labor field since the formation of the CIO.

It should give encouragement to the labor groups abroad which have been divided in many respects more widely than have the CIO and AFL.

And it should give notice to the Communists that they are bucking a more unified front.

IT'S IMPORTANT, TOO

A CIO News staff member went up to the National Press Club in Washington the other day and tried to talk politics with some of the newspaper men there.

His effort was a miserable failure, because the only subject anybody wanted to discuss was Korea.

The same thing happened when the staff member tried to get into a political discussion with a couple of his neighbors.

This gave us the idea that the same thing probably is happening all over the country. If so, it's understandable but it isn't good.

We believe that instead of trying to push politics completely aside, every American should examine the political situation—and examine it critically—in the light of what's happening over in the Orient.

In a little over three months the nation will elect a large number of men and women who will play a big role in determining the actions the U. S. will take in the future on both the domestic and foreign fronts.

Every member of the House and thirty-six members of the Senate will be selected in November.

How they vote will determine to a large degree how we live—and perhaps how we fight—in the months to come.

This is important—mighty important.

The votes of these lawmakers will have much to do with the success or failure of our efforts in the "cold war" as well as the hot one.

And that is important, too.

IT'S BIG, HARD JOB

Those in charge of directing labor's political action campaigns in an "off-year" had a big job on their hands even before the Communists from North Korea began their attack. Now they have a bigger, harder job.

They know it—and so do active PAC workers throughout the country.

But it's a job that needs to be done and it's a job that can be done if everybody will pitch in and work.

Labor should recall the difficulties it encountered during World War II and its fight to retain price and rent controls for a reasonable time after its end.

Labor should recall that efforts were made to impose unfair and burdensome restrictions on working men and women under the guise of "being patriotic."

And labor shouldn't forget that price gouging and profiteering weren't slapped down last time like they should have been.

We've not going to make any long-range predictions, but the nation is tightening its belt and the squeeze isn't going to make anybody particularly happy.

The right kind of Congress, however, could make the squeeze apply fairly to all the people—and that's desireable.

That's why politics mustn't be given a back seat. That's why CIO members should step up their PAC work.

Labor Dept. Cons 50 Years Of Union Progress

THE U. S. Dept. of Labor, in a remarkable analysis of "50 Years' Progress of American Labor", prepared by 23 experts in different fields and collated by the editors of the Department's Monthly Labor Review, finds that labor unions are unquestionably responsible for much of the stability of the U. S. economy and have made an "enormous social contribution."

It also finds, summing up the opinions of the experts, that the American labor movement, "despite its militancy, nevertheless (and almost alone in the world in this respect)—had and has no revolutionary goals and was content to and did secure a place for itself within capitalist society."

None of the conclusions in the 146-page document are advanced as the department's own: they are the opinions of the men who wrote the articles on various aspects of the labor picture. The writers include 11 from government and 12 from private life. The latter group includes Everett Kassalow, executive secretary of the CIO Full Employment Committee, who contributed an article on "The Labor Brief", in which he described the type of broad economic data now being interjected into collective bargaining sessions.

IN TERMS of benefits, the Review shows that the worker of 1950 has twice the purchasing power his grandfather had in 1900, and that he has between 15 and 20 hours a week more leisure time than his ancestor. His productivity is more than four times as great and his life expectancy is considerably longer, although one writer finds that there is more strain in one hour of work now than there was then.

A new "management" class has developed, another writer finds, men who make a career of executive work but do not own the enterprises they manage. This is a product of the growth of industrial enterprise and adds to the new impersonality of worker-owner relationships, he added.

The unions, it is found, are a direct product of the growth of industry and are shaped to fit the industrial scene. Their approach always has been "pragmatic"—i. e. they have done what the immediate situation required, without any long-range plan. Union approaches "are conservative", another writer finds, "but a new spirit of experimentation is developing."

Daniel Bell, associate editor of Fortune Magazine, says that labor's full-scale entry into politics "has marked a subtle change in the operations of trade unionism."

In this connection he notes that in the past 10 years there has been "a silent revolution" at the grass roots level—that unions which then were regarded in the community with suspicion and hostility (and returned the feeling) are now eagerly welcomed into community projects, and eager to participate.

"Across the nation," Bell says, "unionism, no longer alien, has won a respected and respectable seat at the American community table."

THREE experts in labor law, none from government agree that there has been a reversal of progress in one field—relations between labor and government. Nathan P. Feinsinger, now professor of law at the University of Wisconsin and former public member of the War Labor Board, bleakly says it would be difficult from labor's viewpoint to describe government's attitude in 1950 "as an advance over 1900." Gerhard P. Van Arkel, former general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, agrees and adds that "now, as in 1927, the law requires . . . men to strikebreak."

Several note that lack of unity had been a handicap to further union progress. Henry J. Carman, dean of Columbia College, comments pithily:

"No one will seriously quarrel with . . . the verdict that from McKinley to the second Roosevelt, labor showed an appreciation of realities, and that whatever critical defects it may have suffered came from lack of mutual coordination of labor's fighting armies."

Glazer Gets Post With Rubber Union

Joseph Glazer, for the last six years assistant educational director of the CIO Textile Workers, has been appointed director of education for the CIO Rubber Workers.

He succeeds Dr. A. L. Lewis, who was named director of public relations for the Rubber Workers. Glazer has taught at many schools sponsored by the CIO and its unions and has conducted summer schools and training institutes throughout the country. He recently recorded a set of union song records for the National CIO.

UAW Gives $30,000 To Oil Strikers

The CIO Auto Workers have announced a $30,000 contribution to the CIO Oil Workers to help them in their strike against the Texas Co., now in its 16th week.

The gift supplemented $5000 previously sent to aid the strikers. In a letter to Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther wrote:

"When a union is engaged in a struggle against a vicious corporation like the Texas Co., we in the UAW-CIO feel that it is a part of our fight. We are confident that the solidarity and determination of the workers at the Texas Co. will win out."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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He Just Couldn't Stand Whistle Blowing

IT HAPPENED about 25 years ago in Philadelphia—and for a time it looked as if the union wasn't going to get a signed contract because of a man with a whistle.

The union—the Amalgamated Clothing Workers—and two sons of the owner of a company employing about 100 workers had finally reached an oral agreement.

The contract was typed up in final form and two ACW representatives took it to the company for the signature of the owner—the father of the two who had worked out the terms.

It was placed before the old gentlemen. His sons told him everything was OK. The father asked the sons if there wasn't something they had forgotten. They said there wasn't.

The father picked up his pen. Then his neck and face became red and he shouted:

"I won't sign it. To hell with the whistle. I say to hell with the whistle."

THE ACW representatives were stunned, but they decided to get to the bottom of the "whistle" matter. Here's what they learned:

The ACW Joint Board had a business agent who carried a whistle. It wasn't a trinket but a useful part of the agent's working material.

The agent understood the workers in the plant and could appreciate their problems. Nearly all of them were Italians and the agent spoke Italian fluently.

But he had much difficulty with his English—and it was necessary for him to use that language when dealing with management.

Consequently there were frequent misunderstandings—and management often contributed to them by taking advantage of the man's language difficulty.

When a misunderstanding arose, the agent would pull out his whistle and blow it sharply. Every worker in the shop would leave his job and go to the union hall.

There the Joint Board manager would get at the facts, send the workers back to their jobs and then seek to settle the dispute.

THE WHISTLE blowing became very annoying to management—so one day the sons of the owner, the foreman and an assistant foreman cooked up a little scheme.

They put it into effect a few days later when the whistle-blower strolled through the door of the factory.

The four men grabbed him, hustled him out into a corridor and locked the door behind them.

The business agent flew into a rage. He thought there was a move on to kill off the union. So he grabbed his whistle and blew—and blew—and blew.

The chairman of the union heard the noise, walked to the locked door and called through it.

"Yes, it's me," shouted the agent. They've thrown me out. It's a conspiracy! OUT EVERYBODY, OUT, OUT, OUT."

There was a rush toward the locked door. And it was almost torn from its hinges before it was opened from the outside.

Within 10 minutes all of the workers were engaged in a meeting at the union hall.

Finally, when the matter was explained it was straightened up by the board manager.

AND, THE OWNER of the company explained to the two ACW negotiators, there would be no signed contract until something was done about the whistle.

The unionists agreed that something should be done, and quickly. They soon arranged to have the union in the plant serviced by an agent who didn't even carry a whistle.

Then the old gentleman signed the contract!

Busy Sawing Wood!

Newspaper Praises CIO For New England Prosperity Plan

By William W. Weiss

THE 12-POINT program drawn up by the six New England state CIO Councils to insure the future prosperity and economic security of the area has been termed "a document which might well be called an exhibition of labor statesmanship," by the Bridgeport, Conn., Post.

The Post editorial said the program takes "a more optimistic view than the prophets of gloom who see New England as 'all washed up' in the industrial field."

Pointing out that the CIO "recognizes the fact that labor itself has a responsibility as well as a natural stake in the goal of a steadily-expanded New England economy," the editorial calls for unity of all interests in the solution of the basic problem.

"The decline of many of New England's older industries, due to obsolescence of plants and outdating of production methods, has been offset in large part by the addition of new industries," the editorial continues, "but these too face the same danger."

"The CIO program frankly admits certain New England difficulties in the matter of geographical location, raw materials, freight rates and the like, but it points out ways in which these obstacles may be overcome by a combination of skilled workers, skilled management, and the most modern machinery and methods."

THE PLAN, entitled "Toward a More Prosperous New England," was first made public at a meeting in Washington, D. C., last month attended by representatives of the New England CIO councils, members of Congress from New England, and New England governors' representatives.

The plan, its sponsors say, would mean more jobs, expanded operations for industry with increased corporate earnings, greater purchasing power among the masses of New Englanders and increased earnings for mercantile and service establishments.

The 12-point plan would reduce railroad rates in the New England area and promote more widespread use of cheaper water transportation; expand the area's steel industry by the building of new plants; reduce electric power rates and expand power supply by developing hydroelectric resources; reduce fuel costs by extending natural gas use by manufacturers, and redevelop older industrial cities and towns.

The program also envisions a concerted drive for construction of modern factory space, especially in communities that have lost industry.

It would institute a course of action designed to break capital fund bottlenecks by establishing state and local government credit facilities for private businesses seeking to expand; promote public construction which together with private building will insure job stability in the construction industry, and develop agricultural stabilization for New England farmers which would insure them a stable market and fair prices.

Other major points include the development of a broad natural resource conservation program; establishment of a regional government body to gather and analyze economic data for use in aggressive expansion policies; and the strengthening and broadening of state unemployment compensation programs.

A statement released with the program declared that there is "wide agreement" that New England has a distinguished past.

"But there is no such agreement about the area's future," it added.

"THE PESSIMISTS assure us that our New England economy has passed its peak and is now on the road of steady decline and decay. Another group equipped with rose-colored glasses scoffs at the idea that New England faces serious economic problems.

"Our own view is that both these sets of prophets are wrong. New England does indeed face some serious economic problems. Unless these problems are tackled with intelligence, vigor and courage, New England's economic future will be as dark as her past has been bright."

CIO Housecleaning Wins Commendations

The Bridgeport, Conn. Post is one of the few newspapers in the country which has given strong editorial praise to the CIO's efforts to rid itself of Communist influence in its unions.

In a recent editorial, the paper said:

"We think this might be a good occasion to say that the CIO as a whole, both its national and local officers and its rank and file membership, deserve a vote of confidence and thanks from the American people for the job they have done in purging CIO unions of Communist infiltration and communist membership. It has been a magnificient job . . . and should commend the gratitude and the respect of all good Americans whether in the labor movement or otherwise."

TWUA Wins 11c Wage Gain From Viscose

THE CIO Textile Workers has won a new contract which will give 15,000 employes of the American Viscose Corp. an average wage increase of more than 11c an hour, pensions exceeding $100 monthly on the average, and additional collateral benefits of 2 to 3c an hour.

The agreement, which was ratified by the TWUA members covered on July 25, will yield $5 million in the first year, according to Herbert W. Payne, director of the union's synthetic yarn division. In addition, it provides for a wage boost of 4c an hour on June 30, 1951. The contract covers mills at Lewistown, Marcus Hook and Meadville, Pa.; Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va., and Front Royal and Roanoke, Va.

Payne predicted the settlement will facilitate contract talks involving some 20,000 additional synthetic yarn workers. American Viscose, the country's largest in the industry, traditionally sets the pattern, he pointed out. Negotiations are under way with such companies as the Celanese Corp., and the Industrial Rayon Corp., also among the larger producers.

Specifically, the new contract yields:

- An across-the-board wage increase of 7% on base rates, retroactive to July 1, which will hike average hourly earnings by more than 11c, bringing them to $1.55 an hour; an additional 1c an hour for correction of wage inequities, to be made not later than Dec. 1, 1950; and a further 3c an hour across-the-board raise due June 30, 1951.
- Guaranteed minimum pension of $1200 a year, including social security benefits, after 25 years' service, with the present contributory pension plan, in effect since 1943, the foundation for the retirement system. The company will pay $1.50, instead of the present $1.25, for every $1 contributed by the worker. The actual pension range will be above the minimum, with some workers receiving double the minimum when they reach retirement age.
- Straight time, plus time and a half, or 2½ times the normal rate, for holidays worked, instead of double straight time as at present.

IN DISCUSSING the pension gains, Payne pointed out that abandonment of the contributory feature would have resulted in substantial losses to the union members. In addition, the company will continue to pay the entire cost of a complete social insurance program, including sickness and accident benefits, hospitalization, surgical expenses and life insurance, he said.

The new pact was negotiated under a wage reopening clause in the present contract. The union would have had the right to cancel the contract had no agreement been reached. As it stands, it now runs until Nov. 30, 1951.

It does not cover the American Viscose unit at Fredericksburg, Va., which was purchased from another owner and which also is covered by a Textile Workers' contract. Separate negotiations are being held and comparable terms will be achieved, Payne said.

A LONG-TIME leader in the Lewiston, Me., Joint Board of the CIO Textile Workers, Ralph Verville has been appointed acting postmaster of Auburn, Lewiston's Twin City, and is expected to be permanently named to the post. A member of Local 518, he served three years as president of the Joint Board and three years as chairman of its PAC Committee, and filled many varied positions in his local.

Pay, Pension Fund Increases Sought By Dyers, Finishers

THE CIO Textile Workers dyeing and finishing division has served notice on 350 dyeing and finishing concerns in the metropolitan New York area that pension and pay increases, as well as other economic adjustments, will be proposed this year.

William Gordon, assistant director of the division, said that 14,000 members in New York City and northern New Jersey would be affected.

A monthly pension fund contribution of $10 for each worker will be asked, an increase of $9 monthly over the $1 the employers have been paying, pending establishment of a formal, industry-wide pension program.

A proposed wage boost of 20c an hour would bring the minimum for men to $1.50 hourly and for women to $1.30, Gordon said.

The third major union proposal would earmark 7% of the payroll for vacation pay. It was requested, Gordon said, because "some employers have found it difficult to pay promptly when vacations are due."

Other requests include Easter Monday as a paid holiday, bringing the total to eight; three weeks vacation after 10 years, and increased hospitalization and disability payments.

Steel Profits Soar Crazily

The U. S. Steel Corp. disclosed last week that its net earnings during the first half of this year were the highest of any half-year since 1917.

Net profits spurted to $119,078,238 from $94,052,265 in the first half of 1949—a gain of $25,015,973. This is equivalent to $4.08 a common share, compared to $3.12 during the corresponding period of 1949.

First-half earnings in 1917 were $128.036,569.

Another major steel producer, Jones & Laughlin, reported consolidated net income for the 1950 second quarter of $11,005,142, equivalent to $4.09 per share of common stock after dividened requirements on preferred stock.

These figures compare with a net income of $5,300,004, or $1.99 a share for the same period last year. Income for the first half of 1950 was $16,314,970, or $5.99 a share, compared to $15,168,899, or $5.83 a share, in the first six months of 1949.

Auto Workers Get Pact At Allis-Pittsburgh

The CIO Auto Workers have signed a five-year contract with the Pittsburgh, Pa., plant of the Allis Chalmers Co.

It provides pensions, wage increases, cost-of-living adjustments and a union shop. A similar agreement was previously negotiated for the company's West Allis, Wis., plant.

IUE Attacks GE Offer As 'Inadequate, Insult'

AFTER A detailed study of the General Electric Co's contract offer, the CIO Intl. Electrical Workers last week informed the company that its proposal is "inadequate, substandard and virtually insulting to the intelligence of the members."

The official IUE statement, handed to the company July 27, denouced GE for its failure to enter into genuine collective bargaining at a time when it is enjoying the highest profits in its history.

The IUE analysis of the GE offer, substantiated by an independent report prepared by Robert R. Nathan Associates, consulting economists, asserts:

"GE, on July 21, made public its report on operations and profits for the first half of 1950. The report is truly amazing.

"Last year, 1949, was a record year for the company. Sales, at $1,614 million, were almost five times the 1939 level, almost 12% higher than the wartime peak of 1944, and more than a fifth larger than the highly prosperous 1947.

"Profits after taxes, at $125.6 million, were almost triple the pre-war level, more than twice the wartime peak and almost a third larger than lush 1947. Those records have been tossed into the dust heap by the phenomenal record of what is happening now.

"In the first six months of 1950, GE's sales were $881.1 million, up 10% from the first six months of 1949. Profits after taxes were $77.1 million, up 66% from the first half of last year!

"GE this year is earning a profit of more than 25 cents on every dollar of stockholder investment in this company!

"DESPITE those profit figures, GE had the effrontery to offer its workers a piddling 3% (or not less than 4 cents an hour) wage increase; a pension little better than the present one, and a social insurance plan which fails to cover the workers' families and penalizes workers within 10 years of retirement."

"And incidentally," IUE Chairman James B. Carey added, "This huge profit rolled up by GE came at a time when, in a two-year span, company employment fell more than 30,000. Which means that GE doesn't want these fewer workers, without whose brain and muscle GE could not have gained those profits, to share equitably in the results."

The IUE statement said, in part, of the GE offer:

Wages: "We have already presented the company our demand for a substantial wage increase. We consider that this 3% increase is merely a 'down payment' on the long overdue and much larger wage increase which is called for by all circumstances, and which we demand."

The report said the substantial increase was justified by several factors: GE workers have lagged behind other workers; the buying power of GE workers, due to soaring living costs, is virtually unimproved over 10 years ago; the workers have not been fairly compensated for their tremendous increase in productivity; they have not shared in the "phenomenal" profits; the company is more than able to grant a pay increase without raising its prices one penny.

Pensions: "The plan proposed by the company suffers from two serious defects: it is still a contributory plan, and it offers no significant increase in pension benefits to the workers."

A non-contributory pension of $125 per month including Social Security is the IUE demand.

Social Insurance: "We propose that the cost of the social insurance program shall be borne entirely by the company, with provisions for optional coverage of the worker's dependents on a contributory basis."

Paperworkers Win Pay Boost For 4000 In Three Big Plants

THE CIO Paperworkers have signed a new contract with the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. which grants a 5% general wage increase to 4000 production workers in plants at Covington, Va., Luke, Md., and Williamsburg, Pa.

The two-year contract, termed by UPW Area Dir. Harry Scott "one of the best in the paper industry," was signed in Washington, D. C., after nine days of intensive bargaining. He said the union came out with a total package "in excess of 10c an hour."

In addition to the general wage increase, other benefits received included a 5c wage adjustment for mechanics; job evaluation to correct wage adjustments; three weeks vacation after 15 years' service, and shift bonuses of 2c an hour for the second shift and 4c for the third shift.

Workers are guaranteed increased paid time for wire changes; one additional paid holiday, bringing the total to four in 1952, and mill-wide seniority in case of layoffs.

The agreement also provided for pension and insurance plans, won by the union for the first time last year. The company-paid pension plan calls for $100 a month, including social security benefits, upon retirement at age 65 after 25 years of service.

The contributory insurance plan includes life, sickness and accident insurance, plus hospitalization and surgical benefits.

Chrysler Bars Reuther Plan

The Chrysler Corp, has turned down an invitation from CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther to meet with other auto firms and the union to work out a plan for possible industry mobilization.

The UAW president, who headed a successful 100-day strike against the company earlier in the year, had suggested that representatives of leading automotive firms and the UAW discuss a joint movement to place the auto industry on a war production basis.

"It does not seem to us that a collective movement on the part of the automotive industry, either with or without collaboration of your organization, aimed at encouraging the government to take over the steel business, would be constructive," wrote Herman Weckler, Chrysler vice president.

Business As Usual Out For Duration—Truman

PRESIDENT TRUMAN last week soberly warned the nation that "business-as-usual" practices must go by the board for the duration—and he added that the duration "may not be short."

The President's words were included in his annual mid-year economic report—a formal document that was re-written after the Korean Communists launched their aggressive war.

To meet the nation's problems, the President said, "we must make full use of our great productive resources, our ever-improving industrial and scientific techniques, and our growing labor force." He added:

"We must re-direct a part of these resources to the task of resisting aggression. And in doing this, we must not let inflation undermine our efforts."

THE PRESIDENT'S message sought to guide the country to a middle position between "easy indifference" on the one hand, and "sensational alarm" on the other. Amplifying this middle-way position, the President added:

"We are not now living under peaceful world conditions, but neither are we engaged in a general or widespread war.

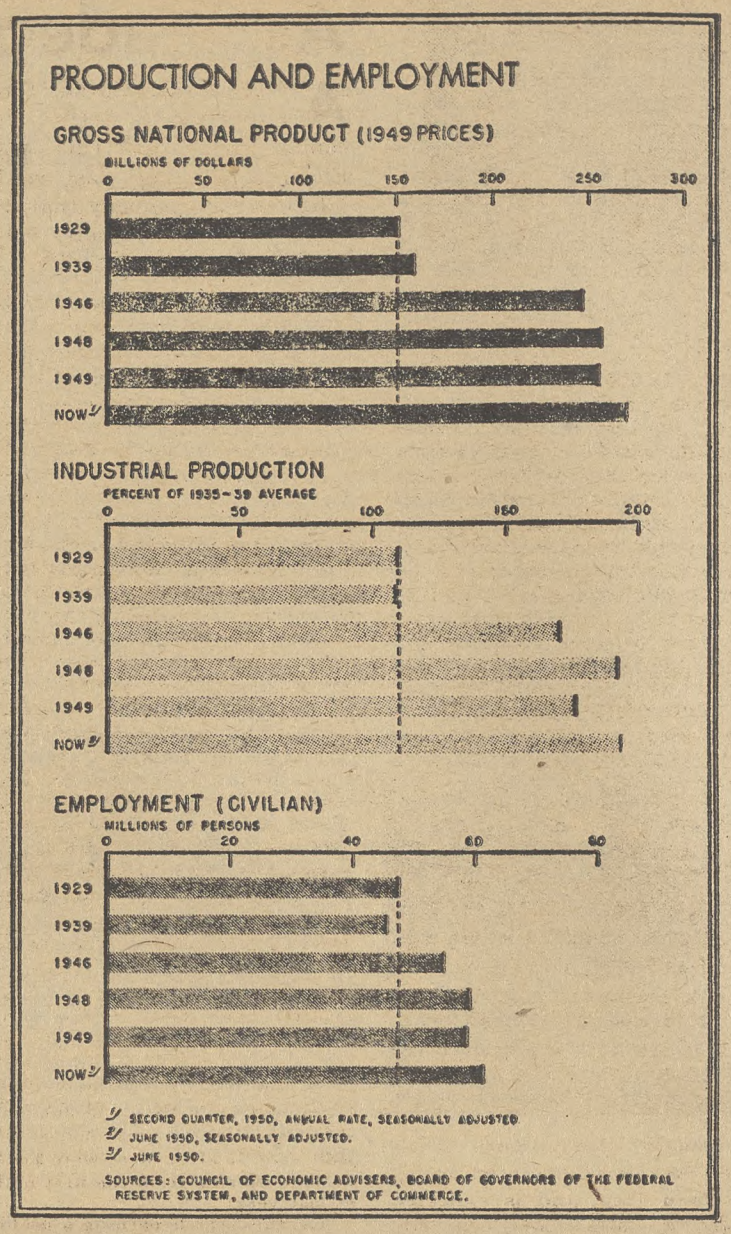
"We are in a situation between these opposite extremes, and economic policy should be guided accordingly . . .

"Economic policy, to the best of our ability and foresight, should proceed in line with our appraisal of the developing situation. While it should not lag behind, it should not run blindly ahead."

So, the President concluded, America's need for substantial increases in the military force, and in the supplies it will use, "do not call for a complete set of economic controls now"—if, he added, "business, labor and consumers practice moderation" and if steps are taken "to meet our supply needs and to curb inflation."

Organized labor, on the other hand, has recommended quick congressional action to limit the rise in prices. Reports show a 9% increase in living costs since mid-June, and a 13% jump since January.

Representatives of CIO, AFL and unaffiliated unions have also urged quick adoption of excess profits taxation—not yet asked for by President Truman — as a means of keeping prices down and of returning to the government "profits extorted from the public in these critical days through wholly unjustified rises in the price of necessities."



THE PRESIDENT has already asked for allocations and priorities on the distribution of scarce goods; a $5 billion tax increase program, as a temporary measure; loans to war goods manufacturers to spur production, and controls on credit and speculation in commodities.

Though acknowledging that price controls and rationing may be needed later, he has not yet asked Congress for these powers.

The President's program was criticized by Bernard Baruch, New York financier, as moving too slowly. He told a Senate committee that "before the peace is won, we shall have to come to this (all-out) mobilization—it will never be easier than now."

President Truman, however, told Congress that "in the current situation, it should be easier than in World War II to meet our production needs while at the same time avoiding inflation."

But "this does not mean that we can meet our enlarged international obligations without some sacrifice of domestic consumption," he warned.

"Some sacrifice is called for, and I am confident that the American people will do their part."

THE COUNTRY'S civilian economy has never been in healthier shape, the President noted, and even before the Korean affair it had come back from the "mild recession" of 1949.

America's total output of goods and services, for instance, amounted to $267 billion in 1949. That was $126 billion higher than in 1929, under 1949 price structures

Industrial production stood at an index figure of 110 in 1929. In June, 1950, it was up to 199—23 points higher than last year.

Food production stood at an index figure of 97 in 1929. Today it stands at 139, just about what it was during the peak period of World War II.

"These record levels of production and productively make us better able to perform the new and harder tasks ahead," the President added.

But, he noted, the nation cannot ignore the general inflationary pressure, or the "intense and rising" pressures in limited areas of the national economy.

Changes in national economic policy are needed now to meet the emergency, the President reminded Congress.

"These changes will take us in the right direction at once," he said.

"And if the situation should become even more serious later on, the measures which I now propose for the current situation are also the measures which would make us more ready for further steps."

IN ARGUING against "business as usual," the President told industry that expansion of factory output should not be held back by fears that we will have too much output in case of international peace.

"Our obligation to resist aggression is not clearer than our obligation to maintain full prosperity at home when peace is made secure," he said.

To organized labor, the President paid recognition of the unions' "great responsibilities, rising in proportion to its increasing strength and influence upon the course of the whole economy."

"Labor," he added, "should continue and enlarge its contribution toward increasing productivity, and toward even more effective use of manpower. Wage demands of a character which might lead to another inflationary spiral should be avoided.

"Above all, labor should join with management in the further consolidation of industrial peace. Work stoppages in vital industries are something we simply cannot afford under current conditions."

TO CONSUMERS, the President urged a policy of "buying normally," so that the artificial shortages that come from hoarding will be avoided.

"Working cooperatively together, through their free enterprise system and their Government, the American people have won a great war and established a unique prosperity . . ." he said.

"We have achieved unity in our policies to resist foreign aggression.

"We must seek and achieve the same unity in economic policies, which will enable us to make that resistance successful as rapidly as possible.

"All else must yield to this controlling consideration in the minds and hearts of the freedom-loving people of the United States."

THE LEGISLATIVE program already asked by the President is moving through Congress at a substantial rate of speed.

The lifting of top limits on the size of the country's military force has been approved by both Senate and House, with little debate.

Both House and Senate committees are expected soon to report out versions of a Defense Production Act of 1950—which provides the allocation and priority power, authorization of loans to industry, and tightening of consumer credit which the President asked in an earlier message.

Some Republicans may seek broad amendments in the interim tax bill now being written in Congress. They seek to cut down spending on civilian projects—a new version of the steady conservative attack on all phases of Fair Deal legislation.

Negro Saved From Death Again

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

WILLIE McGEE, 37-year-old Mississippi Negro veteran of World War II, is in terrible trouble. He expected to die last week for he was to be executed in Mississippi's portable electric chair on July 27.

This is the third time since he was convicted in December, 1945, on a rape charge brought by a white housewife in Laurel, Miss., that McGee has been dragged back from death by high court rulings so complex that he can have little understanding of them.

McGee's latest reprieve came through the highest court in the land. Just a few hours before he was to be executed, U. S. Supreme Court Justice Harold H. Burton granted a stay of execution on the plea of his attorneys, who flew to Washington in a desperate last-minute attempt to save him.

This was just after Chief Justice Harvey McGehee, of the Mississippi Supreme Court, had turned down a defense petition for a stay of execution and a writ of error based on a charge that the prosecution had conspired to secure his conviction on perjured testimony.

McGee's first conviction was reversed by the Mississippi Supreme Court, which held that there should be a change of venue because local feeling interfered with his getting a fair trial. At the second trial McGee was again convicted, but the verdict was reversed on the basis of a decision by the U. S. Supreme Court that Negroes were systematically excluded from juries in Mississippi.

The conviction at the third trial was upheld by the State Supreme Court. The U. S. Supreme Court turned down an appeal to review the case.

Justice Burton's action merely calls for a review by the full court of the ruling by Justice McGehee.

Justice Burton's action apparently will postpone McGee's execution at least until the U. S. Supreme Court resumes its sessions in October.

In case of an adverse ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court, defense attorneys said they will renew a petition to the Federal District Court in Biloxi, Miss., which was withdrawn without prejudice after Burton's ruling. If the U. S. Supreme Court decides favorably on the review petition, defense attorneys said that a trial on the perjury charges would probably come before a Mississippi Circuit Court.

Meanwhile, Willie McGee is still in jeopardy. But the complicated network of technicalities which enmesh our court system have not yet been fully explored.

Aside from the personal tragedy to Willie McGee, his four children and his wife—whose faith and confidence in his innocence is unshaken—this case brings up again the all-important question of whether it is possible for any Negro in the South to get a fair trial on charges brought by a white woman.

CIO Protests Mistreatment Of Migratory Farm Laborers

SCANDALOUS examples of long hours and starvation wages among Puerto Rican workers in the Michigan and Colorado beet fields have been cited by the CIO to state and federal agencies—with a demand for quick improvements.

In Michigan, officers of Buick Local 599 of the United Auto Workers found cases of 12 Puerto Ricans who had been working 13 days—for a total of $12 food allowance. They were living in dirty, primitive shacks.

The workers had been brought to Genesee County beet fields by Michigan Field Crops, Inc., which had promised them "hygenic housing," 60c an hour wages, and no more than 160 hours of work a month.

Reports of similar exploitation have come from other sections of the country where Mexicans and Puerto Ricans have been brought in under contract labor arrangements.

In Washington the CIO asked the President's Commission on Migratory Labor for speedy action to correct present conditions.

Ernest Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee, said that migrant workers legally brought to the U. S. should be guaranteed: (1) prevailing wages; (2) strict observation of Minimum Wage Law provisions; (3) payment of three months wages in cases of cancellation of the work contract, and money for the journey home; (4) accident and illness protection or insurance; (5) decent housing and sanitary conditions; (6) and protection against discrimination on grounds of race, color or national background.

Schwartz charged that many of the workers are brought to the U. S. illegally, and become "easy victims of reckless exploitation."

He called for a tightening up on illegal labor imports, and said that "permission to import migrants should be granted only in those cases where domestic manpower is absolutely unavailable."

How Rumely And CCG Handle Income From Book 'Sales'

By CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

WANT TO contribute $25,000 to the Committee for Constitutional Government, top anti-labor, anti-Fair Deal lobby?

All you have to do is write a check. The CCG will grab it fast. What's more, CCG officers will come up with a ready-made plan to put your money to use. But you mustn't think of the $25,000 as a contribution. It's a credit against the purchase of "educational" literature. Only sums up to $490 are listed as "gifts." They don't have to be reported, as do amounts of $500 and more.

That's why Edward A. Rumely, executive head of the CCG, refused to tell the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities the names of his chief financial supporters.

The CCG is a publishing house, Rumely said. His big backers made no contributions, he insisted, they just purchased books. To release their names and the amount of their purchases would be to reveal "trade secrets." However, by something more than coincidence, all the literature attacks the Fair Deal, the New Deal, labor unions or the British Labor Party.

JUST HOW the system works is shown by correspondence between the CCG and Eli Lilly & Co. of Indianapolis, manufacturers of pharmaceuticals. On Jan. 10 an officer of the company wrote the CCG, saying:

"This is to advise you that our budget committee has approved a contribution of $25,000 to the Constitutional Government for the calendar year 1950."

The committee said it would supply its own list of teachers, clergymen and others whom it wished to receive CCG books and pamphlets.

Didn't take the CCG long to reply, either, although its officers apparently winced at the company's use of the word "contribution." On Jan. 17, Sumner Gerard, CCG treasurer, came through pretty warmly.

"Your letter of Jan. 10 announcing a $25,000 purchase of our educational material was a source of great encouragement to Dr. King and myself," he wrote. Reference is to Dr. Willford I. King, CCG hatchetman.

"Such a substantial purchase so early in the year will enable us to lift our committee's activities to higher levels of effectiveness," Gerard said.

HE ADDED the opinion that such "purchases" were "legitimate" expenses, meaning that the Lilly Co. could deduct them from income for tax purposes so long as the material purchased and its exact distribution was specifically designated. Then came the ready-made plan. Wrote Gerard:

"We will service a list of 5000 names at $4 per individual name 22 times between February and December 1950; or a list of 10,000—11 times; or of 25,000—four times."

He said the CCG would distribute 5000 copies of Norton's "Constitution of the United States: Its Sources and Its Application," a book that stresses property rights above human rights, plus 3000 copies of Sam Pettengill's "For Americans Only," a work that makes the late President William McKinley look like a wild-eyed radical. Gerard also suggested that $8 a head be set aside to send the CCG's "Paul Revere Messages" to 300 persons, including the 150 members of the Indiana legislature. A book by King also might be sent to this list, he continued.

By this time, $22,400 would be used up, Gerard said. He proposed using the $2600 balance to distribute "Compulsory Medical Care and the Welfare State," a book by Melchior Palyi attacking health insurance. Lilly could get it for a dollar a copy. Moreover, the company's card could be put in every copy of all books, Gerard added.

The proposition must have sounded good to the Lilly people. On Jan. 24 they sent a check for $25,000 drawn on the Chemical Bank & Trust Co. of New York. Meanwhile the company said Gerard's specific proposals had been turned over to its industrial relations expert, J. F. Modrall. The Lilly spokesman reported that Modrall was already cooperating with the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce on "our company's overall program"—whatever that might be.

ON FEB. 2, Rumely himself entered the picture. He wrote Nikolas L. Noyes, Lilly president, acknowledging receipt of the check "for which a credit is being set up on our books against which you may draw for any literature." A "credit," please note, not a contribution.

"Thanks again for your helpful cooperation in the purchase and distribution of the committee's educational literature," Rumely gushed.

Not missing a trick, he enclosed a bit of propaganda against health insurance he said had just been mailed to a list of top doctors in the American Medical Association.

Tories Print Another Comic Book To Trap Workers

By GERVASE N. LOVE

POOR Jack Hanson!

He was an ordinary guy, a shop steward in his union and a good family man. All he wanted was security.

So one day he heard a politician make a speech about security, with a plea for votes. Jack became active politically. He helped the party promising security to win assorted elections. Came the day when he went to Washington in a good government job. But security cost so much that taxes had to be raised. Pretty soon the bosses didn't have enough money to pay the taxes so the government took all industry over. The government wasn't able to run it. Workers who had voted for security squawked. Jack was among them.

The secret police came and got him and he lived happily ever after — in jail.

Boo!

That's the broad outline of a new comic book, "America Under Socialism," which is being offered for sale to big employers and ultra right-wing organizations of professional bleeding hearts for mass distribution to workers and others who haven't been convinced that private enprise and the Republican Party can do no wrong.

THE IDEA, of course is the same as that behind the unceasing propaganda as such outfits as the Committee for Constitutional Government, the National Economic Council, Constitutional Educational League—now being probed by the House Lobby Investigating Committee — and similar groups which purport to envision a socialist nation as the inevitable fate of the United States every time a bit of welfare legislation is passed or a millionaire pays his income taxes.

These anti-union outfits, as revealed by their literature and the testimony of their leaders before the House investigating committee, are opposed to such things as social security, TVA, the Marshall Plan, minimum wages, rent control, public housing, national health insurance, and the legal right to collective bargaining.

In short, they are against virtually everything the worker or other average American wants. They are in favor of virtually everything that the extremely wealthy and the monopolistic corporations want—down to a 25% limitation on income taxes in order to keep the federal government so poor it won't have the money to do anything but exist on a bare subsistence level.

"America Under Socialism" is copyrighted and sold by the National Research Bureau, Inc. This is the distributing agency for the Joe Ball Washington Labor Letter, written by the former Republican senator from Minnesota who was sent into involuntary retirement by the voters when they were offered the liberal Sen. Humphrey (D.) as an alternative.

WITH THE COPY that came to the attention of the CIO News was an item called "Tax Outlook," a four-page letter-size document "published periodically as a special service to clients of the National Research Bureau, Inc."

Most of the four pages is devoted to a dire warning that taxes are making socialism as certain as—well, as death AND taxes—in this country unless it takes advantage of the fact that "we've got time to back up."

Among others it quotes such characters as Dr. George A. Benson, president of Harding College, Searcy, Ark., and daddy of the Freedom Forums which have been turning industrial employes into captive audiences for anti-labor, anti-Fair Deal, anti-New Deal and pro-reactionary lectures; and Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, former chairman of the Committee for Constitutional Government.

It concludes, over the signature of W. H. Wood, president of the research bureau, with an explanation that "America Under Socialism is the result of many conferences with expert opinion moulders," though that's hard to believe, and an appeal to get its story, "into the heart of America."

THE RESEARCH bureau, of course, will be only too happy to do this for the usual fee, thus combining business with pleasure.

The use of comic books by big business to entice employes to their way of thinking (especially about unions and the so-called "free" enterprise system), is not new, although of comparatively recent origin.

More than one million copies of a 16-page comic entitled "We Hit the Jackpot," detailing the virtues of the capitalistic system, have been distributed to employes of nearly 400 firms. The National Association of Manufacturers has published several, such as "Fight For Freedom," which went to possibly millions of employes, and General Electric had one showing how everybody loves the Taft-Hartley Act. Many companies use cartoons or comic strips in plant publications.

They call it "teaching economics."

House Probers Desert Reactionaries To Look At Alleged Federal Lobbying

THE HOUSE Lobby Investigating Committee turned last week from far right and liberal organizations and shined its spotlight on what Republican members sought to prove was the spending of government funds to put across the Brannan Plan.

The committee specifically looked into a meeting in St. Paul, Minn., last April at which Secy. of Agriculture Charles Brannan was the principal speaker. Members of the Production and Marketing Committee throughout Minnesota were asked to attend. Rep. O'Hara (R. Minn.) and Rep. Brown (R. O.) tried to demonstrate this constituted coercion to "buy" an audience for Brannan.

But Charles W. Stickney, of Spear Lake, Minn., PMA state chairman, the first witness, testified that "no pressure, verbally or otherwise," was exerted to make the committeemen, who are paid by the U. S. government, attend the meeting. Salary and expenses for those who attended amounted to approximately $42,000, he testified.

"Was that conference set up directly or indirectly to influence any legislation at the federal level?" asked Rep. Doyle (D. Cal.).

"No, sir, it was not," Stickney answered.

"The farmers of Minnesota hold a cabinet member in high esteem, whether he is Democratic or Republican. We thought we were extremely fortunate to have the Secretary."

Brown asked why someone opposed to the Brannan plan, such as Rep. Andresen (R. Minn.) a member of the House Agriculture Committee, was not invited, "to be fair."

"We didn't expect there would be any argument," Stickney answered.

The General Accounting Office reported that it was able to find but one PMA official who thought it was using "coercion" to urge committee members to attend the meeting. The GAO had investigated at the committee's request and reported that use of federal funds to pay salaries and expenses of committeemen attending was legal.

Ohio CIO Battles Industry For $8 Million In Jobless Pay

WITH $8 million at stake, Ohio State CIO Council officials are carefully eyeing an unemployment compensation test case now in the legal mill.

It involves Julius Jaskiewicz of Cleveland, a member of the CIO Steelworkers and an employe of the American Steel & Wire Co.

Actually, Jaskiewicz' case is the case of 100,000 Ohio workers. It works this way:

The Cleveland steelworker became unemployed in June, 1949, and was still unemployed at the end of the year. Therefore, he started drawing unemployment compensation benefits at the old rate of $21 a week for 22 weeks.

But the Legislature amended the act, after a bitter battle between labor and management. Under the new law, which became effective on Aug. 22, 1949, jobless workers can draw as much as $25 a week for 26 weeks.

Atty-Gen. Herbert Duffy was asked if higher payments should be given workers drawing benefits prior to Aug. 22, or only to those who became jobless after that date. He decided the higher payments should go to all unemployed workers, regardless of when they lost their jobs.

Employer groups immediately launched a campaign of harassing unemployed workers. They asked the State Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition, which would have stopped the higher payments.

The Ohio CIO Council, with the AFL and Mine Workers, filed briefs and were upheld by the State Supreme Court.

Immediately, preparations were made to pay the workers. But the employers weren't through. In 100,000 of the 150,000 cases involved, employers protested and tied up the benefits.

That brings the situation up to the present. The case involving Jaskiewicz is the test which will decide these 100,000 cases.

It was heard July 6 in Cleveland by Referee John S. Taylor. Appearing for the claimant were his attorney, David Clayman, and John R. Rooney, of the Ohio CIO Council staff.

The company was represented by Frank C. Manak, chief lobbyist for the Ohio Association of Manufacturers. Taylor granted both sides time to file briefs, after which he will hand down a decision. It will be subject to appeal to the Board of Review and the courts.

Slap 'em Back With Bucks for PAC

McCarthy Comeback Attempt Fizzles Out Like First 'Hoax'

SEN. JOE McCARTHY of Wisconsin accused by a Senate investigating group of using the "big lie technique" to perpetrate a "fraud" and a "hoax"—made little progress last week in a flashy comeback attempt.

Supported by some of the most conservative Senate Republicans, McCarthy tried to erase the sharp criticism of the Democratic majority on the Foreign Relations Sub-Committee.

Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.) led off the Republican counter-attack with a 7000-word speech against Sen. Tydings (D. Md.), head of the sub-committee. He accused Tydings of having "conducted the most scandalous and brazen whitewash of treasonable conspiracy in our history."

Tydings sat quietly throughout the Jenner tirade. When it was over, the Maryland Democrat, who heads the Senate Armed Services Committee, merely filed two major administration bills designed to spur the nation's effort against aggression in Korea.

Tydings had aroused Jenner's ire by pointing out that on such key foreign policy issues as the Marshall Plan, Point Four and military aid to democratic nations, Jenner's votes had been in line with the position of Stalin and the Daily Worker.

SEN. LODGE (R. Mass.) — obviously not happy about McCarthy's smear charges, but not anxious to criticize a fellow Republican—tried to straddle the issue. Lodge argued that the Tydings sub-committee, of which he was a member, hadn't fully investigated the charges, and shouldn't have reached any conclusions.

Sen. McMahon (D. Conn.) took Lodge to task for his refusal to knock down McCarthy's charges against Philip Jessup, one of the State Dept.'s top officials.

"I am not going to imply that we investigated Jessup when we didn't," Lodge maintained.

"You know," McMahon replied, "what Gen. Eisenhower, Gen. Marshall and a distinguished Republican Senator, Arthur Vandenburg (Mich.), have said about the work of Phil Jessup. And I regret to say that you wouldn't vote on him."

LODGE admitted, under senatorial questioning, that he had found no Communists in the State Dept. and that the investigating sub-committee had given McCarthy a forum to bring out the facts—if he had any.

McCarthy entered the battle a couple of days later with new "sensational" cases — which promptly blew up into his face.

He sprang the case of "Mr. X," born in Moscow and employed by the State Dept., who McCarthy said was a dangerous Communist. And the Wisconsin Republican spread into the Congressional Record the contents of a Civil Service file on the man.

The file consisted largely of FBI interviews with undisclosed persons who maintained that "Mr. X" was still an active Communist.

But the case rang a bell in the minds of Sen. McMahon and Sen. Morse (R. Ore.). Morse identified the individual as Edward Posniak, a State Dept. economist who had worked for him several years ago. Morse went down the line in upholding Posniak's loyalty during the years he knew him.

McMahon left the Senate floor, soon came back with additional files on Posniak, in which a member of responsible persons praised Posniak for his anti-Communist views. They pointed out his family left Russia soon after the Revolution to escape Communist tyranny.

COMMENTED McMahon: "This is an example of the situation about which I spoke several days ago.

"If we take simply one part of a file and say that on the basis of it, without any hearings, without giving the accused an opportunity to appear and offer evidence to contradict the evidence given, then I say that if we stand for that system, we have denied one of the basic and fundamental propositions which we hold to be basically American."

McCarthy, taken aback, spluttered some "is it not a fact that" questions and took his seat.

Little Audrey Just Laughed And Laughed

Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), claiming that Edward Posniak, a State Dept. employe, is a Communist, offered a number of FBI interviews to "prove" his case. (McCarthy's charges were quickly knocked down.)

One of the FBI reports contained this statement by an acquaintance of Posniak:

"He frequently talked about their (apartment house elevator operators') low pay and long working hours. He seemed to me to be a fanatic on anything pertaining to labor, to unions, to conditions under which Americans work, and the pay scales.

"This to me was an indication that Mr. Posniak might be a Communist."

So — Sen. McCarthy — might be Philip Murray, William Green, Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin, and Pres. Truman.

CIO Leads In Battle To Save Rent Control

CIO, AT least, is on the march to save rent control.

Actions range in importance all the way from resolution-passing in Columbus, O., to joint and effective action in Boston, Mass., which culminated July 17 in a City Council vote favoring the retention of federal controls beyond the Dec. 31 automatic expiration date.

In Hoboken, N. J., CIO backed a move to retain controls, and the City Council voted July 18 to retain them. It was the same story in nearby Rutherford.

Out on the West Coast, CIO is really pounding it in.

In Los Angeles, a strategy meeting of anti-decontrol forces was held in the CIO office two weeks ago. Attending were representatives of CIO, AFL, Machinists, Citizens' Housing Council, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Veterans' Committee. They perfected plans for attending a hearing called by the City Council for 10 A. M. July 28, and agreed among themselves to see that tenants were represented in large numbers, in spite of the fact that it meant loss of a day's wages for many of them.

All organizations agreed to publicize the hearing, and to urge those of their members who could not attend to write or phone their councilmen expressing their opinion.

Typical of the literature issued is a call to arms by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, which told its members: "If you want to save your shirt, if you want to stop a landlords' sneak play that will cut your paycheck, then turn out for the hearing!"

In San Francisco, unions were instrumental in the formation of an official seven-man committee to investigate the need for continuing controls and report to the Board of Supervisors. The committee consists of two labor members, two supervisors, two landlord representatives and the area rent director.

In Akron, O., the CIO Council is working overtime to get the 7500 signatures necessary to put on the November ballot the question of whether the Akron City Council's decontrol resolution should be allowed to go into effect.

Important!

Reminder (again:)

All CIO locals and councils should get on the ball to keep rent control now, enforce it, and preserve it beyond the Dec. 31 date—when it will go out of effect if local governing bodies have not, before then, passed resolutions asking that it be continued through June, 1951.

The attached story shows some of the effective types of action that are needed. It is also vitally important that locals and councils check up at once on the make-up and attendance record of area rent advisory boards, which are extremely powerful under the new law. For details see CIO News of July 24.

CIO Golf Tournament At Notre Dame Sept. 2-3

The second annual CIO international golf championships tournament will be held Sept. 2-3 at the William J. Burke course, Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind.

FTC Levels Monopoly Conspiracy Charges Against Standard Oil

FIVE STANDARD Oil companies and a supply firm have been accused by the Federal Trade Commission of a 21-year conspiracy to monopolize trade in auto accessories.

The result, says the FTC complaint, has been to shut out of the market manufacturers and other sellers who "refuse to grant illegally discriminatory prices or to pay illegal brokerage." They have violated not only the FTC act, but also the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, the FTC charges.

The complaint declares that the five Standard Oil companies, far from being merely in the business of selling gasoline and oil, since 1929 have been a major factor in the sale of "TBA products"—tires, batteries, fan belts, radiator hose, electric lamps and spark plugs. In fact, says the complaint, their sales of these accessories amount to about 10% of the total U.S. replacement sales.

The setup, according to the complaint, gets the customers coming and going, with the Standard Oil companies involved being able to buy from suppliers for as much as 28% below prices paid by competitors.

THE COMPANIES accused are Standard of New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio and California, and the Atlas Supply Co., Newark, N. J. Prior to 1911, Standard of New Jersey owned substantially all the capital stock of the Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and California companies.

In 1911 a U.S. court in Missouri ruled that it had illegally monopolized the production and sale of petroleum products. So it distributed to stockholders all its stock in the other Standard companies and "thereby withdrew from the direct control and direction of these companies."

In 1929, says the FTC, Atlas was set up by these Standard Oil companies, "acting in concert," and has been "managed, controlled and operated" by them since. Buying collectively through Atlas, the Standard companies are now one of the largest buying units in the U.S. of the items listed.

This enormous buying power, said the FTC, got them prices on batteries from Auto-Lite Battery Corp. of 25% below competitors; fan belts and radiator hose from Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., of 28% below competitors; lower prices on tires and tubes from U.S. Rubber Co.

THE Standard companies, said the FTC: demanded, and got discriminatory prices, discounts, allowances, rebates and terms and conditions of sale; replaced sellers who refused with sellers who did; made sellers agree not to sell to Standard-Atlas competitors at lower prices; applied part of the savings thus obtained to finance "a very large and effective merchandising and sales promotional operation;" passed on to Standard companies, in the form of dividends on Atlas common stock, rebates on purchases made through Atlas; agreed among themselves not to compete in the resale of commodities purchased through Atlas; and each sold in mutually exclusive areas items purchased through Atlas.

Now, although Atlas is wholly owned by the Standard companies, it got commissions, brokerage fees and other compensation on purchases of "TBA" products for resale by the Standard companies, said the FTC, and in turn handed over this compensation to the Standard companies in the form of dividends.

In other words, says the FTC, Atlas is in some instances, "purported to act as agent of the vendor." FTC specifically cited an arrangement with Westinghouse Electric Corp. and General Motors Co. in which Atlas agreed to act as their agent in the sale and distribution of electric lamps and related items, and got commissions from them on purchases made through Atlas by the Standard companies. **LPA**

URW Votes Industrywide 31c Wage Hike

THE CIO Rubber Workers will ask for a wage increase totaling 31c an hour for 160,000 members who have had no general pay boost for two years, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster announced July 25 at the conclusion of a two-day meeting of the union's 250-man policy committee in Columbus, O.

The union will propose to the five major tire companies, which a few days before had announced price raises of 5% to 12%, that members be given a 25c hourly general wage increase; 6c an hour to correct area and plant differentials, and a further rise in view of the increase in the cost of living since June 15. The conference also voted to ask immediate reopenings under contracts with Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber and Firestone.

"The rubber industry, like General Motors," said Buckmaster, "has experienced a steady upturn in man-hour production in recent years with the exception of the war period. We feel the Rubber Workers should share in that increased value.

"Tremendous profits are piling up in the industry. They are out of this world. We feel we should get a greater share of those, too."

Guild Strike Peace Offer Turned Down

THE CIO Newspaper Guild's 50-day strike against the New York World Telegram and Sun showed no signs of settlement last week despite a Guild offer to settle three main differences on the basis of its contract with the New York Herald Tribune.

The World Telegram and Sun management declined on the grounds that the maintenance of membership and job security clauses in the Herald Tribune agreement were unacceptable.

The Guild stated its position last week in an ad in the Herald Tribune when it pointed out that the strikers were asking nothing more than Guild members were already getting on six other New York papers.

In reply to Publisher Roy Howard's contention that a Guild shop is unacceptable because "a Guild shop provision can be prejudicial to editorial independence and objectivity," ANG officials called attention to the fact that at the present time there is a Guild shop on another Scripps-Howard newspaper, the San Francisco News.

No date has been set for future negotiation meetings, according to Francis L. Maher of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

PAC Bucks Nifty To Lick 'Em In '50!

STUDENTS AND STAFF members of the National CIO's summer school at Estes Park, Colo., wanted their picture taken with those snow-decked mountains as a back drop and here they are. The worker-students came from unions in rubber, oil, steel, telephone and clothing. The fourth school held for the Rocky Mt. area was run by the National CIO's Dept. of Education and Research and was under the direction of Associate Education Dir. George Guernsey, assisted by Jane Mandel of his department. Other CIO officials who gave talks and led discussions included CIO Regional Dir. Michael Livoda; Louis F. Krainock, education director, Packinghouse Workers; Leroy H. Purdy, president, Division 17, Communication Workers, and Darrel Smith, assistant to the CIO-PAC director. Five German women trade unionists who are in this country on a tour sponsored by government agencies under the Marshall Plan, were among the students at the school. They were Hedwig Eckhart, Irene Martin, Babbette Roegner, Frida G. Walter and Else Schlotterer. Klaus Scheutz, also from Germany, assisted as a translator. He had been in the U. S. for some time and studied at Harvard for a year. The Germans told the students that although goods produced in Germany are somewhat cheaper than imported goods, it still takes five hours labor to buy a pair of cotton stockings and a half-hour's work for a loaf of bread. They observed that in America there is less class distinction between workers and management, and felt that U. S. workers appear more concerned over take-home pay than in advances in working conditions. Political action and legislation were an important part of the school's program. One of the highlights of the week's session was a labor quiz attended by a number of visitors in the area.

CIO Education Dept. Guides Smooth Shop Steward's Path

A **UNION** shop steward's job is no snap. The road he has to follow sometimes gets pretty rough and rocky.

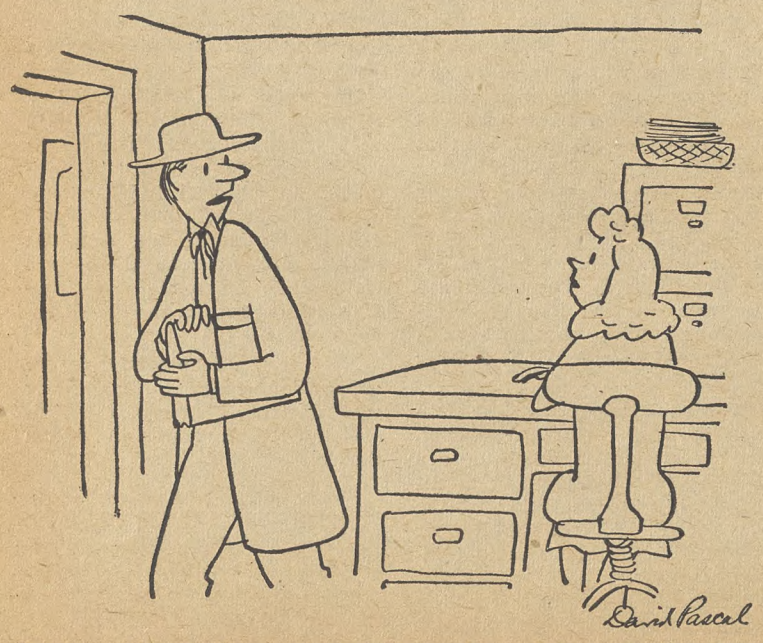
Many a union member in CIO-organized plants and shops throughout the country who has agreed to serve in this important and vital capacity probably often feels like throwing up his hands in discouragement over human cussedness as he tries to straighten out the grievances, gripes and groans that his fellow workers bring to him.

The men and women who serve as shop stewards in a plant have a big responsibility upon their shoulders. They need particularly to have a thorough knowledge of the terms of the union contract and what goes on in their departments. The demands on their tact and understanding are heavy. They are the key people in the union, in close daily contact with the workers.

To help these shop stewards in the performance of their jobs, the National CIO Dept. of Education & Research a short time ago revised its pamphlet, "The Steward's Job in Building Your CIO," bringing it up-to-date. Now it has issued a "Teaching Guide for CIO Stewards" to go along with the manual.

The guide gives simple instructions and suggestions for a five-session course, prepared to help local and regional officers or education committeemen teach and apply the material given in the shop steward's manual. Part I takes up various subjects to be discussed at the meeting, and Part II tells how to set up, run and lead a good program.

This useful guide may be obtained from the CIO Dept. of Education & Research, 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C. The price is $1 a copy.



"Make a list of all my campaign promises—I may want to keep a few of them."

Fly-Specked Crystal Ball Department

What does it all mean? Will the war spread beyond Korea? Will prices continue the fast upward climb—and, if so, will there be price control?

Anxious Americans have been asking such questions almost since the beginning of conflict in South Korea.

Prentice-Hall, big publishing firm which supplies information and advice to business firms has the answers—it thinks.

In a leaflet plugging its "Report," Prentice-Hall says:

"Within days you'll find a tightening labor market. It will be labor's chance; and here's what that means: a move to boost the minimum wage to $1 an hour!

"We can now tell you authoritatively that there's this very move afoot already. As a Prentice-Hall 'Report' reader you'll be advised of this well in advance of its event.

"That's the only way you'll have time to REMOVE FROM MINIMUM WAGE JURISDICTION as many employes as possible."

The leaflet asks, "Is Wage Stabilization Coming Back?" and then comments:

"The day it does, salaries will be of course frozen at once. At least one full month before it occurs you will be alerted by 'The Prentice-Hall Report' that it's coming.

"That way you'll have time to make those pay adjustments you want made for the long pull during which ALL wages will be frozen."

And on price control:

"How will price control differ THIS time from the last? What lines will feel it first? Even more important, how big a boost in them will bring upon you a charge of 'defense profiteering'?"

Prentice-Hall's leaflet leaves that last question unanswered.

Herzog Named NLRB Chairman For 2nd Full Term By Truman

PRESIDENT Truman nominated Paul M. Herzog for a second term as chairman of the National Labor Relations Board on July 24.

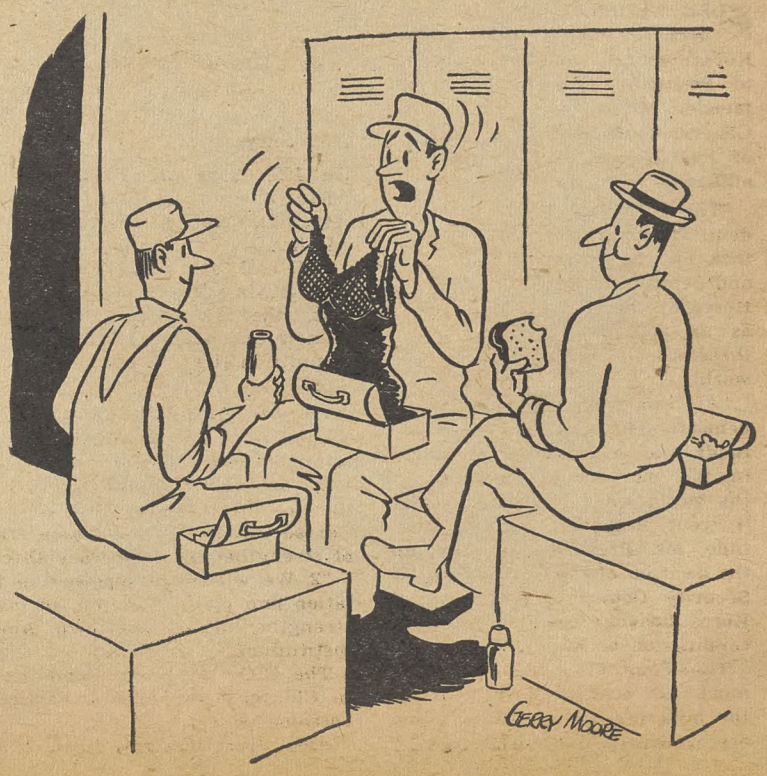
The letter to Herzog which Truman released was regarded as a slap at Robert N. Denham, general counsel of the NLRB, who has been at odds with the board members. Time after time labor leaders have asked that Truman fire Denham because of his anti-union bias. Moreover, there's no love lost between Denham and Herzog. Addressing Herzog as "Dear Paul," Truman wrote:

"I am familiar with the circumstances which have prompted your desire now for many months to return to private life. As long ago as last Feb. I persuaded you to continue in the discharge of the duties as chairman for which you have such exceptional qualifications.

"Now the Korean crisis is with us and is sure to bring up many problems, the solution of which will lie with the National Labor Relations Board.

"I know you had desired particularly to relinquish your duties on Aug. 1st. But the times are grave. All circumstances considered, I feel that I have no recourse except to ask you to continue to give your government the benefit of your wisdom and your long experience."

The new term covers the period Aug. 27, 1950, to Aug. 27, 1955. The nomination is the third for Herzog. He first assumed office as a member and as chairman on July 5, 1945, filling out an unexpired term, and then started to serve the full term which ends Aug. 26, 1950. **LPA**



Vigilantes Riding— Against Unions Now

THE VIGILANTES are riding again in Nevada. Now the members ride in Cadillacs and Buicks and the "bad men" they're after are not cattle rustlers, but union representatives.

The name in Las Vegas is Nevada Citizens' Committee. In Reno it's the Employers' Council. But the aim is the same: To run the unions out of the state.

Nevada officers of the unaffiliated Intl. Association of Machinists have sent a report, which is being turned in to the Department of Justice in Washington. The report reveals the employers' posse is inciting lynch mobs, threatening to tar and feather union men, putting pressure on fair employers to stop recognizing legitimate unions, and threatening public officials.

Here's the first paragraph of a leaflet being distributed in Las Vegas:

"The Nevada Citizens' Committee calls on all citizens of Nevada to join in a common effort to make the Silver State too hot for comfort for racketeers, whether they be union, gamblers or any other kind of racketeer. We want none of them and we expect our state, county and city officials to clean them out . . . now."

IN RENO the employers ran an advertisement in the Evening Gazeteer. It said "let's send the Las Vegas, Los Angeles, and Sacramento trouble-makers back where they belong and settle our differences in a friendly give-and-take manner the way we always have."

(In Reno, when the AFL Teamsters tried to settle a taxicab strike and set a labor peace policy for the whole town, the answer of the Employers' Council was to write all employers urging them and the public to patronize business concerns which are being picketed. Reno labor is now urging a boycott of the entire town.)

The Nevada Citizens Committee is an active affiliate of the Committee for Constitutional Government, considered to be the top anti-labor lobby in the U. S. and now under investigation by a Congressional lobby probe committee. The Nevada group is distributing the chief CCG propaganda weapon, John T. Flynn's hysterical book, "The Road Ahead."

J. R. Henderson heads the Citizens' Committee. Joe Ronnow is treasurer. James Cashman Sr. heads the financial committee; Jack Young, the legislative committee; Harry Claiborne, intelligence committee. Al Cahlan, editor of the Las Vegas Review Journal, is one of the most active supporters and advisors.

Henderson headed the negotiating committee in Las Vegas when the employers were so anti-labor that the AFL Building Trades Council had to call a general strike. He advocated shutting down the entire city rather than compromise.

RONNOW owns the Clark County Wholesale Co. and has had a Machinists' and Central Labor Council picket line on his firm since February 1950.

Cashman is an automotive distributor, and has had an IAM and Central Labor Council picket line on his firm since March.

Young runs a string of non-union electrical shops in Nevada, Utah and Idaho. His shops are on the Building Trades Council unfair list.

Claiborne is attorney for an automobile agency being picketed for refusal to bargain. While State Assemblyman from Las Vegas, he tried to put across a right-to-scab law.

Cahlan's paper has had a Typographical Union picket line for over a year, and is on the unfair lists of all organized labor. **LPA**

Rep. A. S. "Mike" Monroney

Monroney Victor In Oklahoma Primary, Sims Loses In S. C.

SEN. ELMER THOMAS (D. Okla.), chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee and of the Military Appropriations sub-committee, is an unofficial lame duck as of now, while Rep. A. S. "Mike" Monroney (D. Okla.), author and chief proponent of the Congressional Reorganization Act of 1948, is preparing to move over to the Senate side.

Monroney got about 25,000 more votes than Thomas in the Oklahoma Democratic primary run-off July 25. In Oklahoma, Republicans are relatively scarce, so Monroney is as good as elected right now although there will be the formality of an election in November.

Labor didn't take much part in the campaign. Monroney voted for the original Taft-Hartley bill, although he's been right on all but one major issue since, from labor's point of view. Thomas voted against T-H but has been wrong eight times on other counts. The Fair Deal wing of the Democratic party has made a gain in this race.

There was rejoicing in high Democratic councils over the renomination, which means re-election, of young Gov. Sid McMath of Arkansas, a Democratic "regular" and Truman supporter, who walloped his opponent, former Gov. Ben. T. Laney, anti-Truman States-Righter.

Other results, however, were not so good from the liberal point of view.

All of the Louisiana House delegation was re-nominated and in the South Carolina run-off the House lost Rep. Hugo Sims, the only liberal in that delegation. Nominated in his stead was former Rep. John P. Riley.

Dump Hacks As UE Roster Drops Lower

AT LEAST two dozen members of the United Electrical Workers international staff, including the personal assistant of Organization Director James J. Matles, have been dropped from the payroll, the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers reported last week.

"The big personnel slashes indicate that UE, expelled from CIO last November, is on its last legs both financially and organizationally," IUE said.

"Approximately 80% of its one-time membership is now among the ranks of CIO's new electrical workers union, IUE. Additional cuts on the UE staff are expected."

IUE Chairman James B. Carey said:

"These firings are significant signs of complete wreckage. But I wonder why UE fires the little stinkers, when it should fire the big stinkers responsible for UE's sordid failure? I refer to Albert Fitzgerald, James Matles and Julius Emspak.

"It looks like UE is not only dead as a union, but also as a Stalinist WPA for unemployed Communists. I wonder if any of the persons fired will appeal their dismissal to Joe Stalin?"

Among those dropped from UE's payroll, IUE reported, are Matles' assistant, Herbert Morais; Fred Haug, Claude H. VanTyne, Frederick D'Avila, Mildred Block, Robert L. Bornholz, Everett A. Dewald, Michael Driscoll, Harriet G. Goldring, Louis Kimmel, Ruth M. Marson, William A. Nightingale, John P. Nordman, Corinne Pressman Lautman, Sol S. Rosner, Nathaniel Shelman, Frank Silvia, Olive Thompson and Walter Wofford.

Red Probers Cite Five UE Leaders

Contempt of Congress proceedings against the United Electrical Workers' James J. Matles, director of organization, and Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer, were begun July 18 by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The committee, meeting in a closed-door session, voted unanimously to ask the House to cite Matles, Emspak and three other UE leaders for contempt on grounds of their refusal to answer questions about Communist affiliations.

The other cited leaders of the union which CIO expelled last November are Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, chief UE steward of Westinghouse Local 601 in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Thomas Quinn, UE organizer in the Pittsburgh area, and Talmadge Raley, business agent of a UE local in Cincinnati.

Puerto Rico CIO Members Back Truman

FULL SUPPORT of CIO members in Puerto Rico in the Korean crisis has been pledged to President Truman by Tomas Mendez Mejia, president of the General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico (CGT), which is affiliated with the CIO.

"The CGT-CIO," he wrote President Truman, "condemns the attack on the citizens of the free and democratic Republic of South Korea by the Korean Communists as an act of aggression which threatens the peace of the entire world.

"At this very moment when democracy finds itself at the crossroads and when other products in the markets of the rest of the world want to compete with it, your firm and militant attitude, Mr. President, to back up the decision of the United Nations Security Council in the case of Korea has our complete and unconditional backing.

The Four Freedoms, he wrote must be strengthened "against the false prophets of ideas which are contrary to human dignity."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The Utility Workers Union-CIO won a tremendous victory among the clerical employes of the Boston Edison Co., Boston, Mass. This victory is one of the most significant things that has occurred in a long time. It definitely shows that white collar workers prefer the CIO, despite the fact that the CIO has been maligned by such discredited groups as the UOPWA and the United Public Workers. The vote was 622 UWU-CIO, 126 independent. Congratulations to the UWU for a job well done.

On July 25, the CIO-AFL Unity Committee met. The writer was chairman of the CIO group in the absence of Pres. Murray. The committee, after examining mutual problems, determined that:

"1. We will continue to work together in the field of international relations, through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, as a means of strengthening democracy throughout the world.

"2. We will work together in the fields of legislation and political action, to insure the continued strengthening of our own American democratic institutions."

The CIO-AFL Unity Committee will meet again in Chicago on August 4. Participating in the discussions were:

AFL: Pres. William Green, Pres. Daniel J. Tobin of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Pres. Daniel Tracy of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Pres. Charles MacGowan of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers.

CIO: Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, Pres. Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, Secy.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The rank and file of organized labor is looking for a constructive program to result from these meetings of the unity committee. It will take time and effort, but it can be accomplished by trade union men striving in the interests of the working people of America.

Ross Blood, secretary-treasurer, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers-CIO, reports that in a representation election held at the Rundle plant, Pennsauken, N. J., the workers voted as follows: Eligible 296, IUMSWA 208, independent 55, no union 0, void 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert McVay reports that in union shop election held at the Deep Rock Refinery, Cushing, Okla., 98% of the employes voted for the union shop. Bill Paara, international representative of the Oil Workers, was in charge of the campaign.

Al Hartnett, assistant to the chairman, IUE-CIO, reports the following IUE representation election victories: Schrader Valve Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., IUE 496, UE 431, no union 23; Midwest Industries, Inc., Cleveland, O., IUE 32, no union 7.

Timberworkers Win Weyerhaeuser Strike

More than 9000 members of the CIO Woodworkers were back at work last week after a 10-week strike against the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., the largest lumber operators in the world.

Most important point in the walkout and the negotiations that followed it was a company paid medical and social insurance plan, which the Woodworkers won in the settlement.

They also gained a wage increase of 5c an hour and three additional paid holidays.

New Social Security Bill Is Ready For Congress

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THE NEW, improved Social Security bill is on its way to final approval by Congress after more than two years of effort.

The only thing that can keep it from passing is new opposition from the "economy boys," using defense expenditures as an excuse for renewing their attacks on social security legislation.

Liberal forces suffered two major defeats at the hands of the House-Senate conferees, but by and large the bill is a substantial improvement over the present law.

Average "primary" benefits—i. e., benefits payable to a single man or the head of a family—are increased by about 77½% for those already retired. This will mean that over 2½ million elderly people now scrabbling along on completely inadequate benefits can look forward to larger checks, starting Oct. 1 or Nov. 1. (See attached table.)

THE INCREASE will not bring any of the beneficiaries up to even a minimum standard of living without outside help, but it will bring blessed relief just the same. No elderly single man, for instance, can go on much of a spending spree on $80 a month, which is the most any single retired worker can get under the new bill.

Another section provides additional relief to those already retired who may be able to find part-time jobs. The present law states that if a retired worker earns more than $14.95 a month in "covered" employment, he loses his benefits for that month. The new law says he can earn $50 a month extra without losing anything, and if he earns more than that, his benefits are reduced only on a pro rata basis.

The increase in "primary" benefits, plus some liberalization of other clauses, brings the total maximum family benefit to $150 from its present $85. This is the most anyone can receive no matter how many helpless dependents he has.

APPROXIMATELY 10 million people are covered under the law for the first time. The most important group probably is the "self-employed"—men like your corner grocer, in business for themselves on a small scale. There are probably five million of these people who have never before been allowed to participate in the program. Now they will pay social security taxes and, after five years of complete participation, will be entitled to retire and draw the same benefits as anybody else.

Also included are approximately one million domestic servants and 700,000 regularly employed farm workers.

The new law wipes out one feature of the old one which operated in favor of those who had worked long and steadily. Now, once you qualify as "fully insured"—which takes five consecutive years of work in a covered job—you get benefits on the same basis as somebody who has worked 25 years. Under the old law, the 25-year man would get 1% extra per extra year.

On the other hand, everybody gets a "new start" in 1950, which is an advantage that might more than make up the disadvantage to the long-time worker who loses his "annual increment."

UNDER THE new law, if you want to retire in 1955, you can look over your earnings record and decide whether your average wages were higher in 1950-55 than in the years before that. If you earned higher average wages in 1950-55, you can elect to have benefits paid on the basis of that average. This will be a tremendous advantage to many who were serving apprenticeships when the program started or who were laid off, for instance, right after the war but have worked their way up in new jobs since.

This is true because in spite of tremendous efforts, liberal forces in Congress were not able to change the definition of "average wage" in the bill. Now, and also in the new law, the average is a straight mathematical average—the number of years that have elapsed since you first started paying social security taxes, divided into your total earnings in covered employment since you started.

This method of figuring means that low pre-war wages, long apprenticeship periods, weeks or months of unemployment or sickness, or even total disability work directly against you. CIO wanted Congress to compute benefits on the basis of average wages earned in the worker's "best five years," and the House approved a proposal which would have left periods of total disability but not permanent disability out of the computation entirely. This point was lost in conference.

ALSO LOST was a House-approved provision which would have allowed a totally and permanently disabled person to get his benefits right away, if he had worked the required five years, instead of having to wait till he was 65. The new bill does provide federal "assistance" on a very limited basis, but this is relief, not earned insurance.

The worst thing the conferees did, from labor's point of view, however, was to approve the Knowland amendment, which would have the practical effect of allowing anti-labor state administrations to deny unemployment benefits to men who refuse to scab. The federal law, which sets up standards on which state legislation must be based, specifically says that benefits may not be denied to men who refuse available employment offers if the job is vacant as the result of a labor dispute.

The Knowland amendment, a highly technical piece of business, does not mention this section. It simply says that the federal government cannot withhold funds from a state which it believes has violated the federal law, until the highest court in the state has decided the question. At present, the federal government can withhold the funds first and decide the technicalities later.

THE AMENDMENT was introduced by Sen. Knowland (R. Cal.) at the request of the California shipping interests. It was suggested after the federal government had cracked down on California for, in effect, forcing men to scab during a waterfront dispute. Now the states can refuse payment for three years or so while the federal government argues in the courts.

The new law becomes effective Oct. 1 or Nov. 1, depending upon whether President Truman signs it before or after Aug. 1.

Increases in social security tax rates will not start until 1954, but higher-bracket workers and all employers will start paying more immediately after the law goes into effect because they will pay 1½% on the first $3600 of the worker's income, instead of the first $3000. The rate will go to 2% in 1954, 2½ in 1960, 3% in 1965 and 3½% in 1970.

That Queer Noise Was A Horse-Laugh

Times DO change.

Fifteen years ago, when social security old age benefits were first discussed in Congress, the seven minority members of the House Ways and Means Committee called the proposition "socialistic, uneconomical, regimentation, and destructive of the character and moral fiber of the people."

"Never in the world," they said, "has any measure been brought in here so insidiously designed to prevent business recovery, to enslave workers, and to prevent any possibility of the employers providing work for the people."

Social Security Benefits Old And New

Here is the new schedule of benefits for single persons already retired, which will go into effect in October or November.

Present benefit	New benefit
$10 (minimum)	$20 (minimum)
15	30
20	37
25	46.50
30	54
35	59.20
40	64
45	68.50

The most a single man could receive under the new bill is $80 a month, compared with $46 at present. The most a family could receive would be $150, compared to the present $85.

GCEOC-CIO Asks Defeat Of 'Loyalty' Bill

The CIO Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee has gone on record before the Senate Armed Services Committee as being vigorously opposed to enactment of the House passed "loyalty" discharge bill, H.R. 7439.

Richard E. Shoemaker, GCEOC legislative representative, charged in testimony before the Senate committee that the bill, which provides for the dismissal of federal employes deemed security risks, "plays directly into the hands of the Communist conspirators."

Shoemaker pointed out that under the measure, federal employes will be "discharged by overzealous administrators without either adequate proof or evidence and without provision for impartial appeal."

"We in the CIO fight Communists by taking their weapons away from them—not by giving them more ammunition," Shoemaker told the committee.

Calling for defeat of the bill, he said that few people in the country will follow the program of the Communist party.

"But," he declared, "large numbers of people will fight for civil rights, for better working conditions and for fair employment practices. . . .

"Dismissal for being a security risk involves far more punishment than the mere loss of salary or income. A security risk is not a loyalty case—technically. However, the two are confused in the public mind. This results in almost as severe a handicap to the employe so discharged as if he had been discharged for disloyalty."

Shoemaker said a constructive approach to security risk cases lies in transfer of suspected employes to non-sensitive jobs.

Okla. Approves Death Pay Law

The voters of Oklahoma by an overwhelming majority have approved an amendment to the state constitution authorizing the Legislature to determine the amounts which may be paid in case of the deaths of workers from injuries covered by the state's Workmen's Compensation Act.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 10 million.	Passed both Houses; conferees approved bill in most conservative form.	Wire Senators and Representatives to support liberalizing features, oppose Knowland amendment.
FEPC	Would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	Pigeonholed for this session.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Railway Labor Security Bill S. 3295 HR 7789	Amends Rail Labor Act to permit union security pacts, check-off.	Referred to Senate Labor, House Interstate Committees. CIO supported, providing no racial bias permitted.	Ask Senators Congressmen to approve in line with CIO recommendations.
Railway Compulsory Arbitration Bill S. 3463	Sponsored by Sen. Donnell, would outlaw rail strikes, force compulsory arbitration.	Senate Labor sub-committee has held hearings.	Ask Senators to defeat.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

CGEOC Elects Old CP Foes

Veteran leaders in the successful fight to oust the United Public Workers from the CIO as Communist-dominated and to set up a new organization for civil service employes were elected first permanent officers of New York City Amalgamated Local 370, CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

Frank E. Smith, of the Queens County Clerks, was elected president, and Stephen S. Gorey, of the office of the Borough President of Brooklyn, was named executive secretary. Vice presidents chosen were James P. Smith, Louis Martini, Edward J. Barry, Joseph E. Collins, Wilbert Rooks and Dominick Cuccio.

Amalgamated Local 370 has jurisdiction over all public employes in New York where an independent local has not been established. An "organizing" local in the eyes of CIO officials, it broke away from the UPW in 1948 over the Communist question. It was the first New York local to be chartered by the CIO-CGEOC, and four new locals have since been carved out of it— welfare, school lunch, quasi-public, and marine and aviation. It represents more than 5000 municipal employes.

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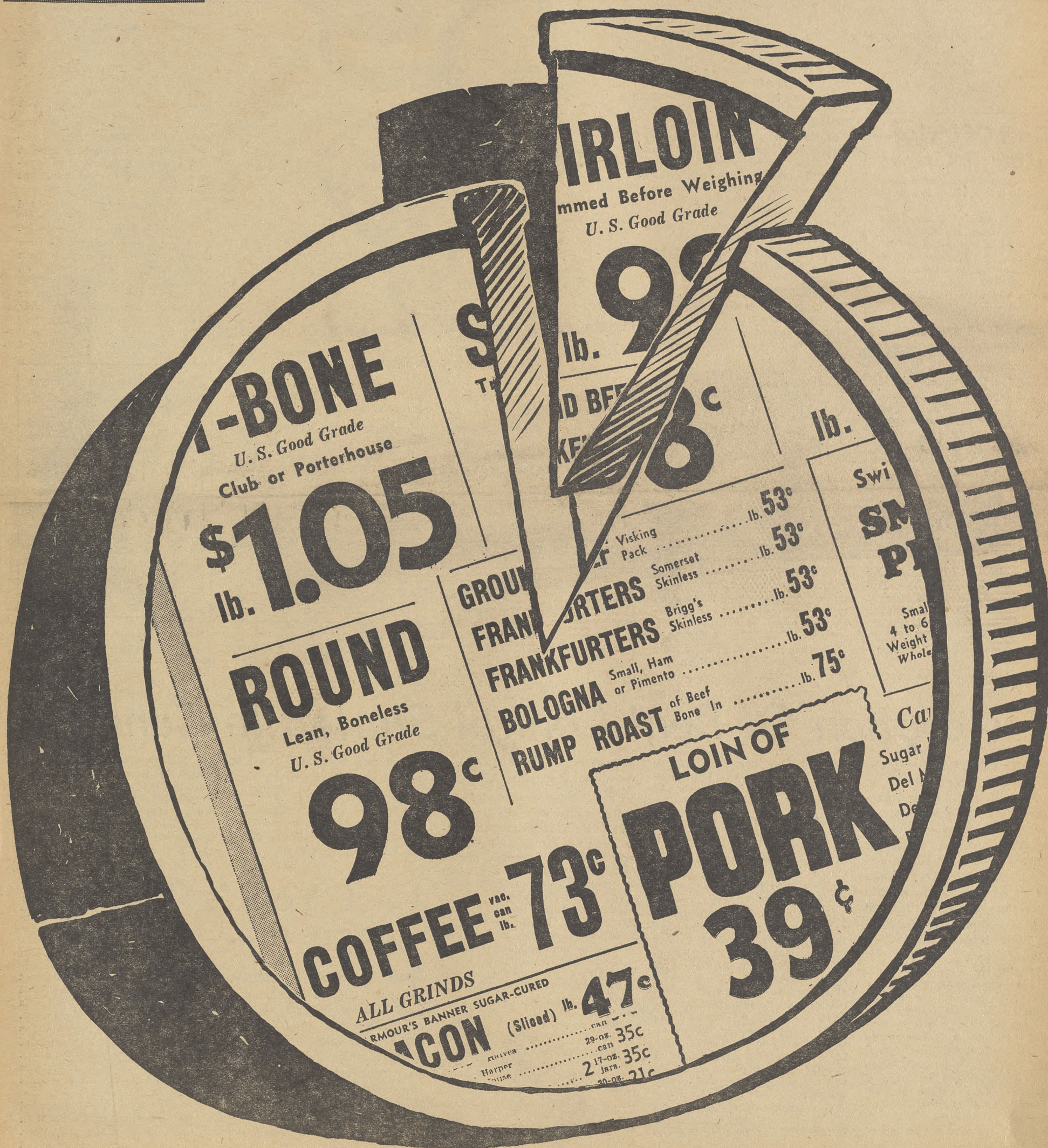


RISING PRICES have eaten a big slice out of America's "food dollar" (as illustrated above) since the war started in Korea. CIO economists figure the purchasing power of the dollar at the average grocery store has shrunk about 10% during the past six weeks. And the full impact of wholesale price increases hadn't yet reached consumers last week when the CIO asked Congress to enact price control legislation. Congress, for once, seemed determined to do something, galloped off in all directions. (See stories on Pages 2 and 3.)

Price Rises Continue, Buying Eases

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

PRICES, ON the whole, continued to rise last week and panic buying was still in evidence, although here and there it was slacking off in response to public indignation at artificial shortages.

There continued to be no sound basis for most of the price increases. And the government continued to say so. The effect of congressional debate on price control was not clear: the question was whether there would be a roll-back. If there was, a lot of those who gambled on increasing prices would be caught. If there was not, the ones who did not increase prices would be suckers.

At any rate, things went on up at wholesale—radios and television sets, woolens, cottons, washing machines, rugs, linoleum—even pencils.

Wholesale coffee prices were up 10c a pound, although this apparently was not a war profiteering increase but resulted from a boost in the price of Brazilian green coffee before the Korean outburst.

CIGARETTES IN most cities went up a penny a pack, as a result of a price boost by most major manufacturers.

Towel prices rose 5 to 8% after manufacturers withheld them from the market for a short time in order to figure out the increase.

A shortage of woolen clothing materials was predicted after the industry got hurry-up orders from the armed forces for vast quantities of uniforms. Several manufacturers withdrew their lines from the civilian market.

Candy manufacturers refused to take any more bulk orders for candy bars at the present prices.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Aug. 2 that "over the last five weeks price increases have ranged as high as 68.4% for rubber, 45.8% for tallow, 30.9% for cocoa beans, 30.6% for lard, 25% for tin, 23.6% for cottonseed oil, 23.3% for print cloth, and 22% for hides."

Ewan Clague, BLS head, the following day told the Senate Banking Committee that retail prices generally had increased an estimated 2 to 3% between June 15 and July 15.

Department store sales for the week ended July 22 rose a record 46%, evidence that scare buying by the public was widespread.

THE DEPT. of Agriculture moved in on the sugar hoarders in a hurry, offering visible proof that hoarding was unnecessary. It bought the entire sugar reserve in Cuba, which added to stocks already on hand gives this country the largest supply in its history.

There are almost one million tons more on hand right now than we used in 1949, which was a peak year, and the Cuban reserve amounts to another 600,000 tons. A sugar industry spokesman said this meant that every person in the U. S. would have 50 pounds more sugar available this year than he used, on the average, in 1949.

The extent of the panic sugar buying was made evident by the fact that nearly 284,000 tons were delivered to wholesalers the week ending July 22, which was almost twice as much as was delivered in the same week last year. And the extent of price gouging on sugar was indicated, at least, by what happened in New York, where the Markets Commissioner reported he had received 100 complaints against food retailers for charging excessive prices or forcing customers to buy unpopular merchandise in order to get sugar.

Hoarders: The people who bought the last few cans of the stuff you were figuring on getting a case of.

SOME MANUFACTURERS came right out and said they wanted price controls. Steel fabricators said so, off the record, and one textile company president, Seymour J. Phillips, of the Phillips-Jones Corp., said publicly that if controls were not put on immediately, prices of materials for men's shirts would shoot skyward.

"I don't like controls any better than the next man," he said, "but there can be no doubt that they are needed to prevent a serious drain on the pocketbook of the consumer."

He explained he was talking not only about cottons but about buttons, thread and other accessories. Much of this material, he said, has already disappeared from the wholesale market, and nylon is up as much as 350% on the resale market above prices charged by the original manufacturer.

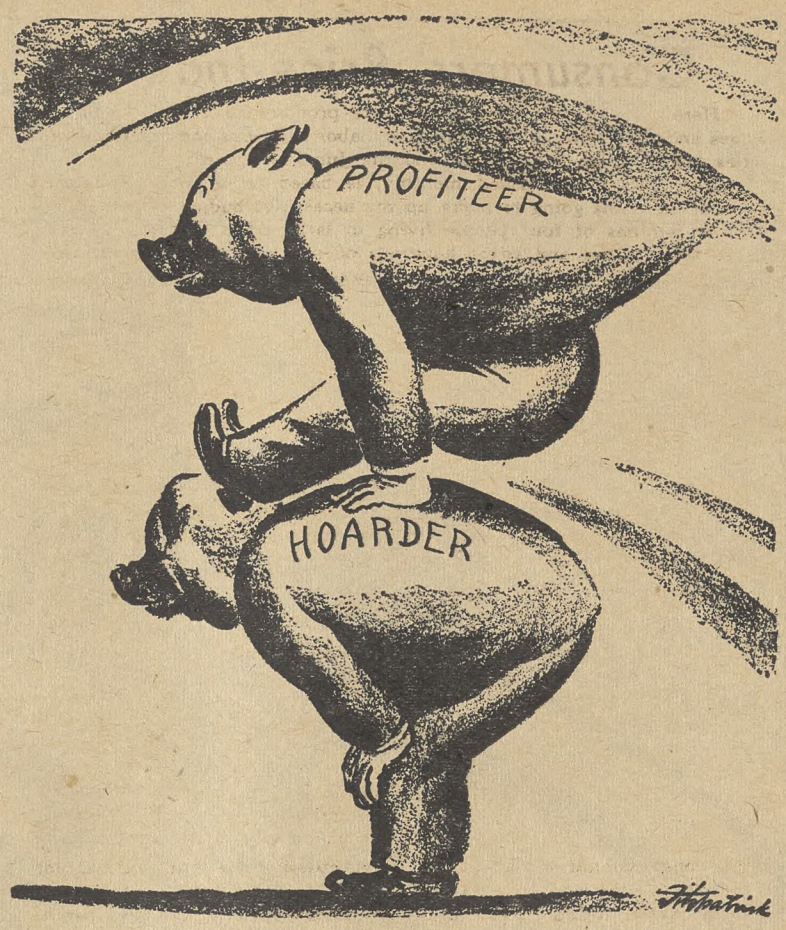
Meanwhile, Secy. of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan sailed into the "futures" speculators in as angry a tongue-lashing as has been heard around the capital in many a day.

"A considerable number of speculators," he said, "are intent upon cashing in on the opportunity afforded by the emergency situation which now faces the nation, regardless of the effect it may have upon our economy or even on the war effort."

CONCURRENTLY, the Commodity Exchange Authority, which watches the futures markets, reported that trading has grown frenzied.

"A speculator who purchased just before the Korean episode and deposited the minimum margin," the report said, "could have cashed in five weeks later with approximately 450% profit on lard, 300% on cottonseed oil, 300% on soybeans, 150% on cotton or wool tops, and a comparatively modest 100% on the relatively sluggish wheat futures."

The House last week turned down a proposal which would allow the Secretary to fix high margin requirements on futures trading.



Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post Dispatch

SAME OLD GAME

Cost Of Living—How It Grows

Here are the available statistics on wholesale prices as of now:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted a spot-check of the wholesale prices of 28 commodities Aug. 1 and found they had gone up 34 points in six weeks. This brought them 202 points above the 1935-39 average and within two points of the nation's all-time peak in August, 1939. The increase is approximately 15% since June 23.

Dun & Bradstreet's wholesale index (of food prices only), reported in dollars-and-cents terms, showed an advance for the seventh consecutive week and reached the highest level since Sept. 28, 1948. The index reflects the wholsesale price per pound of 31 commonly used foods. Since June 20, the total cost of assorted foods has risen 59c or about 10%; it now is $6.53. It was $5.84 last year at this time and $6.70 on Sept. 28, 1948.

The Bigger They Come The Oftener They Fall

Just how stupid can you get?

A Washington grocer last week did up some loose sugar in five-pound bags and displayed it quietly, on a side counter, at 49 cents for five pounds.

He sold about 350 pounds.

Next day he moved the display to the front of the store and doubled the price. He put up a sign which in big, red letters said: "Special offer—five pounds of sugar for 98 cents."

That day he sold more than 1000 pounds.

Restoration Of Rent Control Started In Congress

RENT CONTROL may be back in force before long.

Aware that building materials prices are going up and that military production may aggravate housing problems in many areas, the House and Senate Banking Committees last week requested the Bureau of the Budget to have prepared some amendments to the present rent control law which would:

(1) Wipe out the provision ending controls on Dec. 31 in those communities whose governing bodies had not voted before then to keep Federal controls, thus keeping the law automatically in force until June 30, 1951.

(2) Eliminate the "local option decontrol" provision entirely.

Effect of the two changes would be to reinstitute the law virtually as it was in war-time, although there still remains a question of what would be done about rolling back rent in areas already decontrolled.

The Budget Bureau asked Tighe Woods, head of the Office of the Housing Expediter, to draft the proposals, and he delightedly complied. He had fought tooth and nail against both the provisions.

THE PROPOSITION is expected to be considered after President Truman's request for priorities and allocations power is out of the way, and possibly in conjunction with the price-and-wage-control proposals.

News of these developments came shortly after tenants had suffered a major defeat in Los Angeles, where the City Council on July 29 voted 10-4 to decontrol the booming city. CIO and all other unions and liberal groups had fought hard to retain controls, but were defeated by the real estate interests. The action cannot go into effect until Aug. 29, under a State law, so it is possible that congressional action will remedy the situation before that time.

The city had paid $25,000 for a survey of rental vacancies but the council refused to heed the results. It had previously agreed it would not consider decontrol unless the vacancy rate was at least 4%. The city-financed survey found the rate to be only 2.6% but the council went ahead and voted decontrol anyway.

Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Workers, who also is chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, said he was "amazed and appalled" at the Council's action, and called on President Truman to recontrol Los Angeles immediately (which he does not at the moment have the power to do.) Reuther said thousands of additional workers were being hired to meet airplane production schedules, and pointed out that production suffered in the area during the war because of lack of reasonably priced housing.

"We cannot permit repetition," he added, "of the experience in Spokane, Wash., where the families of air force pilots who had been ordered to the Korean theatre were evicted because of the lack of federal rent controls. All Pacific Coast bases affected by the action in Korea should be watched carefully and recontrolled if needed be, to prevent a repetition of the action in Spokane."

Santa Barbara, Calif., also was decontrolled by its City Council, over strong tenant protest.

In Illinois, however, the trend was the other way. Seven cities—Joliet, Evanston, Champaign, Elmwood Park, East St. Louis, Pekin and Highwood—joined the parade led last month by Chicago and voted to keep federal controls past the Dec. 31 date.

The CIO Housing Committee warned that favorable Congressional action was not a sure thing, and urged continued pressure at the local level.

Last Year's Tax Bill $359 Per American

THE NATION'S tax bill last year federal, state and local—totaled $53,583 million, or an average of $359 for every man, woman and child in the country, the Census Bureau reported last week.

The total was the largest in the nation's history except for 1948, when it was $54,495 million.

Of the $359 average individual tax, the federal government took 71% or $253. The states received $56 and local government the remaining $50.

Taxes on individual incomes provided 29% of all government revenue last year, yielding a total of $16,103 million. Most of this tax went to the U. S. government.

Income taxes on corporations yielded $11,844 million, a gain of 15% compared with 1948 but about 25% below the record collections of 1945, when the excess profits tax was in force.

Property taxes in 1949 amounted to $6,839 million compared with $6,128 million the year before.

Social insurance taxes provided 6% of total governmental revenue in 1950. Death and gift taxes and minor imposts accounted for another 5%.

Murray Asks For Truman Economic Plan

BOTH BRANCHES of Congress last week plunged into the task of drafting a home-front economic controls bill—but when The CIO NEWS went to press, about all that had been produced was growing confusion.

CIO Pres. Murray, showing concern about the confused situation on Capitol Hill, wired congressional leaders a suggestion that all economic legislation, except that covering the President's original minimum request, be sent back to committee for hearings and careful consideration.

Murray's wire was sent as representatives were voting on a series of important amendments, many of them affecting the country's home front policies, perhaps for several years. The amendments were rolling through with little debate, not much comprehension of their import, and little consideration of all the problems involved.

"Legislation designed to control prices and halt profiteering should be promptly enacted," Murray said in his wire, "but, obviously, such legislation cannot be drafted on the floor of the House or Senate without opportunity for public hearings.

"The subjects involved are complex and require careful drafting.

"The CIO, therefore, urges that all pending legislation dealing with economic mobilization other than the legislation originally requested by the President be referred to appropriate committees of the Congress for more adequate consideration."

MURRAY SAID that the President's basic program—to allocate scarce materials, to make loans for expansion of factories, to strengthen controls over credit, and to control speculation on commodity exchanges — "is urgently required and its passage is now overdue."

"The CIO likewise believes that the Congress should curb excess profits and provide the President with stand-by powers to regulate and control prices and rents, and to ration commodities, if necessary," he added.

But, he indicated, such important programs should be worked out with utmost care and consideration.

THE congressional confusion began to mount when legislators in both parties found public opinion apparently ahead of the President, who had suggested a minimum program of allocation of scarce materials, tightening of consumer credit and first-step revision of the tax law.

A swing to strengthen that program developed late in July after Bernard Baruch, elderly financier, had urged all-out mobilization steps now rather than later. In addition, Congressmen and Senators found themselves deluged with mail and wires protesting the rapidly-jumping price structure.

Republicans, apparently seeking a chance to harvest some late-summer political hay, quickly drew up a bill in the House to substitute for the Administration measure containing the President's original proposals. It was introduced by Rep. Kunkel (R. Pa.), a leading conservative.

Emil Rieve, of the CIO Full Employment Committee, said in a wire to House leaders that the Kunkel bill would "deceive the public into believing that it will get genuine relief from inflation." He asked for its defeat, and said:

"Actually this bill, by immediately freezing only wages and wholesale prices, and by instituting the freeze before adequate enforcement machinery over prices can be set up, will have the sole effect of freezing wages."

The CIO officer also pointed out that the Kunkel bill contains no provision for rent controls.

RECOGNIZING the sentiment on Capitol Hill, President Truman on Aug. 1 gave Congress a green light to vote "some kind of authority for direct controls over wages, prices and the distribution of goods to consumers."

In a letter to Sen. Maybank (D.S.C.), head of the Senate Banking Committee, the President said Congress must take into consideration four "essential" conditions:

1. The controls should be in addition to—not in place of—the legislation he had previously called for.

2. There should be no long delay in passing the basic program he had requested.

3. "Any provisions relating to prices and wages should not set up a rigid formula or freeze, in advance of experience . . . They must be written in a form which allows wide discretion and flexibility as to the method and place and timing of application."

4. "For the same reason, any grant of price and wage authority should leave open the question of the method of administration. This should remain flexible . . ."

Administration bills incorporating the price control, rationing and wage stabilization proposals in line with the President's letter were introduced into Senate and House on Aug. 2. The Senate bill was sponsored by Sens. Maybank and Sparkman (D. Ala.) and was immediately a matter of discussion in the Banking and Currency Committee.

By a 12-1 vote, the committee agreed to some form of price, wage and rationing legislation, but was hazy on what form it should take. Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) had apparently won agreement that the controls should go into effect not at the President's discretion—as he had requested—but when the Dept. of Labor cost-of-living index reached some to-be-determined higher figure.

IN THE House, a companion bill introduced by Rep. Spence (D. Ky.), head of the House Banking and Currency Committee, quickly hit the floor on Aug. 3, midst a flurry of amendments.

Acting tentatively, with more formal votes later, the House raced through a series of important proposals with as few as one-quarter of the congressmen in attendance.

By a 58-42 vote, it turned down a proposal to start price-wage controls at once.

Then, with no voice vote, the House decided to put price-wage controls into effect whenever prices go 5% over the Labor Dept.'s June 15 index. That vote thus removed the flexibility which the President had requested.

Then, by a 166-83 vote, the House refused to give President Truman emergency wartime powers in labor disputes. The vote removed from the administration bill language permitting the President to "take such action as he deems appropriate for the settlement of labor disputes affecting national defense."

SUCH powers would presumably be needed to establish a War Labor Board such as functioned in World War II. The stripping of presidential powers came on a motion by Rep. Barden (D. N.C.), who has a long anti-labor record and who said he feared the bill would let Truman "circumvent" the Taft-Hartley Act.

Liberal Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D. Calif.) added that "it is preposterous to discuss for one moment controls of wages without control at the same time of excess profits." She said the House should tell its Ways and Means Committee what it believes are minimum needs for excess profits taxes.

Rep. Flood (D. Pa.) tried to get the House to hold up action on wage controls until after a plan had been adopted to control profits. The motion was defeated by voice vote.

AT A WHITE House press conference, President Truman was critical of the House decision to start controls when prices have risen 5%.

The President said such action would invite price increases and that if the country is going to have price controls, it should have real controls. Prices should be rolled back to about the level of the month before the Korean war, he said.

CIO officials have pointed out a growing "inadequacy" in workers' buying power and serious "inequity" arising from the fact that wages have been kept level while prices have risen—since the first of the year and particularly since June 25.

Republican proposals for a flat wage-freeze would presumably take no account of these inequities nor provide machinery for straightening out the relationship between wages and prices on a fair basis.

Consumers' Price Index

Here is background for the House proposal to clamp down on wages and prices "when the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index has gone up 5 points beyond the June 15 figure":

The BLS index, issued monthly, is based on a study of retail costs of all items going to make up the necessities budget of moderate income families of four people living in large cities. Samplings are made in 34 cities and cover hundreds of items, including everything from food and clothes to rent and house furnishings. Budget items are given differing weights—food, for instance, is counted as 40% of the total budget.

The index figures are based on the theory that prices in the period 1935-39 were normal. Therefore the 1935-39 average is given the index number 100.

By these standards, the index for all of 1945, last full year of OPA, was 128 4. In 1946, during which controls were lifted, it was 139.3. In 1947 it was 159.2 and in 1948, 171.2

The last monthly figure issued was for June 15, 1950, and was 170.2, reflecting a slight rise since the beginning of the year.

When the figure for July 15 is issued in mid-August, it will reflect what happened to retail prices in the first three weeks of the Korean crisis.

A lot of prices have to go up considerably to make even a one-point change in the index.

CIO: 'Price Control, Rationing, Excess Profits Tax'

WHILE CONGRESS debated the merits of a half-dozen home front economic programs, the CIO last week called for adoption of legislation "fully geared to our defense needs."

Emil Rieve, head of the CIO's Full Employment Committee, issued a statement calling for:

1. Control of "skyrocketing prices."

2. "Stand-by power for the rationing of scarce commodities."

3. "Drastically revised tax schedules"—including an "effective excess profits tax."

Discussing wage controls, Rieve said:

"In connection with price control, there has been a considerable amount of uninformed talk about wage freezing.

"Yet the fact remains that within the framework of the existing price and profit margins, there is adequate room for the collective bargaining process to proceed without forcing prices upward.

"The existing inadequacies and inequities in the buying power of American wage earners cannot be ignored."

The CIO statement warned that no program to mobilize the nation's economy would be balanced without action on all three major factors—prices, rationing, and taxation of profits.

"The fundamental principle of equality of sacrifice by every section of the population" must be kept in mind by both the President and Congress in shaping economic policies for the national emergency arising out of the Communist aggression in Korea.

"PRICE CONTROL legislation clearly is needed now," Rieve said.

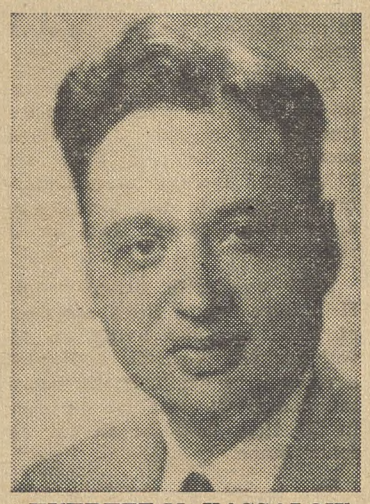
"Without such legislation, there is no foreseeable limit to the price inflation which has already taken such a heavy toll of buying power.

"In the two weeks preceding the President's partial mobilization message to Congress, the Labor Dept.'s daily commodity index jumped 10%.

"In the days following, it has lunged forward another 5%."

The CIO official said that food price rises have not resulted from actions of farmers—but "from speculative practices in the distribution channels."

Rationing powers should be voted now, he added—even though the country is "not yet faced with serious, or permanent, shortages of consumer goods." But "it is hazardous to predict that this will continue to be the case."



EVERETT M. KASSALOW

CIO assistant director of research and executive secretary of the CIO Full Employment Committee, has been appointed an assistant to Chairman W. Stuart Symington of the NSRB.

Rationing powers, Rieve added, will help restore confidence "among those great sectors of our population whose economic status does not permit them to engage in the current all-out buying flurry."

Much of the CIO statement was devoted to the problem of taxation—and in particular to the question of excess profits taxes.

(In recent weeks, big corporations have been reporting record profits for the half-year. General Motors made almost a half-billion dollars in profits in six months, after current taxes; and U. S. Steel, General Electric and others showed tremendous increases over last year.)

"The United States urgently needs an effective excess profits tax," Rieve declared.

HE SAID such a tax would help curb speculative price rises much more than the increase in regular corporation taxes proposed by the President. He added:

"It is far more difficult for corporations to pass on to the consumer the burden of an excess profits tax than a simple increase in the surtax rate."

At the same time, Rieve voiced opposition to "unreasonable" proposals to increase income taxes for low-income individuals, who, he said, already pay too high a tax. Income tax boosts should be in the brackets above the first $2000 of taxable income.

He suggested that the excess profits tax would hit price speculation and profiteering; that income tax changes should lie most heavily on high incomes; and that existing tax loopholes should be closed.

In that way, Rieve said, we can meet the greatest share of emergency costs out of current income.

THE CIO leader stated disagreement with President Truman's announcement that enactment of an excess profits tax can be delayed until later this year.

"The Congress must act to tax profiteering at this time," he said.

"The American people are ready for whatever legitimate demands must be made upon them. They do ask for a program that will be adequate to meet the needs of the day. They ask only for a program in which equality of sacrifice will be a principle, as well as a slogan."

It'll Take Brains As Well As Brawn To Succeed

Winning Korean War In Military Sense Will Not Provide Solution To Troublesome Ideological Problems

By ALLAN L. SWIM

A MAN WHO has traveled over much of the world and knows a bit about foreign affairs recently told me that "the Communists know what they're fighting for, but we only know what we're fighting against."

"As a well-paid, well-fed American," he continued, "I find it easy to hate the Communists and everything they stand for, but I wonder if I'd feel the same way if I were a Chinese worker who had existed on a near-starvation diet most of his life."

This man no doubt mentioned "Chinese workers" because he had visited China and had first-hand knowledge of the conditions under which the people there work and live.

His parting comment was, "When you've been badly exploited and virtually enslaved for years it probably isn't hard to switch from your old master to a new one—especially if the latter holds out some hope for a better future."

THIS MAN, WHO is not an important national or international figure, certainly is more realistic about the situation than most Americans seem to be.

His remarks, it seems to me, naturally lead to such questions as:

Suppose we win in Korea, as we most certainly will, what then?

Has our treatment of Orientals in the past been such that they would automatically prefer our way of life to that promised by the Communists?

Do the Orientals, who have been exploited by our British, Dutch and French allies, think the United States is engaged in an effort to establish world peace or is fighting an "imperialistic" war?

Do our well-polished statements about the glories of democracy and capitalism make any real impression on the colored peoples of the East who know something about the discrimination suffered by our own colored people?

These are questions which all of us should ask ourselves and for which we should try to find honest answers.

OUR PROPAGANDA line up to this point has gone something like this: "Do as we do and you also can have the things we have."

Perhaps that's a good line for those who know what we have and are somewhat in a position to do as we do.

But is it a good line for those who have never seen mass production or have never directly enjoyed its fruits?

The Communists' promises of things to come in the future are as phony as $7 bills—but they're making promises.

Are we? What are we in a position to promise?

Can we honestly say to the Orient, "Stick with us and we'll help you wipe out famine and pestilence—and we'll help you build a better standard of living for all your people"?

Can we?

Should we?

That is something which we as a nation should decide quickly—and then we should back our decision to the limit.

THE UNITED STATES, as has been pointed out in this column before, has demonstrated its great ability to fight a military war which hinges largely on production.

But it hasn't yet won any prizes for the manner in which it conducts ideological warfare.

Too much of our diplomacy has been of the striped-pants variety. We've been too stingy with our propaganda dollars. Too often we've tried to apply U. S. commercial advertising techniques in our effort to sell ideas where such techniques do not work.

We have a good story to tell—a much better story than the Russians can offer. We have a better bill of goods to sell.

But are we selling it? And are we doing at home those things which would make our position stronger abroad?

THE CONFLICT in Korea isn't just a skirmish. Its outcome, in a military sense, isn't going to solve the problems created by the clash of ideologies.

We as a nation should realize this by now. And we should realize, too, that we can't go along on a "business as usual" theory and win.

We ought to quit kidding ourselves and completely discard the false idea that we can win this one with our hands tied behind our backs.

We're in it up to our ears. A lot of money, manpower and lives will be spent before it's over.

Sooner or later the nation—if it's going to win the big struggle—must realize that we must use our brains as much as our brawn and that ideas and ideals are as potent as bullets.

And they usually aren't as costly.

SHOCKING PERFORMANCE!

Over in Russia there's a fellow named Joe Stalin, who would like to smash the United States and the things for which it stands.

Over in Spain there's a fellow named Francisco Franco, who has made himself into the No. 1 symbol of fascist dictatorship to people all over the world.

And up on Capitol Hill there's a legislative body known as the Senate, which last week gave more aid to Stalin than to Franco although it intended to do just the opposite.

It was a shocking performance and it could easily lead one to believe that the majority of our Senators simply do not understand ideological warfare.

If they understood it, they certainly could not have voted in favor of $100 million in special aid to Dictator Franco.

In the first place, there's no moral justification for such aid.

In the second place, nothing which has occurred recently on the international scene—militarily or otherwise—would make the granting of such aid expedient.

And in the third place, the Senate handed the Communists one of the most effective ideological weapons that has been forged in Washington in many a moon.

Franco was a dictator of the Hitler stripe when he seized control of Spain. He hasn't changed much—if any—since. That in itself is sufficient reason for our not giving him support.

But there's another and an equally important reason.

REDS CAN 'PROVE' IT

Since the end of World War II the Communists have been trying to sell people throughout the world the idea that they can't trust the United States, that our democracy is a sham and that we aren't really interested in peace and freedom.

They've been doing a pretty good "selling" job in many parts of the world by using half-truths, distortions and plain lies.

Now they can use the Senate vote on aid to Franco to "prove" their case. Even a third-rate propagandist could really go to town on the theme "U. S. Teams Up With Dictator Franco To Subjugate Common People of the World."

The President opposed aid to Spain. So did the State Department. So did organized labor. So did every other group in the United States which believes in democracy and understands the ins and outs of the cold war.

Yet the Senate voted in favor of aid to the Spanish dictator!

The House of Representatives by decisive action in opposition to aid to Spain could dull the propaganda sword which the Senate handed to Stalin.

But, even so, the entire nation is going to suffer from the Senate's action.

And it's going to be difficult to convince people throughout the world that one of our top legislative groups wasn't speaking for a large portion of our population when it voted to help Franco.

Those senators who voted "yes" are not the only ones on a hot spot. We all are.

Too Old To Work And Too Young To Die . . .

THE POPULATION of the United States has doubled since 1900.

But in the same 50-year period, the number of Americans aged 65 and over has nearly quadrupled. And the 10.9 million people in that age group at the present will soar to 15 million in another decade and to almost 20 million by 1975, according to the Federal Security Agency.

FSA has called a National Conference on Aging, to be held Aug. 13-15 in Washington, and its statisticians have garnered figures wherever they could in order to present the 800 delegates with the full size and scope of the problem.

The charts and graphs present a sorry picture.

The composite picture of the 65-year-old in our economy—and with frighteningly little variation between the worst-off and the best-off—is this:

He (or she—and one in 10 is a widow) can look forward to living a little over 13 years.

CHANCES are about one in three that he won't feel well, will have several acute illnesses from which he will probably recover—and chances are one in five that he will be chronically ill, day in and day out, for the rest of his life.

On the basis of present income levels, he can look forward to less than $1000 a year—most likely somewhere between $500 and $1000. And again, chances are one in three that he will have no income at all—none. He'll be on relief.

He'll live with other people. He'll have to. In three cases out of four, he'll be living on his younger relatives. Or he'll have a room in a small, cheap boarding house. Chances are only one in 20 that he'll be in an old folks' home.

The income picture is so staggering that we reprint it in full:

"In 1948, about 3½ million of the 11 million persons 65 years of age and over in the United States had no money income of their own during the year. Of the 7½ million with some money income, almost one-third had incomes of less than $500.

"The 3½ million with no money income consisted of about 600,000 men and about 3 million women. About one-half of the women with no income of their own were married and living with a husband who may have had some income.

"MORE THAN six out of 10 of those 65 and over with money income had income of less than $1000. Only about one-fifth had incomes of $2000 or more. Only one-tenth had incomes of $3000 or more.

"The median income for men 65 years and over with income was about $1000. (In other words, more men had incomes around that figure than any other.) This compares with about $3000 for men in the age group 35-44; about $2800 for men with income in the age group 45-54, and about $2400 for men with income in the age group 55-64."

Cold statistics to be compared with others equally cold: for instance, the minimum budget for an elderly couple, according to the Labor Dept., at pre-Korea prices was $143 a month, or $1716 a year. So the fact seems to be that only one elderly couple in five will be able to afford to live at all, without depending on relatives. (The minimum budget is strictly a rock-bottom affair and allows one visit a year to the doctor.)

TWICE AS MANY are on relief as are receiving social security benefits. One in three is employed—somehow.

And every year, employment opportunities for elderly folk are diminishing, and more people are reaching the retirement age.

Of the 3½ million who are employed, nearly half are "self-employed," the rest are on salary or wages.

Only 9% of the people over 65 have completed high school. The largest group—36.9%—went through the seventh or eighth grade and then quit—the men presumably to go to work, the women to help at home, work, or get married.

Representatives of business and labor, doctors, educators, religious leaders, and others, will attend the National Conference on Aging, which was called at President Truman's request.

PAC Bucks Nifty To Lick 'Em In '50!

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Well, Anyhow, The Bus Drivers 'Delivered'

IT WAS ONE HECK of a situation and there didn't appear to be much that could be done about it until the weather got warmer.

The CIO organizers who were attempting to unionize the rayon plant felt for a time that everything—including the elements—was against them.

About 95% of the 2000 persons employed at the plant rode to and from work in buses rented by the company. These buses loaded up on company property at the end of each shift and "highballed" through the gates where the organizers congregated.

Because it was wintertime the bus windows were tightly closed—and so the organizers couldn't even toss leaflets inside.

And a majority of the bus riders lived along the highways and byways of the surrounding mountains.

But here's the whole story as told by one of the organizers:

THE UNION obtained enough signatures on membership applications to petition the NLRB for a representation election.

"But we knew we couldn't win unless we were able to get our story across to the workers," the organizer said.

"It simply wasn't possible for us to contact some 2000 workers up in those mountains. Why, we couldn't even find most of them, much less talk with them.

"We decided that the only way to get our story over was to use leaflets, but—darn it—we couldn't get them distributed.

"The company rented the buses and paid the drivers. They also stationed guards at the company gates to make sure none of us could hand out leaflets to the riders.

"Yes, sir, it was one heck of a situation—and then one of our boys got a bright idea."

THE FELLOW with the "bright idea" did a bit of checking on the pay and working conditions of the bus drivers.

"We'd known for some time that the workers in the mill were underpaid but we didn't know until our 'bright boy' did some checking that the bus drivers were treated even worse than those who worked in the plant," the organizer said.

"Our 'bright boy' did a little scouting around and found out that one of the drivers was 100% for the union and that some of the others thought a union would be a good thing.

"He learned, too, that all of the drivers had been with the company since the plant was opened and he figured there wasn't much of a chance that they'd get fired for union activity—simply because it took a genius to handle a bus on those winding mountain trails.

"Well, to make a long story short, our organizer called a meeting of bus drivers—and by the time it was over about 35 of them had signed up with the CIO. This meant there were only five or six who didn't join the union."

FROM THAT POINT on the matter of leaflet distribution became a simple one, the organizer said.

"We'd write our leaflets and get them printed. Then we'd haul them out to the beginning of the routes and give them to the friendly drivers. As they picked up the workers they'd hand them out.

"From then on we didn't even bother about the plant gates. The drivers did a good job for us—and a couple of them became our best volunteer organizers."

And how did the election come out? the organizer was asked.

"Well, darn it, we lost the election; took a beating, in fact.

"But I'll tell you one thing. Those bus drivers voted almost solidly for the CIO. Now, if there had just been more buses . . ."

A. L. S.

LOADING THE ENEMY'S GUN

Merged Italian Unions Launch Productivity Drive

THE NECESSITY for an extensive productivity drive in Italy was emphasized by Giulio Pastore, recently elected secretary general of the combined non-communist trade union movement in Italy, in a speech at a meeting in Rome, celebrating the merger of the free trade unions.

A capacity crowd of trade unionists jammed the spacious Adriana Theatre when the newly-formed Confederazione Italiano Sindicati Lavoratori (CISL) celebrated the official unification of all non-communist trade unions, including the Free Italian General Confederation of Workers, Italian Federation of Labor and several autonomous unions.

Four thousand representatives of these unions elected Pastore, former LCGIL secretary, as secretary general, and named five other leaders of the other unions as secretaries.

THE DELEGATES heard Pastore review the history of the fight to build a strong free trade union movement in Italy in opposition to the Communist dominated General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) which was, at the end of the war, the only national labor federation in Italy.

He pointed out that early in the struggle, he and other trade union leaders interested in the development of a democratic Italy had decided to cooperate with the Marshall Plan and to participate in the formation of a non-communist labor international, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in London last fall

Pastore stressed the importance of the efforts of the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation to achieve increased productivity, economic integration, freer transfer of manpower and political unity.

Pastore said that productivity ultimately benefits all workers.

HE DECLARED that a better distribution of profits will be necessary before workers will realize the higher standards of living to which productivity should entitle them, and made an urgent plea to Confindustrie, the Italian confederation of industries, for more equitable representation on shop stewards' committees and around the bargaining table.

Pastore declared that "CISL supports a reform of the economic system endorsing the necessity for labor cooperation in management." He reaffirmed the full right of workers to strike. However, he added that the new organization will fight against any attempt to use strikes for political aims.

Pastore assured the autonomous unions they would have equal rights in the CISL. He urged all workers to take their trade union affairs seriously and to remember that the union movement is vital to the lives of the masses of Italian workers as well as to the life of the nation itself. He urged an intensification of the membership drive now under way.

PASTORE DECLARED that at a time when efforts are being made to array the workers against the security of their nation in favor of a possible invader, it is necessary that "democratic workers reaffirm their faith in and their love for Italy."

LCGIL, FIL and the autonomous unions were officially dissolved in a statement read by Roberta Cuzzaniti, who then proclaimed the birth of CISL. He said:

"CISL pledges itself to fight for the following: (1) the right to work; (2) the right to social justice; (3) the right to participate in making the economic policy of the country; (4) the right to security of employment; (5) the right to social security in its widest form; (6) the right of association in trade unions and of free development of union activities including the right to strike; (7) the right to representation and recognition in order to enable labor to exercise its influence in helping to shape the social policy of the country; and (8) the right of labor to participate in the management and ownership of production facilities."

Urges Union Aid To Marshall Plan

Raising the standard of living and thereby creating the economic basis for sound democracy is a fundamental task of the Marshall Plan that all trade unionists should help to attain, Chris Jecchinis, president of the Association of Greek Employees of the American Aid Mission in Greece, said in a radio broadcast to Greek workers.

"It is essential to increase production, and in this trade unionists have a key role to play," he said.

"Workers must be ready to take an active part in making fullest use of American aid, in helping to determine ways in which it can be most effectively utilized, and above all in developing their own skills and resources to the highest possible degree."

But, he emphasized, the worker must share in increased production—not only working toward it, but also enjoying its fruits.

After 13 Years, Law Catches Up With Weirton Steel

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

AFTER 13 years, the so-called union which has been operating at the Weirton Steel Co. plant in Weirton, W. Va., for the express purpose of keeping out the CIO Steelworkers has been declared illegal and must be broken up.

The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Third District at Philadelphia has handed down a decision finding the company and certain of its officers and agents in contempt of a court order dated May 18, 1943. It directed complete disestablishment of the Weirton Independent Union, Inc.

The court ruled also that the independent union was set up in 1941 as a means of blocking organization of the company's employes into the Steelworkers. Its continued existence, the court found, constitutes defiance of a previous order to disband an Employes Representative Plan and Security League which had been found by the National Labor Relations Board to be nothing more than a company union.

WIU has claimed to represent 10,000 production and maintenance workers at the company's two plants in Weirton and Stubenville, O.

ARTHUR J. Goldberg, general counsel for both the CIO and the Steelworkers, hailed the contempt decree as evidence that the company "has, at long last, been brought to justice."

"For more than 13 years the anti-labor Weirton Steel Co. has persistently defied the National Labor Relations Act, orders of the board and court orders in carrying out its anti-union activities," he said.

"Its officers have now been finally directed, under penalty of attachment for contempt, to disestablish the Weirton Independent Union, as company-dominated, to reinstate discharged members of the Steelworkers and to cease its campaign of violence against the CIO."

"The CIO wishes to commend the NLRB and its staff for their consistent efforts throughout this prolonged litigation to bring this arrogant employer to justice."

Company reaction to the federal court order was speedy. The following day it withdrew its recognition of the "independent's" bargaining rights. Thomas E. Millsop, Weirton president, announced, however, that current "union" benefits would be continued.

THE APPEALS court's order listed nine steps to be taken to purge the contempt. These include the reinstatement of 18 employes who were discharged or otherwise disciplined because of activity on behalf of the CIO. Any pay these workers lost must be made up to them by the company.

The company must also pay the NLRB $38,750 in costs, plus $10,000 to the special master appointed by the court to hear the case. NLRB officials must be given acess to the plants and records of the company to verify compliance with the order.

The company's fight against organization of its Weirton plant by any but a company union cost millions of dollars in legal fees and led to violence and martial law in the Weirton area in 1944.

THE CASE actually goes back to July, 1937, when the Steel Workers Organizing Committee filed a petition with the NLRB for an election among Weirton workers.

CITADEL of industrial autocracy crumbles at last: After 13 years, Ernest T. Weir's Weirton Steel Co. finally yielded to National Labor Relations Board last week and announced withdrawal of recognition of company-dominated union after U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals had found it in contempt of court.

From August, 1937, to January, 1939, the NLRB conducted what came to be known as the "first Weirton case."

In July, 1940, the board announced a proposed decision, followed by a final decision in June, 1941, and ordered the company to disband the Employe Representative Plan and Security League.

This was done, but some of the "loyal" employes, with the help of Nicholas Unkovic, a Pittsburgh attorney, organized the WIU.

The NLRB promptly filed a petition with the Circuit Court asking that the company be ordered to break up the WIU, too. Finally, in 1944, the NLRB demanded that the court rule the company in contempt of the order.

DRAYTON HEARD, the special master whose findings on the contempt issue were adopted by the court, began hearings in May, 1945, and continued them until August, 1947. In his report to the court, Heard found that the WIU was not illegally dominated or assisted by the company at its inception. Subsequently, however, the company stepped up its interference in the alleged union's affairs, Heard reported.

This interference, he said, included the paying of union officers, stewards and others at overtime rates while they were on standby duty as deputy sheriffs during the Steelworkers organizing drive in 1941.

The company also interfered, Heard found, by firing 10 CIO adherents and laying off eight others. He said the firm's offer to reinstate these employes was not "adequate."

HE FOUND collusion between the company and Sheriff Dick Wright during the organizing drive and said that the sheriff and his deputies had headquarters in a building made available by a subsidiary of the National Steel Corp.

In a statement following the contempt ruling, Goldberg declared:

"The Weirton case points up the lack of adequate enforcement machinery against unfair labor practices by employers in both the original National Labor Relations Act and the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Despite obvious and glaring violations of the law, this company has been able to continue its unfair labor practices for 13 years. Congress should take note of this and when it repeals the Taft-Hartley Law, as it must, should provide more efficient enforcement machinery to protect workers in their rights to self-organization and collective bargaining."

Old Timers Spark Win After 10 Years' Effort

VICTORY, as Napoleon said, belongs to the most persevering.

That goes double for a bunch of veteran CIO Textile Workers in the woolen and worsted plant of the Walther Manufacturing Co. in Philadelphia.

An organizing campaign they started nearly 10 years ago has just paid off in victory in a National Labor Relations Board election to the tune of 134 for the Textile Workers, 33 against, one challeneged and two void out of 182 eligible.

It was the second NLRB election held in the plant. The first was in April, 1944. The workers were wooed away by the company's blandishments and voted against the union.

But some of the old timers didn't give up. People like James Petrie, Ray Metzker, Earl Miner, John Sebilla and Katherine McCloud. They were on that first organizing committee. They kept the union spirit alive in the mill. And when the time looked ripe, they started up another organizing committee, went to work and came out with the victory they missed more than six years ago. The drive was under the direction of Joseph Hueter, manager of the Philadelphia Joint Textile Board, aided by Organizers James Coyle and Walter Ellis.

"This year's campaign lasted four months," said TWUA Regional Dir. Sol. Stetin." TWUA has really been carrying on a campaign at this plant off and on for 10 years.

"I recall the campaign in this very plant in 1942-43. We had a good, loyal core of TWUA supporters, and many of the employes were dues-paying members of our union who had worked in organized plants in Philadelphia. But in that campaign the workers were fooled by the promises of the company, promises carefully designed of course, to keep our union out of the plant."

The promises, incidentally were never kept. Walther wage rates and working conditions are nowhere near as good as those in organized Philadelphia textile mills.

The TWUA staff took a lot of satisfaction out of the victory.

"Without the determination and persistence of these old timers and of many other devoted people in the shop," Said Coyle, "we could not have won. Again, it proves that when workers really want a union, nothing can stop them—even though the fight takes 10 years."

UAW-Chrysler Pension Plan Approved By U. S.

The pension agreement entered into by the CIO Auto Workers and the Chrysler Corp. in May has been approved by the U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue and went into effect on Aug. 1. First pension payments are due about Sept. 1.

Company OK Kiss Of Death To Fake Unions

THIS IS THE sad story of the "Independent Union of Petroleum Workers," which complained that the company's affection was "a kiss of death."

On that basis it contested the result of an NLRB election which it lost. The NLRB, hardhearted, still ruled that the CIO Oil Workers are the bargaining agent at the plant of the Standard Oil Co. in Richmond, Calif.

In a consent run-off election in June, the "Independent Union" got 904 votes to 955 for the Oil Workers. The "Independents," asserting the company's actions had made a free choice impossible, asked the election be set aside. The NLRB regional director checked, threw out the complaint. The union filed exceptions and the matter went to the full board.

It seems the day before the election the company wrote all employes telling them to consider the choice carefully, and that during the election campaign the Oil Workers had accused the other group of being a company union. The company's letter, said the "Independent," with a straight face, "was an inferential endorsement of the Independents" in that "it allegedly proved the campaign claims" of the Oil Workers, and therefore the letter was in effect "a kiss of death."

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CIO Demands Congress Refuse Loan To Spain

A SHARPLY-worded demand that Congress reverse the Senate's decision granting a $100 million "political" loan to fascist Franco Spain was sent to leaders of Congress by the CIO last week.

Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee, said the Senate vote to give U. S. financial aid to the Spanish Dictator "is a reversal of the U. S. foreign policy of opposition to all forms of totalitarianism."

He said the Senate's vote has "already weakened the precarious position of democratic forces in Asia, and will considerably weaken the struggle of our democratic European allies against the encroachment of communism."

Potofsky charged that the loan plays directly into the hands of Kremlin propagandists, and warned that it "jeopardizes the continuation of labor support which the Economic Cooperation Administration has obtained throughout the free world."

THE LOAN was aproved August 2 by a 65-15 vote, in a reversal of the anti-Franco attitude which has been dominant in the Senate for several years.

Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) charged that the loan was a bribe to Dictator Franco for air bases.

"I don't feel we are going to win this war around the world," he said, "if we support totalitarianism, be it Communist or Fascist."

Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.), said this nation could not preach democracy "if we go back on our principles." He dubbed Franco "a man who is as completely totalitarian as any man in my knowledge in the last quarter of a century—a man who has completely stifled freedom of choice and freedom of expression."

Sen. Chavez (D. N.M.) alleged that "Communist influences" were back of the opposition and that "a lot of people are afraid of a few votes in New York and elsewhere."

THE LOAN must be reaffirmed when the Senate votes on the $34 billion omnibus appropriations bill, and the Senate action must be accepted by the House and the President.

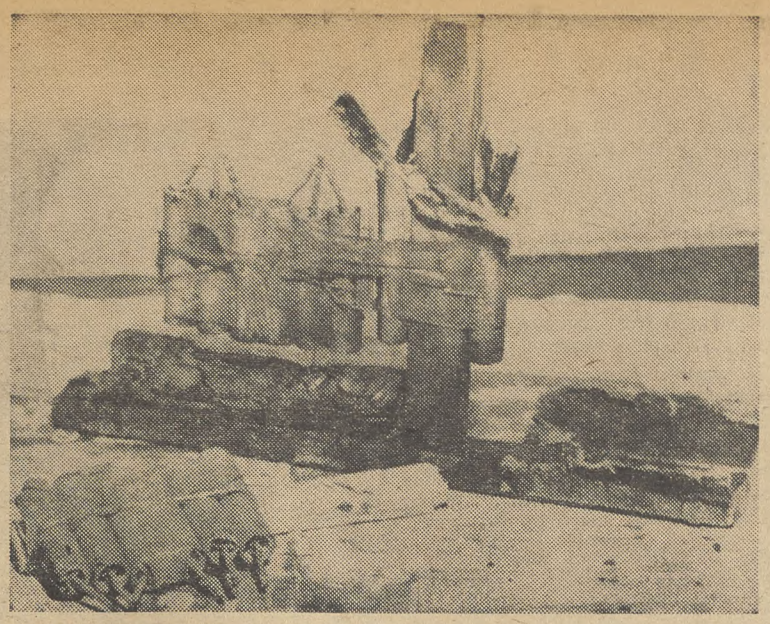
Spain is now excluded from the United Nations. A year ago the Senate voted 42 to 35, against qualifying Spain for Marshall Plan aid. Since then the official American attitude has softened. The State Dept. is still against a U. S. government loan to Spain, but not against a loan by the Export-Import Bank .

The $100 million for Spain was in addition to $2.450 billion voted the day before for the 16 nations in the European Recovery Program. The Senate defeated a move by Sen. Kem. (R. Mo.) to cut the fund by $718,691,473. That move was backed by only two Democrats, Byrd of Virginia and Frear of Delaware. Of the nine Republicans who voted for the cut eight later voted for the loan to Spain. There were: Kem, Butler (Neb.), Capehart (Ind.), Dworshak (Ida.), Langer (N.D.), Malone (Nev.), Martin (Pa.), Mundt (S.D.), Wherry (Neb.). Taft (Ohio) was among the 22 Republicans to vote against Kem.

The Senate then adopted unanimously a declaration by Sen. McClellan (D. Ark.) giving Prisident Truman discretion to halt Marshall Plan aid to any nation that fails or refuses to support the UN in the Korean war "by supplying armed personnel, material of war or services."

A voice vote defeated a move by Malone to halt all Marshall Plan aid and to use the money for the domestic military budget.

The Senate defeated a number of other amendments, but restored the $16.9 million cut in Point Four funds to aid underdeveloped nations.



IT WENT *BOOM!* Six firecrackers like these, plus a couple of whistling crackers and two flares, were touched off amid construction work at the plant of the New York World Telegram & Sun—and management broadly implied that striking CIO Newspaper Guild members tried to fire the place with a "home-made incendiary device." Eight firecrackers failed to explode, and pickets and police quelled the "blaze" with one (1) well-directed bucket of water. The Guild chuckled, denied all responsibility.

Don't Hoard Manpower, Tobin Pleads

SECY. OF Labor Tobin urged the nation's employers not to hoard manpower or pirate workers from defense produtiion.

His warning was contained in an announcement July 31 that he had ordered the "fullest use" of the 1800 offices in the U. S. Employment Service and the affiliated state employment service to meet the needs of defense plants.

In World War II the U. S. Employment Service was not in the Dept. of Labor but served as the labor recruiting agency of the War Manpower Commission. The USES and state agencies made 42 million placements during the war.

Tobin said he acted because of the progressive tightening of the labor market. He said spot shortages in certain skilled occupations had already appeared in widely scattered areas.

"I am confident," he said "that severe labor stringencies can be avoided and defense employers can be provided with needed manpower as required if the employment service is given the wholehearted cooperation of both employers and workers."

Tobin said that a study by Robert C. Goodwin, head of the Bureau of Employment Security, showed there would be a difficulty in channeling workers, for these reasons: Of a civilian labor force of 64 million only 3 million are jobless, as against 8 million in 1940; while population is up 20 million, workers between 14 and 24 have declined by 2 million, with an increase of 5 million in the number of Americans over 55; a larger percentage of young women have small children, and will not be available for the work force.

Goodwin reported that nine labor areas have been removed from the "E list" (those with unemployment of 12% or more); of the remaining 22 E areas, most expect stable or rising employment.

HCL Sends Up Wage Proposal In World-Telegram Strike

THE CIO Newspaper Guild has notified the management of the New York World Telegram and Sun that it has withdrawn a previous offer to scale down wage and job security proposals.

Guild members on strike at the WT&S since June 13 told the company in a telegram that "due to the rising cost of living, our position in regards to wages is no longer what it was when the strike began."

The company also was informed that a previous Guild offer—to settle the walkout on the basis of the union security provisions in the New York Herald Tribune contract—was likewise rescinded.

IN THE telegram to Ezra Bryan, attorney for the newspaper, the Guild said:

"Recently the Newspaper Guild of N. Y. offered as a basis for a quick settlement of the World Telegram and Sun strike, the union security provisions of the Guild contract at the Herald Tribune.

"Since management summarily rejected the proposal, its formal withdrawal scarcely seems necessary but this is to inform you that the Herald Tribune clauses can no longer form the basis of a settlement."

The Herald Tribune pact requires nine out of 10 employes to join the union. Guild spokesmen indicated that the full Guild shop would now be demanded at the World Telegram and Sun.

Originally the union had proposed an 18% over-all wage boost and other benefits. This was later reduced to 10% but is now revoked.

Another strike development last week saw the strike-bound newspaper announce that the plant will remain shut down until a settlement is reached.

Ed Easton, chairman of the Guild unit, hailed the closing as an indication that management "has realized it cannot break this strike either by a back-to-work movement from the Guild or by forcing members of other unions to cross the picket line."

Play The Hunches To Win At Races

The CIO Newspaper Guild strike at the New York World Telegram and Sun should have given three old Sun employes a good hunch when they visited a race track recently. One of the hay-burners was named "No Sun," but the three "experts" passed him up. He won, paying $100.

The story has a happy ending, however. A few races later, when a nag by the name of "Empty Talk" ran, they recalled that's what the World Telegram and Sun management has been giving the strikers so they plunked down their dough in time to collect $20 for a $2 ticket.

Senate To Scan Bell Unionism

A Senate Labor sub-committee on Labor-Management Relations, headed by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), will take a look at the labor-management relations of the Bell Telephone System beginning Aug. 10 in Washington.

Hearings will continue for 10 days with the CIO Communications Workers and the Bell parent company, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., each alloted five days to present evidence.

CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne is expected to testify that AT&T frustrates collective bargaining and creates bad labor relations.

Beirne will point out that the union is required to bargain with the management of local telephone companies, despite the fact that all powers of decision on questions of collective bargaining are exercised by AT&T instead of the local campanies.

Curran Re-Elected NMU Head In Hottest Election Contest

PRES. JOSEPH Curran of the CIO Maritime Union was returned to office by a five to one majority last week in one of the hottest election campaigns in the union's history.

Curran hailed his victory as the "membership's intelligent answer to the disruptive and union-wrecking tactics of the Communist Party."

The election, conducted over a period of three months by the Honest Ballot Association, resulted in victory for Curran's entire ticket.

Curran, the only president the union has ever had, received 23,101 votes while his opponent, Robert McElroy, polled 4532. Adrian Duffy, and H. B. Warner were elected to two of the vice-president posts. Neal Hanley was re-elected national secretary and M. Hedley Stone was again named treasurer.

Jack Lawrenson, a spokesman for the opposition, was defeated in his bid for re-election as vice president by John McDougall, port agent in New Orleans. Lawrenson had been outspoken in his criticism of Curran and had consistently opposed the latter's policies.

All voting took place in the union's offices within continental U. S. Each voter then mailed his ballot to New York for deposit in a special vault.

California UAW-CIO Planning To Buy $100,000 Country Club

Locals of the CIO Auto Workers in California may soon take over a $100,000 country club in San Miguel as a site for a summer camp.

The UAW has an option on five acres which it tentatively plans to purchase, and on an additional 65 acres which would be added later. The property is owned by the government and originally cost $109,000. It is about half way between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The UAW expects to pay approximately $16,000. The property would be used both as a summer vacation camp and as a center for labor institutes and conferences.

This Tip Is For Businessmen But It's Good For All Of Us

MEMO TO businessmen: Don't sign contracts without reading them.

So says the Federal Trade Commission in ordering the Independent Directory Corp., of Chicago and New York, to give up a practice it has used in soliciting ads for its business directories.

FTC said the company mailed contracts to businessmen enclosing clippings of their ads in telephone directories. Many businessmen have signed the contracts under the mistaken impression that they were merely renewing the telephone ad.

The commission said that there would probably be no misunderstanding if businessmen would take time to read the small print in the agreements.

Commissioner Lowell Mason dissented by pointing out that the FTC "is the protector of public interests, but we are not guardians to the Mortimer Snerds who can read but won't, who don't have to sign contracts but do."

PAC Bucks Nifty To Lick 'Em In '50!

Minnesota CIO Farm Program Sold To Farmers

Members of the Minnesota State CIO Council Farm Relations Committee have been having a busy summer for themselves.

They've been carrying the message of the CIO to Minnesota's farmers—going out to meet them at the county fairs (Minnesota has a lot of counties), talking to them and showing them how the farmer prospers when the worker prospers, and vice versa; and that when one suffers economically, the other suffers, too.

They'll keep it up as the weather grows chiller, which it does early in Minnesota. With more crops in, the fairs will come faster—and then there will be roasts, too, at which they hope to demonstrate to the men who feed us that the horns and hoofs were put on city workers by the same exploiters who drive down farm prices as willingly as they try to drive down wages.

Plans for the summer were announced in an article in MINNESOTA LABOR, official organ of the Minnesota CIO Council. Included with them was the council's Farm Relations Program, part of which is reprinted here.

FOR MORE than a century of American history it has been necessary for Americans who raise our food to come together in organizations in order to protect themselves from exploitation and to try to improve and secure a livelihood for themselves and their families.

During the same period, Americans who work in shops and factories have found that they, too, must organize to gain and protect a minimum standard of living for themselves and their families.

Since 1850 many voices have risen, including those of the farmer and the city worker, to point out that the essential needs and aims of the farmer and of the worker are the same.

It would appear a simple and logical conclusion that long ago America would have experienced the unity of purposes and aim that the meeting of these two mainstreams of American life implies. This has not happened.

THOUGHT control and censorship of the avenues of communication have interfered. Division of farmer from farmer, worker from worker, and especially farmer from worker, has been carefully fostered.

Misunderstanding and disunity have been fomented deliberately by a few people who happen to own the newspapers and radio stations, the shops and factories, the mortages on the farmers' land and equipment and the credit of the small businessmen who supply both the city worker and the farmer.

The Minnesota State CIO Farm Relations Program does not intend to launch an over-all farm-labor economic or political organization. It does not intend to indulge in 'a vituperative propaganda campaign.

It does plan to present simple, verified facts as they are reported by our government; by responsible, capable researchers and by big business itself. These facts will speak for themselves.

THE PROGRAM is intended to reach the family farmer who operates the land he owns or has rented. It is not intended for the agricultural individualist who owns and operates great tracts of land, often to the detriment of the small farmer.

We of the CIO are going to meet these farmers who work their own land and tell them exactly why we support sound farm legislation. We are going to tell them, too, about our problems and discuss the reasons why the problems of the farmers are ours, and why the problems of labor are, in great part, the problems of the farmers.

We are doing this in the good old American way of calling on our neighbor and talking to him.

This summer the Minnesota State CIO Council, its Farm Relations Committee and committees from a hundred local CIO unions are going to the fair. We are, in fact, going to 40 county fairs where we hope to meet with hundreds of thousands of Minnesota farmers and the small businessmen they support. We will talk over the following major points of our program:

I. Why The Brannan Plan?

A IT IS A PLAN to support farm income and not farm prices as such. Farm products would all flow into the open market and be sold at market prices, but the farmer would be guaranteed a minimum support for his crop.

B THE CONSUMER would only pay once—through taxes to provide government payment to the farmer. At the grocery store the consumer would get full benefit of low food prices resulting from abundant farm production.

C THE government wouldn't be stuck with surplus commodities that it can't do anything with.

D THIS MEANS more food for families in the low income brackets and less waste of this food because of lower consumer prices and greater consumer purchases.

F THE PLAN requires good soil conservation practices from participating farmers as a condition of support payments.

G FINALLY, the Brannan plan provides real encouragement to the family type farm by setting an upper limit on the size of government payments to any one farm.

II. Price-Wage Relationships

A FARM PRICES down. Farmers know better than anyone else that farm prices have fallen. In July, 1949, farm income decreased three billion dollars. A look at these figures based on reports of the U. S. treasury department and the federal trade commission will give the true story of what it costs the farmer to buy one tractor.

	In steers	In hogs	In corn
1948	7½	25	612 bu.
1950	9½	54	1600 bu.

Cost of a tractor in terms of wheat, beef cattle, dairy products and cotton has risen comparably. What the farmer experiences in the cost of a tractor is also true in his purchases of other farm equipment.

B REAL WAGES down. Your "real wage" is your yearly money income measured in terms of how much it will buy at a given price level. Because of the inflated prices, real income of wage workers is very low. The Federal Reserve Bank says that factory workers have the lowest real wage, gaining only 3 percent since World War II.

C PROFITS UP. (1) The United States department of commerce, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, when studying profit change from 1945 to 1949, found that in these postwar years corporate profits, after taxes, increased 44.4 percent.

(2) U. S. Steel made total profits in 1949 (first nine months) of 133 million dollars, 51 percent more than in 1948.

(3) The experience of U. S. Steel is duplicated or exceeded by scores of other industrial giants.

D WHAT happens? (1) Depressions are caused by low farm income, low real wages and high profits. It's the farmer and the city worker who consume goods and when they cannot buy the whole economic system collapses.

(2) Today we have low real wages, a low farm income and high profits. We must not depend upon a war economy to bail us out of this situation. Serious study and action are necessary.

Business Is Wonderful, Business Reports

INDUSTRY IS making the biggest profits ever.

Second quarter 1950 earnings were 46.5% above those a year earlier . . . That's not the CIO NEWS talking. It's the Wall Street Journal, in its issue of Aug. 1.

Playing safe, it added that the biggest profits are "on paper" because they are based on earnings after deduction for taxes imposed by the laws now on the statute books. But even if they were trimmed to meet the tax boosts President Truman has asked for 1950 as a result of the Korean situation, they'd still be "something like 25%" above April-through-June earnings in 1949, the financial paper says.

The newspaper published a table showing the profits of 321 early reporting corporations, divided into 21 classifications. Only two classifications showed losses. One was coal, where a normal second quarter drop in business was offset in 1949 by stockpiling in anticipation of a strike. The other was railway equipment makers, who ran out of business this year because they cleaned up most of their backlog last year. But recently, "they have been getting new orders again, and they have the promise of much more," the Journal adds.

"It's easy to demonstrate the 1950 showing is something more than recovery from recession," observes the newspaper.

"Just glance at the half dozen industries which had no second-quarter earnings decline last year. Every one of them has registered another substantial gain, on top of those reported a year ago.

"Most notably, the automobile companies and iron and steel concerns showed advances of over 57% from a year ago. The chemical, distilling, tobacco and tool and machinery groups shared in the gains both years."

Shed A Tear For The Boss

Here is the Wall Street Journal's tabulation of net earnings supporting it's statement that "industry is making the biggest profits ever." The three columns shows net profits for the second quarter of 1950, the percentage of change from the first quarter, and the percentage of change from the second quarter of 1949.

INDUSTRY GROUPS	Net Profits June 30, '50 Quarter	Percentage of Gain over or Decline from March 31, Quarter '50	Percentage of Gain over or Decline from June 30 Quarter '49
7 Aircraft	$ 8,663,055	+63.4	+117.2
22 Autos & equipment	345,500,372	+50.6	+ 57.9
22 Building materials	56,772,198	+36.3	+ 79.0
19 Chemicals	74,528,839	+15.9	+ 69.8
9 Coal	8,098,320	+91.2	— 7.6
7 Distillers	28,942,690	+12.3	+ 13.5
6 Drugs	5,128,058	+11.6	+ 23.6
11 Electrical and radio	66,474,749	+12.9	+ 60.2
6 Farm equipment	40,344,152	+82.8	+ 6.9
3 Floor coverings	2,627,307	+17.0	+152.2
15 Food products & baking	31,368,810	— 4.0	+ 42.0
24 Iron and steel	196,857,727	+37.0	+ 57.5
11 Mining and metals	11,273,540	+45.3	+498.5
8 Office equipment	14,439,568	+ 1.9	+ 3.5
12 Petroleum products	116,804,599	+15.3	+ 17.0
15 Pulp and paper	21,784,097	+18.3	+ 68.1
7 Railway equipment	6,878,736	+32.2	— 26.0
11 Textiles	19,089,889	— 7.8	+ 75.5
8 Tobacco	11,629,646	+21.3	+ 6.4
22 Tools and machinery	12,781,150	+60.4	+ 20.3
76 Other companies	42,716,653	+33.9	+ 34.1
TOTAL 321 FIRMS	1,122,704,155	+31.8	+ 46.5

A casual glance at the financial pages of newspapers shows profit increases all up and down the line.

Standard Oil of New Jersey reported for the first six months of 1950 estimated net earnings of $159 million after charges and taxes, or $5.27 per outstanding share of stock, compared to $137 million, or $4.54 a share, in the first half of 1949.

ARMCO Steel netted $25.7 million, or $6.46 a share of common stock, in the first six months, compared to $16.1 million, or $4.01 a share, in the first half of last year. Significantly, business was better in the second quarter—$13.8 million, or $3.47 a share, contrasted with $7.7 million or $1.92 a share in the same period last year.

Parke, Davis & Co., drug producers, reported the greatest six months and three months earnings and sales in the 84 years it has been in business. For the first six months of this year it earned $9 million, or $1.84 a share, compared to $5.2 million and $1.07 a share in the first half of 1949. For the second quarter, earnings were $4.6 million, compared with $2.1 million in the same period last year. The previous high quarter in the company's history was the first three months of 1950, when earnings were $4.3 million.

The Federal Trade Commission chose last week to announce that 17 major U.S. industries had higher profit rates in 1949 than in 1940, two had the same and six had lower rates. The sharpest increase was won by motor vehicles, which jumped from 17.3% in 1940 to 29.6% last year.

CIO-AFL Unity Talk Postponed

A second round of CIO-AFL unity talks, scheduled for August 4 in Chicago, has been postponed, and no definite date has yet been chosen for the next meeting.

CIO spokesmen said that difficulty in bringing all the committee members together accounted for the postponement of the meeting.

World Brands Stockholm Peace Petition A Red Fake

THE COMMUNISTS' phony "Stockholm peace petition," although exposed for the fraud it is from one end to of the world to the other, is still being circulated to the gullible in this country.

The petition calls for the same strict controls of atomic weapons that Russia blocked in the United Nations, demands that "A" weapons be outlawed—an indication that the Soviet may not be as far advanced in atomic research as is generally conceded—and seeks to brand the United States, only nation known definitely to have the atomic bomb, as a warmonger and international outlaw.

Many CIO local unions and industrial union councils have condemned it, but every once in a while one of the brethren attempts to collect signatures. Some of these efforts have lead to plant disorders which CIO leaders have roundly condemned.

SECY. OF State Acheson condemned the Stockholm resolution—drawn up by the Cominform—as a "propaganda trick in the spurious 'peace offensive' of the Soviet Union," and pointed out that more than half the population of North Korea signed it just before attacking South Korea.

The Greater Los Angeles Industrial Union Council and the Chicago Industrial Union Council both passed resolutions calling the attention of CIO members to the fraudulent nature of the petition and condemning it as Communist propaganda.

"These so-called peace petitions are not intended to promote peace," said the Los Angeles resolution. "They are intended to promote Soviet Russia's foreign policy of unprovoked aggression and imperialistic expansion, and exploit the American people's genuine and heartfelt desire for peace."

The Chicago CIO Council resolution used equally strong language.

"The prime objective in securing signatures on this phony peace petition," it said, "is an attempt to confuse the American people and weaken the morale of the workers in the trade union movement in order that these Communist agents may better be able to perform their task of sabotage against our soldiers and our country when so instructed by the Soviet Union."

THE COUNCIL'S action won praise from the Chicago Sun-Times. In an editorial it said:

"The Chicago Industrial Union Council, the central body of the CIO's 250,000 members in this city and vicinity, is so far from being hoodwinked by the notorious Communist 'peace petition' that it has issued a vigorious warning against it.

"Trade unionism has a good reason to react against the petition scheme here. Petitions have been circulated by something calling itself the Chicago Labor Conference for Peace. The name lends itself readily to an appeal to union members."

In France the Force Ouvriere the anti-Communist trade union body, printed in its official publication, a two-page warning to the Reds' fakery, suitable for use as a poster in union offices and shops.

"AGAINST HYPOCRITICAL WARMONGERS, FOR THE DEFENSE OF PEACE," it is headed.

"Workers:

"For weeks you have been asked to sign the Stockholm Appeal. It is presented to you as the peaceful will of the Communist Party and the General Confederation of Labor.

"This is a monstrous moral swindle.

"Peace is the property of every worker. It is one and indivisible.

"There is no good or dirty war, but just war, with its sacrifices, miseries, ruins and dead.

"The Stockholm Appeal is a treachery and we must denounce it.

"It masks the ways of Soviet expansion.

"The war in Korea is endangering world peace. It throws a sinister light on an aggressive will which reminds us of Hitler's against Austria and Czechoslovakia, as well as against Poland after the German-Russian treaty had been signed.

"CGT and WFTU (the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions) want you to support such acts.

"This is too much.

"Listen to the voice of reason. Listen to the judgment of 52 nations gathered in the United Nations which, according to international law, condemned the aggressor.

"We call upon the workers, we call upon public opinion to act against the campaign launched by a well organized fifth column.

"French workers!

"Your silence, your passivity would encourage new aggressions. You will be accomplices if you stay silent.

"French Men and French Women!

"It's time to act to save the peace . . .

"Join our efforts, push back treachery!

"Stand for peace without discrimination!"

In New York, on Aug. 2 the officers of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Synagogue Conference of America — representing a majority of the country's Protestants, Catholics and Jews—issued a joint statement branding the Stockholm appeal as a "spurious peace petition" and declaring aggression like that in Korea is the "greatest menace to world peace."

British TUC Finds Another Commie Phony

THE BRITISH Trades Union Congress has warned its members to be on the alert for another Communist trick. The chances are it will pop up in this country, too, so CIO members also had better be on the alert for it.

The TUC said in its statement that the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions—which the CIO bolted about a year ago—recently gave its trades department the job of going behind the backs of free national labor organizations, such as the CIO, and persuading individual unions to associate with them.

"No union affiliated to the TUC has responded to these invitations," said the warning, "but unions have been warned that they can continue to expect invitations to work with the WFTU trade departments, to attend conferences, congresses or meetings of working committees as guests or observers, to exchange publications and to enter into correspondence on topics which appear to be of common interest.

"Other methods of influencing the free trade unions are proposed. For example, a section called 'Friends of the WFTU,' to be recruited from small traders, intellectuals and women's organizations, has been suggested as an instrument which could add to the influence of this Communist-dominated international in the free countries.

"Whatever blandishments may come from WFTU sources, TUC unions have already declared their policy in straightforward fashion."

Tory Lobbies Spent $866,403 In 3 Months

THE AMERICAN Medical Association spent $322,045 in the first three months of 1950 fighting national health insurance, according to its report to Congress.

If you add to that the $47,481 reported spent by the medical societies of North Carolina, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Indiana, plus the American Dental Association and the American Hospital Association, the total in three months was $369,526, according to figures compiled from the Congressional Record by the Committee for the Nation's Health.

If you consider together the sums admittedly spent fighting President Truman's Fair Deal program not only by organized medicine but its allies—big business, insurance, and real estate lobbies—the total for the three months is $866,403. In that period, these groups admitted using the services of 62 lobbyists and distributing 8,996,934 pieces of propaganda.

That means an average spent of $10,000 a day for every day from Jan. 1 to March 31, and an average distribution of close to 100,000 pamphlets every day during that period. It's at the rate of nearly $3½ million a year.

THE AMA'S chief target has been, of course, the national health insurance program, which it has falsely tagged "socialized medicine." But by its alliance with other groups, the AMA has also been fighting rent control, public housing, aid to education, and other social welfare legislation. In fact, the AMA bragged that it was influential in the defeat of Sen. Pepper in Florida and Sen. Graham in North Carolina, in Democratic primary elections.

Organized medicine led the lobby parade last year, having budgeted more than $2 million against the President's health program, according to the records of the Committee for the Nation's Health. In 1949 it distributed 55 million pieces of propaganda.

Here is the breakdown on the sums the lobbies admitted spending between Jan. 1 and March 31, 1950:

Type	Lobbyists	Spent	Propaganda Distributed
Medical	15	$369,526	6,049,311
Life Insurance	7	49,276	83,098
Real Estate	5	31,735	1,200
Big Business	35	451,866	2,863,325
Totals	62	866,403	8,996,934

THE COMMITTEE for Constitutional Government, which has insisted to a congressional lobby investigating committee that it is purely an "educational" institution, admitted spending $291,660 in fighting Fair Deal legislation.

The National Economic Council, also being probed as a lobby, admitted spending $13,211.

The figures reported may be only a small proportion of the true amounts spent, because the lobbying law is toothless and the lobbies report only that portion of their expenditures that they themselves consider lobbying. They assert their activities are "educational," and claim that only a fraction of their time and money is devoted to "legislative interests." **LPA**

UAW Local 602 Helps Unfortunate Member

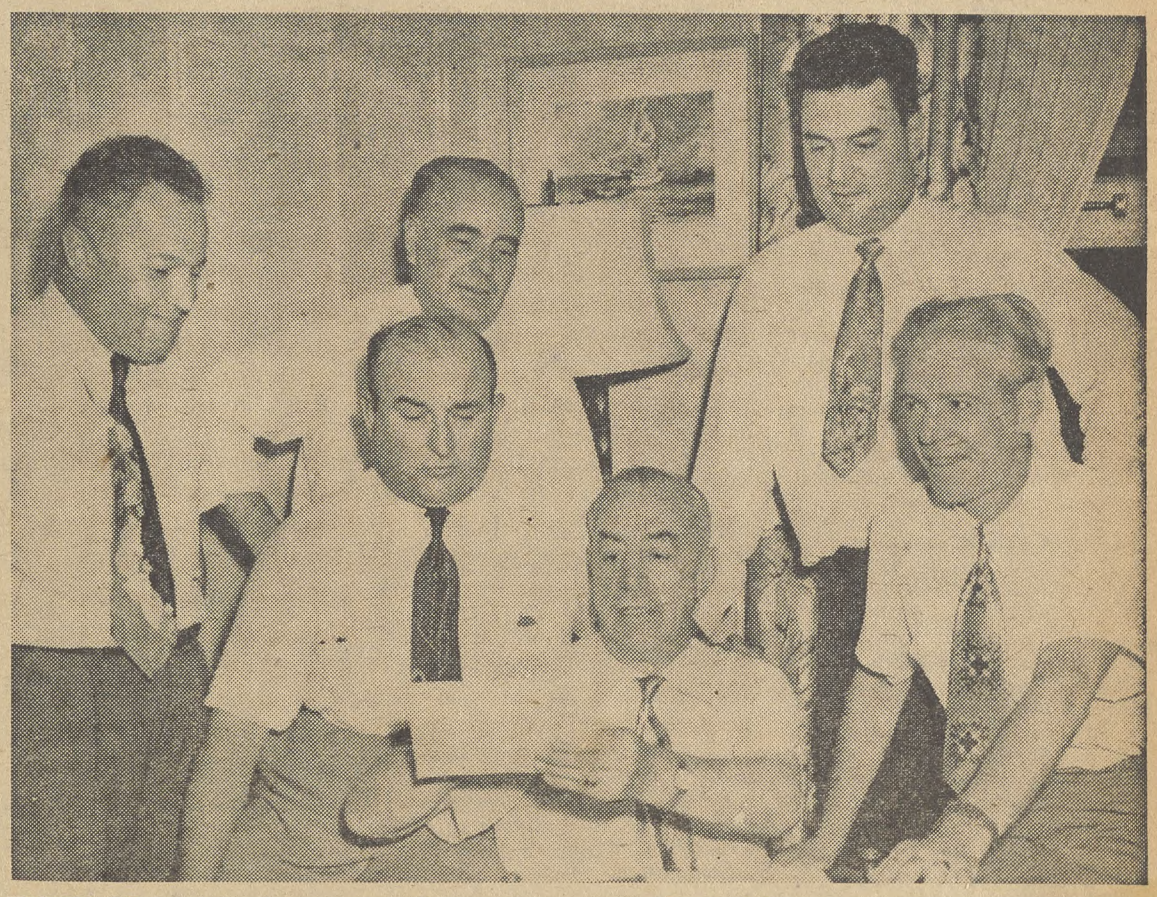
Members of Local 602, CIO Auto Workers, at Lansing, Mich., have contributed more than $2000 to a relief fund for Wayne Booth, one of their members.

Booth lost his wife and three children in a fire that destroyed his home. One daughter, not at home at the time, escaped. Local Pres. Tom Eno said that 3000 contributed, believed to be the largest number in the local's history.

Michigan CIO Radio Network Is Expanded

The expanding network of Michigan CIO radio programs will add its 14th broadcast on Aug. 8 when "The Bay County CIO News" goes on the air at 5:45 p.m. over station WGRO in Bay City.

The broadcast will be prepared by a program committee consisting of Ike Pallas and Ralph Little of Local 144, Utility Workers Union-CIO, and Wynn Barry, Local 101, Communications Workers-CIO.



UNITY AT local level may pay off in higher wages, pensions and better working conditions for New York cops and firemen. CIO and AFL agreed to aid the city workers in their fight at a meeting attended by: (Seated, l. to r.), Michael J. Quill, president of the New York City CIO Council and of the Transport Workers; Martin I. Lacey, president of the AFL Central Trades & Labor Council, and John E. Carton, president of Patrolmen's Benevolent Association; (standing) Morris Iushewitz, CIO Council secretary-treasurer; James C. Quinn, secretary of AFL Council, and John P. Crane, president of the Uniformed Firemen's Assn.

10 Million 'Lost' Voters May Decide 1950 Election

IT'S UP to 10 million "lost" voters to determine if the next Congress will be more or less liberal than the present, Louis H. Bean, political statistician, says in a new book, The Mid Term Battle.

If they stay at home again, the reactionaries will triumph. If they come out and do their duty, the liberals may be in a position to do something effective about President Truman's Fair Deal and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Bean's conclusions, in general, are in many respects similar to those reached years ago by the CIO Political Action Committee and constantly emphasized by it. He tentatively predicted the Truman victory in 1948, winning fame as a political forecaster. CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll made the same prediction without qualification and also correctly gave the answer to the outcome of the congressional races.

The Mid Term Battle was written before the Communist invasion of South Korea. In it Bean made three predictions contingent upon there being, before the election, no material change in our international relations (that has already come in Korea), no sharp let-down in business activity, and effective Democratic campaigning against Republican charges of Communism in our government (the Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee headed by Sen. Tydings took care of that). The predictions were:

1. House: The Democrats face a normal mid-term loss of about 25 to 30 seats, more than half of them in the northeastern states.

2. Senate: Democrats face a normal mid-term loss of three or four seats; Indiana, Iowa and California are toss-ups, victory is possible in Missouri, Colorado and Ohio.

3. Governorships: The Republicans can be held to a gain of one.

"Analysis of the 77 districts the Democrats gained in 1948 over 1946," Bean writes "corroborates the conclusion that labor, with help from the farmers, elected the 81st Congress."

YET 10 MILLION people who should have voted in that election, on the basis of population figures, stayed away from the polls, he points out. A "normal" vote, he indicates, would have produced 285 Democratic congressmen instead of 263.

The "lost" votes, says Bean, are to be found in the 13 states casting more than one million votes each. They are New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, Michigan. Massachusetts, New Jersey, Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa.

Bean's forecasts on the outcome in the states in the fall elections—which are not necessarily the same as those of CIO-PAC—follow:

Massachusetts—Can the Republicans win back the 2nd district, and can the Democrats pick up the 8th district?.

Connecticut — "A mid-term fall in voting and a decline of the Democratic percentage below 50 would jeopardize the political destinies of a Democratic governor, two Senators and three congressmen."

New York—New York will usually elect 23 to 25 Democratic congressmen, 20 to 22 Republicans and one Democratic and one Republican senator."

New York City—"The fact that the pre-1948 balance was restored in 1948 warrants the expectation that 21 to 23 Democratic congressmen will be elected in New York City this year."

New Jersey—"Given a 1950 turnout about equal to that of 1948, the Democrats might hold their own. Otherwise they might lose their two Newark seats."

Pennsylvania—"A few Republican congressional candidates and the Republican senatorial and gubernatorial candidates have the 1950 mid-term drift in their favor unless it is offset by powerful Democratic political action."

Pennsylvania's industrial districts—"The 1950 mid-term battle will again rage in these industrial centers and it is here that the Republicans will recoup several seats unless the vote is large."

Ohio—"If Ohio Democrats show as much interest in the 1950 congressional elections as they did in 1948 and turn out in sufficient numbers, they might accomplish the unusual and avoid mid-term losses." Sen. Taft (R.) can be beaten if the Democrats get 50% of the vote, he says.

Indiana — "Democrats could retain nearly all their present seats and seriously jeopardize the Republican senators' reelection if they can sustain their 1942-48 trend and if turnout is normal." ("Normal" means greater vote than in 1948.)

Michigan—"It should not surprise anyone if no congressional upsets took place this year."

Illinois—"On the basis of the 1944 congressional and senatorial results, the Democratic congressional percentage could drop as low as 48 or 49%, compared with 52.8% in 1948, before Senator Lucas would have to be counted out."

Downstate Illinois—"There are two, possibly three, city districts that might be won by Republican candidates in a general mid-term drift of about two percentage points."

Missouri—"If the vote is about 60% Democratic, all but one of the districts will go Democratic. If the vote is about evenly divided, the Democrats win about five districts."

Iowa—"For Iowa to elect Loveland to the Senate in 1950 would be the equivalent of choosing Truman in 1948."

Colorado—"One of the few states where mid-term trend is not at all clear."

California—"What might develop . . . is beyond the range of historical, statistical anticipation."

N. J. PAC Unit Seeks Reform InRegistration

THE ESSEX-West Hudson (N. J.) CIO Council is putting on a strong campaign to get a reform of the Essex Co. (Newark) registration system, which it claims, "is creating a vast segment of second-class citizens in the county."

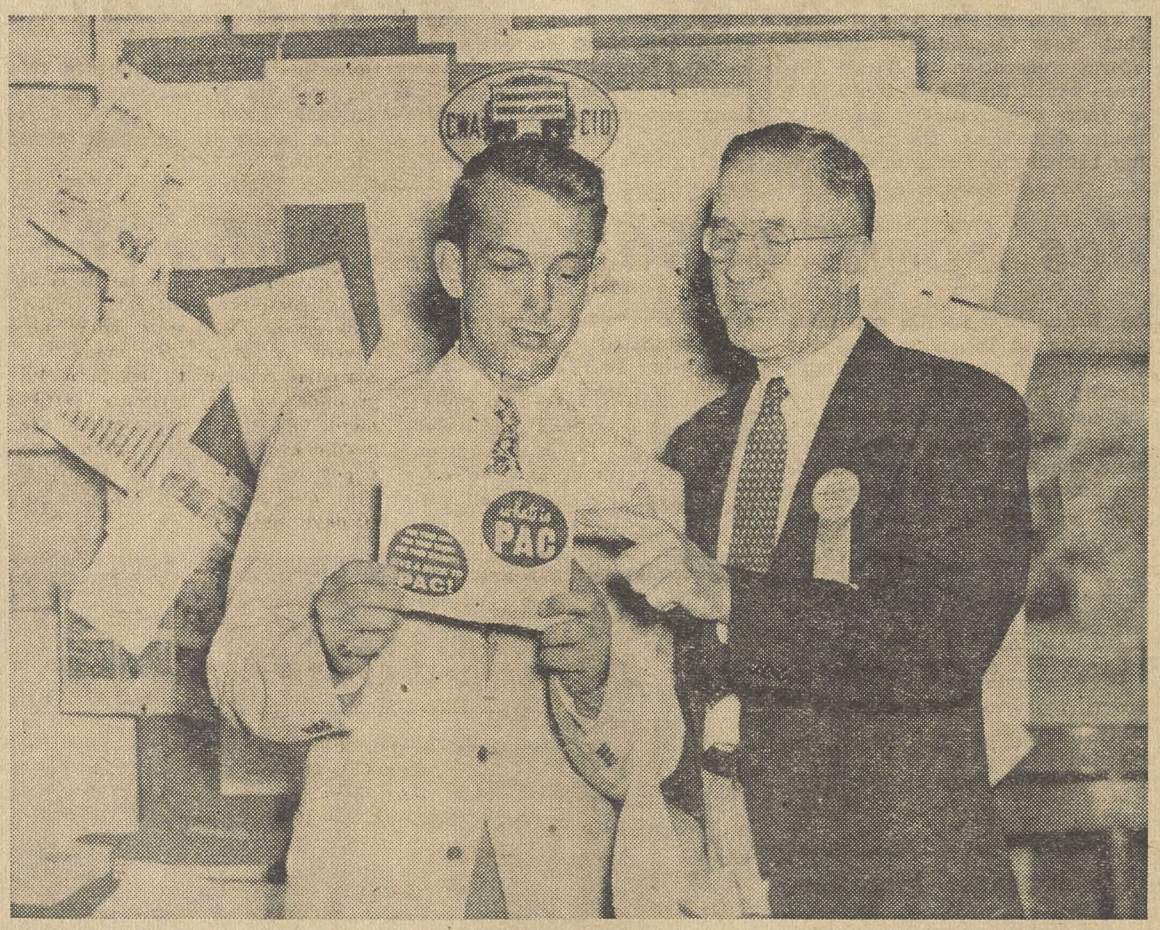
The present regulation provides that registration shall be conducted in central offices, Monday through Friday, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. There is no exception to these rules and no provision for mobile registrars.

Consequently, the council says, men and women who work for a living are virtually deprived of a chance to register. Throughout the city of Newark, the council says, 113,346 eligible citizens, or 43.5% of the adult population, are not registered.

The council has called on the county commissioner of registrations to authorize the opening of registration offices evenings during August and September, establish mobile registration units, and authorize establishment of "a corps of deputy registrars to accept registration . . . in industrial, commercial and business sites."

THE PETITION points out that registration in the "silk stocking" districts of Essex Fells and Glen Ridge is about 80 and 85%, respectively, because in those districts the residents have leisure enough to get to the registration places while they are open—while in one working-class ward in Newark, for instance, it is only 40%, and the countywide average is only 62%.

The council also has made an intensive study of CIO registration in the county, including a complete breakdown of all CIO local union membership by wards and precincts and a complete check against registration lists. A two-pronged drive to register all CIO members is under way; ward chairmen and district leaders approach the members at home evenings.



VIRGINIA COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS are on the ball—politically. Here Wallace C. Keene (1.), legislative director of CWA Norfolk Local 2, confers with Pres. Charles C. Webber (r.) of the Virginia State Industrial Union Council, on CWA's political action program.

Physical Exam Is No Bar To Jobless Pay

A worker who fails to pass an employer's medical examination is still entitled to unemployment compensation if he can perform other work.

So the New Jersey Employment Security Board of Review has ruled in the case of a Jersey City factory worker. Coronary thrombosis disabled him in 1949. Five months later doctors said he could do light work. His last boss had no such work, and he tried elsewhere, but failed to pass medical exams.

The Board held the law did not impose as a test of ability to work that the claimant must pass medical exams required by prospective employers.

CWA In Virginia Plans Intensive Political Action

THE THIRD annual convention of Virginia Division 3 of the Communications Workers, CIO went all-out for political action.

The convention, held at Virginia Beach, teed off on the Byrd machine and its infamous Public Utilities Labor-Relations Act, and unanimously voted full participation in the most active program of political action yet undertaken.

The Public Utilities Act, under which the Virginia government seized the Clifton Forge-Waynesboro Telephone Co. and set up a company union, was roundly condemned. The situation in Virginia was described as "a saga of political machinations and rottenness."

The delegates voted approval of a move to set up a ward and precinct organization within CWA with the purpose of getting every member and his family registered and qualified to vote. They urged CWA members to run for public office.

The convention also unanimously approved a resolution endorsing the action of the recent CWA national convention in proposing to set up a two-level structure in the international, and recommended that all Virginia members vote to ratify the constitutional amendment.

Baptists Urge Wiping Out Of Segregation

THE WORLD Baptist Congress has called upon all of its associated organizations, comprising 18 million members, to remove from their worship and fellowship all forms of segregation and discrimination "based on race, color or culture."

The plea went out to Baptists in 52 countries in the form of a resolution adopted at the meeting of the World Baptist Alliance, held in Cleveland, O. Twenty thousand delegates attended the seven-day session.

Such discrimination, the delegates warned, "provides fertile soil for the development and spread of communism, fascism and other anti-social programs."

"We believe," the resolution stated, "that discrimination and segregation based on religion, race, color and culture are ethically and morally indefensible and contrary to the Gospel of Christ and the principle of freedom for which Baptists stand."

The resolution called upon Baptists in their respective countries to use their influence to have discriminatory laws repealed and other laws enacted to safeguard the rights of oppressed racial groups.

In another resolution, noting that only six more governments need ratify the convention of the United Nations outlawing genocide, the congress gave its endorsement of the convention and its hope for speedy ratification.

U.S. Rubber Co.'s Price Practices Hit By FTC

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the United States Rubber Co. to stop unlawful price discriminations in the sale of rubber and canvas footwear. The firm, said the FTC, is the largest single producer of waterproof rubber footwear in the US.

40-Day Pension Strike Won By IUE Local 621

A 40-DAY pension strike by 800 members of Local 621, CIO International Union of Electrical Workers at the Metric Metal Works, Erie, Pa., ended in complete victory with a one-year contract guaranteeing the workers a 14½c-an-hour package increase.

Al Hartnett, assistant to IUE-CIO Chairman James B. Carey, headed the negotiating committee. The company agreed to a non-contributory, 9½c pension system which replaces the contributory plan previously in operation. It will provide 5c an hour for severance pay. Metric is the sixth IUE local to win a pension providing both severance pay and non-contributory pensions.

OTHER GAINS won in the contract include:

Three-cents-an-hour general wage increase.

Three weeks vacation after 15 years, instead of the present 25 year requirement, effective this year.

Increase in the night shift differential for 150 workers from 10 to 15 cents an hour.

Equal pay for women on jobs evaluated the same. Women workers formerly received 3c less an hour than men for the same work.

Increase in beginner's rate for women from 99c to $1.10 an hour.

Increase in holidays from six to seven, with Election Day won as new holiday, and payment for holidays falling on Saturday.

Job posting for categories of $1.20 up instead of present $1.27 an hour.

Immediate payment for vacation period during the strike, which started June 21.

Credit of 160 working hours toward next year's vacation for time lost during strike.

THE STRIKE, first in history at Metric, was voted after the company stubbornly insisted on a 4c-an-hour increase and demanded a continuation of the contributory pension.

"This historic contract will show workers in the Erie electrical industry, still under the domination of UE-CP, that they can make more bread-and-butter gains with a militant, democratic union like IUE-CIO," Hartnett declared after the contract was approved.

"The UE hasn't been able to win a single non-contributory pension plan anywhere in the country. IUE-CIO's success at Local 621 will encourage other Erie electrical workers to boot out their commie bosses and join an honest trade union."

PRETTY ENOUGH to be in the movies, Mrs. Josephine Formica, chief steward of Local 629, CIO Textile Workers, at Salamanca, N.Y., would rather be in politics. The TWUA member, widow of a war veteran, has become the first woman to run for the New York State Assembly from Cattaraugus County.

'Labor' Ad Racketeers Still Making It Pay

ORGANIZED labor is cooperating with Better Business Bureaus throughout the country in an attempt to stamp out the phony "labor" press racket.

The racket, which is estimated to cost legitimate business firms approximately $100 million a year is not new, but the approach has been streamlined to include the veiled threat of labor trouble if a contribution for an ad is not forthcoming.

The first indication a businessman is likely to have that he is on the "sucker" list of a professional "dynamiter," operating from a centrally located "boiler room," usually comes in the form of a long distance telephone call. He may be told that his plant is in danger of having "labor trouble" if he doesn't take an ad in the monthly periodical of the Brotherhood of Butchers, Bakers and Candlestick Makers. So he puts a check in the mail and thats the last he hears of the BBB&C.

A NUMBER of widely used "pitches" are designed to extract dollars from gullible businessmen. One of the more successful, operating in Akron, O., and Chicago, bore the imposing but misleading title of "The United Labor Front." This outfit was eventually exposed as a fraud, but meantime ran up a $550,000 "take" in the two cities.

In Los Angeles, the "Police and Public Employees Labor News" masquerading as a legitimate labor publication, managed to unload $1 million worth of worthless ads in a 12-month stay.

Police bunco squads, post office inspectors and local and federal prosecuting attorneys are constantly on the lookout for unscrupulous individuals who promote and sell phony labor advertising.

Every so often, the Post Office Dept. smacks guilty parties with fraud orders, or a federal grand jury returns a mail fraud indictment. Unfortunately, however, the authorities are usually left out of the picture until the "touch" has already been made and the promoter is operating in some distant and greener field.

Better Business Bureaus say it is up to the executive to protect himself from the fast sales patter of these phonies. The first requirement is that he have the intestinal fortitude not to go limp and hand over his money at the mere mention of such words as "labor" and "Communism."

TIMID businessmen might do well to tack the following declaration by CIO Pres. Philip Murray above their telephones:

"The CIO has taken steps to protect itself from racketeers who pose as advertising solicitors and collect money under false pretenses in the name of the CIO. In seeking to protect the good name of the CIO, we are also seeking to prevent businessmen from being victimized by unscrupulous people."

Five rules have been laid down by Better Business Bureaus which if followed will save businessmen hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.

- Refuse to pay in advance for any advertisement under any circumstance.
- Refuse to buy a Compliments-of-a-Friend advertisement which, after all, can be sold over and over again.
- Demand to see a sworn statement of circulation.
- Demand to see an official indorsement from a trades assembly, local industrial union council, or some other major labor body.
- Double-check both circulation statement and indorsement claim with the union involved, the BBB or the Chamber of Commerce.

Truce Opens Texaco Plants

THE PORT Arthur and Port Neches, Tex., refineries of the Texas Co., strike-bound since April 4, were reopened July 31 under a stipulation between the company and the CIO Oil Workers.

O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers, said that a contract had not been written, but that the stipulation provided a basis upon which further negotiations can be held.

Meantime, the union continued its strike against the Texas refinery at Casper, Wyo. At Lawrenceville, Ill., the company continued its lockout of union members. The Lockport, Ill., plant was in operation under a truce arrangement but is subject to being struck again without notice, Knight said.

The truce at Port Neches and Port Arthur meant that about 5000 strikers returned to their jobs. The Texas Co. Port Arthur works is the third largest refinery in the country.

UNDER TERMS of the stipulation, which was signed July 29, the company agreed to cancel disciplinary penalties it had levied against 13 Port Neches union leaders. Both the union and the company agreed to withdraw all lawsuits and National Labor Relations Board cases filed in connection with the walkout. These included the company's $500,000 damages suit against the union in the Port Neches dispute and a $2 million cross-action brought by the union against the company there.

Negotiations are to begin soon on a complete contract. Union spokesmen said that they believed commitments made by company representatives provided grounds for an ultimate settlement, but that if negotiations are deadlocked again, the union is in a position to strike the Port Arthur and Port Neches plants on 60 days' notice.

Red Politicos Hand Out Jobs To Mariners

THE CONDITIONS under which Russian sailors work have been revealed by Enno Kustin, an Estonian who deserted.

To get a seaman's job, one must go to a school. To be accepted, a man must furnish a written recommendation signed by three members of the Communist Party; a testimonial from his last employer; a certificate from the local police; six photos; information about any relatives living abroad. Those with parents living in the Soviet Union are preferred. The applicant also must appear before the Political Commission, which has the last word.

Kustin, as an ordinary seaman, got 465 rubles a month ($37.20). Compulsory deductions included income tax, childlessness tax, state loan and trade union contribution. Overtime is paid at the regular rate.

In foreign ports, special permission is needed for shore leave. Seamen may not drink, visit restaurants or write letters while ashore. Only under special circumstances may they visit a movie, and then only with a ship's officer. Each seaman must enter in a book all purchases made.

A political chief is aboard each ship. He watches the men in foreign ports, gives them political instructions, and distributes Communist literature in port. At union meetings there are no discussions of working conditions. It is dangerous to attempt to raise such questions, said Kustin. The political chief at these meetings, he said, expects to hear whether each man has filled his working quota.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Death came last week to one who has made a great contribution to American Labor, an old anthracite coal miner. He worker untiringly with the CIO and others. He helped settled the great strike at GM in 1937 and the Ford strike. He rendered yeoman-like services in all that he undertook. The writer worked closely with him on a number of occasions. The United Auto Workers and the CIO hold the many deeds of James F. Dewey and the memory of Jim himself with the deepest sense of gratitude.

Assistant Organizational Director R. J. Thomas recently addressed the Washington State CIO Council Convention. Director of Councils John Brophy requested the services of CIO Reg. Dir. Roy Atkinson, and CIO Natl. Rep. Walter Smethurst to help bring this Council into the CIO.

The writer proceeded to Burlington, Ia., to address the Iowa State CIO Convention. More about this next week.

CIO Natl. Rep. George DeNucci has returned to Puerto Rico. He had come to the States to look into the conditions of Puerto Rican workers in the beet fields in Michigan. The CIO had learned that these workers were being treated viley. The CIO will protect the interests of its Puerto Rican brothers to the fullest extent in seeing that they are accorded proper working and living conditions.

CIO State Dir. Ernest Pugh reports that in a representation election at the Smith Douglas Co., Norfolk, Va., the workers voted in favor of the Oil Workers CIO over the AFL. The vote was as follows: OWIU 161, AFL 12, no union 3.

CIO Field Rep. Ben Stahl reports that the Brewery Workers-CIO won a representation election at the Riebs Elevator Co., Milwaukee, Wis. by a margin of 3 to 1.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following representation election victories for UAW and USA: American Perforator Co., Chicago, Ill., UAW-CIO 24, no union 12; Gits Brothers, Chicago, UAW-CIO 55, Independent Defense Workers 29; Hub Plating Works, Broadview, Ill., UAW-CIO 62, UE 1, no union 14; Armour Fertilizer Works, Division of Armour & Co., Chicago Heights, Ill., USA-CIO 58, against 4, challenged 6; Austin-Western Co., Aurora, Ill., USA-CIO 388, Machinists 336, no union 4, challenged 13.

Reg. Dir. Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union-CIO reports that in a representation election at the Walther Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., the workers voted overwhelmingly for TWUA-CIO. The vote was: 182 eligible, 134 TWUA, 33 no union, 1 challenged and 2 void.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to the Chairman of IUE-CIO, reports the following IUE election victories: Jacobson Machine Co., Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 14, UE 0, no union 2; Dollinger Corp., Rochester, N. Y., IUE 58, no union 6; Wheelco Instruments Co., Chicago, IUE 81, UE 31, no union 1.

CIO Reg. Dir. John Maurillo reports that in a representation election held at the Diamond Match Co., Ogdensburg, N. Y., the United Paperworkers won by a large majority: UPA-CIO 180, AFL 71, no union 6, challenged 6, void 1. This campaign was conducted by UPA Reps. August Bahr, William Sheer and Ted Covey.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in a run-off election among bookbinders at the Simpson Doeller Co., Baltimore, Md., the United Paperworkers won by a vote of 8 to 3.

Won't Soup 'Em Up, FTC Man Declares

Their gadgets will not boost auto engine performance, make engines last longer, give more mileage, etc., a trial examiner for the Federal Trade Commission has ruled in the case of the E. G. Sales & Manufacturing Co.

He labelled the company's claims as false and misleading, and told it to stop making them. The company makes the E. G. Supercharger, E. G. Super-Ignitioniter, and E. G. Super-Ignitioner.

Oregon FEP Gets 21 Cases In First Year

OF THE 21 complaints of discrimination in employment, 19 involved Negroes and most of the offenders were employers of small business establishments, the advisory committee of the Fair Employment division of the Oregon State Labor Bureau, set up a year ago to outlaw racial or religious discrimination against job seekers, said in its first annual report.

No complaints were brought against employment agencies. Five were filed against labor unions, three of which involved exclusion of Negroes from membership.

Chairman David Robinson noted that several other complaints were adjusted before reaching the filing stage. Of those filed, seven were adjusted by conferences and conciliation. In no case have the teeth in the FEP act been used. The maximum penalty is a $500 fine or a year in jail or both.

A survey of 267 application forms used by Oregon firms showed that 172 contained unlawful inquiries. Only two forms with unlawful questions were used by unions, one of which was quickly revised. A question is illegal if it concerns citizenship, other than U. S.; membership in clubs, societies or lodges; birthplace, unless specifically permitted by the labor commissioner; and ancestry. Photographs, birth certificates, and baptismal records cannot be required. LPA

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Truman Urges Two Changes In Social Security Bill

PRESIDENT Truman went to bat for two important changes in the social security bill last week, urging Congressional leaders to recommit the measure to the House-Senate conferees in order to get the proposals adopted.

The measure, as reported out of conference, was scheduled to come up for House and Senate consideration Aug. 7. Conference, reports rarely are recommitted, since the conferees are supposed to have worked out satisfactory compromises between House and Senate versions. But the President's action roused hopes in liberal circles that in this instance a recommittal motion might carry.

His first proposal was that the infamous Knowland amendment be stricken from the bill. This amendment was not in the original House bill nor in the Senate committee bill: it was adopted on the Senate floor after 10 minutes' debate. In essence, it would permit states to deny unemployment compensation checks to persons who refuse to scab, in spite of a provision in federal law which specifically forbids such action.

THE PRESIDENT'S second request was that the House provision on federal care for totally and permanently disabled persons be substituted for the Senate version.

The House version, supported by all of organized labor and by the Social Security Administration, would allow persons who are "fully insured" under the social security program, if they become totally and permanently disabled, to start receiving their social security benefits before they reach the standard retirement age of 65.

The Senate turned this proposal down, substituting a highly unsatisfactory arrangement which would allow such persons to qualify for outright, federally-financed public assistance. Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director, urged the House to bounce the Knowland amendment as "malignant."

Puerto Rican Farm Laborers Found Working Under 'Barbaric' Conditions In U. S. Fields

"BARBARIC" IS the way Puerto Rican Labor Commissioner Fernando Berdecia described conditions his countrymen face as field workers in the Saginaw, Mich., area. Berdecia went there after an investigation by the Flint local of the CIO Auto Workers uncovered wretched conditions under which 12 Puerto Ricans were working in a nearby camp.

He found those conditions duplicated elsewhere. He found failure to provide hygienic housing, adequate living allowances, and current statements of money earned by the workers. In one area his staff found 24 men housed in a two-story frame building with a broken-down coal stove on the second floor being held up by a cement block. In another they found 54 men using one latrine.

The Flint UAW probe brought improvements in living conditions, and the employer, the Michigan Field Corp., finally made part payment on long overdue wages. Rep. Robert J. Chase, who helped with the original probe and who helped obtain improvements, is working with Berdecia and members of his staff, as is Herbert McCready of the Michigan CIO staff.

At a public hearing of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, recently held in Washington, the CIO asked for speedy action to correct present conditions.

THE EXTREMELY high tuberculosis and diphtheria death rate among Texans of Mexican descent in the Lower Rio Grande Valley is evidence of a maladjustment caused principally by cheap labor, Dr. George Sanchez, of Texas Univ., told the President's Commission at a public hearing at Brownsville, Tex.

Sanchez, who is directing a survey of Spanish-speaking people, said that valley people pushed north by illegal Mexican immigrants are complicating economic and social conditions in the state.

"Unless we establish controls to prevent scandalous, disgraceful exploitation of illegal labor, we are whistling in the dark when we talk about improving conditions among the 2 million Spanish-speaking people in the Southwest," he said.

The commission is concerned with the problems created by illegal immigrants; the responsibilities of federal, state and local authorities toward migrant workers; the social, economic, health and education conditions among them, and the situation created by temporary migrations of foreign workers.

The commission must submit its findings and recommendations to the President by Dec. 15. LPA

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 10 million.	Conference report comes up this week. Pres. Truman has asked recommital for liberal changes.	Wire Senators and Representatives to support recommital, ask defeat of Knowland amendment, inclusion of House disability feature.
FEPC	Would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	Pigeonholed for this session.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Railway Labor Security Bill S. 3295 HR 7789	Amends Rail Labor Act to permit union security pacts, check-off.	House Interstate Committee has approved. CIO supported, providing no racial bias permitted.	Ask Senators Congressmen to approve in line with CIO recommendations.
Ratification of Genocide Convention	International agreement to outlaw mass killings for race or religious reasons.	Reported favorably by Sen. Foreign Relations sub-comm. (Requires Sen. action only.) Full comm. has not acted.	Ask Senators to give speedy approval.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

He Would Not Say Either 'Yes' Or 'No'

IF WILLIAM L. Patterson, executive secretary of the communist-dominated Civil Rights Congress is a Communist, he didn't say so—or "no"—last week when questioned by the House Lobby Investigating Committee.

He refused to say whether he is or ever was a member of the CP on the grounds that to ask him was "in violation of my constitutional rights."

Patterson testified that CRC is not a lobby group and is not within the scope of the investigating committee's activities.

He admitted, under quizzing by Rep. Brown (R. O.), that he helped organize a mass trip to Washington in 1948, to buttonhole congressmen on pending legislation, but said such activity is merely "incidental" to the purposes of the Congress.

"The Civil Rights Congress," Patterson said, "is a defense organization . . . to defend the constitutional, civil and human rights of the American people."

BACK IN 1947, when the CRC was registered as a lobby group, the Communist Party was listed as a contributor. It has failed to register since 1948.

Patterson failed to produce some of the CRC records requested by the committee. Some of them do not even exist, he claimed.

In an earlier session, the committee questioned Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing. Members wanted to find out if he had violated the lobby regulation act or other federal statutes in pressing for President Truman's national health insurance bill after returning from a visit to Britain and Europe last winter.

Rep. Halleck (R. Ind.), backed by Brown, asked if during his trip he had gathered material to campaign in this country for the health insurance bill.

EWING SAID he had learned a great deal about health insurance from the British plan, including the fact that it was much different from anything proposed for America.

He repeatedly stressed his opposition to "socialized medicine" and said the British plan was part of the British Labor Government's program of "nationalization." The Truman plan, on the other hand, is a federally-operated insurance program, he declared.

Brown was unable to prove violation of any statute.

Denham After NLRB Again

The private war being waged between the five-man National Labor Relations Board and its general counsel, Robert N. Denham, flared anew on two fronts last week.

The board asked the U. S. Court of Appeals at Cincinnati to disregard a brief filed in its name by Denham.

Denham put into effect the appointment of Anthony Sabella as NLRB officer in charge at Memphis, Tenn. He had announced the appointment earlier in the month in defiance of the board.

Denham has now told the NLRB administrative division which is under his direction, to put Sabella on the payroll, despite contrary instructions from the board.

The Cincinnati case involved the Vulcan Forging Co., Dearborn, Mich. The board ordered the company to bargain with the CIO Auto Workers and directed Denham to seek enforcement of the order. The board didn't like his brief and told Denham not to file it. He filed it anyway.

The board then mailed a motion to the court stating that Denham's brief was against board instructions and asked time to submit its own brief.

10c, Pensions Won By 'Strike'

A 5½ hour strike that cost neither lost time nor lost production won a 10c an hour pay raise and a pension plan for 23,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers at the Caterpillar Tractor Corp., Peoria, Ill.

Picketing started at 12.01 a.m. on July 31. The agreement was reached by 5:30 a.m. and the pickets were called off. The annual two-weeks vacation, during which the entire plant is shut, had started on July 29, so the workers will not vote on the settlement until after their holidays. The pact is patterned after the General Motors agreement and runs for two years, with a wage reopening at the end of the first year.

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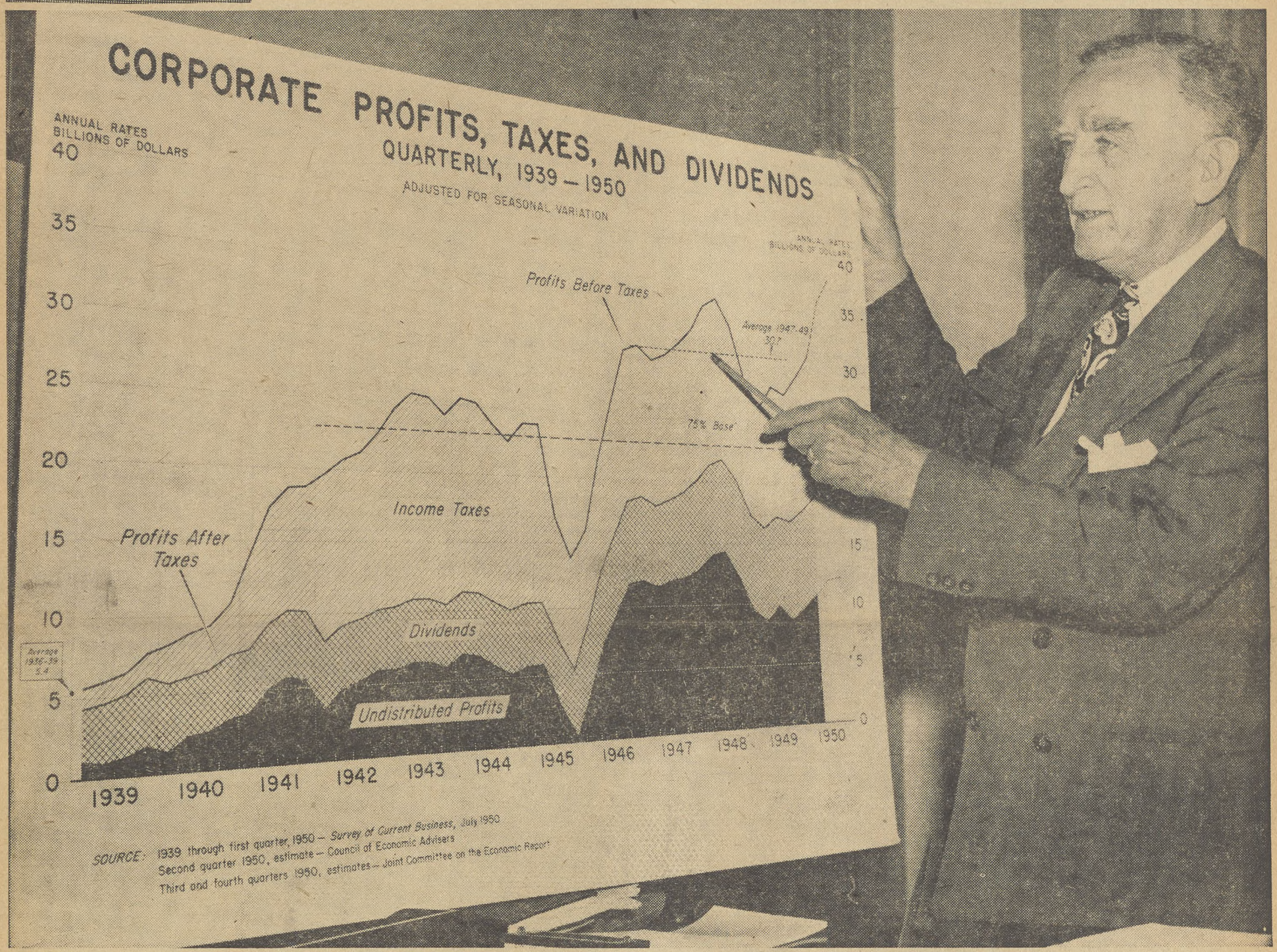

A PLEA for an excess profit tax is made by Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) before the Senate Finance Committee. He estimated that on the basis of the first quarter returns profits would mount this year to $29.2 billion, compared to $27.6 billion last year. "Let's take those profits now," O'Mahoney said. "To take them next year will be too late, because every dollar of those billions of profits which do not go to war now will be adding to the inflationary pressures and thereby hinder the war effort." The White House disagrees. (See Page 3 for story on taxes and House's action on price, wage and other economic controls.)

Picketing To Get Jobs For Union Men Illegal

The National Labor Relations Board last week made two new rulings under the Taft-Hartley Act.

In one ruling affecting two unions it held that picketing and the threat of picketing to force an employer to hire only union members is illegal.

In another case it ruled that there was no T-H violation in a "consumer boycott" instituted by a union against the products of a struck firm.

The twelve-man executive board of the local union involved who had been fired by the company were ordered re-instated. (See story on Page 6.)

Dixiegops Aided CP Idea For Korean Thrust—Kroll

The Dixiecrat-Republican coalition in Congress failed to heed the warning of President Truman to give economic aid to South Korea and thus gave "a big green light" to Joe Stalin to attack there.

That's what CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll told the Iowa CIO Council convention.

Kroll noted that although the Truman request came in June, 1949, the coalition succeeded in postponing action until January, 1950, and then defeated the proposal for aid to South Korea by a one-vote margin in the House. (See story on page 8.)

Manhandling Reds Hit By UAW Leaders

CIO AUTO Worker members have been cautioned by their national leadership against participation in unlawful acts, such as walking alleged Communist party members out of plants.

In a letter sent to all UAW locals and signed by the union's top officers, it was pointed out that "violent action that deprives individuals of their democratic rights is the weapon of the totalitarians themselves . . . it is not a weapon of democracy.

"We cannot defeat the Communists or the adherents of any form of totalitarianism by falling into the trap of using their own tactics.

"THE CONSTITUTION of our union offers democratic means for dealing with members of our union who are guilty of conduct detrimental to the best interests of the union.

"We call upon all members of the UAW to practice in fullest measure the democratic policies of our union and nation."

The letter bore the signatures of Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey, and Vice Presidents John W. Livingston and William Gosser.

From the West Coast came a warning from the new California CIO Council that the present "scare atmosphere" weakens the United States, political, economic and military strength.

The council recently was organized to replace the old one, which was dissolved on the charge that it was Communist-dominated.

The council's executive board, in a resolution, declared that awareness of danger is a good thing, "but when the awareness degenerates into paralyzing suspicion and distrust between the people and their government, and within the government itself, it operates to defeat the very aims we are trying to achieve.

"If all Americans are taught to regard all other Americans as potential traitors, our unity will be destroyed and the complex, delicate fabric of our democracy will be torn to shreds. We will handicap ourselves by accepting the illusion that the smear and spy hunt and rivalry to out-investigate other investigators is an adequate substitute for the difficult, long effort this country must make if the free world is to survive.

"Our internal security will be strengthened by devoting our energies to this effort, leaving security police problems to the government agencies already entrusted with them. It is the method by which we have progressed in the past; it is the only method by which our democracy functions at full strength."

Delaware U. Ordered To Admit Negroes

The Univ. of Delaware must admit Negroes on the same basis as white students. So the Court of Chancery ruled Aug. 9, on the basis of a state law requiring equal education facilities.

About three months ago a group of Negroes filed 10 suits against the university, charging that facilities at the State College for Negroes, Dover, were unequal to those at the university. Dover lost its rating as an accredited college in 1949.

The university opened its graduate school to Negroes last year. The current ruling means Negroes must also be accepted for all courses.

Contempt Citations Recommended For Rumely, Kamp, Patterson

CONTEMPT of Congress citations have been recommended for three witnesses who appeared before the House Select Committee on Lobbying.

The three are Edward Rumely, executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government; Joseph P. Kamp, director of the Constitutional Educational League; and William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Communist-front Civil Rights Congress. CCG and CEL are anti-labor and anti-Fair Deal groups.

All refused to give information requested in subpoenas served on them by the committee and refused to answer questions of committee members concerning contributors to their organizations. Kamp is serving a term in a federal prison for contempt of another Congressional committee.

Committee Counsel Benedict Fitzgerald recommended the contempt citations at the close of hearings August 4. He views Rumely, Kamp and Patterson, he said, "as sharing the same philosophy insofar as refusing to cooperate with this committee." All of these organizations, he declared, "have shown a desire to go underground."

Because of the pressing situation in Korea and throughout the world, Fitzgerald said he did not think the committee members should waste any more time trying to get information from the witnesses who refuse to give it.

Except for some fancy footwork by the National Tax Equality Association, an anti-cooperative group, all the other groups subpoenaed by the committee answered directly all the questions asked. (There were 43 questions on the subpoenas, all of which were identical.)

Patterson said he would not supply the membership list of the Civil Rights Congress, names of its big contributors, or any of its correspondence. He said his organization did not keep records of most of this information, and those records he had he would not make available. He said his group is not a lobbying organization, despite the fact that it seeks to influence legislation.

Rumely refused to give full financial records of the CCG. He said that CCG sells books and pamphlets for educational purposes and would not reveal the names of bulk purchasers. Kamp refused to give similar information about CEL.

Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), chairman of the committee, believes there is a network of anti-Fair Deal lobbies, with the CCG at the top, which have common financial backing. These include Merwin K. Hart's National Economic Council.

When the hearings opened, Buchanan said he felt the public is entitled to know who lobbies for what, and how much each group is spending a year. He estimated that only about a fifth of the organizations engaged in lobbying actually are registered under the lobbying act.

Lobbying itself is not necessarily an evil, Buchanan points out, but "there are evils in lobbying."

LPA

GM Acts To Keep Wolf Away From Stockholders

Ed Wynn once opened his act at New York City theater by walking to center stage inches back of the footlights and loudly declaring:

"In behalf of General Motors . . ."

Then he paused while the audience waited for him to continue. In a loud stage whisper he added:

"I'd like to be half of General Motors."

Being even a small fraction of GM paid off well last week, when the corporation's board of directors, which this year had already declared two quarterly payments $1.50 on common stock, decided that come Sept. 9 stockholders will receive not only a quarterly payment of $1.50 but an extra payment of $2.50.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., and Charles E. Wilson, chairman of the board and president of GM, respectively, declared:

"A dividend increase at this time will keep their (the stockholders') return since the war more in line with the increased cost of living."

Wallace Walks Out On Progs

HENRY A. WALLACE has quit the Progressive Party, formed in 1948 to back his candidacy for President.

He resigned because the party's national committee and state committees stick to the Communist line on Korea. Wallace on July 15 broke with the party on the Korean issue. He got no backing from the party leaders, so he walked out.

"I am convinced that I can more effectively serve the cause of peace by resigning," he wrote to C. B. Baldwin, party secretary, and long a Wallace aide.

In his July 15 statement he said, "I hold no brief for the past actions of either the United States or Russia, but when my country is at war, and the UN sanctions that war, I am on the side of my country and the UN." He added that the Soviet Union could have prevented the attack by North Korea, and could halt the attack any time it wished.

The Communists immediately turned on him. **(LPA)**

SEVERAL HUNDRED CIO Steelworkers have already attended Summer Institutes being conducted by the union in cooperation with various state colleges and universities through the country. Hundreds more are registered for institutes to be held later this summer. Above is a group at the labor school conducted by the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations on the campus of Cornell Univ. Prof. J. J. Jehring (right) is demonstrating a CIO turnover talk to USA-CIO members (l. to r.) Gerald Dimeis, Jack Shinnick and Rocco Dolce. Summer leadership training courses are held by many unions.

Continued Aid For Low-Cost Homes Asked

REPRESENTATIVES of 22 national organizations, including the CIO, urged President Truman on Aug. 5 to change his mind about cutting back on the low-cost public housing program.

Instead, they suggested that luxury-type and non-essential housing be curtailed and that materials not needed directly in the mobilization effort be channeled into "a maximum number of standard permanent homes, single or multiple, private or public, at the lowest possible rentals or sales prices, in accordance with national plans for increased production and local housing needs."

"It is in the national interest," the signers declared, "that priority be given to moderate-priced housing and to low-rent housing, as distinguished from high-priced or luxury housing, always maintaining existing preferences for veterans."

TRUMAN'S first major domestic mobilization move was to order the public housing program cut approximately in half for the balance of 1950 and to order mortgage and credit regulations tightened up throughout the housing field. When he announced this decision he also stated that the entire public housing question should be "re-studied."

The group also asked that prices for building materials be "stabilized" at June 1950 levels, that high priorities be assigned for completion and new construction of essential community facilities such as schools, and that demolition or sale of government-owned dwellings be halted.

The requests were in a letter signed by Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, and countersigned by 21 other individuals representing labor, veterans, religious groups, social workers, cooperatives, minority and public interest groups.

BreadSoftener Rule Disputed

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission last week decided to give the American public a better staff of life.

FTC issued a tentative standard for bread that would rule out the newer chemical bread softeners known in the trade as "tweens and spans."

The tentative standard was issued after Food and Drug Commissioner Dunbar held long and controversial hearings and decided that there was not sufficient proof that "tweens and spans" are harmless.

A long, drawn-out fight is in prospect over the proposed FTC standard. That was indicated by Pres. Isaac Fogg of the Atlas Powder Co. of Wilmington, Del., who said that his company would file exceptions to the proposals.

FURTHERMORE, the bakers' trade has 30 days to file exceptions to the standard, and a Food and Drug Administration spokesman said that it was unlikely that the order would become final before 90 days. And after the final order is issued it may be taken to the U. S. Court of Appeals.

House Votes HST Wide Economic Curbs

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THE HOUSE on Aug. 10 passed a bill apparently authorizing the President to set up price and wage controls, priorities, allocations and rationing, whenever, under whichever rules, and in whatever order he deems necessary, in one field or over the entire economic structure. This was far more power than he had asked.

The vote on this phenomenon was 383-12. It was so unlike Congress that the wiseacres were almost as confused as they were the day Truman was elected.

(Alfred Friendly, writing in the Washington Post, commented that "America has been watching a temperance society trying to make a man take another drink.")

Wholesale Food Prices Highest Since Sept., 1948

Here was the price situation, statistically, at the end of last week:

Retail food prices had risen a total of 2.7% since the outbreak of the Korean War, but were apparently levelling off at the new high peak. (This figure came from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which made a special survey of prices paid by consumers for 25 different types of food in 13 large cities as of August 1.)

The Dun and Bradstreet wholesale food price index remained unchanged for the week Aug. 1-Aug. 8 after previously registering a gain every week since June 20. The wholesale food price level now is at the highest level since Sept. 28, 1948.

Wholesale prices of commodities other than foods (i.e. textiles, metals, fuel, building materials, chemicals, etc.) went on climbing, however. The sharpest rise was in textiles, which gained 6% in the week ending Aug. 1, led by cottons and woolens. Building materials gained 4%, and the other items on the list went up 1% or 2%.

The full-dress BLS consumers' price index for the month ending July 15, which takes into account all items that make up the cost of living for an urban family of four, had not yet been released.

Rough On Hoarders

A food market in Brazil, Ind., has its own way of dealing with hoarders.

It advertised a soap powder at 23c a box, or two boxes for $5.

"With the purchase of two boxes," the market said, "we will publish the buyer's picture, free."

THE SAME day, the Senate started debate on its very similar bill. Approval was expected to go more slowly over there. The atmosphere was more familiar, too. Sen. Taft (R. O.), faithful to the pre-Korea conservative line, attacked the proposal because it would give the President too much power and "completely abdicate the duties and authorities of Congress." That sounded normal.

And in the field of taxation it looked as if the President might get what he asked, too: a $5 billion increase now, a substantial part of it to come from increased retroactive corporation taxes, and an excess profits tax in January. On this point, CIO disagrees—it wants excess profits legislation now.

Here are the highlights on the control and tax fronts:

Price control: This section of the House bill sounded tougher than it was. The House in effect told the President he could set up price controls, piecemeal or blanket, at producer, wholesaler, or retail levels or all three, anytime he felt like it. But although he was ordered to "consider" price levels prevailing from May 24 to June 24 in setting up the ceilings, there was no specific provision for a rollback to those levels, which CIO has repeatedly asked.

Food prices could increase considerably under the type of ceiling envisioned for farm products, since the President was told to set levels which would reflect the highest price in the May 24-June 24 period, or the parity price, whichever was higher, and many foods were below parity then.

Wage control: The House adopted an amendment by Rep. Poage (D. Tex.) which was intended to order the President to set up wage ceilings at the same time as he instituted price ceilings, but this was so hedged about with restrictions and contradictions that its effect was unclear.

What it apparently amounted to was that the President could set up wage controls if he wanted to, but was not necessarily required to do so. The Senate bill now under discussion calls for a form of War Labor Board, but the House had no such provision before it.

Rationing: The President was authorized by the House to set this up if necessary.

Allocation of essential materials, and priorities: The House granted the President's full request, which would allow him to see to it by regulation that defense industries get materials they need in the order in which they need it—by requisition, if necessary.

Government loans to defense plants: Again, the House did what the President asked, voting to authorize the government to loan up to $2 billion to industries for defense production purposes.

Hoarding: The House threw in, gratis, a provision making it a criminal offense punishable by a $10,000 fine and a year in jail, to hoard food, clothing, automobile tires and other "necessaries."

Credit controls: The House wound up giving the President broad power to control all forms of credit both consumer and business—after first voting not to go that far. Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.) succeeded in getting an exemption for his pet real estate industry, persuading the House to limit credit controls in that field to new construction and "extensive remodelling" instead of applying them to the entire real estate financing field.

Commodity speculation: By a vote of 198 to 194, the House turned down the President's request for power to regulate speculation in the commodity futures markets, after chairman Cooley (D. N. C.) of the Agriculture Committee persuaded a raft of Republicans that commodity exchange trading was necessary and did not drive prices up—he said. The Senate bill contains no such provision.

Rent control: The House defeated by voice vote two proposals to add rent control to the bill, but this was not taken as an indication that strengthened rent control was a dead duck, since the administration intends to introduce a separate bill on that subject when this one is out of the way.

Taxes: There was no tax provision of any kind in the House-passed economic controls bill, and the House refused, 148-87, an amendment by Rep. Flood (D. Pa.) which would have put on record a Congressional intent to approve 100% excess profits taxation of large corporation earnings over the pre-Korea level. In the Senate, Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) was fighting a losing battle along the same lines.

The administration intended, Pres. Truman made clear at his Thursday press conference, to ask for excess profits legislation in January and meanwhile wanted its $5 billion general tax increase bill passed now.

The Senate Finance Committee on Aug. 10 partially approved the corporation part of the request, approving a hike in regular rates from 38 to 42%, but making these rates retroactive to July 1 instead of January 1 as the President requested. This would yield an estimated $1.5 billion and the rest would come from increased individual tax rates in the middle and upper brackets.

Duration: The House bill would give these powers to the President only until June 30, 1951, whereas the Senate version would end them June 30, 1952.

The Senate was expected to debate the measure at length and to make many changes in the House version.

It'll be a long time, probably, before the public finally knows what it's all about.

One indelicate political maneuver by the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in the House nearly succeeded in putting Truman royally on the spot. Rep. Kunkel (R. Pa.) introduced an amendment striking out the President's power to impose piecemeal or selective controls, this supposedly forcing him to control the whole economy if he wanted to control anything. This passed, 118-96, but Kunkel neglected to attack another provision which empowers the President to make exceptions to any regulation he issues, so the amendment was totally ineffective.

PAC Anti-Hoarding Campaign Praised

CIO-PAC in Passaic Co., New Jersey, has put on such an effective anti-hoarding drive that it has drawn favorable comment from the Paterson Morning Call.

Without even a crack about "we wish labor always behaved itself like this," the Call in its featured editorial July 28 said:

"The CIO . . . deserves highest commendation as well as the co-operation of all good citizens."

The drive is under the direction of CIO Intl. Rep. Edward G. Wims.

The Doc's Right, Looks From Here

Dr. Leonard Z. Johnson, Negro physician of Harrisburg, Pa., has made a contribution to solution of the country's racial problem along an entirely new line.

When a baby is brought into the world, the attending physician is supposed to fill out a birth certificate which among other things has a space for the specification of "Race." On May 9, Dr. Johnson welcomed the arrival of another Pennsylvanian. When the time came to fill out the birth certificate, he thoughtfully wrote the word "human" in the space for race.

He's still fighting it out with the Census Bureau and health authorities, according to the National Medical Association.

Well, Pretty Sharp

The Eberhard Faber Pencil Co., is going to stop saying its Mongol pencils stay sharper longer than, or are superior in point sharpness to, every other well-known pencil in the same price range. The company so agreed in a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission. More than that, the company will stop claiming that scientific tests show a sharpness superiority for Mongols of 29%.

Fight Follows Negroes' Test Of Rights At Va. Beach Town

COLONIAL BEACH, Va., scene of a near riot Aug. 4 when a group of 15 Negroes staged a "test" swimming party at the Potomac River resort near Washington, D. C., faced another showdown in the near future over the rights of Negroes to swim at the "white only" beach.

During the altercation, a white youth was stabbed, a white news photographer roughed up, one Negro was arrested, press cameras were smashed and automobiles stoned.

There was no demonstration while the Negroes were swimming but when the photographer, Frank Tripett, Fredericksburg, Va., attempted to take pictures of Negroes on the boardwalk, he was assaulted, he said, by two white men who knocked his camera out of his hand, knocked him down and rubbed his face in the sand.

He said a mob of between 300 and 400 white persons gathered quickly and blows were exchanged between whites and Negroes.

AT THE height of the outbreak, white men hurled threats at the Negro party and stoned cars occupied by Negro spectators, newspapers reported.

The first swimming party was planned by Martin A. Martin, Richmond, Va., attorney, to test the town's reaction to an anti-discrimination suit filed in Federal District Court in Richmond several weeks ago, charging the town had failed to provide adequate swimming facilities for Negroes.

At that time town officials said that Negroes had never been barred from the beach.

Martin indicated another attempt would be made "maybe next week" by the group to conduct a similar "test."

CSC To Open Service Center

LEO PERLIS, director of the CIO Community Services Committee, has announced that a recreation and information center will be established in Los Angeles, Cal., for servicemen going through that city on their way to and from duty in the Pacific theatre.

The project, known as the Veterans' Service Center and located at 306 W. Third St., will be operated under the joint direction of Greater Los Angeles CSC Dir. Charles Harding and CIO Rep. John Gross.

Entertainment will be provided for the troops and a number of services will be available, including the procurement of theatre tickets, housing information and part-time work for families of GIs.

Arrangements also are being made for the "adoption" of hospitalized servicemen away from home.

"This stuff? Uh . . . well we're really keeping it for when you come back from Korea, son."

Sauce For The Goose And The Gander

Joe, The Working Stiff, Tries To Apply A Bit Of 'Free Enterprise' To His Pay Scale And Gets Fired

By ALLAN L. SWIM

JOE, THAT famous fictional character whose last name is Doaks or Smith, really made a mess of things the other day.

It wouldn't have happened had he not been so stupid as to figure that what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander.

And then, too, he blew his top right in front of the Big Boss and really said what he had on his mind—said it right out loud in a sarcastic manner.

The Big Boss blew his top, too—and that's why Joe is out looking for a job or some "sensible" task like shooting a few Reds over in the Orient.

Of course he feels like taking a few pot shots at the Big Boss, too.

THE STORY of Joe is pure fiction, of course, but it's based on a number of facts which are bothering a lot of people.

Joe did his bit in the last war and came home dreaming about peace and prosperity.

Ah, it was going to be a good world—with the threat of totalitarianism gone and with everybody in the U. S. facing a fine future.

Joe had a heck of a time finding a good job—and that darn apartment he finally rented after living for months with his brother wasn't much better than Army barracks.

But Joe kept telling himself everything was going to be OK after "reconversion."

As time passed Joe began figuring that his job wasn't so good, after all. He wasn't extravagant but he just couldn't save a dime.

Those "adjustments" in prices which opponents of price controls had promised simply didn't come about.

Then Joe got laid off for nearly a month last fall—and for a couple of months early this year he worked only three or four days a week.

THINGS BEGAN looking up for Joe at the beginning of this summer, when he started working a full five days each week.

He started paying off his debts by scrimping on his lunches and cutting all the other corners he could.

Then the Reds from North Korea invaded South Korea. Before long the U. S. was directly involved.

Joe read the newspapers avidly. One day he saw a story about wholesale food prices shooting upward. Then he heard his landlady complain about "nearly everything's up at the grocery store."

Joe paid an extra penny for his cigarettes. Then his favorite dish at the restaurant went up a dime.

It seemed for a couple of weeks that he heard about price increases every time he turned around.

"Why? Why? Why?" Joe asked himself. "There aren't any shortages."

The more he thought about it the angrier he got.

JOE COULDN'T get the foreign and domestic situation off his mind no matter how hard he worked.

He did a bit of checking and found that farmers weren't getting higher prices for the stuff they supplied the stores.

This made him sore, too.

Finally Joe told himself that he'd been pretty stupid and that until that moment he hadn't really understood what the profiteers meant when they made speeches about "free enterprise."

"Well," said Joe, "if 'free enterprise' is good for them it ought to be good for me, too."

He left his machine and walked right into the office of the Big Boss, where he said:

"I want a 20% pay increase just because there's a war over in Korea. I know there's no shortage of workers, but I want a pay increase right now. After all we ought to inject a bit of speculation into the labor market.

"Who knows? If you give me a pay boost other Big Bosses might do the same thing. If all of us dumb stiffs followed suit we'd be making a real contribution to inflation. And wouldn't that be just dandy?"

You can understand, can't you, why Joe's out looking for a job?

DON'T BE RIDICULOUS!

We know a fellow who would "solve" the nation's No. 1 problem simply by dumping atomic bombs—without advance notice—on all the major centers of population in Russia.

There's a fellow who lives down the street from him who would "solve" our domestic Red problem simply by tossing all of the U. S. Commies into jail.

Then, here and there are a number of characters who'd meet the threat of world Communism by putting the people of the U. S. in an economic-political straitjacket so we'd be "prepared" for any emergency.

Such people, of course, would destroy the very thing we're fighting for and, frankly, we're not too much worried about them at this stage of the game.

But we are worried about those persons in and out of Congress who don't go quite so far in their thinking but are playing around with the idea that we can preserve our freedom by sharply limiting it.

Sure, we'll grant you right off that in times of great national emergency we must submit to controls which we would never tolerate in normal times.

But what we're kicking about isn't necessary controls and necessary legislation. We're talking about "sleepers"—those nasty pieces of business which are touted as being one thing but turn out to be something different.

Let's use the Mundt-Nixon-Ferguson "subversive control" measure as an example. It's avowed purpose is to put a crimp in Commie activities by exposing them to public view.

But the measure could easily be used to crack down effectively on labor unions and other liberal groups. And you're just kidding yourself if you think it wouldn't be used for that purpose.

CLUBS CAN'T KILL IDEAS

It's been demonstrated time and again that you can't beat an idea to death with a club, no matter how heavy it is or how hard it's swung. Communism is as much a state of mind as anything else and you can't outlaw a state of mind.

Sure, you can clamp down on undesirable activities that result from a bad state of mind—that result from a bad idea. And we should crack down on the Commies whenever they engage in subversive activities.

But in doing so we shouldn't destroy the civil liberties of others and we shouldn't provide machinery which can be used to harm non-Communist liberals.

What we're trying to say is that you shouldn't throw the baby out with the dirty bath water—that we shouldn't put ourselves in a straitjacket in an attempt to hamstring the Commies.

We don't like the CPers and we've said so time and again. We've baited the Reds all over the place. We think the U. S. party-liners are a bunch of stupid jerks. And we don't think we have many illusions about the role they'd try to play if Russia and the U. S. tangled in a war.

But we simply can't see the domestic Reds seizing control of our country tomorrow or the next day.

Meantime we shouldn't provide them with ammunition to use in the worldwide ideological battle.

And that's exactly what we'd be doing if we went off half-cocked and tried to ape Russian thought-control measures.

Labor Throughout World Hits Aggression

COMMUNIST aggression in Korea and elsewhere is being denounced throughout the world.

Nederland Verbond van Vokverenigingen (NVV), the major Dutch trade union, is holding a series of five meetings to protest Communist aggression in Korea and to pledge its support to the action of the United States and the United Nations in combatting it.

The meetings are being held in five principal Dutch cities, and the NVV central office also said two additional mass meetings may be held.

The call of NVV, which is Socialist, is the first action taken by any Holland trade union and is believed to be the first call for democratic unity in the face of Communist aggression in Korea issued by any large trade union in Western Europe.

The NVV, which represents 400,000 workers and about 40% of Holland's labor force, hopes to rally free workingmen everywhere in support of the UN action in Korea.

IN GREAT Britain, the Labor Party has formally protested recent acts of Communist aggression against Eastern European workers.

The party's national executive committee reported that the Communist offensive against Eastern European trade unionists has reached "a new pitch of fury," including the arrests of leading Socialists in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Among those whose arrest in Czechoslovakia has been confirmed by party sources are Vojtech Dundr, former secretary general of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic party, who, at the age of 71, has been sentenced to 15 years' hard labor. Zdenek Peska, also a Social Democrat and a leader of Czech resistance to Nazism, was given a similar 25-year sentence.

"In Hungary," the Labor Party said, "over 500 Social Democrats have been imprisoned without trial. They include all party leaders hitherto at liberty—Anna Kethly, the most loved and respected of all figures in the Hungarian labor movement; Ferenc Szeder, secretary of the Social Democratic Party in the first years of peace; Ference Takacs, once minister of industry; and Oedoen Kishazi.

"These are only a few of the men and women who have now disappeared into the hands of the secret police.

"The national executive committee of the Labor Party declares that these arrests are a crime against the international labor movement. It warns those responsible that workers of the West are watching them. The spirit of freedom cannot be crushed in Eastern Europe. When liberty is restored, the oppressors will be punished for their crimes."

The Labor Party resolution also noted that "savage labor legislation and destruction of trade union rights have caused unrest and resistance in the factories," causing the Communists to attack Socialists for allegedly leading that resistance.

AT GENEVA, Switzerland, the UN's Economic and Social Council has refused to hear the Commuist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions on the question of UN social and economic aid for South Korea.

More than a year ago the CIO withdrew from the WFTU because WFTU was following the Communist Party line and is now affiliated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Union, which it assisted in forming.

WFTU Spokesman George Fischer denounced UN action in Korea and said his organization would not put its resources at the disposal of the Unified Command in Korea even if requested to do so.

Fischer said the WFTU would be glad to aid in reconstruction in North and South Korea as a whole. He accused UN forces of using terroristic attacks and torturing political prisoners.

Walter Kotsching, United States representative on the council, said this statement showed that the WFTU considered the UN to be a terroristic organization.

IN THE meantime, CIO Industrial Union Council Dir. John Brophy, a member of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions mission to Asia and the Far East, told a press conference in Manilla that ICFTU "considers it necessary to strengthen the democratic free trade unions in Asia and to help them coordinate their efforts through effective regional organization in promoting social and economic progress of the vast and under-developed areas of the East."

He said ICFTU is primarily concerned, not with propaganda on behalf of any ideology or party, but with coordinating the efforts of the world labor movement toward the achievement of certain well defined objectives designed to improve the economic and social conditions of the workers and to enhance the dignity of labor.

The CIO News

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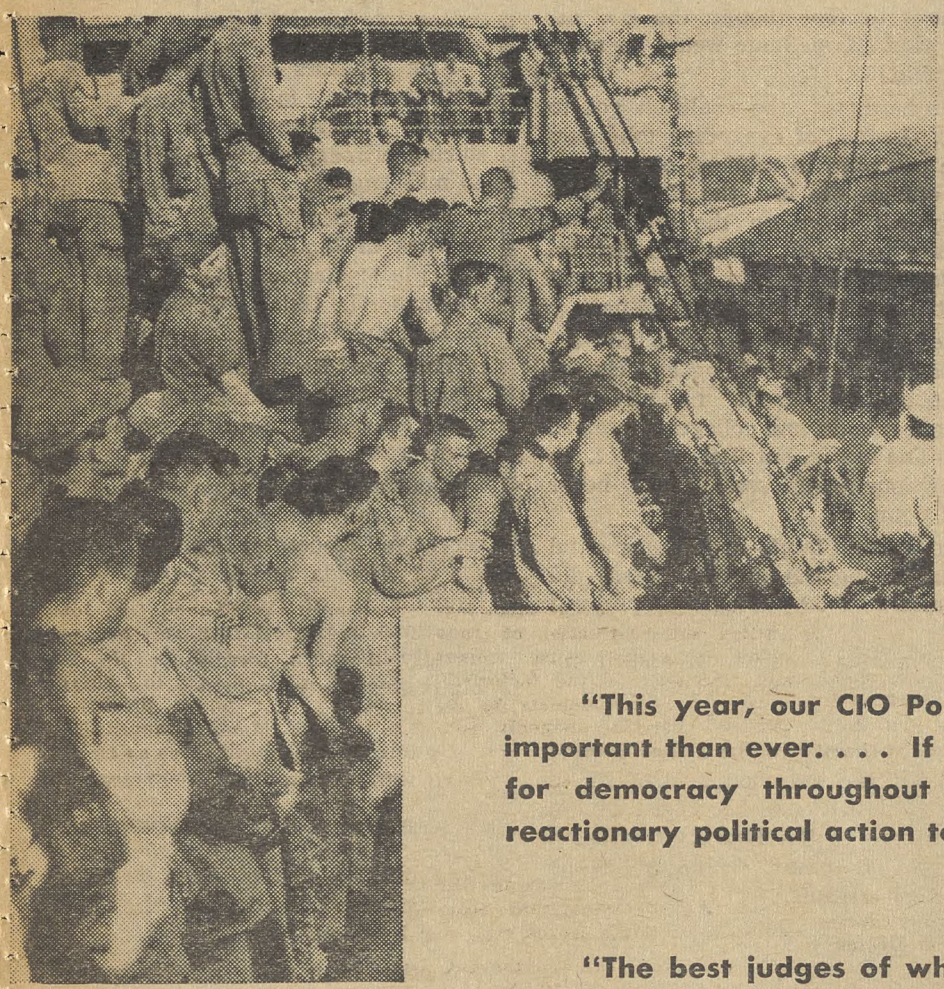
The CIO News

82 August 14, 1950

1950 VOTING RECORD

HOW CONGRESS VOTED

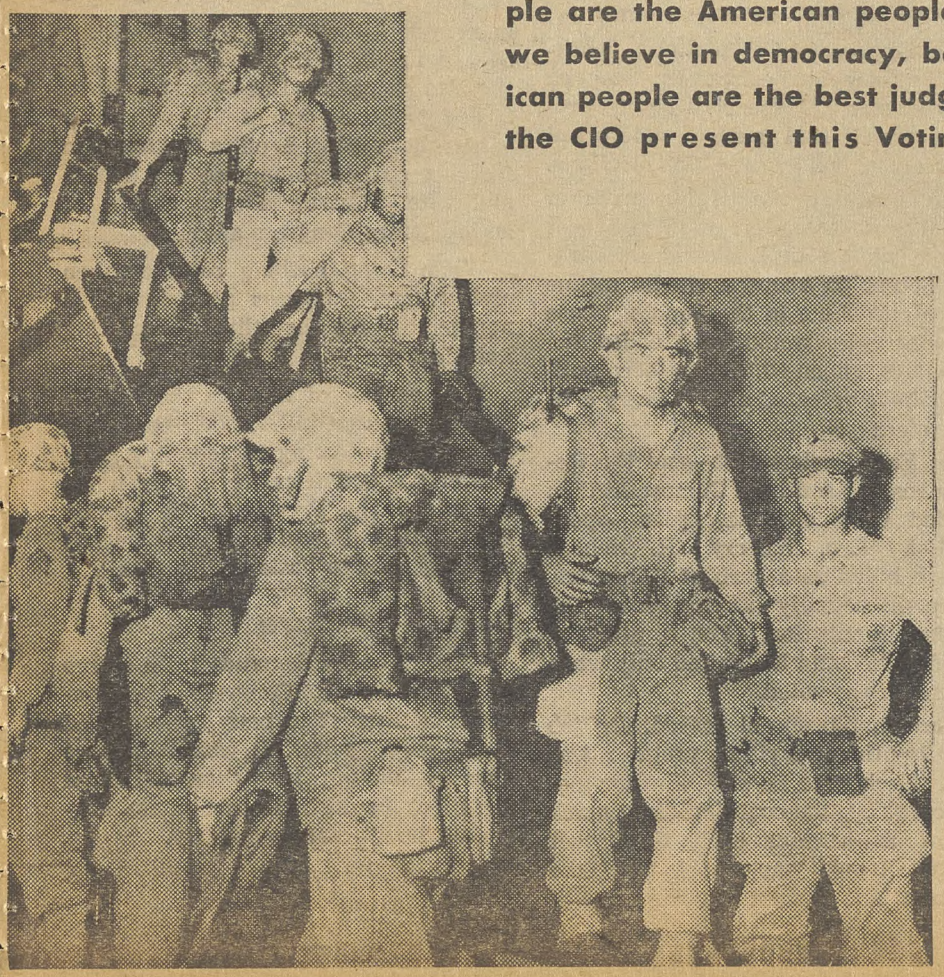


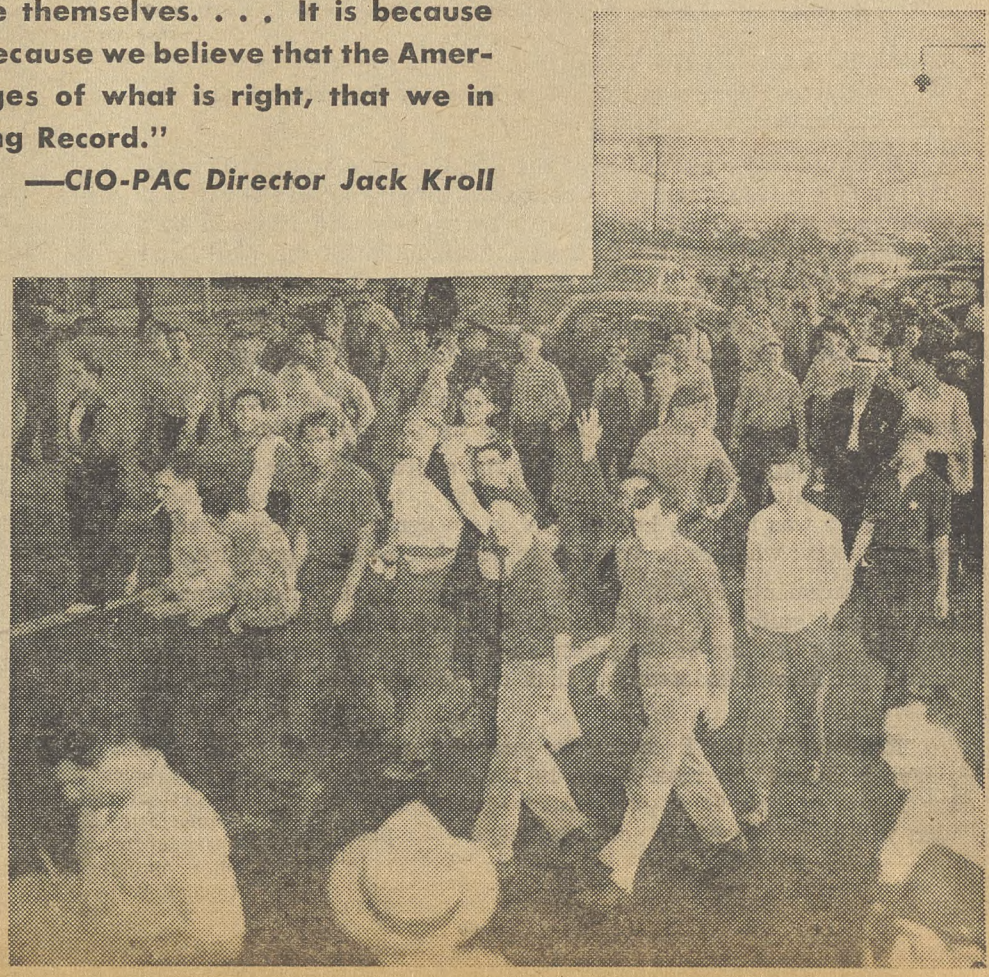
"This year, our CIO Political Action Committee is more important than ever. . . . If our country is to achieve victory for democracy throughout the world, we cannot permit reactionary political action to win by default."

—CIO Pres. Philip Murray

"The best judges of what's best for the American people are the American people themselves. . . . It is because we believe in democracy, because we believe that the American people are the best judges of what is right, that we in the CIO present this Voting Record."

—CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll





Dixie-Gops Killed Lots Of Bills

ON SUNDAY, June 25, Korean Communist military forces moved south of the 38th parallel in the opening round of an invasion which the United Nations promptly branded as aggressive.

That act of aggression quickly changed the course of thinking and action throughout the world. Our United States quickly began to mobilize against this new threat to the peace. The effects were felt in every corner of the land—and in Washington.

The 81st Congress was at once confronted with gigantic new problems rising out of the nation's effort to mobilize its resources.

How will Congress react to these new problems?

As this CIO News 1950 Voting Record goes to press in mid-August, it is yet too soon to see how Congress will vote on the great home-front issues now coming up.

But even in battle a tiger does not lose his stripes—and the patterns of thinking of the men and women who make up the 81st Congress are bound to be reflected in the voting issues ahead. Reactionaries, conservatives, liberals are likely to show, from their votes in time of peace, how they are apt to vote in time of national emergency or war.

So this Voting Record, based on the issues of 18 months of peace, has value to Americans as a guide to show how their public servants are apt to vote in the months ahead.

IN NOVEMBER, 1949, CIO Pres. Philip Murray reported to the CIO convention this summary of the first year of the 81st Congress:

> **"This (Fair Deal) program has only partially been carried out . . . due to the vicious bi-partisan coalition of Dixiecrats and reactionary northern Republicans.**
>
> **"Disregarding the expressed will of the people, they have run the gamut of legislative delaying tactics to stymie the enactment into law of the Fair Deal program.**
>
> **"Led by Senator Taft, they have dragged out committee hearings on vital pieces of legislation by endless, repetitious questions; in floor debate, they have given long, drawn-out speeches, often completely irrelevant to the subjects under discussion; they have used the filibuster.**
>
> **"All these things have been calculated to prevent passage of the Fair Deal legislation."**

By June 25, 1950—when the North Koreans launched their warfare—the situation had not improved in the halls of Congress.

In the columns that follow there is summarized the victories, the defeats and the delays which have been recorded by the 81st Congress:

Labor Laws

It's a far from satisfactory record.

Efforts to repeat the **Taft-Hartley Act** and to re-enact the Wagner Labor Relations Act were defeated—by close votes—during the 1949 session. In 1950, Congress did nothing further to meet the mandate of 1948 that Taft-Hartley be wiped off the statute books.

The votes were close—but the liberal bloc was lacking the strength to beat down the combined power of the southern Dixiecrats and the conservative Republicans from the north.

In the Senate, a swing of only three votes could have repealed T-H. Taft, battling furiously for his own anti-labor law, introduced a series of spurious amendments; despite his claims, they offered little change from T-H in spirit or in wording. By votes of 46-44 and 49-44, the Senate failed to stop the Taft offensive and to repeal the vicious anti-labor law.

In the House, the story was much the same. Rep. Wood (D. Ga.), fronting for northern corporation lobbyists and their friends in Congress, introduced a bill even worse than Taft-Hartley. It passed by 14 votes—217 to 203.

Next day the Administration was able to rally; it sent the Wood Bill back to committee pigeonholes by a vote of 212-209. But the campaign to repeal Taft-Hartley was over for the 81st Congress.

On **minimum wages,** Congress did a better job. In November 1949, it lifted the minimum pay rate under the Fair Labor Standards Act from 40c an hour to 75c—though the CIO argued that $1 an hour would be more equitable.

But here, too, the coalition got to work. Instead of expanding minimum wage coverage to millions of workers now outside the law, the House drastically cut down on the number of workers to benefit. The final Senate-House conference kept coverage just about where it had been in the past.

The **labor extension service** bill—designed to provide training and classes in labor-management relations, through schools and colleges—received many fine words, but little support. As in previous Congresses, it was never acted upon.

The **Labor Dept.**—a governmental orphan during the 80th Congress—did better in 1949-50. Congress approved the President's Plan 2, to give the Department more functions, and it increased Labor's appropriation.

But Congress refused to end the divided authority in the **Labor Board;** it vetoed the President's Plan 12 to make General Counsel Robert Denham subordinate to the Board. Confusion and conflict mount each day in the NLRB, as a result.

Civil Rights

Congress made its worst showing—a big goose egg—on civil rights.

The Dixiecrat-GOP coalition, working cynically and effectively, stopped every element of the civil rights program, which had gained widespread endorsement during the 1948 elections.

Defeat of the civil rights program was foreshadowed early in the first session, when Fair Dealers tried without success to adopt a simple means of closing debate in the Senate. Those proposed rules would have ended the filibusters, under which Southern poll-taxers have defeated almost every civil right measure.

The Fair Dealers lost—and the Republicans and southern Democrats then adopted their own new rules—sponsored by Sen. Wherry (R. Nebr.). Though billed as a curb of filibusters, the plan actually strengthened the talk-fest institution. For it provided that debate could be limited only when 64 Senators so voted.

After that proposal passed, the job of killing the civil rights program was easy. Each time an end-filibuster motion came up, the coalition did a quick job of arithmetic; each time, just enough Republicans voted with the southern bloc against limiting the filibuster to prevent the rules from working.

That done, all the other Republicans voted merrily to limit debate—secure in the knowledge that northern Democrats and Republicans would be able to get the necessary 64 votes to end debate and consider the bill.

That happened twice in the Senate on **FEPC. Anti-lynching** and **anti-poll-tax** bills never even reached the floor.

In the House, two bills were passed. The anti-polltax bill was approved, for the fourth time in eight years. An FEPC bill, with enforcement powers yanked out by a Republican amendment, was also passed on to the Senate—for inaction.

One other item made a little better headway. A District of Columbia **home rule** bill surprisingly passed the Senate in 1949; in the House, it got the cold shoulder. But by mid-August, 204 signatures—out of 218 necessary—had been placed on a petition to force it out of committee for debate and vote. There's a slim chance of action before Congress adjourns.

While doing nothing to strengthen civil rights, Congress played with a number of bills that threaten existing liberties.

Most serious of these is the **Mundt-Nixon-Ferguson** bill. Proclaimed as a means of protecting the country from subversive activities, it has been attacked by the President, the Justice Dept., labor, liberal and civic groups as dangerous to basic civil rights.

Social Welfare

Spurred on by demands from scores of organizations, Congress was prepared in August to pass an improved **social security law.** It would improve benefits—though less than CIO and other groups desired—and extend coverage, though not completely.

Passage of new social security legis-

(Continued on Next Page)

Seven Already Defeated

Five Senators and two Representatives have failed to win their party's renomination for office during primary elections held up to mid-August.

The five Senators who will not be back in January are: Pepper (D. Fla.); Graham (D. N. C.); Thomas (D. Okla.); Gurney (R. S. D.); and Taylor (D. Ida.).

The two Representatives defeated in the primaries are Sims and Hare, both South Carolina Democrats.

Victors in the primaries over Pepper and Graham were conservative Democrats: Rep. Smathers of Florida and lawyer William Smith of North Carolina. Elections in those two states are usually a mere formality; the big contest in the southern states is in the Democratic primary.

Up until mid-August, primaries have been held in about 30 states.

About This Voting Record...

THIS 1950 CIO NEWS Voting Record was compiled by the CIO Legislative Department, the CIO Publicity Department and the CIO Political Action Committee.

It covers major test issues of the 81st Congress between January 1949 and June 1950. Other significant votes arising out of the national emergency will be made available between now and Election Day through the CIO News, the PAC's Political Action of the Week, and other CIO publications.

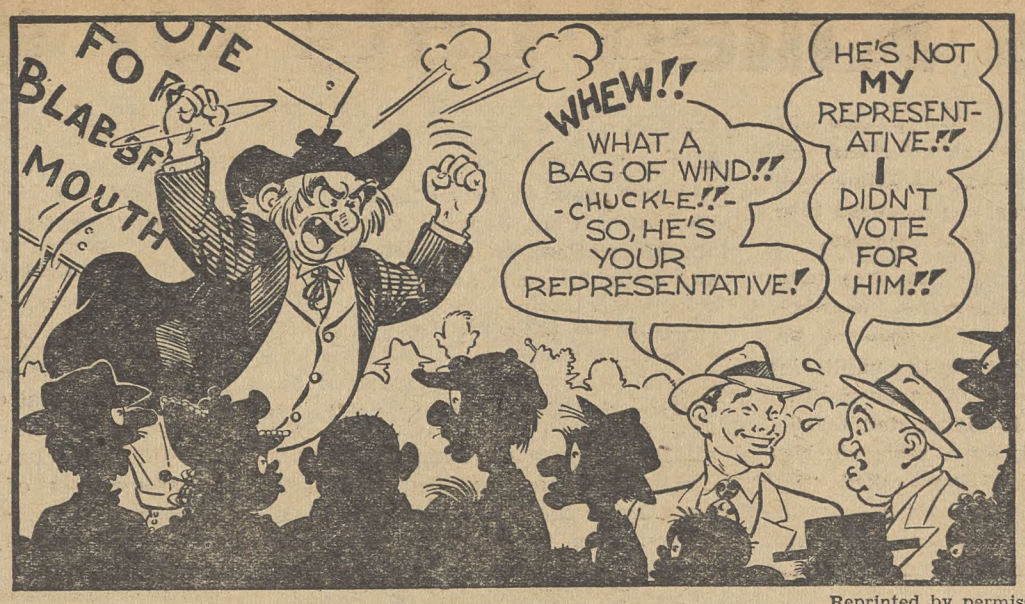
The Voting Record does **not** constitute an endorsement of any Representative or Senator, or of any candidate for Congress.

It **does** seek to show how your national legislators voted on a variety of bills vitally affecting labor and the general public.

The voting record helps to show the attitude of your Congressman or Senator. But it doesn't necessarily tell the whole story: whether he was fighting hard for labor's program or merely casting routine votes; whether he voted from principle or from pressure.

Endorsements by CIO unions and the Political Action Committees in each state and Congressional district are made "back home." Obviously, a Senator or Congressman with all "right" votes is more apt to get labor's endorsement than one whose votes have been all "wrong."

Read the Voting Record; give your dollars to PAC; make sure you're registered to vote. Then, in November, you can help insure the future of Fair Deal government—government that, in peace or war, will be responsive to **your** needs and **your** problems.



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President Supported On Foreign Affairs

(Continued from Previous Page)

lation was due in large part to the success of CIO unions in gaining collective bargaining pension programs. The country's big corporations soon afterwards dropped their opposition to better social security provisions.

But there was danger to the country's unemployment compensation system, in the shape of the **Knowland Amendment** to the social security bill. Tacked on to the bill in the Senate, without hearings, it cuts federal supervision of the state jobless benefit agencies.

Labor experts fear that without such supervision, state agencies may become the tool of business groups, and that jobless benefit programs may be misused for strikebreaking purposes.

National health insurance—a major issue in the '48 campaign—ran into headwalls of resistance, while the powerful American Medical Association spent millions to fight it. Health insurance bills never got beyond committee.

Federal aid to education didn't do much better. Passed in the Senate was a bill permitting each state to decide whether both public and non-public schools would receive governmental aid. But this CIO-supported compromise foundered in bitter controversy in the House Labor Committee and never was reported out for action.

Housing

Congress did better on housing. In 1949 it passed a long-sought slum-clearance, low-rent **public housing** bill, which had been urgently demanded by labor, liberal and civic groups for years.

But a companion measure—to provide **middle-income housing**—for millions of other citizens was defeated, thanks to the efforts of the ever-potent real estate lobby. It would have provided long-term, low-interest government loans to cooperative groups seeking to build housing projects.

Rent control was extended—though with declining effectiveness. The 1949 law paved the way for spreading decontrols. The 1950 extension—won over protests of the real estate lobby—keeps federal controls until Dec. 31, or until June 30, 1951, for those cities or towns that vote to retain them.

Pressures of the national emergency, however, may lead to still further extension of the rent control act.

Big Business

Congress didn't make much of a showing on legislation to control the powers of big business. In fact, the President was forced to veto two bills on grounds they would give too much to the corporations.

One was the **Kerr Natural Gas Bill,** approved in both House and Senate. It would have poured millions of additional consumers' dollars into the treasuries of big owners of natural gas preserves. (One of the big owners is a firm controlled by Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.), sponsor of the bill.)

The President also vetoed, with labor and consumer approval, the **basing point bill.** That complex price-fixing measure would have permitted corporations to get around much of the anti-trust legislation on the books, and to jack up prices to consumers.

A bill to plug up loopholes in the **anti-trust laws,** proposed by Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.), was passed by the House—but the Senate did not act.

Public Power

Hopes for "more TVA's" didn't have much encouragement during the 81st Congress. Neither the **Columbia Valley Authority** nor the **Missouri Valley Authority** projects — both supported by CIO—moved beyond the talking stage in various committees.

Efforts of the power lobby to keep the government from moving electricity over its own wires from government dams, were defeated, when the Senate refused, in 1949, to knock out important sections of the Interior Dept.'s appropriation for this purpose.

And the Senate, the same year, bowed to the power lobby's will when it refused to confirm **Leland Olds,** effective head of the Federal Power Commission, for another term.

Foreign Affairs

In the field of foreign affairs, Congress backed up the general policies of the President—although not without bitter criticism from dead-end isolationists in both parties.

The **European Recovery Program** continued to receive its appropriations, but they were somewhat less than the President requested in order to do the maximum job of strengthening Europe's democratic forces.

The **North Atlantic Pact,** aimed at further strengthening of Europe's democratic powers, was ratified in the Senate, and Congress gave an O. K. to the **Military Assistance Program**—to help those countries build their armed forces.

Technical assistance to underdeveloped areas—proposed by Pres. Truman as his **Point Four Program**—won Congressional authorization. But appropriations were so small as to weaken the program's effectiveness.

Economic and military assistance to Far Eastern nations was delayed. The Korean aid bill was defeated in the House last January—largely by GOP votes.

It was passed later—but only after America's friends in the Far East had begun to wonder how ready we were to back them against totalitarian foes.

Congress Passes 11 Of 47 Bills Asked By HST

Congress had passed, by July 1, eleven measures specifically asked by Pres. Truman during 1950.

A survey by Congressional Quarterly, independent reporting agency in Washington, shows that the President had made a total of 60 legislative proposals to the Senate and House.

In the six-month period, Congress took partial action on 47, completing its work on 11 of these; and ignored 13 of the Presidential requests.

THE CIO NEWS 1950 VOTING RECORD

This special 12-page Voting Record of the 81st Congress — from January 1949 to June 1950 — is being printed as a separate supplement, for distribution among union members throughout the country.

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Big Business $ $ $ Fight Fair Deal

FOR EVERY dollar a member of the CIO voluntarily gives for political action, Big Business spends at least $100.

That's the story that's been told time and again this year in the election campaigns that have been held thus far—and that's the story that has been told in the halls of Congress.

Spending the dollars given by CIO members for political action is the CIO Political Action Committee. It reports regularly to the Clerk of the House of Representatives where its money comes from and where its money is spent.

The report of the CIO-PAC, made four times a year, lists names, dates, places and is a financial accounting down to the last penny of what happens to the buck for PAC you gave your shop steward.

Spending the dollars of Big Business are dozens of outfits with typical "front organization" names—like Committee for Constitutional Government, National Economic Council, Foundation for Economic Freedom.

They report their political activities only in the vaguest terms—some of them not at all—and their officials have preferred to take the risk of going to jail for contempt of Congress rather than reveal their sources of income.

CIO-PAC operates in the open. Its literature bears its name proudly. It hides behind no Committee For Super-Duper Constitutional Government. There is no secret about its opposition to or support of a candidate for public office.

The records and history of this year show that Big Business operates in a different fashion. Its funds are channeled in through devious sources. Its agents work behind the scenes. It has more front organizations than the Communist Party ever dreamed of in its most exalted moments.

So direct and so flagrant has been the entrance of Big Business on the political scene that officials of the Republican party, according to the Christian Science Monitor, are showing signs of concern.

Where formerly funds went to the GOP for the professional politicians to do with as they please, funds now are channeled directly to the candidate—regardless of party—and spent by the candidate or agents of the contributor.

The Republican Party is left holding the bag—empty.

Thus Ernest T. Weir, long-time treasurer of the Republican Party, was a heavy contributor to the Democratic opponent of Senator Pepper (D) in the recent Florida primaries, and an equally heavy contributor to the Republican opponent of Senator Morse (R) in the recent Oregon primaries.

HERE ARE some of the "front organizations" of Big Business and how they work:

1. Committee for Constitutional Government—Set up in 1937 by newspaper publisher Frank Gannett as one of the original "Hate Roosevelt" organizations, the CCG is now one of the richest propaganda outfits in the nation, usually topping all reports for lobby expenditures.

In 1949 the CCG spent $620,000 and in the last three years it has spent over $1,500,000.

The CCG's "front" is the publishing business. Between November, 1949 and April 1950 it distributed 600,000 copies of a book by a renegade New Dealer, John T. Flynn called "The Road Ahead." In addition it has distributed millions of copies of a reprint of the Flynn book prepared by the Readers' Digest.

In the Florida primary election the reprint bore the inscription, "With the compliments of George Smathers," opponent of Sen. Pepper. In North Carolina the compliments were from Willis Smith, opponent of Sen. Frank Graham (D).

40 Million Pamphlets

In the last four years, it is estimated over 40,000,000 pieces of literature were sent out by the CCG with the taxpayers footing the postage bill, thanks to CCG pals in Congress who can sign their names instead of putting on a postage stamp.

Rep. Ralph Gwinn (R. N. Y.), a star in the CCG heavens, has sent out nearly 3,000,000 pieces himself to school teachers, ministers, businessmen, and anybody else on a likely-looking mailing list.

Before the voters retired him, Rep. Sam Pettengill (R. Ind.) ran Gwinn a close second in making the taxpayers foot the postage bill for the CCG.

Because Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of the CCG—a man who in World War I was convicted under the Trading With the Enemy Act—in 1944 and again in 1950 defied the request of a Congressional Committee for information, no complete list of CCG contributors is available.

2. National Economic Council—This is the outfit that then U. S. Attorney General Robert Jackson described on October 16, 1940 as "pro-fascist."

It is run by a man named Merwin K. Hart, who was described by former Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes on November 20, 1940 as "a native fascist." It is the organization that former Rep. Joseph Clark Baldwin (R. N. Y.) termed "unAmerican" on April 11, 1941.

Hart is also the person who on June 20, 1950, announced to a startled corps of Washington newsmen that the present Supreme Court of the United States is "dedicated to socialism."

The court had just outlawed racial segregation in the schools of the land.

Some of the major contributors in the past three years to the National Economic Council are:

Irenee duPont	$28,930
Lammot duPont	$34,513
Gulf Oil Co.	$ 7,000
Pure Oil Co.	$ 2,500
The Texas Co.	$ 9,532
Wm. Volker & Co.	$32,453

Between August 1, 1946 and December 31, 1948 Hart's outfit got a total of $422,969.

3. Foundation for Economic Education—Leonard Read heads this outfit, which goes in for printing material bearing such titles as Will Dollars Save the World? (an argument against the Marshall Plan); Illusions of Point Four (President Truman's plan for helping underdeveloped areas get on their feet is no good); Roofs or Ceilings (rent control is no good); and No Vacancies (there's plenty of housing).

Read, prior to coming to the FEE, was executive vice-president of the National Industrial Conference Board, an off-shoot of the National Association of Manufacturers. He was also general manager of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and western manager of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

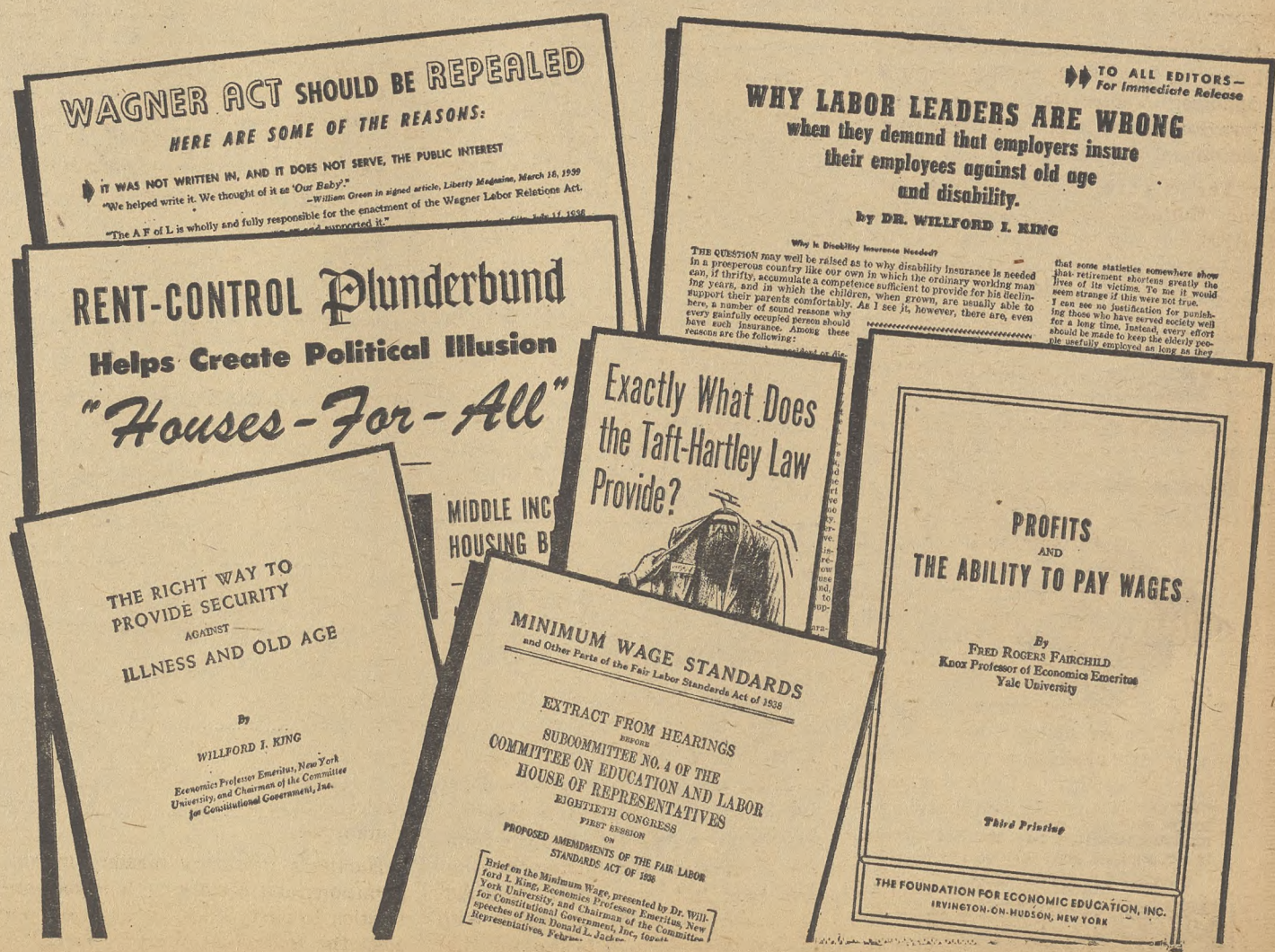
Big Firms Pay Out

For its "economic education" the Foundation received $404,000 in 1948, $285,000 in 1949 (an off-year) and $389,000 by March 31, 1950.

Some of the major contributors in those years were:

Armour & Co.	$20,000
Bemis Bag Co.	$13,000
Chrysler Corp.	$40,000
Consolidated Edison	$40,000
duPont de Nemours	$40,000
Ford Motor Co.	$ 5,000
General Motors	$50,000
B. F. Goodrich	$35,000
Gulf Oil	$40,000
International Nickel Co.	$20,000
Kresge Foundation	$15,000
Libby-Owens Ford	$20,000
Montgomery Ward	$40,000
Republic Steel	$37,500
Sears Roebuck	$13,000
Sun Oil	$20,000
Texas Co.	$ 4,500
U. S. Gypsum	$41,000
U. S. Steel	$40,000

(Continued on Next Page)



How Big Business Fights Labor, Fair Deal

AMA Plans Million Dollar Ad Campaign

(Continued from Previous Page)

In addition to publishing books, the FEE also runs a College-Business Exchange Program. College professors and instructors who want to take a year off for study are given fellowships to "study" at FEE headquarters at Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

4. National Association of Real Estate Boards—Executive vice president of NAREB is Herbert Nelson, who has written that he thinks democracy "stinks."

He said so in a letter to T. A. Maenner, then NAREB president, dated May 31, 1949.

Nelson's views were, "I do not believe in democracy. I think it stinks . . . I don't think anybody except direct taxpayers (real estate owners) should be allowed to vote. I don't believe women should be allowed to vote at all. Ever since they started, our public affairs have been in a worse mess than ever."

Realtors Pitch In

NAREB spends $130,000 a year, of which its executive vice president gets $25,000.

No estimate is possible of the amount spent by local realtors. That they have spent plenty to fight the effectiveness of the recently-passed housing law is evident in the fights that have been waged in cities from coast to coast.

Most local realtors have been furnished a kit from the NAREB which outlines steps to be taken to prevent a locality from taking advantage of the provisions of the law.

These steps range all the way from fighting the selection of a proper site to opposing in court the necessary procedure for the issuance of bonds and other official actions.

5. The National Association of Home Builders moves closely with NAREB.

NAHB in 1948, according to a letter from its president E. R. Carr to local affiliates, attempted to capture the American Legion for its fight against housing legislation.

Frank Cortright, executive vice-president of NAHB, in 1949 found occasion to thank radio commentator Fulton Lewis for his work against public housing. "It was an important contribution to the all-out campaign we are waging," Cortright wrote.

Big AMA Drive

6. American Medical Association—This organization of doctors, has, in recent years, turned its interest from the professional problems of doctors to politics; and, since its assessment of virtually all doctors in the U. S. of $25 each (Taft-Hartley doesn't apply to the AMA), it has led the list of all lobby spenders.

The AMA, while professing to stay away from politics, has nevertheless furnished doctors with a list of "do's and dont's" for politics and advised the doctors to pitch in.

On October 8 the AMA is breaking its big $1,000,000 advertising campaign in the nation's newspapers. The ads will stress the dangers of what the AMA calls "socialism" and newspaper advertising managers have been told to look for possible "tie-in" ads from other sources.

The way it works was shown in a letter from a Glendale, Calif. contractor to Frank Cortright of the NAHB.

Reporting on the job done in the San Francisco valley of California in lobbying against the housing bill, the letter added:

"Kindly note how they (the San Fernando contractors) lined up the doctors and dentists who are opposed to socialized medicine and consequently are sympathetic toward us in our fight against socialized housing."

IN ADDITION to these organizations this year has seen the growth of numerous other "front" outfits dedicated to the fight on labor and amply backed with Big Business funds.

Workers in the mid-west have been subjected to the "gas chamber"—their name for the room in which they are forced to listen to high and low powered pitchmen sell Big Business views on politics.

Frequently the pitchman comes from a place called Harding College in Searcy, Ark., which has prepared turnover-talks contending that the Truman Administration and the Stalin dictatorship are blood brothers.

Workers are paid for the time spent attending the lectures and in some cases get over-time. But no questions are allowed from the floor.

Anti-Labor Ads

The west coast is afflicted this year with the **Wage Earners Committee** of Los Angeles which was extremely active during the California primaries.

The Wage Earners Committee publishes a magazine and, during the campaign, took full page ads in Los Angeles papers. The ads, decorated with cartoons, were devoted to proving that all labor leaders ride around in bullet-proof cars and have incomes of upwards of a million dollars a year.

People of California were told that unless they voted for the candidates of the Wage Earners Committee the "labor bosses" would take over the state. It was intimated that if that happened the sacred honor of Hollywood's movie queens would not be safe.

FRED A. HARTLEY, late of the House of Representatives and the Taft-Hartley Law, has also sought to cash in and has established what he calls the Free Workers Political Action Committee.

Hartley's literature pleads for contributions and declares: "It is too late to stick to party lines. Today we must elect the individual, not the party."

Many of the names bobbing up on today's "hate labor" organizations are the same names that can be found in the pages of the report of the Senate civil liberties committee.

That committee in 1937 under the chairmanship of then Sen. Robert M. LaFollette (Prog. Wis.), traced the course of labor spies and finks across the pages of American labor history.

Some of the names are new recruits to the "hate labor" ranks.

But this year, as never before, both the new groups and the old groups are united in their determination to smash labor at the polls, in their determination to elect more men like Rep. Clare Hoffman (R. Mich.) and fewer men like Sen. Frank Graham (D. N. C.).

For every dollar the CIO member gives voluntarily to help elect his friends, Big Business puts up at least $100 to elect our enemies.

REGISTRATION CALENDAR

Ala.—1st and 3rd Mondays in each month.
Ariz.—For general election: anytime until Oct. 2.
Ark.—A 1948 constitutional amendment permits the legislature to enact new registration laws. None passed as yet.
Calif.—Through Sept. 14, for general.
Colo.—Through Aug. 23, for primary; through Oct. 18, for elections.
Conn.—Oct. 14 to 21, throughout state. Additional dates: (See PAC 1948 book.)
Del.—Oct. 21.
Fla.—Through Oct. 7.
Ga.—Ended.
Idaho—Aug. 12 to Nov. 4.
Ill.—April 14 to Oct. 9. (Cook County: also Oct. 11-17.)
Ind.—May 15 to Oct. 9.
Iowa—Varies locally, but not after Oct. 28. (Cities over 10,000: re-registration on Oct. 26 and 27 and Nov. 4.)
Kan.—Through Oct. 17.
Ky.—Aug. 15 to Sept. 8.
La.—Ended.
Me.—Varies by cities from Aug. 22 to Sept. 9.
Md.—Baltimore & Montgomery County: Sept. 21 and 22. Elsewhere: Sept. 21 to Oct. 7.
Mass.—Varies locally, but not after Aug. 18, for primary or Oct. 6, for general elections.
Mich.—Through Aug. 23, for primary; through Oct. 18, for general
Minn.—Continuous through Aug. 22 (primary) and Sept. 13 to Oct. 17 (general). (No registration in towns of less than 15,000.)
Miss.—Ended.
Mo.—Regulations vary, but registration is year round in all localities, with different closing dates before elections. In St. Louis and Kansas City, registration reopens from Aug. 7 to Oct. 14.
Mont.—Through Sept. 22 for general.
Neb.—Aug. 9 to Oct. 28.
Nev.—Sept. 6 to Oct. 7.
N. H.—Dates vary locally (usually within a couple of weeks before the election).
N. J.—April 19 to Oct. 5.
N. M.—June 12 through Oct. 7.
N. Y.—June 1 to Sept. 26. In addition: New York City and Westchester County: Oct. 9-14. Cities of less than 5,000: Oct. 7 and Oct. 14. Cities of more than 5,000: Oct. 6, 7, 13, 14.
N. C.—Ended.
N. D.—Oct. 24. None in towns less than 1,500.
Ohio—May 12 to Sept. 27.
Okla.—Oct. 8-28.
Ore.—Before Oct. 7.
Pa.—Closes Sept. 18.
R. I.—Ended.
S. C.—Regulations vary locally, but not after Oct. 7.
S. D.—Oct. 31-Nov. 7.
Tenn.—Varies locally, through Oct. 18.
Texas—None in Texas.
Utah—Oct. 10, 17, 31. Provision made for voters absent on regular registration days—anytime except 10 days preceding an election.
Vt.—Check list revised some time previous to 36 hours before an election—set by town clerk.
Va.—Ended.
Wash.—Through Oct. 7.
W. Va.—Through Oct. 7.
Wis.—Through Sept. 7, for primary; through Oct. 26, for general election.
Wyo.—July 24--Aug. 21 for primary; Oct. 9-Nov. 6, for general elections.

THE SENATE'S RECORD

Here's a short description of each of the 13 votes on the opposite page. Read these descriptions of the issues — then see how your Senators voted.

1. T-H REPEAL—LUCAS AMENDMENT *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: This was an Administration effort to knock anti-union injunction provisions out of Taft-Hartley law and out of Sen. Taft's 1949 revised T-H bill section on so-called national emergencies. Sen. Lucas' amendment met united labor demands for an end to injunctions against unions. It was defeated.

VOTE: To pass the Lucas amendment ..... **44 (R)**
To defeat the Lucas amendment..... **46 (W)**

DATE: June 28, 1949.

RESULT: Republican-Dixiecrat coalition, encouraged by victory, went on to pass other Taft white-wash "amendments" to Taft-Hartley, and to scuttle repeal of Taft-Hartley.

2. T-H—TAFT 'PACKAGE' *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: This amendment, with few minor changes in language, re-enacted all of Taft-Hartley Act. Its passage spelled end of hope of repealing T-H during the 81st Congress.

VOTE: To pass the Taft "package" amendment..... **49 (W)**
To defeat the Taft "package" amendment..... **44 (R)**

DATE: June 30, 1949.

RESULT: Passage of this amendment, confirming Taft-Hartley Act, defeated chances of repeal of anti-labor law during the 81st Congress.

3. MINIMUM WAGE—ELLENDER AMDT. *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: This was key Senate test in labor's fight to lift U. S. minimum wages from 40 to 75c an hour. Sen. Ellender (D. La.) proposed only a 65c minimum, which would rise and fall with changes in cost of living. Proposal under-cut whole idea of steady floor under wages. Defeated.

VOTE: To pass Ellender "flexible-65c" minimum..... **26 (W)**
To defeat Ellender amendment ..... **51 (R)**

DATE: August 31, 1949.

RESULT: Defeat of this and other hobbling amendments paved way for final passage of improved 75c minimum wage law.

4. REORGANIZATION PLAN 12 *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Pres. Truman's Plan 12 proposed to make general counsel of Natl. Labor Relations Board subordinate to the Board itself. Plan would have ended high-handed anti-labor actions and policies of Robert Denham, NLRB's independent counsel, and would have improved efficiency of NLRB. Motion to veto Plan 12 was proposed by Sen. Taft. His motion carried, and Plan 12 was killed.

VOTE: To disapprove Plan 12 ..... **53 (W)**
To approve Plan 12 ..... **30 (R)**

DATE: May 11, 1950.

RESULT: Labor Board continues as divided agency, with General Counsel's office continuing to stretch Taft-Hartley's language against unions.

5. RENT CONTROL EXTENSION *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Real estate lobby had tried to end rent controls in 1950. Final compromise version of bill, though far weaker than that sought by CIO, provided six-month extension of controls, with an additional six months for those communities voting for it. Bill was passed.

VOTE: For the rent control bill ..... **36 (R)**
Against the rent control bill ..... **28 (W)**

DATE: June 12, 1950.

RESULT: Rent control won another extension—even though bill contained too many loopholes. But passage prevented many rent rises, evictions.

6. MIDDLE INCOME HOUSING *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Test vote on middle income housing bill came on amendment by Sen. Bricker (R. O.) to kill major provisions for cooperative housing projects financed by low-interest, long-term U. S. loans. Bill would have made moderate-cost homes available to wage earners and others not eligible for lowest-rent public housing. Bricker's amendment, backed by real estate lobby, passed—and killed the program.

VOTE: To pass Bricker amendment ..... **43 (W)**
To defeat Bricker amendment ..... **38 (R)**

DATE: March 15, 1950.

RESULT: Program to provide better, cheaper homes for low income families was defeated.

7. CIVIL RIGHTS—WHERRY RULES *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Complete blocking of President Truman's civil rights program was at issue when Senate, early in 81st Congress, adopted new voting rules offered by Sen. Wherry (R. Nebr.). Wherry rules were falsely described as plan to end filibusters—but actually, by providing for limitation of debate only on approval of 64 Senators, it gave wide open door to filibuster bloc. **NOTE:** Under Wherry rules, two Senate votes to end anti-FEPC filibusters were meaningless; most Republicans voted to limit debate, being mathematically sure that Dixiecrats would muster votes to keep filibuster going.

VOTE: To adopt Wherry rules ..... **63 (W)**
To defeat Wherry rules ..... **23 (R)**

DATE: March 17, 1949.

RESULT: President's civil rights program was completely stymied in Senate.

8. SOCIAL SECURITY—KNOWLAND AMDT. *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Sen. Knowland's amendment to social security bill proposed to cut U. S. supervision over states' unemployment compensation administrations. It would permit states to get federal compensation funds, while cutting down standards or adopting strike-breaking rules. Amendment was adopted.

VOTE: To pass the Knowland amendment ..... **45 (W)**
To defeat the Knowland amendment ..... **37 (R)**

DATE: June 20, 1950.

RESULT: Knowland amendment, with dangers to workers' jobless rights, was passed as part of general bill improving social security.

9. KERR NATURAL GAS BILL *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Kerr Bill—long supported by utility corporations—would have barred U. S. from regulating rates charged by natural gas producers not owning their own pipelines. Effect would have been to permit charging of far higher rates for their gas—at cost of millions to consumers. Bill was passed ultimately, but vetoed by Pres. Truman.

VOTE: To pass Kerr Gas Bill ..... **44 (W)**
To defeat Kerr Bill ..... **38 (R)**

DATE: March 29, 1950.

RESULT: Bill, with provisions to enrich already wealthy natural gas corporations at expense of consumers, was sent to House for action.

10. COMMODITY CREDIT BILL *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Bill provided additional lending power on the part of the U. S. Commodity Credit Corp., to help farmers finance favorable selling of their crops. Crop loans are a major need of farm families. Bill was passed.

VOTE: For the farm loan bill ..... **35 (R)**
Against the bill ..... **35 (W)**
The Vice-President voted **for** the bill, thus breaking the tie.

DATE: June 26, 1950.

RESULT: Farmers received additional $2 billion in borrowing power to finance crops.

11. PUBLIC POWER FUNDS *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Friends of private utilities lobby tried to cut Dept. of Interior appropriation—in order to eliminate funds for building of power transmission lines from government-owned dams in various sections of the country. It would have set back government's program for cheap power. Amendment was defeated.

VOTE: To keep appropriation for public power lines **45 (R)**
To eliminate funds for public power lines.... **38 (W)**

DATE: August 23, 1949.

RESULT: Government's power line program was continued, over objections of one of Washington's most potent lobbies.

12. EUROPEAN AID—TAFT AMDT. *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Sen. Taft's amendment proposed to cut $500 million from authorization for funds for third year of European Recovery Program. Such a slash would have seriously crippled effectiveness of entire program during a crucial year. Amendment failed to get majority vote and was defeated.

VOTE: For the Taft fund-cutting amendment..... **40 (W)**
Against the Taft amendment ..... **40 (R)**

DATE: May 5, 1950.

RESULT: European Recovery Program received funds in line with Administration's requests, to carry out necessary economic aid during coming year.

13. POINT FOUR PROGRAM *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Sen. Connally offered amendment to foreign aid bill to include authorization for Point Four program, which provides technical and economic aid to peoples of under-developed countries. Program, proposed by Pres. Truman, is essential to building up of democratic forces throughout the world and helping lift living standards. Point Four proposal was passed.

VOTE: For the Connally Point Four amendment..... **37 (R)**
Against the amendment ..... **36 (W)**

DATE: May 5, 1950.

RESULT: Point Four program was written into law, and plans accelerated for giving technical and health assistance to peoples in colonial areas living under sub-standard conditions.

	1. Taft-Hartley—Lucas Amdt.	2. Taft-Hartley—Taft 'Package'	3. Minimum Wage—Ellender Amdt.	4. Reorganization Plan No. 12	5. Rent Control	6. Middle Income Housing	7. Civil Rights—Wherry Rules	8. Social Security—Knowland Amdt.	9. Kerr Gas Bill	10. Commodity Credit Corp. Loans	11. Public Power Funds	12. ECA—Taft Fund-Cutting Amdt.	13. Point Four Program
ALABAMA													
Hill (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	Z	R	R	R	R
Sparkman (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R
ARIZONA													
Hayden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R
McFarland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R
ARKANSAS													
McClellan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	R	W	W	W
Fulbright (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	X	W	W	R	R	R	R
CALIFORNIA													
Downey (D)	R	R	R	A	A	A	R	A	X	A	R	A	A
Knowland (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
COLORADO													
Johnson (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	A
Millikin (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
CONNECTICUT													
McMahon (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R
Benton (D)	*	*	*	R	Z	R	*	R	R	R	*	R	R
DELAWARE													
Williams (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Frear (D)	R	R	W	A	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
FLORIDA													
Pepper (D)	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R	A	R	R	Z	A
Holland (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	X	R	W
GEORGIA													
George (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	X	Z	R	W	W
Russell (D)	W	W	X	A	X	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W
IDAHO													
Taylor (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	Z	Z	R	X	R	R	R
Dworshak (R) (Sworn in 10/15/49)			*	W	W	W	*	W	R	A	*	*	W
ILLINOIS													
Lucas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	Z	R	R	R
Douglas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIANA													
Capehart (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	X	X
Jenner (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
IOWA													
Hickenlooper (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	X	A
Gillette (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	X	A
KANSAS													
Darby (R) (Sworn in Dec. 2, 1949)	*	*	W	A	X	*	W	W	W	*	W	A	
Schoeppel (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
KENTUCKY													
Chapman (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	Z	Z	A
Withers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	W	W	W	R	R	Z	A
LOUISIANA													
Ellender (D)	X	X	W	W	X	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R
Long (D)	R	R	W	R	A	R	W	R	W	A	Z	X	A
MAINE													
Brewster (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	Z	X	A	W	W
Smith (R)	W	R	R	W	A	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R
MARYLAND													
Tydings (D)	R	W	R	W	Z	X	W	R	A	R	W	R	R
O'Conor (D)	R	W	A	W	A	W	X	A	R	A	A	Z	A
MASSACHUSETTS													
Saltonstall (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W
Lodge (R)	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R	W	R	W	A	R	R
MICHIGAN													
Vandenberg (R)	W	W	R	X	A	X	W	A	Z	A	W	Z	Z
Ferguson (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W
MINNESOTA													
Thye (R)	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	Z	Z	R	W
Humphrey (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MISSISSIPPI													
Eastland (D)	W	W	W	W	Z	A	W	W	W	A	W	R	W
Stennis (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W
MISSOURI													
Donnell (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Kem (R)	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
MONTANA													
Murray (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	A
Ecton (R)	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

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NEBRASKA													
Butler (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W
Wherry (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
NEVADA													
McCarran (D)	R	R	A	A	R	A	W	R	W	R	X	X	A
Malone (R)	Z	Z	R	W	R	W	R	W	X	W	R	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
Bridges (R)	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Tobey (R)	A	R	R	R	X	Z	R	A	R	W	R	W	R
NEW JERSEY													
Smith (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R
Hendrickson (R)	W	W	R	W	Z	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
NEW MEXICO													
Chavez (D)	R	R	A	R	A	R	A	A	R	X	W	X	A
Anderson (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
NEW YORK													
Lehman (D)	*	*	*	R	R	R	*	R	R	R	*	R	R
Ives (R)	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R
NORTH CAROLINA													
Hoey (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Z	W	R	W
Graham (D) (Sworn 3/29/49)	R	R	R	A	A	R	*	A	R	A	R	R	R
NORTH DAKOTA													
Langer (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	A	A
Young (R)	W	W	R	W	A	A	W	A	W	X	R	W	W
OHIO													
Taft (R)	W	W	R	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	X	W	W
Bricker (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
OKLAHOMA													
Thomas (D)	R	R	Z	R	A	R	A	A	W	Z	W	Z	A
Kerr (D)	R	R	R	W	A	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R
OREGON													
Cordon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
Morse (R)	R	R	A	Z	X	Z	R	A	R	W	R	Z	Z
PENNSYLVANIA													
Myers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R
Martin (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
RHODE ISLAND													
Green (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Leahy (D) (Sworn 8/24/49)			R	R	Z	A	*	R	A	R	*	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA													
Maybank (D)	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	A
Johnston (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	X	W	A	R	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA													
Gurney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Mundt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W
TENNESSEE													
McKellar (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W
Kefauver (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
TEXAS													
Connally (D)	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R
Johnson (D)	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R
UTAH													
Thomas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	X	R	R	R	R
Watkins (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	X
VERMONT													
Aiken (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R
Flanders (R)	W	W	R	W	X	R	W	R	R	A	W	R	A
VIRGINIA													
Byrd (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W
Robertson (D)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	R	X	R	W
WASHINGTON													
Magnuson (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	Z	W	R	R	R
Cain (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W
WEST VIRGINIA													
Kilgore (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	Z	R	R
Neely (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WISCONSIN													
Wiley (R)	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R
McCarthy (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
WYOMING													
O'Mahoney (D)	R	R	A	A	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	A
Hunt (D)	R	R	A	R	R	A	W	R	W	A	R	R	R

READING THE SENATE RECORD

Symbol **R** means a **Right** vote, from viewpoint of CIO.
Symbol **W** means a **Wrong** vote.
Symbol **A** means Senator was **Absent** and **not paired.**
Symbol **Z** means Senator was **paired Right.**
Symbol **X** means Senator was **paired Wrong.**
Symbol * means Senator was not in office at the time of vote.

HOUSE VOTING RECORD

Here's a short description of each of 12 key votes in the House of Representatives. Read the description of these important issues — then turn to one of the next three pages to see how your Congressman voted.

1. TAFT-HARTLEY—WOOD BILL *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Rep. Wood (D. Ga.) proposed substitute bill in place of Taft-Hartley repeal bill. The Wood Bill was just as bad, if not worse, than T-H itself. Wood's substitute bill was passed.

VOTE: For the Wood Bill ..... 217 (W)
Against the Wood Bill ..... 203 (R)

DATE: May 3, 1949.

RESULT: Bill stymied efforts in House to repeal T-H during first session of 81st Congress.

2. T-H—RECOMMITTAL OF WOOD BILL *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Day after Wood Bill had been passed, foes of Taft-Hartley moved to recommit it, that is, bury it back in committee and nullify House passage of the Wood anti-union measure. Recommittal was voted.

VOTE: To recommit the Wood Bill ..... 212 (R)
Against recommittal ..... 209 (W)

DATE: May 4, 1949.

RESULT: Action nullified passage of Wood Bill, which contained many provisions more anti-union than T-H itself. But 81st Congress failed to repeal Taft-Hartley.

3. MINIMUM WAGE—LUCAS BILL *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Rep. Lucas (D. Tex.) offered bill as substitute to Administration proposal to improve wage-hour law. Lucas Bill provided for mass exemptions of workers from protection of wage-hour law, and weakened enforcement. Lucas was defeated in effort to install 65c base pay, rising and falling with cost of living. But main elements of his weakening bill were approved.

VOTE: For the Lucas Bill ..... 225 (W)
Against the Lucas Bill ..... 181 (R)

DATE: August 10, 1949.

RESULT: Some of the worst elements of Lucas Bill were removed in Senate-House conference committee—but effect of coalition-supported Lucas Bill was to weaken the 75c minimum pay bill that finally was passed by Congress.

4. RENT CONTROL *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Real estate lobby had tried to kill all rent control in 1950. Final compromise bill, as it came from Senate-House conference, had plenty of loopholes—but was far better than nothing. Bill, supported by CIO in order to keep rent control on law books, provided for six-month extension of federal rent control—plus another six months for those cities which vote for it. Bill passed.

VOTE: To extend rent control ..... 176 (R)
To end rent controls ..... 145 (W)

DATE: June 21, 1950.

RESULT: Federal rent control law was kept on the books for minimum period up until Jan. 1, 1951.

5. MIDDLE INCOME HOUSING *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.) offered amendment removing major section from middle income housing bill—the section providing for long-range, low-interest loans to cooperatives engaged in providing homes for families in middle income group. Wolcott amendment—like similar Bricker amendment in Senate—had strong support of real estate lobby. Amendment passed.

VOTE: For the Wolcott Amendment ..... 218 (W)
Against the Wolcott Amendment ..... 155 (R)

DATE: March 22, 1950.

RESULT: House gave final defeat to efforts to provide decent housing for big group of American families not eligible for public housing and unable to afford to buy their own homes.

6. RULES COMMITTEE BY-PASS *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: House conservatives tried to abolish reforms in House parliamentary procedures, which had been adopted early in 1949. They sought to end new practice by which committee chairmen can by-pass opposition in House Rules Committee and get bills directly to House for vote. Rules Committee in past had held up many vital pieces of liberal legislation, and conservatives wanted that Rules Committee blockade re-established. Their effort failed.

VOTE: To keep House rules reforms ..... 236 (R)
To abandon rules reform ..... 183 (W)

DATE: January 20, 1950.

RESULT: Effort to re-establish Rules Committee as czar over all House legislation, with power to pigeonhole liberal bills, was beaten.

7. FEPC—McCONNELL AMENDMENT *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Rep. McConnell (R. Pa.) offered amendment to Fair Employment Practices Commission bill to remove all enforcement teeth from proposed measure. It would have left government with only advisory powers on FEPC—and without methods of enforcing bans on discrimination in hiring. McConnell amendment passed.

VOTE: For the McConnell Amendment ..... 221 (W)
Against the McConnell Amendment ..... 178 (R)

DATE: February 22, 1950.

RESULT: Dixiecrat-Republican coalition stripped Administration's FEPC bill of most of its teeth—thus pleasing anti-FEPC southern poll-taxers and many northern Republicans who wanted to pass "some kind" of FEPC bill—if in name only. Then Senate filibustered entire bill to death.

8. SOCIAL SECURITY—RECOMMITTAL *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Ways & Means Committee reported out social security bill containing many of improvements long advocated by labor. Republicans sought to send the bill back to committee with instructions to report out another, much weaker GOP bill. Recommital motion was defeated.

VOTE: For motion to recommit social security bill 112 (W)
Against recommittal motion ..... 232 (R)

DATE: October 5, 1949.

RESULT: House went on to pass, almost unanimously, the social security bill—increasing benefits and improving coverage.

9. KERR GAS BILL *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Kerr Gas Bill would have barred U. S. from regulating rates for natural gas sold by so-called "independent" producers—and would have cost consumers millions of dollars a year. Bill was key test of Congressional desire to protect consumers from big business practices. Bill passed—but was vetoed by Pres. Truman.

VOTE: For the Kerr Gas Bill ..... 176 (W)
Against the Kerr Bill ..... 174 (R)

DATE: March 31, 1950.

RESULT: Kerr Bill, already passed by Senate, was sent to White House—where Pres. Truman, heeding complaints that bill would enrich wealthy corporations at expense of consumers, vetoed the bill. His veto was sustained.

10. ECA—SUFFICIENT FUNDS *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Major foreign policy objective is to keep European Recovery Program operating in effective manner, to help rehabilitate economies of Europe. Higher living standards, achieved through ERP, are best method of offsetting Communist propaganda. But "economy" bloc has sought to cut funds of Economic Cooperation Administration below point where it can do its work. In 1949 Administration made effort to amend ECA appropriations to restore $150 million cut by "economy bloc." Amendment was passed.

VOTE: For the additional ECA funds ..... 177 (R)
Against the additional funds ..... 124 (W)

DATE: Sept. 29, 1949.

RESULT: Vote helped carry on ERP program, gave faith to European people that U. S. would carry out its pledges of full-scale economic help.

11. POINT FOUR PROGRAM *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: President Truman's "Point Four Program" calls for technical and economic aid to under-developed areas of world—to help them help themselves through introduction of modern industrial and agricultural methods. It has been hailed as effective method for improving living standards abroad, as offset to Communist propaganda. House GOP sought to recommit foreign aid bill to committee in order to remove authority for Point Four program. Recommittal motion was defeated.

VOTE: To remove authority for Point Four ..... 150 (W)
To keep authority for Point Four ..... 220 (R)

DATE: March 31, 1950.

RESULT: Senate and House agreed to Point Four program, now getting under way. Program has been hailed throughout democratic world as major aid to peoples and buttress against communism.

12. KOREAN AID BILL *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: In June, 1949 Administration sought $150 million appropriation for economic help to people of South Korea during period ending June 30, 1950. Republicans delayed action bill till January, 1950, then cut the fund to $60 million; then House conservatives defeated entire bill for aid to people of South Korea.

VOTE: To give $60 million to South Korea..... 191 (R)
Against giving economic aid to South Korea 192 (W)

DATE: January 19, 1950.

RESULT: Bill was defeated—with loss of U. S. prestige in Far East. Later, Democrats and some Republicans brought up a new bill, with aid for Korea and Formosa, which was passed in February. But delay and adverse propaganda effects of original House defeat of Korean aid were serious blows to U. S. efforts to resist Communist infiltration in Far East.

LINE-UP ON 12 MAJOR ISSUES

	1. Taft-Hartley—Wood Bill	2. T-H—Wood Bill Recommittal	3. Minimum Wage—Lucas Amdt.	4. Rent Control	5. Middle Income Housing	6. Rules Committee Changes	7. FEPC—McConnell Amdt.	8. Social Security—Recommittal	9. Kerr Gas Bill	10. ECA—Sufficient Funds	11. Point Four Program	12. Korean Aid Bill
ALABAMA												
3 Andrews (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W
9 Battle (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	X	R	Z	R
1 Boykin (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	A
6 deGraffenried (D)	A	A	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
7 Elliott (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
2 Grant (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	X	R	A	W
4 Hobbs (D)	X	X	W	A	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	A
8 Jones (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
5 Rains (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	A	R	W
ARIZONA												
1 Murdock (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
2 Patten (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	A	W	R	R	R
ARKANSAS												
1 Gathings (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R
7 Harris (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
5 Hays (D)	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
2 Mills (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
6 Norrell (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	R
4 Tackett (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
3 Trimble (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
CALIFORNIA												
7 Allen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	Z
8 Anderson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
11 Bramblett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	W
14 Douglas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	Z	Z	R
18 Doyle (D)	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2 Engle (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	Z	A	R	R
4 Havenner (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
20 Hinshaw (R)	W	W	X	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W
19 Holifield (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16 Jackson (R)	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	A	X	W	R	W
3 Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
17 King (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15 McDonough (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W
23 McKinnon (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
6 Miller (D)	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
12 Nixon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	A	W
22 Phillips (R)	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	W
13 Poulson (R)	W	W	X	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W
1 Scudder (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Shelley (D) Elected 11/8/49	*	*	*	R	R	R	R	*	R	*	R	R
21 Sheppard (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	A	A	A
10 Werdel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9 White (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W
COLORADO												
4 Aspinall (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Carroll (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	Z	R
2 Hill (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Marsalis (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CONNECTICUT												
4 Lodge (R)	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	R	A	R	R
3 McGuire (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5 Patterson (R)	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
1 Ribicoff (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	Z	Z	A	Z	R
AL Sadlak (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
2 Woodhouse (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	A
DELAWARE												
AL Boggs (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W

READING THE HOUSE RECORD

Symbol **R** means a **Right** vote, from viewpoint of the CIO.

Symbol **W** means a **Wrong** vote.

Symbol **X** means Representative was **paired Wrong.**

Symbol **Z** means Representative was **paired Right.**

Symbol **A** means Representative was **Absent** and **not paired.**

Symbol * means Representative was not in office at time of vote.

	1. Taft-Hartley—Wood Bill	2. T-H—Wood Bill Recommittal	3. Minimum Wage—Lucas Amdt.	4. Rent Control	5. Middle Income Housing	6. Rules Committee Changes	7. FEPC—McConnell Amdt.	8. Social Security—Recommittal	9. Kerr Gas Bill	10. ECA—Sufficient Funds	11. Point Four Program	12. Korean Aid Bill
FLORIDA												
2 Bennett (D)	R	R	R	R	X	W	W	R	X	W	Z	X
5 Herlong (D)	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	W
1 Peterson (D)	W	R	W	R	X	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
6 Rogers (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Z	W	R	R	W
3 Sikes (D)	R	R	W	A	W	W	A	R	W	W	R	W
4 Smathers (D)	R	R	W	W	A	W	A	R	A	R	A	A
GEORGIA												
10 Brown (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
4 Camp (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W
2 Cox (D)	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
5 Davis (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W
7 Lanham (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R
3 Pace (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
1 Preston (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W
6 Vinson (D)	W	W	W	R	Z	W	W	R	W	Z	R	A
8 Wheeler (D)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	X	R	X	W
9 Wood (D)	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	R	A	A	X	W
IDAHO												
2 Sanborn (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 White (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	A	W	W
ILLINOIS												
16 Allen (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	X	W	W
17 Arends (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	X	W	W	W	W
26 Bishop (R)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
4 Buckley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	Z	R
11 Chesney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	Z	R
19 Chiperfield (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	A	W	W	W
1 Dawson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	Z	R
8 Gordon (D)	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
10 Hoffman (R)	W	W	W	A	X	W	R	R	A	X	X	W
23 Jenison (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
12 Jonas (R)	W	W	A	R	A	R	W	R	R	W	W	W
3 Linehan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
21 Mack (D)	R	R	R	Z	Z	R	R	Z	R	A	R	R
15 Mason (R)	W	W	X	W	X	W	A	W	Z	W	W	W
22 McMillen (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W
6 O'Brien (D)	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2 O'Hara (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
25 Price (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
14 Reed (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	X	W	W
7 Sabath (D)	R	R	R	A	Z	R	R	R	A	A	A	R
20 Simpson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
18 Velde (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
24 Vursell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	X
9 Yates (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13 Vacant—Church (Died) 3/21/50												
5 Vacant—(Gorski (Died) 12/4/49												
INDIANA												
3 Crook (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8 Denton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2 Halleck (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6 Harden (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	A	W	W
10 Harvey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	A	R	W
11 Jacobs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
4 Kruse (D)	R	R	R	W	X	R	W	R	Z	R	Z	R
1 Madden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7 Noland (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5 Walsh (D)	A	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9 Wilson (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
IOWA												
5 Cunningham (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	X	R	W	W	W
6 Dolliver (R)	W	W	X	X	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Gross (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
8 Hoeven (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
7 Jensen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
4 LeCompte (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
1 Martin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W
2 Talle (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
KANSAS												
1 Cole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Hope (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
3 Meyer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4 Rees (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Scrivner (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6 Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

HOUSE VOTING RECORD

(Continued from Previous Page)

	1. Taft-Hartley—Wood Bill	2. T-H—Wood Bill Recommittal	3. Minimum Wage—Lucas Amdt.	4. Rent Control	5. Middle Income Housing	6. Rules Committee Changes	7. FEPC—McConnell Amdt.	8. Social Security—Recommittal	9. Kerr Gas Bill	10. ECA—Sufficient Funds	11. Point Four Program	12. Korean Aid Bill
KENTUCKY												
8 Bates (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
4 Chelf (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
1 Gregory (D)	W	W	A	R	A	W	W	A	W	A	R	R
9 Golden (R)	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
3 Morton (R)	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	A	R	W	R	W
7 Perkins (D)	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5 Spence (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R
6 Underwood (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
2 Whitaker (D)	A	R	R	R	Z	R	A	R	X	A	Z	A
LOUISIANA												
8 Allen (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	X	R	W	A	W	W
2 Boggs (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	Z	R	R
4 Brooks (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	R
1 Hebert (D)	W	W	W	Z	W	W	W	A	X	A	Z	W
7 Larcade (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W
6 Morrison (D)	R	R	R	A	Z	W	W	A	W	Z	R	R
5 Passman (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
3 Willis (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W
MAINE												
3 Fellows (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	X	A	A	A	W
1 Hale (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	Z	R
2 Nelson (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	W	A	W
MARYLAND												
6 Beall (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	A
2 Bolton (D)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R
4 Fallon (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R
3 Garmatz (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	Z	R	R
1 Miller (R)	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W
5 Sasscer (D)	R	R	W	R	W	A	W	A	A	R	R	A
MASSACHUSETTS												
6 Bates, Wm. H. (R) appt. 2/14/50			*	W	*	*	*	*	R	*	W	*
4 Donohue (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	A	R	R
2 Furcolo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
8 Goodwin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W
10 Herter (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R
1 Heselton (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
11 Kennedy (D)	R	R	Z	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
7 Lane (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
14 Martin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
12 McCormack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
9 Nicholson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Philbin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R
5 Rogers (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	A	W	R
13 Wigglesworth (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	Z	W	W	R
MICHIGAN												
12 Bennett (R)	R	R	W	W	Z	R	W	R	R	W	W	W
6 Blackney (R)	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8 Crawford (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	A	A	X	W
15 Dingell (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R
17 Dondero (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	X
9 Engel (R)	R	R	W	A	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	A
5 Ford (R)	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W
4 Hoffman (R)	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Michener (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W
13 O'Brien (D)	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
11 Potter (R)	W	W	W	W	X	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
14 Rabaut (D)	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Sadowski (D)	R	R	R	Z	Z	R	Z	R	A	A	X	W
3 Shafer (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	X	W	W	W	W
7 Wolcott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	A	A	W
10 Woodruff (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	W	W
16 Vacant—Lesinski Died 5/27/50												
MINNESOTA												
7 Andersen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W
1 Andresen (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W
8 Blatnik (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	A
9 Hagen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
5 Judd (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
6 Marshall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R
4 McCarthy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2 O'Hara (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Wier (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
MISSISSIPPI												
4 Abernethy (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
6 Colmer (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
1 Rankin (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W
2 Whitten (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W
3 Whittington (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	R
7 Williams (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
5 Winstead (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W

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MISSOURI												
5 Bolling (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
9 Cannon (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8 Carnahan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6 Christopher (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
4 Irving (D)	R	R	R	A	Z	R	R	A	R	A	R	A
10 Jones (D)	R	R	R	A	W	R	X	R	W	R	R	W
12 Karst (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13 Karsten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Magee (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W
2 Moulder (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W
7 Short (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W
11 Sullivan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3 Welch (D)	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	Z	R	Z	W
MONTANA												
2 D'Ewart (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 Mansfield (D)	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R
NEBRASKA												
1 Curtis (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4 Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2 O'Sullivan (D)	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3 Stefan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
NEVADA												
AL Baring (D)	R	R	Z	R	Z	R	R	A	A	A	R	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
2 Cotton (R)	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W
1 Merrow (R)	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	X	W	R	R	R
NEW JERSEY												
11 Addonizio (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3 Auchincloss (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W
8 Canfield (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
6 Case (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5 Eaton (R)	W	W	X	W	W	W	A	W	A	A	A	R
2 Hand (R)	W	W	W	Z	W	R	R	R	R	X	W	W
14 Hart (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 Howell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
12 Kean (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W
13 Norton (D)	R	R	Z	R	Z	R	R	A	A	A	A	R
10 Rodino (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9 Towe (R)	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	X	A	W	X	W
7 Widnall (R) Elected 2/6/50				W	W	*	W	*	R	*	R	*
1 Wolverton (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	Z
NEW MEXICO												
AL Fernandez (D)	R	R	W	A	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
AL Miles (D)	R	R	W	A	A	R	W	R	A	R	A	W
NEW YORK												
25 Buckley (D)	R	R	R	A	Z	R	R	A	R	A	R	A
32 Byrne (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	Z	R	R
15 Celler (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	A	Z	A
4 Clemente (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
39 Cole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	R
17 Coudert (R)	W	W	W	Z	W	W	R	W	A	A	W	X
35 Davies (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	W
6 Delaney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
24 Dollinger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
28 Gamble (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
44 Gorski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
27 Gwinn (R)	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	W
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	R
11 Heffernan (D)	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	Z	R	A	R	A
7 Heller (D)	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
21 Javits (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
31 Kearney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
40 Keating (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	R	R	W	W
10 Kelly (D) Elected 11/8/49			*	R	R	R	R	*	R	*	R	R
9 Keogh (D)	R	R	R	Z	Z	R	R	Z	R	A	R	Z
34 Kilburn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	R	A
19 Klein (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
3 Latham (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W
30 LeFevre (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
23 Lynch (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R
1 Macy (R)	W	W	W	X	X	X	Z	A	X	A	X	X
18 Marcantonio (ALP)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	X	W	W
26 McGrath (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
14 Multer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R
16 Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	Z	A	R	Z	Z	A	Z	A
13 O'Toole (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8 Pfeifer, J. L. (D)	R	R	R	Z	Z	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
42 Pfeiffer, W. L. (R)	W	W	W	X	W	W	R	W	Z	A	Z	Z
22 Powell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	X	W
5 Quinn (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
45 Reed (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	X	X	A	X	W
36 Riehlman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	X	A	A	X	R
12 Rooney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
20 Roosevelt (D) Elected 5/17/49				R	R	R	R	Z	R	A	R	R
29 St. George (R)	W	W	A	W	X	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
38 Taber (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
33 Taylor (R)	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	W	A	W	W
43 Tauriello (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	W
41 Wadsworth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	X	W	W	W	A

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NORTH CAROLINA												
3 Barden (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	A	W
1 Bonner (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	R
11 Bulwinkle (D)	X	W	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
7 Carlyle (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	W
5 Chatham (D)	W	W	W	W	X	W	A	A	W	A	R	R
4 Cooley (D)	Z	R	W	A	R	R	W	Z	W	R	R	R
8 Deane (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	A	R	R
9 Doughton (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	A	W
6 Durham (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	X	R	R	A
10 Jones (D)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
2 Kerr (D)	W	W	W	Z	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	A
12 Redden (D)	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	R	X	W	R	R
NORTH DAKOTA												
AL Burdick (R)	R	R	R	A	Z	Z	R	R	Z	W	X	A
AL Vacant—(Lemke died 5/30/50)												
OHIO												
22 Bolton (R)	W	W	A	R	W	W	R	A	W	Z	R	R
3 Breen (D)	R	R	Z	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
11 Brehm (R)	R	Z	W	A	W	W	Z	A	W	W	W	W
7 Brown (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9 Burke (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5 Clevenger (R)	A	X	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
21 Crosser (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R
1 Elston (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	A	W	W
20 Feighan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R
18 Hays (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R
14 Huber (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	A	R	R
10 Jenkins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
19 Kirwan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 McCulloch (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
17 McGregor (R)	W	W	A	A	W	R	R	W	A	W	X	W
16 McSweeney (D)	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R
6 Polk (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15 Secrest (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W
8 Smith (R)	A	X	Z	X	X	A	A	A	A	X	X	X
12 Vorys (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W
2 Wagner (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13 Weichel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
AL Young (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
OKLAHOMA												
3 Albert (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
1 Gilmer (D)	Z	Z	Z	X	X	A	X	R	X	A	A	Z
5 Monroney (D)	R	R	R	A	A	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
6 Morris (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W
4 Steed (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	A	R	R
2 Stigler (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	W	R	A	R
7 Wickersham (D)	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
8 Wilson (D)	R	R	R	X	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
OREGON												
3 Angell (R)	R	R	R	W	Z	R	R	R	A	W	X	W
4 Ellsworth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 Norblad (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	A	A	A	R	W
2 Stockman (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
PENNSYLVANIA												
1 Barrett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	A
33 Buchanan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
23 Cavalcante (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	X	A
4 Chudoff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
30 Corbett (R)	R	Z	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	W
9 Dague (R)	W	W	X	W	W	R	W	W	W	X	W	W
29 Davenport (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
32 Eberharter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
12 Fenton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
11 Flood (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	A
31 Fulton (R)	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
19 Gavin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	X	W	W	W	W
14 Gillette (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	X	W	W	W	W	A
25 Graham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Granahan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
5 Green (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R
7 James (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	X	W	X	W
28 Kearns (R)	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
27 Kelley (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	Z	R	Z	R
18 Kunkel (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	R	X	A	A	A	W
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	A	X	X	W
21 Lind (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16 McConnell (R)	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
24 Morgan (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
10 O'Neill (D)	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13 Rhodes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
15 Rich (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W
26 Saylor (R) Elected 9/13/49			*	R	A	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	A	W	W
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	X	W	A	R	W
17 Simpson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	A
22 Van Zandt (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	X	R	R	W	W	W
20 Walter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	X	A	Z	R
RHODE ISLAND												
2 Fogarty (D)	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Forand (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

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SOUTH CAROLINA												
4 Bryson (D)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W
3 Hare (D)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	X	W	W
6 McMillan (D)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	A
5 Richards (D)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	R
1 Rivers (D)	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	A	X	W	X	W
2 Sims (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
SOUTH DAKOTA												
2 Case (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
1 Lovre (R)	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	X	A	A	X	W
TENNESSEE												
9 Cooper (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
10 Davis (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W
5 Evins (D)	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	X	Z	R	R
3 Frazier (D)	R	R	R	A	X	R	W	R	W	R	R	W
4 Gore (D)	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	R	W	A	R	R
2 Jennings (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8 Murray (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
1 Phillips (R)	R	R	W	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	A
6 Priest (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	Z	W	R	R	R
7 Sutton (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W
TEXAS												
3 Beckworth (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
15 Bentsen (D)	W	W	W	R	A	R	W	R	W	A	R	W
17 Burleson (D)	R	R	X	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
2 Combs (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
21 Fisher (D)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
13 Gossett (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
18 Guill (R) Elected 5/6/50			*	W	*	*	W	*	*	*	*	*
20 Kilday (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
12 Lucas (D)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
14 Lyle (D)	R	R	W	A	A	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
19 Mahon (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
1 Patman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R
7 Pickett (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
11 Poage (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	W
4 Rayburn (D) Speaker												
16 Regan (D)	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
6 Teague (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
8 Thomas (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	R	W
9 Thompson (D)	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
10 Thornberry (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R
5 Wilson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
UTAH												
2 Bosone (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
1 Granger (D)	R	R	R	A	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
VERMONT												
AL Plumley (R)	W	W	X	X	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W
VIRGINIA												
4 Abbitt (D)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	X	A	R	A
6 Burton (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	A	R	R
9 Fugate (D)	R	R	W	R	A	R	W	R	W	R	R	A
3 Gary (D)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	R
2 Hardy (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R
7 Harrison (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Z	W	R	W	W
1 Robeson (D) Elected 5/2/50			*	R	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
8 Smith (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
5 Stanley (D)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	Z	X	R	X	A
WASHINGTON												
4 Holmes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R
5 Horan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R
2 Jackson (D)	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3 Mack (R)	R	Z	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
1 Mitchell (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6 Tollefson (R)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W
WEST VIRGINIA												
3 Bailey (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R
4 Burnside (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R
6 Hedrick (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	A	R	Z	R
5 Kee (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R
1 Ramsay (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
2 Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	A	Z	R
WISCONSIN												
5 Biemiller (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8 Byrnes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Davis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
9 Hull (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	X	W
6 Keefe (R)	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W
7 Murray (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W
10 O'Konski (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	A	X	W
1 Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	Z	W	R	W	W	W
3 Withrow (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R
4 Zablocki (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WYOMING												
AL Barrett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

A Message To You . . .

From:

PHILIP MURRAY

President, CIO

YOU—AND every other American—have an important date in November.

Your date is November 7—Election Day.

Your job is to vote—vote for liberal, pro-labor candidates for public office.

Your job is an easy one—but too many Americans too often neglect it.

In 1950, while the men of our military services are fighting Communist aggression overseas, we have a solemn obligation to strengthen the democratic process at home.

The secret ballot is the fundamental basis of our democratic society. We must use it.

WE MUST VOTE to make a better America—and in doing so, to help ourselves.

The American citizen who goes fishing on Election Day will catch only trouble for himself, his family and his friends. They are the people who will be hurt by a small vote, a typical "off-year vote." And reactionaries will benefit.

In 1946, the American people "went fishing"—and landed the disastrous 80th Congress.

In 1948, working men and women went to the polls. They turned out many of the officials who had flouted the public will. We gave the Fair Deal an endorsement, and we gave our Congress a mandate for action. But much of our program was frustrated by the coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats who opposed almost every effort to produce a better America.

In 1950, we have a chance to carry forward the program on which the 81st Congress embarked.

This year, our nation is mobilizing its strength to halt the menacing challenge of Communist arms.

In fighting for the life of our democratic system, we can afford neither "business as usual" nor "politics as usual." If our country is to achieve victory for democracy throughout the world, we cannot permit reactionary political action to win by default.

THIS YEAR—in 1950—our CIO Political Action Committee is more important than ever. Conservative candidates, who would flout the best interests of labor and the people, are hoping that we as Americans will say: "In time of war, it really doesn't matter who gets elected."

That is false doctrine, and it will be rejected by thinking Americans. In time of crisis, we must have liberal government alert to our needs and to the hopes and aspirations of people everywhere.

To fight evil totalitarianism, we must live at home in a spirit of equality of sacrifice. As every family shares its sons on the battlefield, so every group in the country—business, agriculture, labor—must equitably share the home front tasks.

A reactionary 82nd Congress will tilt the scales in favor of big business and special interests. It will shift the costs of national defense to those in the lower income groups least able to pay. It will hurt our mobilization effort.

A liberal 82nd Congress will be committed to equality of sacrifice—in taxes, in price controls, in manpower problems, in every aspect of our fight for freedom for all peoples.

ON NOVEMBER 7, we will be voting for continuation of those fore-sighted policies that have made America great and respected.

YOU can do your part in this mighty effort.

Be sure that you are **REGISTERED** to vote.

Give your dollars to **PAC**—so it can bring the issues to all the people.

And, on Election Day, **VOTE** for candidates endorsed by labor and pledged to uphold the people's welfare.

Philip Murray

From:

JACK KROLL

Director, CIO-PAC

THE BEST JUDGES of what's best for the American people are the American people themselves.

That's the fundamental notion of American democracy. That's the basic idea that has made our nation the leader among the nations, our democracy the hope and dream of men and women around the world.

But in order for the people to be good judges they must have the facts. They must know the record, review the evidence, and render their judgment at the polls on Election Day.

If they do not perform their function as judges and act upon the facts their job will be taken over by others who will act for their own selfish interests instead of the best interests of all the people.

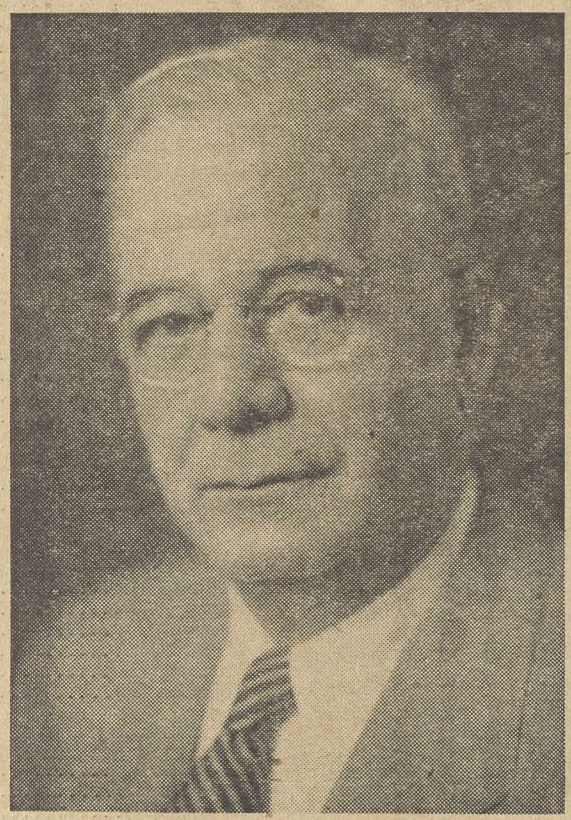
That is what happened in 1946 when only 34 million people voted while nearly 55 million people did not vote.

THOSE 55 MILLION, by their failure to perform their elemental duties of citizenship were responsible for the 80th Congress.

That 80th Congress gave us the Taft-Hartley Law. It was responsible for the upward surge of prices. It passed the Spare-the-Rich tax bill and gave us the present deficit. It blocked everything President Truman and his administration sought to do for the promotion of the general welfare.

In 1948 a majority of the people voted and sent a reaffirmation of American democracy ringing around the world.

This year the need for demonstrating the



power of our democratic faith is greater than ever before. This year, as the forces of the United Nations are struggling to keep the peace, the American people cannot afford to have it said of us, "They don't care about their democracy. They don't even vote."

IT IS BECAUSE we believe in our democracy, because we believe that the American people are the best judges of what is right, that we in the CIO present this Voting Record.

I urge you to study it, to look at the votes of your Representative and your Senators and to ask yourself: "Is this man truly representing me?"

I urge you to be a good judge, a conscientious judge—so that, in the privacy of the polling booth, you may say with a clear conscience that you have done your full duty as an American citizen.

As American citizens, we members of the CIO enjoy great privileges. We live in a country in which we can be the masters of our own destinies.

We live in a country in which, together with our fellow citizens, we can by peaceful means remove from public office those who have been unfaithful to their public trust. And we can install and keep in office those who have served the people faithfully.

WITH THESE great privileges go great responsibilities. We have the responsibility of using our power wisely. We have the duty of informing ourselves, of acting on the basis of knowledge instead of prejudice, on the basis of fact instead of emotion.

Above all we have the supreme responsibility of participating in our democratic elections and adding our judgment to that of our fellow citizens.

Members of the CIO, I am sure, will not surrender their privileges and will not shirk their responsibilities.

Ours is a rich, clean, shining America. We cannot, we must not, we will not allow it to become otherwise through our negligence.

Jack Kroll

N

It Merely Added Insult To Injury

A GROUP OF organizers were sitting in a hotel lobby late one evening, swapping yarns about membership campaigns in which they had taken part.

One fellow said that he'd been in 10 hard campaigns in a row "and we won every one of them."

This was the signal for a bit of bragging—and some of the fellows smeared it on pretty thick.

One man who hadn't had much to say finally broke into the conversation with, "Yeah, I know you guys are a bunch of hot shots and that each of you has been in the smartest campaigns that has ever been conducted.

"But I want to tell you about the worst—not best—membership drive I was ever in."

And he told the following story.

SHORTLY AFTER the start of the CIO's membership drive in the South in mid-1946 a group of organizers was sent to a large textile center.

"This is going to be a tough one," said the late Van A. Bittner, director of the Southern campaign. "We may not win it on the first go-round but we're going to give it a try."

He was right. It was tough.

The first thing the organizers learned was that they were in a strong "company" town.

"We thought at first that the company only dominated the place," the story-teller related, "but we soon learned that nearly everything there was actually owned by the company.

"After we did a bit of checking we decided to open our headquarters in an adjoining town—and we were still trying to open headquarters when the campaign ended. The company didn't own the second town but it ran things there, too."

THE WEEKLY newspaper which served the area cut loose on the CIO almost as soon as the campaign started.

And it cut loose with both barrels.

Then the owner of a building in which the CIO had made arrangements for opening an office notified the organizers that the "deal is off."

Within a few days the company fired a couple of local union leaders.

Then the hotel manager decided that he could provide only two rooms—and those reluctantly—for the 12 organizers.

Efforts to rent a meeting hall were blocked by the company.

Then the company began bringing pressure on ministers who had indicated they were friendly to the CIO.

THE STORY-TELLER paused and then continued, "Yes, sir, it was the toughest campaign I was ever in.

"The only meeting we were able to hold during all the time we were there was in the church of a Negro preacher who believed in justice. And none of the white men in the plant—and most of the workers were white—showed up at the church.

"Finally we filed a petition with the NLRB—and then the Citizens Committee, organized by the company, went to work on us.

"The company then hired a couple of big thugs to work us over if they got a chance, but they never got a chance.

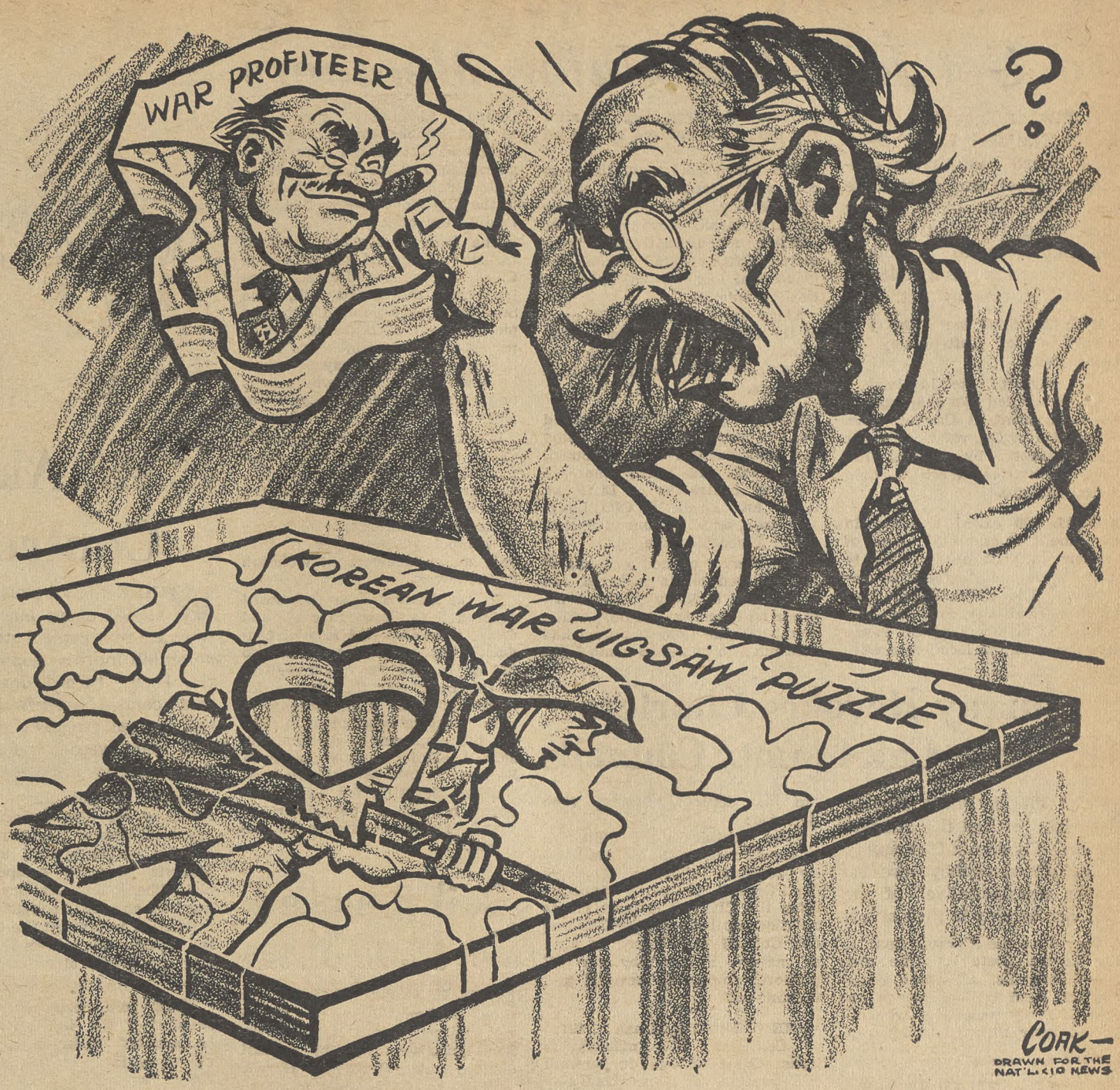
"We realized a week or so before the election that we didn't have a chance to win but we decided to fight to the last ditch—then come back later and conduct another campaign.

"We decided that we were at least going to have the satisfaction of holding the election on property that didn't belong to the company—a company that we were completely sick of by this time.

"We got the NLRB to conduct the balloting at the railroad station—and guess what?

"We not only lost the election but learned that the company owned the depot!" **A.L.S.**

IT JUST DOESN'T FIT!



A&P Accused Of Using Ads To Mislead Public On U.S. Suit

THE U. S. DEPT. of Justice in bringing suit against A&P is fulfilling its duty of enforcing the anti-trust laws enacted by Congress, first in 1890 and subsequently amended. The objective of the case is to restore active and vigorous competition to the retail food industry and make for greater overall efficiency by increasing competition.

Most emphatically the government has no intention nor desire to put A&P out of business. The assistant attorney general in charge of the Anti-Trust Division, Herbert A. Bergson, has stated that if A&P loses the case, it will not result in the closing of a single A&P store, not a single employe should lose his job, not a single landlord his rent, not a single trucker his haul.

AFTER OUTLINING the legal history of the case, which started in 1944 when the Dept. of Justice brought criminal charges against the company, was upheld by a U. S. District Court in September, 1946, and upheld again in February, 1949, by the unanimous opinion of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals, Rep. Woodhouse continues:

The A&P did not appeal to the Supreme Court but paid fines of $175,000.

The criminal information filed by the Dept. of Justice against A&P in 1944 charged that a substantial part of A&P's expansion resulted from the abuse of its power by means of boycotts, blacklisting and price wars or threats; not from superior efficiency and enterprise. It was alleged that A&P forced manufacturers and farmers to sell to A&P at low prices and to A&P's competitors at high prices.

It was also alleged that A&P deliberately destroyed competition in selected local areas by selling below cost in these areas for as long as was necessary to take business away from retail competitors.

Why if A&P was found guilty in criminal suit is it necessary to bring a civil suit against the company?

IT HAS NOT discontinued the practice of which it was found guilty. The fine meant little to A&P. Rebates from two Chicago dairies in 1947 came to $313,000. From 1942-47 A&P collected $1,200,000 in secret rebates from these milk companies. Why did they give A&P these rebates? A&P is a big customer; the dairies had to bow to its demands.

A&P has defied the courts. In January, 1938, a cease and desist order was issued directing A&P to stop demanding discriminatory rebates and price preferences. The order was upheld by the U. S. District Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court found no grounds for review and refused to consider an appeal.

Yet note what A&P got from two milk companies in 1947! Further the court in 1949 found A&P guilty of continuing the practice of insisting on quantity discounts that bore no relation to any cost savings by the supplier due to size of the order.

The Dept. of Justice brings the current civil suit because of the refusal of the A&P to follow the court orders.

The Dept. of Justice is seeking to have A&P divided into several separate companies. Today it consists of 14 separate corporations tied together at the top by a holding company. Two Hartford, Conn., brothers control 99% of the stock. The A&P, which has thousands of warehouses and slaughterhouses in addition to its stores, is one of the biggest coffee roasters, one of the biggest canners and the second largest baker in the U. S.

A&P is telling the American public that it is being attacked merely because it has grown large and prosperous through its efficiency. The publicity campaign is reported to be costing $5 million (which the company will deduct from taxes as normal business expense) with full page ads in daily and weekly publications in addition to huge posters and tear-sheets in every store.

The government cannot answer. It has no funds for such publicity nor does the Dept. of Justice desire to try its case in the press. Private organizations interested are likewise unable to get the true facts before the public.

Congresswoman Gives Lowdown On A&P

You have probably seen those huge ads the A&P has been running in 2000 daily and weekly papers. The campaign is an attempt to discredit the anti-trust suit brought against A&P by the U. S. Dept. of Justice, and is said to be costing $5 million—which A&P will deduct from its tax returns. What are the real facts?

Congresswoman Chase Going Woodhouse (D., Conn.) has made a careful study of this case in response to the strong interest expressed in her district for the real facts behind the matter. Some highlights of her article contained in a newsletter she issued recently are given here.

Labor Board Outlaws Picketing To Get Jobs For Union Members

IN TWO rulings last week, the National Labor Relations Board held that a consumer boycott during a strike was legal but picketing or threatening to picket to compel employers to hire only union members was a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Both decisions were the first rulings under Taft-Hartley on these points.

The boycott case involved a strike conducted two years ago at the main plant at Canton, Ohio, of the Hoover Co., vacuum cleaner manufacturers, by Local 709, United Electrical Workers, then a CIO affiliate.

LOCAL 709 called a strike in June 1949 and sent teams of strikers to visit other locals to urge them not to buy Hoover cleaners. The strike ended Aug. 12, 1949, and the company suspended 12 members of the executive board of the local, who were subsequently fired Aug. 30 after the union had refused to call off the boycott.

The board said that the boycott was perfectly legal under Taft-Hartley, provided that only peaceful means were used. The decision noted that such "concerted activity" was one of the traditional forms of collective action by unions.

Since the CIO ousted UE, most of the members of the local have joined the CIO-Intl. Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers.

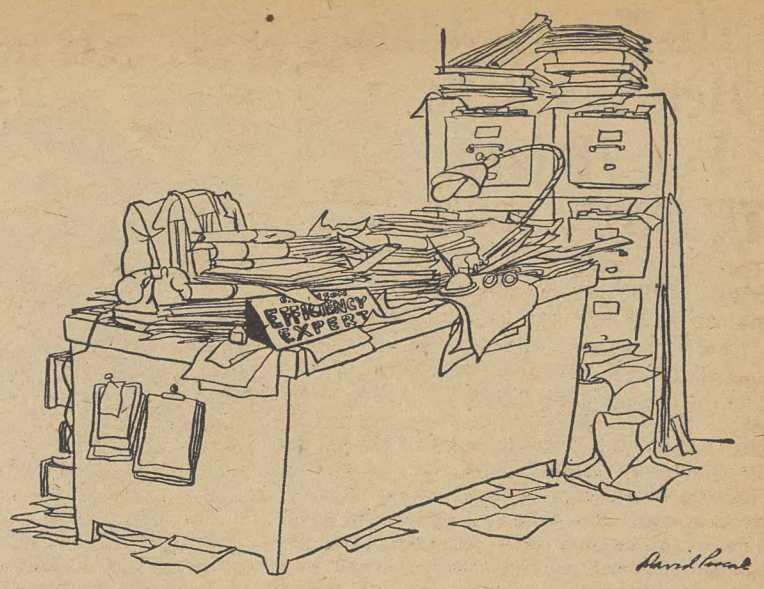
THE OTHER ruling involved two cases: the AFL Building and Construction Trades Council of Denver, and Henry Shore, a highway contractor of Littleton, Colo.; and Local 16, CIO Longshoremen, and the Juneau Spruce Corp., Juneau, Alaska.

The Denver council and two of its affiliated locals picketed one of Shore's highway projects because he failed to hire only union members. The Longshoremen had continued to picket to compel the company to employ its members to load lumber barges after the NLRB had ruled that the Longshoremen had no legal right to make such a demand. Members of the CIO Woodworkers had been loading the barges.

The Board's decision referred to the rulings of the Supreme Court in a number of recent cases in which, the Board said, "the Supreme Court pointed out that picketing—even peaceful picketing—has aspects which are more than speech, and it may therefore be restricted at least where it is undertaken for an unlawful objective."

On the basis of these Supreme Court opinions, the Board ruled unanimously that Section 8 (c), the "free speech" provision of the Taft-Hartley act, does not protect picketing or threats of picketing to compel an employer to hire only union members in violation of the law.

In the Denver case the board ordered the unions "to cease and desist from this and related conduct," but pointed out "we do not go beyond the circumstances of this case," and that "our order is restricted in scope. It enjoins only picketing engaged in to compel the employer to discriminate against employes in violation of Section 8 (a) (3) of the act. Neither picketing for other purposes nor mere persuasion or speech for any purpose is enjoined."



L. A., Akron Plan Rent Control Referenda

WHILE the administration stalled about putting its separate rent control strengthening bill into the hopper, and the House turned down two rent control amendments to the general economic controls bill, there were the following developments last week:

Unrest in Los Angeles as a result of the City Council's rent decontrol vote of July 28 mounted to the boiling point, and the Tenants' Council, composed of eight liberal organizations including CIO and AFL, sought a court injunction to prevent the Office of the Housing Expediter from putting the decontrol order into effect.

(OHE said, however, that it doubted if the injunction could be granted under present provisions of the law, which clearly allows local option decontrol.)

THE TENANTS' Council also started getting petitions signed for a referendum to undo the council action, working feverishly to get the required number before Aug. 28, when the decontrol action is almost bound to go into effect.

OHE reported receipt of more than 800 letters and telegrams from anguished Los Angeles tenants, who said that landlords were daily serving notices of rent increases to go into effect Sept. 1. Typical instances were a boost from $34 a month including utilities to $60 a month without utilities; from $52.50 to $150 a month and from $12.50 to $50 a month.

One landlord firm served notice that all its rents would be raised to $150 a month, and three tenants complained to OHE separately. The rentals presently paid by the three complainants are $48, $46 and $42 a month.

Reps. Douglas and Holifield, both California Democrats, asked OHE to conduct a thorough investigation of the decontrol action and to stop it if possible.

IN AKRON, O., the CIO succeeded in getting approximately 12,000 signatures on a petition to hold a November referendum reversing the city council's decontrol action, although only 7500 signatures were required.

The city council of Zanesville, O., passed a city ordinance asking continuation of Federal controls through June 30, 1951, by a seven-to-one vote. *(The present law states that Federal controls expire automatically on Dec. 31 of this year unless local governing bodies vote before then to ask for continuation.)*

Four more communities voted to ask that controls be continued beyond the end of the year: Stoughton, Mass., Union City, N. J., North Arlington, N. J., and San Sebastian, Puerto Rico.

Murray Revokes Charters Of Three Cal. County Councils

CIO PRES. Philip Murray has revoked the charters of three California CIO county councils because they were "no longer representative" of the CIO membership in their areas.

They were the Alameda County, the Contra Costa and the San Diego Councils. All three councils had been given hearings before CIO representatives who reported their findings to Murray.

TYPICAL was the case of the Contra Costa Council. Murray's report pointed out that when charges were filed against that Council early in January, "only 1,600 members in five locals of four CIO unions were affiliated to the Council, out of approximately 10,870 members in 18 locals of 10 CIO unions.

"By the date of the hearing, July 10, 1950, the Council was even less representative of the CIO in its territory. On that date only 730 members of two CIO unions were affiliated, out of approximately 12,225 members in 16 locals of eight CIO unions."

Noting that that Council was "in fact defunct," Murray then declared:

"The certificate of affiliation of the Council to the CIO is hereby revoked, effective at once; the Council is herby expelled from the CIO; all connections or relationship between the CIO and the Council of whatsoever kind or nature are hereby for all purposes completely severed and terminated."

THE CIO president named three California CIO officials to assist local unions in prompt organization of new county councils.

They were Tim Flynn, Northern California CIO regional director, in Contra Costa; Richard T. Leonard, National CIO representative, in Alameda County; and Irwin L. DeShetler, Southern California CIO regional director, in San Diego.

In the Bay Area, preparations to establish the new councils got under way last week after pro-CIO committees and local union officers met in Martinez and Oakland with officers of the new CIO California Industrial Union Council.

Bail Revoked On H. Bridges

PRES. HARRY BRIDGES of the CIO Longshoremen's Union was ordered to jail last week in San Francisco, Cal., by federal district Judge George B. Harris.

Judge Harris revoked the $25,000 bond under which Bridges has been free since last April when he was sentenced to five years in prison for perjury. A federal district court jury decided at the time he had sworn falsely in his 1945 citizenship hearing by denying that he was a Communist.

Bridges was termed "probably one of the most cogent figures in the Communist party in America today" by Judge Harris.

"As such, his allegiance cannot be to the United States of America. His conduct since the beginning of the Korean crisis is of such nature as to justify this court in concluding that his loyalty and allegiance are and must be with the Communists," the judge declared.

At meetings of several ILWU locals in San Francisco since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, Bridges has opposed motions to support US and UN policy in that country and has called for a "cease fire" order instead.

Shortly after Bridges was jailed 4000 ILWU sugar workers walked out of ten Hawaiian plantations in protest.

Another development saw Pres. Tom Kelly of ILWU Ship Clerks Local 34 in San Francisco, charge Bridges with endangering the recently restored jobs of longshoremen loading Navy and other military cargoes by his opposition to the union-maritime industry-government security screening program.

"The program has only one purpose," Kelly declared, "to keep dangerous subversives off the ships and piers, and Bridges knows it."

St. Louis UGCCW Wins Big Increase

A two-year contract providing wage increases and pensions has been won by 1800 members of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers employed by the Laclede Gas Co. at St. Louis.

The employes get a 7c increase retroactive to July 1, and 3c more effective July 1, 1951. The company-paid pension plan provides for a minimum of $100 after 25 years' service and up to $125 after 40 years. Pensions depending on earnings, may reach as much as $170.

New 'Independent' Union Bobs Up At Weirton Steel Co.

THE WEIRTON Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va., seems determined that its 10,000 workers will have an "independent" union to go through the motions of representing them.

Last week, five days after the U. S. Court of Appeals in Philadelphia had declared illegal the Weirton Independent Union, Inc., which had operated for 13 years, and ordered it broken up, a brand new "independent" popped up "spontaneously."

The "community-backed" Independent Steelworkers Union was organized at the American Legion Hall in Weirton. Among organizations backing the new group is listed the Greater Weirton Community Services Committee, a coalition of 41 "civic and service agencies."

At a meeting, the committee is reported to have adopted a resolution pledging its members to lend both moral and financial support to the "union."

The old WIU started out much in the same manner in 1941, following a National Labor Relations Board decision ordering the company to break up its predecessor, the Employes Representative Plan and Security League.

Drayton Heard, the special master whose findings on the contempt issue were adopted by the Circuit Court July 31, found that the WIU was not illegally dominated or assisted by the company at its inception.

Subsequently however, he stated, the company stepped up its interference in the so-called union's affairs.

"Independent" or not, the court order specified that there would be no union at Weirton for a period of three months.

Prices Up, Pay Way Down North Of The St. Lawrence

It's happening in Canada, too—and the situation is worse than in the U. S.

The Canadian Congress of Labour—to which CIO unions belong—recently addressed a letter to Prime Minister St. Laurent, warning that Canadian workers could not stand wage controls unless prices were rolled back at the same time.

"The cost of living in Canada," CCL said, "has now been shown statistically to be practically equivalent to that in the United States, although Canadian earnings are still far below those received by U. S. workers . . . From June, 1949, to June, 1950, the U. S. cost-of-living index advanced .6 points, while the cost-of-living index in Canada during the same period went up 4.9 points . . .

"There is an urgent need for a clear declaration of policy that neither unwarranted price-increases nor profiteering will be countenanced by the government of Canada."

UAW Signs Better Pacts For 18,000

THE CIO Auto Workers last week signed improved contracts with two companies covering 18,000 production and maintenance workers.

UAW won a new working agreement with the Electric Auto-Lite Co., Toledo, Ohio, which provides company-paid pensions of $100 monthly after 25 years' service and $125 monthly after 30 years for employes in 26 plants of the company.

The pact also provides health and accident insurance, wage adjustments for skilled and hourly rated employes, recognition of UAW as bargaining agent in any new plant established by the company and a modified union shop which requires a new worker to join the union as a condition of employment.

The agreement must be ratified by the 15,000 Auto-Lite union members before it becomes effective.

Three thousand workers at the Bendix Aviation Corps., Teterboro, N. J., will benefit under a three-year contract which grants a 3c-an-hour wage increase and an insurance program similar to the General Motors plan. An unqualified union shop also is provided.

Other features include a wage reopening clause which replaces so-called "merit" increases with automatic progression, and increased night shift premiums.

Meanwhile, new contract demands were being readied at Detroit by Hudson Local 154 of the Auto Workers, after the membership rejected a five-year pension-insurance-wage increase pact. The contract rejected was estimated to be worth 15c hourly to Hudson's 20,000 workers.

It was the 3c hourly boost which drew opposition at the meeting. The majority felt the wage boost should be higher. The non-pension provisions of the contract were to run for three years with wage reopenings provided for each year.

The 12,000-member Local 142 has approved strike action by an overwhelming majority in protest against Kaiser-Frazer Corp.'s stalling during current negotiations on non-economic issues. Local president J. F. Motsinger listed seniority, grievance procedure, farming out of work, seven day operations, speedup, vacation pay, representation and accumulated seniority for supervision and excludes classifications as the issues.

GM Rejects UAW Bid For Job Talks

General Motors Corp. last week became the second auto manufacturer to turn down an invitation from the CIO Auto Workers to join in industry-wide discussions of possible unemployment that might result from conversion to war production.

GM Pres. C. E. Wilson told UAW Pres. Walter Reuther that he doubted the talks would "be of assistance to our government in this emergency."

Reuther invited auto company presidents to meet to discuss the tightening steel supply that threatens automotive output. Chrysler had declined previously.

PAC Bucks Nifty To Lick 'Em In '50!

NLRB Strips Denham Of Control Of 219 Employes In Washington

THE FEUD between the National Labor Relations Board and its chief counsel, Robert N. Denham—which President Truman once tried to end—burst out in new fury last week.

In its latest move against Denham, the NLRB stripped the chief counsel of control over 219 employes in the main offices of the board in Washington.

Denham—whose ouster has been requested by the CIO executive board and a number of CIO and AFL affiliates—promptly struck back by recalling the board's two top legal advisers, Ida Klaus, solicitor, and William Consedine, assistant solicitor. Denham said that he had detailed them to board three years ago as a "courtesy."

MISS KLAUS lost no time in stating that she had no intention of working for Denham.

"The solicitor's post was created by the board," she said, "and I work for the board."

Denham touched off new union demands for his ouster—including that of the CIO executive board—last February when he made a speech urging employers to appeal to court any NLRB decision they didn't like.

The board hit back, ordering him to carry on his court work in behalf of and at the direction of the board. It further curtailed his powers by making his appointments of regional directors and officers in sub-regional offices subject to the board's approval.

President Truman later sought to end the quarrel by a reorganization order which would have transferred Denham's powers to the board. It was one of a number of reorganization proposals, which become effective unless one house of Congress decides otherwise by two-thirds vote.

The House of Representatives mustered the two-thirds vote against the proposal, and so chaos continued in the NLRB.

Denham got his powers from the Taft-Hartley law and the NLRB gave him additional authority August 22, 1947, when T-H became effective.

The NLRB's chief counsel has plenty power left. He still supervises approximately 900 of the agency's 1300 employes, most of them in the 30 field offices across the nation.

Layoffs, Delay Tactics Fail To Halt Union Shop Victory

Local 31 of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers recently won a union shop election at the Maryland Drydock Co. yards in Baltimore by an overwhelming vote—but it wasn't easy.

To begin with, by the time election day rolled around the company had laid off all but 350 of its 1541 eligible employes. Then management refused to allow the National Labor Relations Board officials to hold the election on company property.

NLRB representatives promptly went out and hired an auto trailer, parked it outside the main gate and opened for business.

It wasn't long in coming, much to the company's consternation.

From the time the polls opened in the morning until they closed at 11 p.m., 51 automobiles owned and driven by Local 31 members picked up idle workers at their homes, took them to the trailer to vote and then back home.

Charles Russell, Local 31 business agent, and Frank Plogman, the local president, acted as auto dispatchers.

The final tally showed: Eligible, 1541; For the union shop 979; against, 38; void, 30.

4 GCEOC Locals Win Pay Hikes

Four Michigan locals of the CIO Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee have won wage increases ranging from 5 to 17½ cents hourly. Local 666 at Hamtramck won a 5c boost; Saginaw Local 466 won 6c across the board; Pontiac Local 100 and Flint Local 21, previously on a 45 and 44-hour week, respectively, won a 40-hour week, equaling 17½c an hour for Local 100 and 14c for Local 21.

Four new Michigan locals have joined the GCEOC. They are Local 25, Taylor township non-teaching school board employes; Local 25, Dearborn city workers; Local 201, Muskegon city workers; and Local 1155, Jackson.

Three Brewery Union Locals Win Severance

Three locals of the CIO Brewery Workers have won severance pay clauses in contracts with employers at Detroit. They also won a 3c boost across the board, and smaller increases each year for the next four years. In addition, they won an escalator clause, by which pay goes up or down 1c for each 1.14 point change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index.

The employer will pay into a trust fund 3c an hour for every man-hour worked. If a man quits, is fired or retires, he gets a sum on the basis of a formula still to be worked out.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Saturday and Sunday the writer attended the Iowa State IUC Convention in Burlington, Iowa. The convention was unanimous in support of CIO policies on the international situation as were all the council officers.

Unity discussions with the AFL were postponed and will be continued at some later date when both groups have examined and analyzed the next steps to be taken. In the meantime, the fight must go on for more organizing.

Right now our biggest fight is for political action and we must all rally behind the CIO Political Action Committee and give it every support.

Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo reports the following representation elections: Auburn Wood Products, Auburn, New York, CIO 32, no union 10, UE withdrew; C. H. Stuart & Co., Inc., Newark, New York, CIO 85, no union 2, independent 39; Silver Councelors, Inc., Newark, New York, CIO 41, independent 6. Field Rep. Peter Aversa conducted these campaigns.

Reg. Dir. William Mayo reports that in a representation election held at the Central Soya Co., Decatur, Ind., the Brewery Workers-CIO won by a vote of 178 for the Brewery Workers, 91 for AFL and 12 for the discredited Food & Tobacco Workers. Brewery Workers Intl. Rep. Dipple was in charge.

Reg. Dir. James J. Leary reports the following elections: The United Optical and Instrument Workers of America-CIO won a union representation election at the American Optical Co., St. Joseph, Mo. The employes voted unanimously in favor of the Optical Workers. UOIW Intl. Rep. W. J. Widman conducted the campaign. In a representation election held at the Council Grove Telephone Co., Council Grove, Kans., the employes of the company voted unanimously in favor of Division No. 20 of the Communications Workers-CIO. CWA Division 20 Rep. A. D. Hessling was in charge of the organizational work.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports a IUE-CIO victory at the Rilling Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Conn. At this representation election, of the 60 eligible to vote, 52 voted for IUE-CIO, 3 voted no union and 3 were challenged.

Assistant Reg. Dir. H. T. McCreedy reports that in a representation election held at Maccabees, Detroit, Mich., the 172 employes eligible to vote voted as follows: CIO Local Industrial Union 1687, 132; CIO-ousted Office & Professional Workers 13; no union 3, challenged 3. Twenty employes were on vacation.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to the Chairman of IUE-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Adjustable Fixture Co., Milwaukee, Wis., the employes voted unanimously for IUE. UE withdrew.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports a union shop election victory at the Maryland Drydock Co., Baltimore, Md. Of the 1541 employes eligible to vote, only 350 were working due to layoffs. Under the direction of Reg. Dir. Jack Gersen of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, the employes were picked up by automobiles and 1047 employes voted. Of these 979 voted yes, 38 no and the balance spoiled their ballots.

CIO Unions Protest Plan To Aid Franco

CIO UNIONS are adding their voices to that of national CIO in protesting against the action of the Senate in approving a $100 million loan to Fascist Spain.

Three of the latest to condemn the proposed grant to Dictator Franco are the auto, textile and clothing unions. President of the latter union is Jacob S. Potofsky, who also is chairman of the CIO Intl. Affairs Committee.

In a letter to members of the House of Representatives, which has not acted on the proposal, UAW Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey recalled that Hitler and Mussolini put Franco in power "through a violent and bloody revolution against the duly constituted and democratically elected government of the Spanish people . . .

"If the United States is to assume the leadership of the world's free democratic forces against the threat of Communist totalitarianism—as we in the UAW-CIO believe most heartily it should—we can only damage our prestige and cripple our effectiveness by giving aid and comfort to a fascist totalitarianism like that of Franco Spain."

PRES. EMIL RIEVE of the Textile Workers told Pres. Truman in a telegram that "support for the Spanish dictatorship would make a mockery of the proclaimed purpose of the European Recovery Program as a measure intended to strengthen democracy."

Rieve called upon the President to use "all of your influence to prevent final passage of the loan."

"There is no justification for the measure on military grounds," Rieve said. "We cannot afford to compromise our democratic principles on this vital issue at this critical time."

General Officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Officers in a telegram to President Truman charged: "Under Franco, unions are still oppressed, free speech is still denied, civil right are still a myth and justice is a forlorn hope."

The wire further pointed out that during World War II, Franco openly supported Hitler and Mussolini and even went so far as to express the hope that New York itself would be bombed.

Potofsky said, in releasing the text of the wire, "The hope of democracy depends on the moral leadership which America provides in this time of crisis. It is the duty of every American to urge members of the House of Representatives to reject unqualifiedly the loan approved by the Senate."

Jarosz Seeks Seat Occupied By Lesinski

Wayne County CIO-PAC has endorsed the candidacy of Joseph Jarosz for Democratic nomination for Congress from Michigan's 10th district. This seat was occupied by the late Rep. Lesinski on whose staff Jarosz served.

Jarosz was a steward, recording secretary, and president of DeSoto local, CIO Auto Workers, and in 1948 was named co-director of the Detroit UAW-CIO region.

Kroll: Dixiegops Failed To Heed HST On Korea

DIR. JACK KROLL of the CIO Political Action Committee, on Aug. 5, told the Iowa State CIO Convention that the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition had given "a big green light" to Joe Stalin to attack South Korea when it succeeded, last January, in blocking $150 million for economic aid to the republic.

Now, Kroll said, the same forces which opposed aid are trying to blame the administration for the Korean crisis which ensued.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN requested economic aid for South Korea back in June, 1949, Kroll reported. At that time Truman said: "Korea has become a testing ground in which the validity and practical value of democracy which the republic is putting into practice are being matched against the practices of communism which have been imposed upon the people of North Korea."

The coalition succeeded in postponing action until January, 1950, and then defeated the proposal in the House, by a one-vote margin.

Immediately, the Communist radio in North Korea gloated: "The puppet regime cannot now enjoy the confidence of the Washington ruling circle. The House of Representatives voted down aid to the Syngman Rhee traitor gang."

THE KREMLIN guessed, on the basis of that vote, that the U. S. would not interfere if the North Korean Communists took over South Korea, Kroll said. The Kremlin was wrong, but that didn't make the coalition right.

"You'd have thought," Kroll commented, "that some of the people would have learned a lesson. You'd have thought they would stop putting partisan politics ahead of the interests of their country. Well, they haven't stopped. Today they're playing politics as usual with American lives in Korea and American pocketbooks at home."

The convention voted an all-out PAC drive.

The procession of primaries—in which the candidates for office are selected—continued last week.

In Kansas, Alf Landon, former Governor and GOP Presidential candidate, was indirectly defeated again when two of his picked men were turned down by Republican voters, in a hot race that drew out a record number of primary voters.

The GOP candidate for the Senate seat now occupied by Clyde M. Reed (R) will be present Gov. Frank Carlson, an anti-Landon man. He will run against Democrat Paul Aiken, who recently resigned as assistant U. S. Postmaster General. Labor made no endorsements in the Kansas races.

All eight members of Kansas' House delegation were re-nominated, and Attorney General Edward F. Arn secured the Republican governorship nomination, over Landon's objections.

In poll-tax Virginia, the primaries were uneventful and the vote was light. Three House members out of the nine-man delegation were opposed, none successfully. Primary winners in Virginia are as good as elected.

In West Virginia, isolationist Rush Holt, who formerly was Democratic Senator, switched sides and secured the Republican nomination to run against Democrat Cleveland Bailey for the 3rd House district.

IN MISSOURI, Thomas B. Hennings defeated Emery W. Allison, President Truman's choice, for the Democratic Senate nomination to run against Sen. Forrest Donnell (R.), in an extraordinarily large primary turn-out.

And in Tennessee, the vote broke all records numerically, since this was Tennessee's first primary without a poll-tax requirement, but the political scenery was not changed much, except that Carroll Reece, former GOP National Committee chairman, secured the Republican nomination for the 2nd House district, unseating John Jennings, Jr.

Results were uncertain in the most interesting primary race of all, as the CIO News went to press—the battle of Glen Taylor to get nominated again in Idaho as Democratic senatorial candidate. Taylor bolted the Democratic party in 1948 to run as vice-president on the Progressive Party ticket, later changed his mind and went back to the Democratic fold. His primary opponent was former Sen. D. Worth Clark, an isolationist, who campaigned against Taylor strictly on the Red issue.

Farm-Labor Unity Iowa CIO Keynote

FARMER-LABOR unity was the keynote sounded at the recent 12th annual Iowa State CIO Industrial Union Council convention in Burlington, Ia.

The 250 delegates attending the three-day meeting heard Albert Loveland, Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate, say that "when the farmer's income drops there is a direct drop in the employment of all other occupations."

"Farmers and laborers are interdependent," Loveland declared, "and they'll go up or down together."

He referred to soil conservation as "soul conservation" and called on this country to recognize that the important question is, "How can we take the abundance which is ours and make it do good for our own people and the people of the world?"

WALTER W. KING, regional director of the wage and hour division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor, declared that "if we continue to recognize the interdependence of the farmer and the worker, it follows that a nation of prosperous and free farmers and a strong and free labor movement will lead mankind toward a better way of life for all."

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organizations, lambasted Russia and left-wing liberals who "hop and skip with the party line."

He declared that a third World War may happen "at any time." "The Russians," he said, "tell the world it can have peace—at a price." He said America does not want peace on Russian terms and warned the delegates not to be deluded by Red peace proposals.

(For CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll's speech to the convention, see story on this page.)

The convention approved a resolution excluding members and consistent followers of the Communist party or of any Fascist organization from being officers, members of the executive board or convention delegates.

The convention renamed Vernon Dale president and Kenneth Everhart secretary-treasurer for one-year terms.

Labor Leaders Attend Va. Educational Parley

The Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch in a news story credited labor with playing "an outstanding role" in a recent education conference held at Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Va.

Labor leaders present included Pres. Charles Webber of the Virginia CIO Council; Pres. Jack Smith and Secy-Treas. I. C. Welsted of the Federation of Labor.

Van Devander Gets Demo Publicity Post

Charles Van Devander, head of the Washington bureau of the New York Post and CIO Newspaper Guildsman, was named last week as director of publicity for the Democratic National Committee. He will succeed J. M. Redding, who has been nominated as assistant Postmaster General.

Beirne To Senate Unit:

Repeal T-H, Break AT&T Control For Bell Bargaining

PRES. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers on Aug. 10 told a Senate labor subcommittee that "two things are necessary and desirable" to give the more than half-million workers employed by the Bell Telephone System "the full benefits of collective bargaining."

"There should be industry-wide bargaining in the Bell System or the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (which controls the system) should give up control over local bargaining," Beirne said.

His other recommendation was repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and restoration of the Wagner Act with appropriate amendments.

MEMBERS of the subcommittee, which is seeking to determine whether the Bell structure and practices create a favorable atmosphere for collective bargaining, are:

Sens. Murray (D. Mont.), Neely (D. W. Va.), Pepper (D. Fla.), Humphrey (D. Minn.), Taft (R. O.), Donnell (R. Mo.) and Morse (R. Ore.).

Beirne charged that AT&T "completely controls the labor relations and labor policies of the entire Bell system" operating in it as a "single, integrated business."

"**DESPITE** the fact that collective bargaining and the right of representation have become the law of the land and have been accepted by practically every industry in the country, the Bell System continues with its union-busting policy." Beirne said.

"While AT & T hypocritically covers itself with the mantle of the beneficent employer, in actual practice it has no real concern either for the welfare of the public or for the great body of its employes.

"The Bell System is the country's outstanding example of the iron fist in the velvet glove. It is a past master in rigid supervision, the speed-up, and other methods for the exploitation of the workers.

"Traffic operations are timed to stop watch limits and unfortunate is the poor little operator who is caught using the wrong phrase in answering a customer, or taking too long to perform her operating routines.

"Every operation is observed and timed. Even in commercial offices, ink wells and other devices serve as microphones so that trained observers can catch every word uttered by either the employe or the customer who is being served."

Commenting on collective bargaining relations with AT&T, Beirne said:

"There is no bottom to the bag of tricks which the Bell System uses to slow up and delay negotiations. With or without the Taft-Hartley Act there is no limit to what it will do to coerce and intimidate its employes or to discredit the unions and its leaders."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
Social Security Improvements HR 6000	Extends, improves old age, survivors' benefits, etc. Lifts benefits, ups coverage by 10 million.	Conference report comes up this week. Pres. Truman has asked recommital for liberal changes.	Wire Senators and Representatives to support recommital, ask defeat of Knowland amendment, inclusion of House disability feature.
FEPC	Would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	Pigeonholed for this session.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
Mundt-Nixon Bill S 2311 HR 7595	Endangers civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by Senate Judiciary; House Un-American Comm. held hearings. CIO testified against.	Ask Senators, Representatives to oppose the bill.
Ratification of Genocide Convention	International agreement to outlaw mass killings for race or religious reasons.	Reported favorably by Sen. Foreign Relations sub-comm. (Requires Sen. action only.) Full comm. has not acted.	Ask Senators to give speedy approval.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Bell Again Seeks Award Reversal

The New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. has appealed to the State Supreme Court a recent Superior Court ruling which affirmed an arbitrated wage increase for 12,000 operators and clerical employes, members of the CIO Communications Workers.

The company had attacked the constitutionality of the N. J. public utility anti-strike law in asking the court to set aside a $2.50 weekly wage increase granted by a board of arbitration appointed by Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll.

The Superior Court, to which the award had been appealed by the company, ruled that the increase granted by the board was "just and reasonable."

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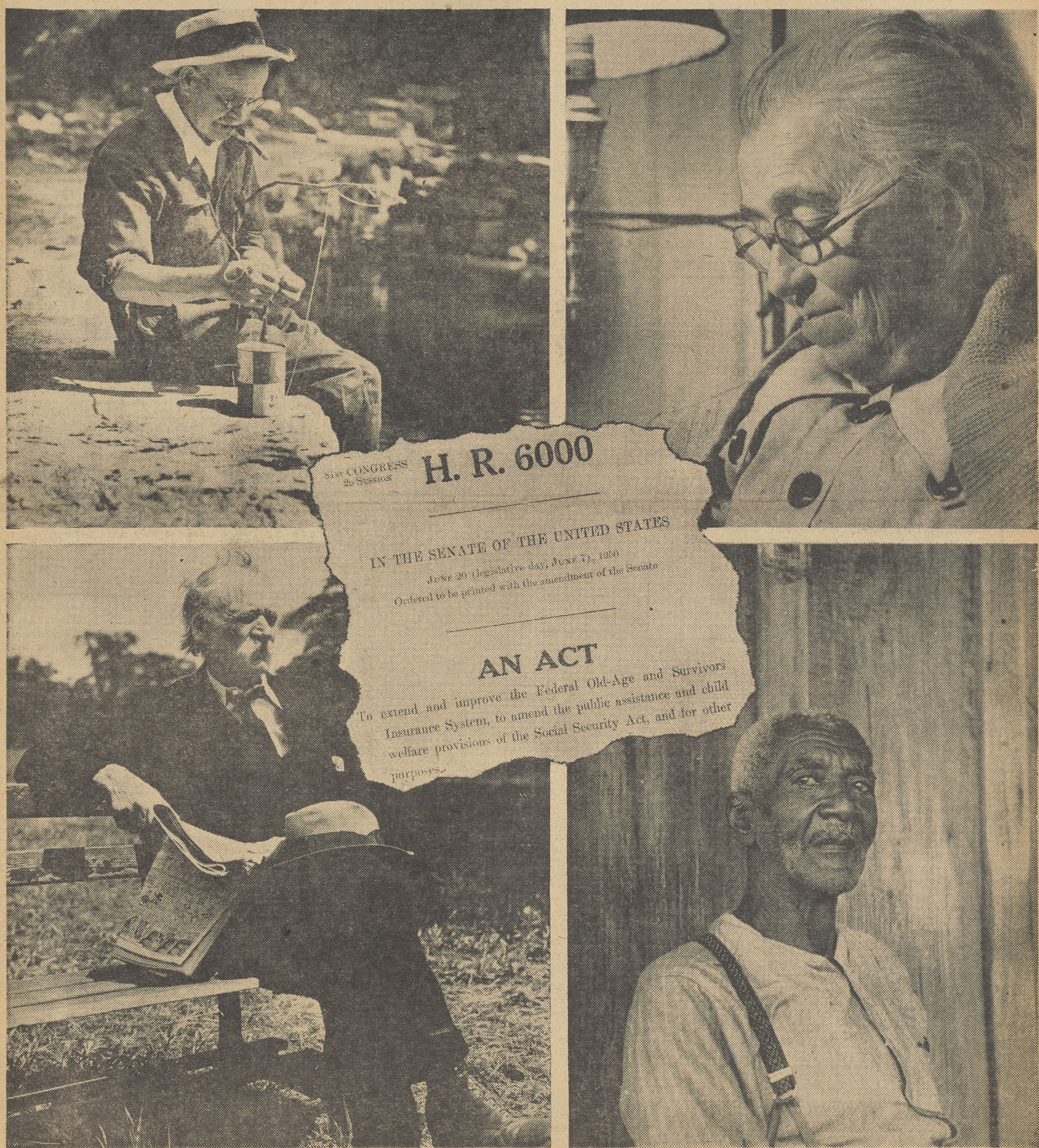

LIFE WAS EASED a little for old folks like these when Congress passed revised Social Security Bill last week. Though bill was far from perfect, it increases payments to aged. Other problems of elderly were explored on a long range basis at first National Conference on Aging in Washington. (See Conference story Page 6, Social Security story Page 7.)

Union Cooperation Pays Off At Armour's In 11c Increase

CLOSE COOPERATION between CIO and AFL unions in the meat packing industry is paying off. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., has just granted the two unions a flat 11c wage increase. Affected are 30,000 workers in 39 plants.

The agreement is expected to set a pattern for the other three of the Big Four—Swift, Wilson and Cudahy— and may also set a pattern for other wage settlements in the industry.

Aside from the 16c increase won in 1946 after five years of no wage boosts, the 11c hike is the highest in the history of the packing industry.

"WE'RE VERY happy about our success in working together," chorused Pres. Ralph Helstein, CIO Packinghouse Workers and Secy.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the AFL Meat Cutters.

The unions held separate negotiation sessions with Armour, but conferred on their demands and agreed to act jointly in settling.

The UPWA represents 30,000 workers in 26 Armour plants. The Amalgamated represents 8000 in 13 Armour plants.

The new contracts with Armour, running two years, provide for three wage reopeners at six-month intervals. Also included are improvements in vacations, the piece-work rate, and sickness and accident provisions.

NEXT ON the bargaining list is Swift & Co., the nation's largest packer. Swift's organized workers are divided three ways: 30,000 with UPWA, 10,000 with the Amalgamated, and 14,000 with the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers, unaffiliated.

Contracts with Armour, Swift, Wilson and Cudahy expired August 11, and possibility of a major strike loomed as rank and file pressure for a showdown increased. The unions had rejected an 8c offer from Armour, and settlement came after almost 65 hours of nearly continuous sessions.

New rates will be: Common labor, $1.26; hide skinners, $1.92. Wages in Southern plants are 2 to 4½c lower. Armour estimates the boost will cost the company $11 million a year. **LPA**

PAC, LLPE Set Good Example Of Unity In Passaic County, N. J.

Spokesmen for the political arms of CIO and AFL have assured each other's organizations in Passaic County, N. J., of mutual support.

Edward G. Wilmes, chairman of the county CIO Political Action Committee, promised the AFL League for Political Education a united labor front at a meeting in the AFL Central Labor Lyceum in Paterson.

"The politicians who have sought to divide and conquor labor on the political front during the past 15 years," he said, "are in for a surprise if they believe it impossible for the AFL and the CIO to work together.

"We have learned that politicians only respect the voting machine's results, and we will do everything in our power to register and vote every working man so that candidates friendly to labor will be elected."

Richard Donovan, chairman of the Passaic County League for Political Education, told a CIO-PAC meeting that "1946 taught us all a great lesson when workers stayed at home and elected a reactionary Congress."

"We have suffered since that date," he added, "and we can only correct it with the political unity of all labor."

"That's the chairman of the front office's 'safety committee'!"

Rent Control Saved In 18 Cities, Towns

ONLY 18 cities and towns have taken action to assure rent control after the present law expires next Dec. 31, according to a compilation made public Aug. 15 by Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods.

The communities have a combined population of about five million people, or approximately one-third of 1% of the country's population.

The local governing bodies passed resolutions during July, the first month of operation under the 1950 Rent Control Act, which Woods found legally adequate. The communities are:

Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass., and Jersey City, N. J., the only major cities; Hoboken, East Rutherford, North Arlington and Union City, N. J.; Auburn and Chelsea, Mass.; Pekin and Evanston, Ill.; Sophia, W. Va., and six Puerto Rican localities — Isabela, Cidra, Naranjite, Loiza, San Lorenza and Cayey.

In many of these communities CIO members working through their unions played an active role in staving off the rent boosts that were certain to come after Dec. 31 if controls were abandoned.

In some other cities, where no decision has been reached so far, CIO unions are fighting bitterly with the real estate lobby—and in others, they must take action soon if they want to avoid what amounts to a cut in take-home pay.

A FIERCE BATTLE is under way in Los Angeles, fourth largest city in the country, where the City Council ignored the preponderance of evidence and voted to drop rent controls when the federal law expires.

At the request of James Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for governor, Woods made a personal appearance before the council and asked members to reverse their position in favor of a compromise. Under Woods' proposal, neighborhood boards would determine "justifiable" increases for small landlords.

The council turned him down, 10 to 5, as real estate lobbyists picketed City Hall with signs reading "Tighe Woods, Go Home," and "Who Is the Law, You or Congress?"

However, in Washington Federal Judge James Kirkwood signed a temporary restraining order barring Woods from signing the Los Angeles decontrol order pending a hearing on Aug. 24.

He acted upon a petition filed by the unaffiliated Intl. Association of Machinists at the request of the Los Angeles Tenants Council, composed of representatives of CIO, AFL and the IAM. The petition charged irregularities in the City Council hearing on controls and in the council's legislation.

Talks Resumed In Packard Strike

EIGHT thousand CIO Auto Workers went on strike at the Detroit plant of the Packard Motor Co., Aug. 14, when contract negotiations which had been under way for 15 months broke down.

Management-union talks were resumed later last week with the aid of Federal conciliators.

The union indicated it would accept a 4c hourly increase every year during the life of a five-year agreement, and an escaltor clause tied to the cost of living.

The company offered a maximum pension of $117.50 a month, a 5c hourly increase, increased insurance benefits amounting to 3c an hour, and more-than-regular pay in lieu of vacations.

PRES. RALPH URBAN of Local 190 termed the latter offer "inadequate" but indicated it might be acceptable if the company upped its 5c an hour wage boost.

The bargaining position of the union was strengthened by the fact that the 1951 Packards are scheduled to go on display in showrooms throughout the country this week.

Another Detroit company, Federal-Mogul Corp., signed an agreement with UAW after an eight month strike.

The contract provides that the company pay a minimum hourly wage of $1.70 pending the development of a standard hour incentive plan.

Pensions of $100 a month at age 65 with 25 years service are included in the new pact.

Shortly after the Packard strike began, 20,000 UAW members ratified a revised contract proposal at the Hudson Motor Car Co., after having rejected an earlier proposal.

The approved agreement became effective immediately and gives the workers a 3c-an-hour wage increase retroactive to Aug. 6.

THE THREE-YEAR contract call for a pension plan paying $117.50 monthly to employes 65 years old with 25 years service. It may be reopened for wage discussions.

UAW Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey, meanwhile, called on the union members to build up a $25 million strike fund which he said would help "avoid many costly strikes," because "many companies would hesitate to force us into strike situations if they knew our union was capable of taking care of the immediate needs of our members."

Mazey urged that the union raise monthly dues from $1.50 to $2.50 monthly at the next annual convention. He also reported that the union's resources were more than $5 million, as of March 31.

Pressman Quits ALP, Charging Domination By Communists

LEE PRESSMAN, general counsel of the CIO until he resigned to help Henry Wallace's campaign in 1948, last week pulled out of the American Labor Party, New York affiliate of the Progressive Party.

Pressman, now in private practice in New York City, made public a letter citing his belief that "the policies, activity and political direction of the American Labor Party do not represent or reflect the democratic and progressive interests or aspirations of the American people, but rather of the Communist party."

SIMILAR ESTIMATES of the ALP's role had been made two years ago by practically all non-Communist unions throughout New York State.

In recent weeks the Progressive Party and its state affiliates have been having a series of internal troubles, with such people as Henry Wallace, Prof. Tom Emerson of Yale Law School and others making public their resignation. The Progressives have taken a position hardly distinguishable from that of the Communist Party in opposing United Nations action in Korea.

Pressman's resignation brought some hot comments from Rep. Vito Marcantonio, only ALP Congressman in Washington.

HE CHARGED that Pressman had hoped to get high fees "from the progressive movement" when he left the CIO post, and, Marcantonio complained, "not having received such fees, he has now joined the parade of fakirs."

Pressman was an ALP candidate for Congress from Brooklyn in 1948, but fell far short of winning the seat held by Rep. Multer (D.), who has had a consistently good voting record.

Pressman's letter of resignation voiced belief that "in the approaching political campaign, which will bring the various political parties and their candidates before the public . . . the American Labor Party cannot enlist the support or the confidence of any important segment of the voters.

"It is crucial for any progressive political party to have the full and energetic support of organized labor. This the American Labor Party does not enjoy."

The reason for this lack of public trust, Pressman added, is the belief that the ALP is a servant of the Communist Party. He continued:

"I FEEL THAT the service which every peace-loving American wishes to perform in relation to the important tasks confronting humanity today cannot be accomplished within the ALP. I am, therefore, submitting my resignation as a member of the American Labor Party."

Pressman has been engaged in the private practice of law in New York since leaving the CIO more than two years ago.

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

Steel Firm Ignores Pact, Strike Follows

THE GIANT Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.'s entire operation was shut down last week by a strike of the CIO Steelworkers at Birmingham, Ala., which was caused by the company's refusal to discuss job reclassification.

The strikers are ore miners or processors. Depletion of the ore supply necessitated closing of all plants.

R. E. Farr, USA-CIO district director, said 5000 men walked out when the company, a U. S. Steel subsidiary, turned down union proposals for an equity program which would have given workers pay increases ranging from nine to 12½c an hour.

He said re-classification was called for under the present contract and that U. S. Steel has made similar adjustments in other agreements.

Picket lines were set up by the union at three ore mines, a quarry, an ore-conditioning plant, furnaces and 10 open hearths.

Frank House, president of the USA-CIO Muckoda local, charged that the company "has locked us out."

THE DAY after the Steelworkers struck, 5000 United Mine Workers' members, employed at five TCI coal mines, walked out. Dir. William Mitch of UMW District 20 was reported as saying he did not know what caused the strike.

Also in Birmingham, a strike of 1000 CIO Steelworkers at the Pullman Standard Car Co. was reported near settlement.

CIO Leaders Set Labor Day Talks

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will deliver a Labor Day address Sept. 4, in Birmingham, Ala., to be broadcast over the ABC network at 4:30 p.m. EDT.

CIO Vice Pres. and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood will be the principal speaker Labor Day at the 4-H Fair Grounds in Charleston, W. Va.

Controls Bill Seen Growing Into 'Fake And Fraud' By CIO

THE ECONOMICS control bill now in the Senate is apt to be amended into a "fake and a fraud upon the American people," the CIO wrote to Senators late last week.

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, called for defeat of the amendments, which he described as "most destructive and dangerous," when they come up for vote in the Senate on Aug. 21.

"Instead of preventing rising prices and inflation, price escalators and profit guarantees have been built into the bill by votes taken without quorum calls, with only a few Senators present, and without a single rollcall vote," Cowan said. "Worse amendments are pending."

Effect of their adoption, he said, would be to interfere with the expansion of defense output, with the fight against inflation, and with stabilization of the American economy.

The CIO has pointed out that many of the loophole amendments which helped kill OPA after World War II are being written into the new bill at the very beginning. If they are finally adopted, it is doubtful whether the control bill will really be able to hold the line against inflation.

A controls bill has already been passed by the House, with numerous amendments added during the course of several days of debate. These were tacked on to a measure which incorporates the President's original request for minimum controls and production aids, plus price and wage provisions.

AS YET NO move has been scheduled to extend rent controls, which under present law are due to expire in most parts of the nation on Jan. 1. The CIO has also called for excess profits taxation, but a bill approved by the Senate Finance Committee contains no such provision.

The Senate bill is expected by its sponsors to provide about an additional $5 billion revenue a year, and is regarded by the administration as a "stop-gap" measure.

It would lift both personal income taxes and corporation taxes. The CIO in previous letters to members of Congress has called for much steeper taxes on corporation profits—now at record heights—and exemptions for persons in the lowest income brackets.

COWAN'S LETTER to the Senate contained analyses and bitter criticism of many of the proposed amendments to the controls bill—the Defense Production Bill (S. 3936).

It lashed out particularly at amendments by Sen. Bricker (R. O.) and Sen. Williams (R. Del.), providing for price and wage regulation.

"These amendments would perpetuate, for the duration of the emergency, inequities existing immediately prior to June 24 among wages, and between wages and profits," the CIO statement said.

Workers' buying power would be depressed for a long time to come if the amendments pass, the statement added.

If there is to be no rollback of prices—and the "trend of Senate action" doesn't point in that direction—"the inequities and severity of discrimination will be further increased by passage of the amendments," the CIO pointed out.

U.S. Union Leaders Warn French Workers' Morale Is Low

MARSHALL Plan policies need a "sharp change in emphasis" to give more bread-and-butter benefits to French industrial workers, an American trade union delegation reported last week after a six-week tour of France.

The American unionists, fresh from a series of visits to a score of French industrial centers, voiced frank alarm about the economic hardship endured by French workers' families, the reactionary attitude of French employers, and the failure of the French government to improve "backward" labor legislation.

The visiting Americans were William Belanger, vice-president of the CIO Textile Workers Union and head of the Massachusetts CIO Council; Harold Gibbons, of the AFL Teamsters in St. Louis; nad Carmen Lucia, regional vice-president of the AFL Hatters Union in the southeastern states.

The group, sent to France by the Economic Cooperation Administration, said it will file a detailed report and a list of suggestions with ECA during the next few weeks.

Members of the delegation said that in the first two years of the Marshall Plan, ECA has "necessarily devoted itself" to the job of getting food supplies, industrial raw materials and production machinery into France.

But if democratic morale among French workers is to be strengthened, they said, ECA must now buckle down to the job of seeing that those workers get the benefits of new equipment and machinery.

ALL THREE were shocked to find that prices had been rising steadily in France during recent years—while wages have been held down.

"The French worker at the time of the liberation had many hopes," Belanger commented. "Now there's too much disillusion.

"He wants to see positive results in increased wages, to give him an adequate standard of living. He's had many promises—now he wants decent food, shelter and clothing.

"The French worker has no faith in anything right now—and we could understand why."

Gibbons pointed out that "Communism is thriving by default" in France.

French employers, he added, have "contributed greatly to the manufacture of Communism in the country. French industry is highly cartelized, and it has a high profit, low-output outlook."

THE U. S. UNION group agreed that "unless a program can now be worked out whereby the French government and French industry—with advice and assistance from the U. S. government and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, and the trade unions through their international activities—can improve the three basic living standard items of food, clothing and shelter, the French people will not be strong enough to resist totalitarian aggression."

At a press conference with labor paper reporters in Washington, the group cited reasons for what they frankly described as a "discouraging situation" in France today:

1. ECA, busy with relief work and helping bring the production apparatus back to normal, hasn't had time or energy to consider fully how the internal economic improvements should be handled.

2. The French goverment, acting under "backward" legislation, hasn't been helpful in bringing about internal economic reforms.

3. Workers, existing on painfully low living standards, have developed low morale in their efforts to win improvements—and the big, aggressive French Communist Party is capitalizing on the distress and low spirits.

4. France has "one of the best organized and most reactionary employer groups in the world—and it holds the line against corporations which would like to improve workers' conditions."

These stumbling blocks must be removed if French democracy is to withstand Communist challenges, the union delegation said. It called for "drastic steps" and a "sense of urgency" in handling the situation.

"Basically, the French will have to find their own solutions," Gibbons declared. "If the needs call for a vaster ECA, we should support it."

Miss Lucia said that more U. S. union delegations should go to France for home-town visits with the workers. She said the French workers told her that talks with the delegation provided a "new discovery" of America—and gave them a much different picture of this country from that presented by Communist propaganda.

She said her conversations had convinced her that Voice of America broadcasts aren't heard by many workers — since not too many workers have radios in their homes capable of picking up the U. S. transmissions.

And, she added, there's been a little too much selling of America as "utopia." French workers, Miss Lucia said, were interested in hearing of the struggles of American labor, and its setbacks—as well as its advances.

Members of the delegation said they had talked with hundreds of French workers—in such cities as Lille, Tourcoing, Roubaix, Paris, Lyon, St. Etienne and Marseille. They also met with union leaders, industrialists and goverment officials.

IN NEW YORK, meanwhile, Vice-Pres. John Livingston of the United Automobile Workers returned from Europe with much the same concern that steps be taken to improve conditions for workers in France, Italy and Germany.

LIVINGSTON headed a union delegation that toured auto and plane plants in the three countries.

"Unless something is done soon to improve living conditions in France, Italy and Western Germany," the auto group said, "we may soon find that all the aid given to date, that has been used to rebuild industries, may be in the hands of, or under the control of a dictator who is showing more and more, day by day, his lust for power and his hatred for the United States." The dictator, Livingston said, is "Joe Stalin."

The group said there was a good chance for building a strongly democratic Western Germany friendly to the U. S. if living standards rise. But Livingston voiced fear of an "upheaval" if they stagnate or get worse.

Industries benefiting by Marshall Plan funds are making huge profits, he reported, but workers aren't sharing the prosperity—and the Communists are hoping to make the most of the situation.

The UAW group plans to make a formal report after its return to Detroit.

Miners Tell Stalin

More than 100,000 members of the British National Union of Mine Workers have sent a cable to Stalin asking him to stop the fighting in Korea.

"It was a tight squeeze. But Joe made it."

It's The Same Old Struggle

But This Time It's Stalin And Communists Who Are Trying To Eliminate The Freedom Of Individuals

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE SON OF an old friend of mine was one of the first Americans killed in Korea—and chances are 10 to one that his first brush with the Communists occurred on the battlefield.

This boy grew up in a small Southern town, where the "Red menace" is something you read about in the newspapers. He entered the Army, was sent to Japan and was shifted to Korea on short notice.

A few days later he was dead.

He undoubtedly was told he was going into action against North Korean Communists but it's unlikely that he understood or appreciated the magnitude of the struggle of which he was a part.

In this respect he was like many Americans, because too many of our people look on the Korean war as being little more than a military engagement.

The average American had no difficulty understanding Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito and their methods of operation.

They embarked openly on a campaign of conquest. They threw their own armies, navies and air forces into direct action.

And they made no pretense of being crusaders who were out to save the world from a fate worse than fascism.

Theirs was a military conflict—direct and comparatively simple.

It was a war—in the main—between democracy and dictatorship.

But this time it's more complicated.

The Communists are trying to capture men's minds and loyalties as well as their possessions.

Russia, which is running the show, hasn't declared war on anybody.

And the Politburo is conducting a worldwide campaign for "peace and democracy."

JOE STALIN AND his cohorts are as ruthless as Hitler or Mussolini ever dreamed of being.

But they're crusaders, too—at least on the surface. Their avowed objective is to save the world from the "curse" of capitalism and the Western European brand of socialism.

And they learned a long time ago that it's easier to bore from within than to invade and conquer.

Their followers throughout the world are zealots who breathe, sleep and eat Communism 24 hours a day. Their political-economic philosophy also is their religion.

They believe in what they're struggling for. They're trying to advance a new way of life. They're today's avid revolutionists, and they believe the world will go to pot unless they succeed.

And they're willing to make great sacrifices to advance their cause.

THE DOWNFALL of the United States is the No. 1 objective of international communism because our country is the leader of world democracy and because we have produced more of the comforts of life under capitalism than any other country has produced under any other system.

Aside from that, the U. S. is the dominant democratic force in the United Nations' campaign to restore world order and establish peace.

So, eventually, we must be conquered or must swing to communism if the Red revolution is to succeed.

Soon after the end of World War II the Russians tried to take over Europe but failed. Then they "turned on the heat" in the Orient. China swung to communism and now there's a bloody campaign in Korea.

Nobody knows what's likely to come next.

The friend's son who died in Korea gave his life to the same struggle we were waging when Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito were in the saddle.

It's a struggle to preserve the individual dignity of man—to keep man from being subservient to the state or to individual rulers—to allow man a firm voice in determining his own future.

This is not difficult to understand.

But it's hard for many of our people to grasp the idea that in the current battle ideas are as potent as bullets.

We're fighting an ideological war but too many of our people are thinking only in terms of military tactics.

IT TOOK TOO LONG

In 1936, the first social security law went on the statute books—and in August, 1950, the first significant improvements in that law were finally adopted.

Fourteen years was too long a time to wait. Rising prices during those 14 years nibbled away much of the buying power in the old age pensioner's monthly check.

The new social security bill will help restore that buying power. It will increase those checks by an average of 77% per month—and it will bring another 10 million persons under the social security program.

There's still much room for improvement in the social security program. Coverage should have been broader; and anti-labor provisions, like the Knowland unemployment compensation section, shouldn't have been accepted by Congress.

Nevertheless, the improved social security program is a tremendous benefit for millions of the nation's senior citizens, who have received some pretty shabby treatment through the years.

The CIO, in winning a number of collective bargaining pension programs, truly helped the entire country. For with the development of programs like those in steel and auto, the last centers of corporation opposition to improved social security fell apart.

The CIO, which did so much to help bring about better social security, will continue to fight for the further improvements we think are necessary.

And we hope it won't be another 14 years until Congress again does right by our older generation.

TAKE A LOOK AT FRANCE

Members of Congress, now considering a series of amendments to the economic controls bill, would do well to ponder what's been happening in France.

Some of these big business-inspired amendments under consideration in the Capitol would, as the CIO has pointed out, "depress workers' wages in terms of purchasing power, and keep them depressed for the duration of the emergency."

What would it mean? Maybe a joint CIO-AFL delegation back from a visit to France has provided some of the answers.

The delegation found that French wages have been kept way down—and prices have been allowed to go way up. The American unionists blame the French government for "backward" labor legislation, and French employers for "reactionary" and "nineteenth century" attitudes.

They've resulted in demoralization of workers, a spirit of bitterness, a loss of fighting spirit—and a growth in Communist influence.

We're not saying it's bound to happen here; but we think Congress should defeat the One-Way Corrigan proposals which would hurt labor and hurt America.

While GIs Die Along The Naktong

By ALVAINE HAMILTON & CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

THE MOST important battles in our world are being fought in Korea. But we'd like to direct your attention to a couple going on in Washington. They go to prove that the forces of private greed can't tell wartime from peacetime. The fat cats fight the same way under either circumstance.

"It makes me sick in the pit of my stomach," Oregon's liberal Republican Sen. Morse told the Senate, "to see how the forces of private greed are trying to get the most they can out of the present situation."

Here are a few samples of what's going on while GIs die along the Naktong:

Oil Producers: The men who produce nearly half of the U. S.'s fuel energy are fighting their own little war in Washington to retain their special tax preference—the tax depletion allowances which have helped the oil industry become phenomenally profitable. These men are even threatening to slow down production of the fuel for jet planes and diesel locomotives, automobiles and snorkel submarines.

They want to strike two hard bargains: To be exempted from re-negotiating defense contracts with the federal government, even in cases where an unconscionable profit has been made from the taxpayers' money; and to keep control of the oil resources and the income from their leases with the states of Texas, Louisiana and California, despite an adverse Superme Court decision.

Meat Packers: They've written into the defense production bill a special provision whereby, if price controls are put on meat, the prices will have to be set high enough so that a processor is guaranteed a profit on each species—lamb, beef, pork, etc.

Homer Capehart: The Indiana Republican is a Senator who never misses a chance to strike a blow for big business. When Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.) proposed the meat packers' amendment in the Senate, Capehart proposed to be consistent. Why not, he and Sen. Taft argued, apply this to all manufacturing industry?

"The juke-box amendment," reporters labeled it. Why not allow a manufacturer to make money on each line he produces, even though that's never the way industry operates over the long pull? It's a good way to get rich quick—and legally. Capehart's proposal was licked on a voice vote, despite the valiant support of Sen. Taft.

Commodity Speculators: The cotton exchange lobbists manipulated "their" bloc of congressmen openly and effectively on the floor of the House to eliminate from the defense production act all of the powers President Truman wanted to prevent undue speculation on the commodity exchanges.

Meanwhile, soaring prices made it possible to have made a profit of over 900% on a January, 1950, investment in the rubber market.

And Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.) cited figures showing the entrance into all of the markets of a great number of traders who certainly wouldn't know what to do with a bale of cotton or a bushel of wheat if they got delivery on one. They know what to do with an extra buck though.

Taxes: The Senate's Finance Committee has succeeded in squelching the proposal for an excess profits tax on 1950 incomes—even though there's evidence of plenty of speculation right now at the expense of the housewife and small businessman, speculation that has only a psychological connection with war production purchases.

And the Senate committee has so tangled the proposal for a tax on swollen profits with a whole series of crack-pot tax proposals that in 1951 it probably will have to depend on the House tax-writing committee to draft any fair and workable excess profits levy to help pay for war costs as we go along.

But the picture isn't all black. Remember that Harry Truman is still the same man who exposed some of the biggest home-front scandals that grew out of World War II. As chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee he knew about even more unsavory practices he managed to stop by the threat of exposure.

He has assured Chairman Mead of the Federal Trade Commission, and other individuals who've expressed concern over these problems that fair practices on the home front won't be pushed aside.

There's one other aspect of business-as-usual we'd better keep in mind, too.

If we're ever going to clean out the big-business spokesmen in Washington, we'd better start with their stooges in Congress. We have our chance at firing the current crowd in November.

There couldn't be a better home-front battle to win in any war.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Each Declared He Wouldn't Budge One Cent

THIS IS a story about two proud, stubborn men—the head of a prosperous small firm and the local representative of a big CIO union.

Each considered himself to be a man of firm convictions and neither liked to compromise as long as complete victory was in sight.

It was almost inevitable that they should eventually clash head-on because the firm had a contract with the union.

And when the clash came they squared off like a couple of angry gladiators and shouted harsh things at each other.

IT HAPPENED during contract-negotiation time and at a point where everything appeared to be moving forward smoothly.

Without any conflict, the two had agreed to make certain inequity adjustments and to change some of the working rules.

Then, calmly but very firmly, the union representative said, "We want a 10c-an-hour, across-the-board wage increase and we don't intend to settle for one penny less."

The company president, without batting an eye and with equal calmness and firmness, replied, "I'll give you 5c across the board and you won't get one cent more even if you shut the damn place down."

"I'll take your message back to the union—and I suggest you carry mine to your board of directors," the union man said.

"That's what I'll do," replied the company president.

A FEW DAYS later the two men got together again and the president of the firm asked, "What did the union say to my proposal?"

"They told me to hold out for 10c. And what did your board say?"

"They told me not to go one penny beyond 5c."

"Then why should we waste a lot of time yelling at each other? Let's go out and get a cup of coffee and talk about baseball."

So they drank coffee and discussed baseball.

As they parted, the company president said, "Better go back to the union."

"I will," replied the union man, "and you'd better meet with your board again."

"I will."

And they did.

And the union and the board told them to stick by their original positions.

Two weeks later they were still sticking, and arguing.

AT THIS point a newspaper reporter—a local Newspaper Guild official—entered the picture simply because he happened to attend a luncheon at which the company president was present.

The reporter and the union representative were close friends. So were the reporter and the company man.

They discussed the possibility of a strike at the plant and then the company president said, "There is no need for a shut down but that union guy and I are so darn stubborn we can't gracefully back down. I could go as high as 7½c if I had to but I don't know just how to approach him so he won't keep on insisting on 10c."

"Call him in an hour and say, 'Accept 7½c or shut the damn place down.' I'll do the rest," the reporter said.

The reporter then called the union representative. He said, "I've just talked to ..... and he said the same thing about 7½c as you did yesterday. When he calls you in an hour, tell him, 'Say, I was just getting ready to call you and tell you we'd settle for 7½c.'"

Within two hours the union had a signed contract—and two stubborn men felt that they had outsmarted each other.

That's because the union expected only 5c and the company didn't expect to settle for less than 10c. A.L.S.

BETTER—BUT STILL OUT OF BALANCE!

Canadian And Norwegian Unions Hit Aggression

SUPPORT FOR THE United Nations' action against the Communist invasion of the South Korean Republic is continuing to come from labor and other liberal forces in all parts of the world.

In Canada, Pres. A. R. Moser of the Canadian Congress of Labour—to which CIO unions belong—and Pres. Percy R. Bengough of the Trades and Labor Congress, AFL, issued a joint statement.

They called for "full support of the decisions and the actions of the United Nations Security Council in its attempt to meet the armed attack of the North Korean armies upon South Korea and re-establish peace and democratic government.

"We are pleased to see that free trade unionists throughout the world have taken the same position, and that the free nations of the world have thrown in their lot with the UN in the effort to preserve international law and order."

In Norway, the labor movement made a direct appeal to the workers to rally to the support of the UN defense.

Union leaders made a detailed review of the incidents which led to the UN action and published it in Arbeiderbladet, official organ of the Labor Party. Later they reproduced it in an illustrated, two-color pamphlet entitled "War In Korea," of which more than 500,000 copies have been distributed.

"OUR BEST WAY of guarding the peace," they added, "is to show a firm determination to defend, coupled with a desire to negotiate."

The Norwegians stressed that the defense action taken in Korea is that of the United Nations, not the United States. They posed the question, "Who started the war?" The answer was divided into two parts—"The Communists explain it this way," and "The UN report was this."

They left no doubt that they rejected the Communist explanation and classified it with the other lies by which "the peace-wreckers and invaders" have sought to turn facts upside down.

IN AUSTRIA, THE Socialistic newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung, one of the country's most influential dailies, branded the Communists' current "peace" campaign as camouflage for its aggression in Korea. It noted a parallel between Red activities now and the machinations of Hitler and Mussolini during the Spanish civil war.

"The Soviet Union," it said editorially, "in its imitation of Hitler's practices, even goes so far as professing a policy of 'non-interference' while . . . the Korean satellites are carrying on their attack with Russian tanks and Russian planes, just as Hitler and Mussolini, play-acting non-interference with endless conferences and diplomatic tricks, allowed their men-of-war to bomb Spanish harbors and their troops to stamp Spanish ground."

The difference between the present situation and that in Spain, the newspaper stressed, is that the UN went into action while the old League of Nations vacillated.

The Intl. Federation of Mineworkers, meeting in Stockholm, passed unanimously and without debate a resolution approving "the policies and action of the UN with respect to the Korean situation."

It hailed the "implementation of that policy by the member nations to make it effective in the interests of peace and freedom." The delegates represented six European nations and the United States.

Maybe North Korean Soldiers Fear Bullets Less Than State's Working Rules

Maybe one of the reasons the North Koreans are fighting so fiercely is that they don't want peace because they'll have to go back to work—and another session in the shops of the so-called "democratic people's republic" might easily be as fatal as a UN bullet or bomb.

The work rules handed down by the North Korean cabinet under Decision No. 27, dated last Jan. 31, are enough to kill off even the sturdiest worker in time.

For instance, workers must observe "labor discipline," and must carry out orders from plant management "at the correct time and exactly," without wasting time on "business which does not concern" them.

Not only must they fill their quotas, but "over-fulfill" them, and at the same time they are required to "take loving care of and conserve" their materials, machines, tools, etc. If their output is poor, they are "responsible materially under provisions of laws and ordinances of the state, irrespective of reprimand and punishment."

As for taking a day off—Heaven forbid, because if a worker is only 30 minutes late he is listed as an absentee and his state food ration is cut. If he violates any of the other rules, including one about preserving "secrecy of establishment," both the boss and the courts can punish him and he has no appeal.

Conference Plans 'More Years Of Productivity'

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

Present CIO's Viewpoint

ARE YOU afraid of growing old? The younger you are, the more fearful this prospect may seem to you. Old age sneaks up on you gradually. It doesn't come on any particular day or even any particular year, but it gets to all of us sometime. That's one thing at least, we all have in common — growing older year by year.

Since this is the fate of every citizen, you'd think the problems of old age would deserve a lot of consideration from public and private agencies concerned with the general welfare. Yet we're told that no field is more neglected, and that no group in society is treated more callously. America worships youth.

A long list of things wrong with the way the U. S. treats its "senior citizens" and an extensive program outlining what should be done to improve life for these older people were drawn up last week at the National Conference on Aging, held in Washington. The conference, sponsored by the Federal Security Agency, was the first of its kind ever held on a national scale.

CERTAINLY the whole field of problems confronting the aging population was exhaustively explored by the 800 delegates who attended, and the conference reports will offer a rich source of material for future study—and (let's hope) some action.

Present were outstanding doctors, psychiatrists and other specialists in the field of geriatrics —diseases of the aged. There were also educators, community leaders, social workers and representatives from numerous public and private organizations concerned with problems of older people.

The dozen or so labor representatives who attended were interested mostly in the section discussions dealing with the employment, income, social security and pension problems of older workers. In contact at closer range with the economic aspects of growing old, through their labor activities, the unionists were often able to bring a discussion out of the realm of abstractions down to earth.

OTIS BRUBAKER, CIO Steelworkers' research director, explained that so long as social security benefits were too low to provide a decent standard of living for the retired worker, unions would continue to push for private plans as a supplemental means.

He said it was imperative that social security be expanded at once to include disability insurance, and charged the insurance companies with using their influence to prevent the inclusion of disability insurance in both private pension plans and social security insurance.

Harry Becker, CIO Auto Workers' social security director, declared that "no matter how many private pensions there are, they are no substitute for government programs." He said that private plans must be supplemental to and integrated with the social security system.

Sol Barkin, CIO Textile Workers research director, speaking on the problem of more employment opportunities for older workers, recalled the slogan—"the scrap heap at 40"—prevalent in depression years, and stated that the attitudes of management on hiring should be revised.

AMONG THOSE PRESENTING CIO's attitude at the Conference on Aging at Washington were left to right: Otis Brubaker, Steelworker's research director; Sol Barkin, Textile Workers' research dept. head, and Harry Becker, Auto Workers' social security director.

One Delegate 103

Adelaide Johnson, 103-year-old sculptress, introduced to the delegates at the Conference on Aging by Federal Security Administrator Ewing, spent 20 years modelling the statue of three women's suffrage pioneers, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, which stands in the crypt of the Capitol.

Kenneth Kramer, also from the Textile Workers, together with several other delegates, discussed an experiment in flexible retirement age now being conducted in the rug industry, under which the question of when to retire is left up to the worker within the retirement age range from 62 to 68. From 68 to 72, it is left to a joint decision of union and management, and from then on left up to management alone.

MURRAY LATIMER, industrial relations consultant, whose services were used by the CIO Steelworkers in drawing up pension plans, opposed arbitrary retirement. He said a man should be allowed to work as long as he wanted to and was capable of working. The compulsory retirement of older workers was one of the chief causes of the 1949 steel strike, he said.

Opposition to compulsory retirement was one of the subjects discussed at the conference on which there seemed to be general agreement. As President Truman expressed it in his message read to the delegates by Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, "the great gift which medical science and an increasing healthy society have given us should not be more years on the shelf but more years of productivity."

Ewing himself also repeatedly expressed opposition to setting arbitrary retirement age limits. Pointing out the social waste in such measures, Ewing questioned whether America today does not put too much accent on youth—on the job, in the movies, on the radio and in its general attitude toward people.

"This is a country where it is wonderful to be young." he said, now "it must become a country where it is also wonderful to be old."

HERE ARE a few of the many other facts of general interest brought out in connection with the conference:

● America's population is growing older. Today there are more than 11½ million people, 7½% of the population, 65 years of age or over. Their number has quadrupled during the last half century, while the entire population has only doubled. In 1900 only 3 million people, or about 4% of the total population, was 65 or over. By 1975 it is estimated that we will have about 20 million in this age class.

● Employment of this older group of citizens is decreasing. For the last 50 years the proportion of men who continue to work after they reach 65 has been decreasing. In 1870, 80% of the men 65 or over were still working. Today only about 45% of this age class are employed.

● More than one-third of the old age group have no cash income of their own, according to figures compiled in 1948. Many of these have dependents — two-thirds of the men were married. Twenty-four per cent of them received social security assistance, and 23% of them received old age insurance.

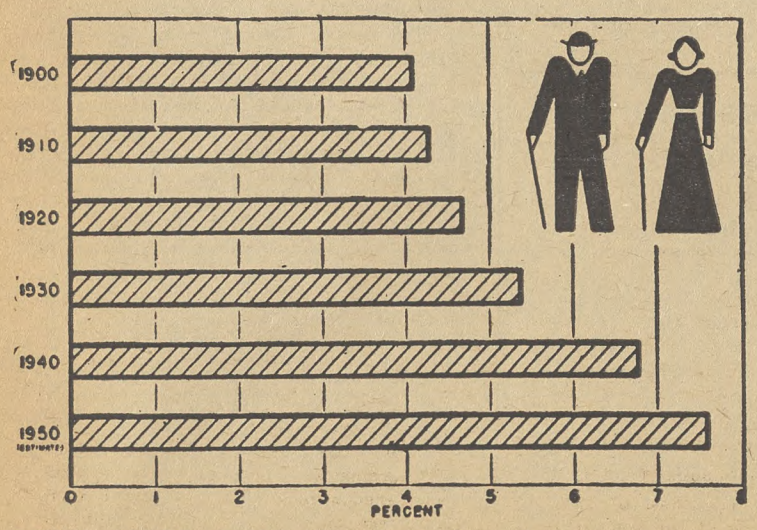
The average old-age assistance payment in January, 1949, was $42.98 a month, and the average primary insurance benefit for a retired worker under Old Age and Survivors Insurance was only $25.40 a month, with $14 a month for his wife. *(Under just-passed amendments to the Social Security Act, the average of about $39 a month for an elderly couple would be increased to about $70.)*

● Housing is one of the most complex problems facing older people. The tensions created when they try to live in small quarters with the families of their children are commonly observed. In 1940 more than 75% of those 65 and over lived in their own homes, but the expense of this on a reduced income has forced many to double up with their relatives. Less than 5% live in homes for the aged.

Various churches and synagogues at present operate 800 to 900 institutions for the care of the aged, with a total of 50,000 to 80,000 inmates and a total staff of 5000 to 7000.

● Health problems increase with age. Chronic diseases are the major killers in the age group of 65 and over. But there is a lag in the development of facilities for the care of the chronically ill and infirm. Many more hospitals, nursing and convalescent homes and hospital home-care plans are needed.

Fear was expressed at the conference over the increase in the number of mental cases among the aged. If the present trend continues, it was predicted that the rate would be doubled in the next 30 years.



AGING POPULATION: This chart shows how the percentage of persons 65 years and over has almost doubled in the past 50 years. It is still increasing year by year.

CIO To Indonesia: Happy Birthday

On behalf of the members of the CIO, Pres. Philip Murray on Aug. 17 congratulated the Republic of Indonesia on its fifth anniversary.

"The CIO has always looked with warm and sympathetic interest," he said, "on the efforts of people everywhere who achieve national independence, liberty and self-government . . .

"The CIO believes that its policy of friendship and sympathy to the Indonesian people has been amply justified by the wholesome progress toward the achievement of a democratic and representative government that has been achieved during these five years. The people of Indonesia may now begin to realize the deep-seated benefits of freedom and to strengthen their institutions in the interests of rising living standards and greater security and welfare for all people."

Parley Recommends U. S. Council On Aging

Some of the problems facing the older citizens of the U. S. might have been solved already if the National Conference on Aging had been held 10 or 15 years ago, as it should have been, Federal Security Administrator Ewing told the delegates at the final meeting.

"But we are not too late—not by a long shot," he said, "for we are embarked on something more than an academic analysis of a theoretical problem. We are, in truth, embarked on a crusade."

Among the outstanding specific proposals which came out of the conference to speed this "crusade" in behalf of Americans growing old, were these:

● Formation of a National Council on Aging, presumbly under the Federal Security Administration, to function as a clearing house for information on matters important to the welfare of older people, similar to the services rendered by the Women's Bureau or the Children's Bureau for those groups.

● Establishment under the Public Health Service of a National Institute of Gerontology — the scientific study of old age — and Geriatrics—the field of medicine concerned with diseases of the aged—with an advisory council authorized to recommend research projects. This would be similar to the present Institutes on Heart Diseases and Cancer.

● Reasearch projects on the subject of age for retirement, to set up standards other than an arbitrary age limit, and with emphasis on ability to do the job rather than on age.

● An educational system geared to the needs and interests of older people, possibly under the public school system, making schooling "a life-time job," rather than for youth only.

Ewing told the conference at the closing meeting, that the next significant steps in the field will take place at the International Conference on Gerontology which will be held in St. Louis, Mo., in September, 1951.

Union-Opposed Provisions Retained

Congress Passes Improved Social Security Bill

THE COMPROMISE Social Security Bill, an improvement over the old law but still saddled with amendments that drew fire from President Truman and organized labor, was passed by the House on Aug. 16 by a 374 to 1 vote.

The Senate approved it by a voice vote on Aug. 17 and sent it to the President.

The measure expands coverage by about 10 million persons and increases benefits by an average of about 77½%.

Remaining in the bill, despite the plea of the President, were the Knowland strike-breaking unemployment compensation insurance amendment and the sharply curtailed House disability insurance provision. Truman had asked that the bill—a compromise version written by a House-Senate conference committee — be sent back to the committee for elimination of the Knowland amendment and substitution of the Senate version of disability insurance.

The House vote was taken after a last-ditch drive to bring the measure into line with the President's request was defeated by a vote of 188 to 186. It came on a motion by Rep. Byrnes (R. Wis.) to send the bill back to committee for some minor changes—a step taken to block action on another motion by Rep. Lynch (D. N. Y.) to knock out the Knowland amendment.

The parliamentary maneuvering, however, could not serve to stop Lynch from charging advocates of the amendment as enemies of labor.

"These enemies of decent labor standards," he said, "know they can no longer get away with forcing workers who have jobs to be scabs or sign yellow-dog contracts or accept sweatshop conditions. So they aim to hit workers below the belt when they are in the weakest position to maintain their gains—when they are unemployed."

Rep. McCormack (D. Mass.) described Knowland's amendment as "destructive" and charged that it was supported by "two of the most vicious lobbyists in the country." He did not identify them.

The Knowland amendment appears on the surface to be an innocuous technicality. It was introduced by Sen. Knowland (D. Calif.) at the request of Pacific Coast shipping interests after the federal government had threatened to withhold funds from California because the state had, in effect, tried to force men to scab during a waterfront strike.

The federal law sets up unemployment compensation standards upon which state legislation must be based, and specifically states that jobless pay cannot be withheld from an applicant who refuses employment made available as a result of a labor dispute.

The Knowland amendment ignores this section and prevents the federal government from withholding funds from a state which it believes has violated the federal law until the state's highest court has decided who's right. Its net effect is to permit a state to deny unemployment compensation benefits to a person who refuses to take a job left vacant in a labor dispute, and still collect from the federal government, until the state supreme court decides the case—a matter of three years or so.

The other provision opposed by Truman and organized labor provides for a limited form of relief to workers permanently and totally disabled after at least five years of coverage by the act, but before they reach the retirement age of 65 years. The House version, which the President and labor supported, would have authorized immediate benefits instead of forcing the disabled person to wait until he became 65 before collecting.

Benefits, which had a $10 per month floor for a single man in the old law, were increased to a minimum of $20. The most a single man could receive under the old law was $46 a month, compared with $80 under the new version. The maximum for a family under the new law is $150 a month, compared to $85 under the old.

Social security wage deductions will be 1½% of the first $3600 of annual earnings under the new law instead of the first $3000 at present. The rate goes to 2% in 1954 and is graduated upward to a top of 3½% in 1970.

In the Senate, only Sen. Butler (R. Neb.) objected to the compromise on the ground that it leaves too many people uncovered. If the measure is signed by President Truman by Aug. 26, the increased benefits will be paid on September claims, reaching the beneficiaries in October.

How House Voted On Anti-Labor Knowland Amendment

Here's the record of the vote on August 16, 1950, when the House of Representatives decided, in a technical parliamentary motion, not to send the Social Security Bill back to Senate-House conference committee with instructions to delete the anti-labor Knowland Amendment. The vote was 188-186. The amendment was added to the bill in the Senate; it could cut federal control over state unemployment compensation agencies, and permit those agencies to get federal funds even when not meeting federal standards. A vote against the motion is indicated by R; a vote for, W; a paired vote against is marked Z; and a paired vote for by X. A indicates Representative was absent.

ALA.—Andrews (D) ....W
Battle (D) ....W
Boykin (D) ....W
deGraffenried (D) A
Elliott (D) ....R
Grant (D) ....W
Hobbs (D) ....W
Jones (D) ....R
Rains (D) ....R
ARIZ.—Murdock (D) ..R
Patten (D) ....R
ARK.—Gathings (D) W
Harris (D) ....W
Hays (D) ....W
Mills (D) ....W
Norrell (D) ....W
Tackett (D) ....R
Trimble (D) ....R
CALIF.—Allen (R) ....W
Anderson (R) ....W
Bramblett (R) ....W
Douglas (D) ....R
Doyle (D) ....R
Engle (D) ....R
Havenner (D) ....R
Hinshaw (R) ....A
Holifield (D) ....R
Jackson (R) ....W
Johnson (R) ....A
King (D) ....R
McDonough (R) ..W
McKinnon (D) ....R
Miller (D) ....R
Nixon (R) ....W
Phillips (R) ....W
Poulson (R) ....W
Scudder (R) ....W
Shelley (D) ....R
Sheppard (D) ....W
Werdel (R) ....A
White (D) ....R
COLO.—Aspinall (D) ..R
Carroll (D) ....Z
Hill (R) ....W
Marsalis (D) ....R
CONN.—Lodge (R) ....W
McGuire (D) ....R
Patterson (R) ....W
Ribicoff (D) ....R
Sadlak (R) ....W
Woodhouse (D) ....R
DEL.—Boggs (R) ....A
FLA.—Bennett (D) ....W
Herlong (D) ....W
Peterson (D) ....R
Rogers (D) ....W
Sikes (D) ....R
Smathers (D) ....W
GA.—Brown (D) ....W
Camp (D) ....W
Cox (D) ....W
Davis (D) ....W
Lanham (D) ....W
Pace (D) ....W
Preston (D) ....W
Vinson (D) ....A
Wheeler (D) ....W
Wood (D) ....W
IDA.—Sanborn (R) ....W
White (D) ....A
ILL.—Allen (R) ....W
Arends (R) ....W
Bishop (R) ....R
Buckley (D) ....R
Chesney (D) ....R
Chiperfield (R) ....W
Dawson (D) ....A
Gordon (D) ....R
Hoffman (R) ....W
Jenison (R) ....W
Jonas (R) ....W
Linehan (D) ....R
Mack (D) ....R
Mason (R) ....A
McMillen (R) X
O'Brien (D) ....R
O'Hara (D) ....R
Price (D) ....R
Reed (R) ....W
Sabath (D) ....R
Simpson (R) ....W
Velde (R) ....W
Vursell (R) ....W
Yates (D) ....R
Church (Died 3-21-50)
Gorski (Died 12-4-49)
IND.—Crook (D) ....R
Denton (D) ....R
Halleck (R) ....W
Harden (R) ....W
Harvey (R) ....W
Jacobs (D) ....W
Kruse (D) ....R
Madden (D) ....R
Noland (D) ....R
Walsh (D) ....Z
Wilson (R) ....W
IA.—Cunningham (R) Z
Dolliver (R) ....W
Gross (R) ....R
Hoeven (R) X
Jensen (R) ....W
LeCompte (R) ....W
Martin (R) ....W
Talle (R) ....A
KAN.—Cole (R) ....W
Hope (R) ....W
Meyer (R) ....W
Rees (R) ....W
Scrivner (R) ....W
Smith (R) ....W
KY.—Bates (D) ....R
Chelf (D) ....R
Gregory (D) ....Z
Golden (R) ....R
Morton (R) ....W
Perkins (D) ....R
Spence (D) ....R
Underwood (D) ....R
Whitaker (D) ....R
LA.—Allen (D) ....R
Boggs (D) ....R
Brooks (D) ....R
Hebert (D) ....R
Larcade (D) ....R
Morrison (D) ....Z
Passman (D) ....W
Willis (D) ....R
ME.—Fellows (R) ....W
Hale (R) ....W
Nelson (R) ....W
MD.—Beall (R) ....R
Bolton (D) ....R
Fallon (D) ....R
Garmatz (D) ....R
Miller (R) ....W
Sasscer (D) ....R
MASS.—Bates (R) ....W
Donohue (D) ....R
Furcolo (D) ....R
Goodwin (R) ....W
Herter (R) ....W
Heselton (R) ....W
Kennedy (D) ....R
Lane (D) ....R
Martin (R) ....W
McCormack (D) ....R
Nicholson (R) ....W
Philbin (D) ....R
Rogers (R) ....W
Wigglesworth (R) W
MICH.—Bennett (R) ..R
Blackney (R) ....A
Crawford (R) ....W
Dingell (D) ....Z
Dondero (R) ....W
Engel (R) ....Z
Ford (R) ....W
Hoffman (R) ....W
Michener (R) ....W
O'Brien (D) ....R
Potter (R) ....A
Rabaut (D) ....R
Sadowski (D) ....A
Shafer (R) ....W
Wolcott (R) ....A
Woodruff (R) ....W
Lesinski (Died 5-27-50)
MINN.—Andersen (R) W
Andresen (R) ....A
Blatnik (D) ....R
Hagen (R) ....R
Judd (R) ....W
Marshall (D) ....R
McCarthy (D) ....R
O'Hara (R) ....W
Wier (D) ....R
MISS.—Abernethy (D) W
Colmer (D) ....W
Rankin (D) ....W
Whitten (D) ....W
Whittington (D) ..W
Williams (D) X
Winstead (D) ....A
MO.—Bolling (D) ....R
Cannon (D) ....R
Carnahan (D) ....R
Christopher (D) ....R
Irving (D) ....R
Jones (D) ....W
Karst (D) ....R
Karsten (D) ....R
Magee (D) ....R
Moulder (D) ....R
Short (R) X
Sullivan (D) ....R
Welch (D) ....R
MONT.—D'Ewart (R) A
Mansfield (D) ....R
NEB.—Curtis (R) ....W
Miller (R) ....W
O'Sullivan (D) ....R
Stefan (R) ....A
NEV.—Baring (D) ....R
N. H.—Cotton (R) ....W
Merrow (R) ....W
N. J.—Addonizio (D) R
Auchincloss (R) ..W
Canfield (R) ....R
Case (R) ....R
Eaton (R) X
Hand (R) ....W
Hart (D) ....R
Howell (D) ....R
Kean (R) ....W
Norton (D) ....R
Rodino (D) ....R
Towe (R) ....W
Widnall (R) ....W
Wolverton (R) ....R
N. M.—Fernandez (D) R
Miles (D) ....R
N. Y.—Buckley (D) ....R
Byrne (D) ....R
Celler (D) ....Z
Clemente (D) ....R
Cole (R) X
Coudert (R) ....W
Davies (D) ....A
Delaney (D) ....R
Dollinger (D) ....R
Gamble (R) ....W
Gorski (D) ....R
Gwinn (R) ....W
Hall, E. A. (R) ....A
Hall, L. W. (R) ..W
Heffernan (D) ....R
Heller (D) ....R
Javits (R) ....R
Kearney (R) ....W
Keating (R) ....W
Kelly (D) ....R
Keogh (D) ....R
Kilburn (R) ....W
Klein (D) ....R
Latham (R) X
LeFevre (R) ....W
Lynch (D) ....R
Macy (R) ....W
Marcantonio (ALP) R
McGrath (D) ....R
Multer (D) ....R
Murphy (D) ....R
O'Toole (D) ....R
Pfeifer, J. L. (D) R
Pfeiffer, W. L. (R) X
Powell (D) ....R
Quinn (D) ....Z
Reed (R) ....W
Riehlman (R) ....W
Rooney (D) ....R
Roosevelt (D) ....R
St. George (R) ....W
Taber (R) ....W
Taylor (R) ....W
Tauriello (D) ....R
Wadsworth (R) ....W
N. C.—Barden (D) ....A
Bonner (D) ....W
Bulwinkle (D) ....A
Carlyle (D) ....W
Chatham (D) ....W
Cooley (D) ....W
Deane (D) ....W
Doughton (D) ....W
Durham (D) ....A
Jones (D) ....W
Kerr (D) ....W
Redden (D) ....A
N. D.—Burdick (R) ....R
Lemke (Died 5-30-50)
OHIO—Bolton (R) ....W
Breen (D) ....Z
Brehm (R) ....A
Brown (R) ....W
Burke (D) ....R
Clevenger (R) ....W
Crosser (D) ....R
Elston (R) ....W
Feighan (D) ....R
Hays (D) ....R
Huber (D) ....R
Jenkins (R) ....W
Kirwan (D) ....R
McCulloch (R) ....W
McGregor (R) ....W
McSweeney (D) ....R
Polk (D) ....R
Secrest (D) ....R
Smith (R) X
Vorys (R) ....W
Wagner (D) ....R
Weichel (R) ....W
Young (D) ....R
OKLA.—Albert (D) ....R
Gilmer (D) ....R
Monroney (D) ....W
Morris (D) ....R
Steed (D) ....A
Stigler (D) ....R
Wickersham (D) ....R
Wilson (D) ....R
ORE.—Angell (R) ....R
Ellsworth (R) ....W
Norblad (R) ....W
Stockman (R) ....W
PA.—Barrett (D) ....R
Buchanan (D) ....R
Cavalcante (D) ....R
Chudoff (D) ....R
Corbett (R) ....R
Dague (R) ....W
Davenport (D) ....R
Eberharter (D) ....R
Fenton (R) ....W
Flood (D) ....R
Fulton (R) ....R
Gavin (R) ....W
Gillette (R) ....A
Graham (R) ....W
Granahan (D) ....R
Green (D) ....R
James (R) ....W
Kearns (R) ....W
Kelley (D) ....R
Kunkel (R) ....W
Lichtenwalter (R) W
Lind (D) ....R
McConnell (R) ....W
Morgan (D) ....R
O'Neill (D) ....R
Rhodes (D) ....R
Rich (R) ....W
Saylor (R) ....R
Scott, Hardie (R) W
Scott, Hugh (R) ..A
Simpson (R) ....W
Van Zandt (R) ....R
Walter (D) ....R
R. I.—Fogarty (D) ....R
Forand (D) ....R
S. C.—Bryson (D) ....W
Hare (D) ....A
McMillan (D) ....W
Richards (D) ....W
Rivers (D) ....W
Sims (D) ....R
S. D.—Case (R) ....W
Lovre (R) ....W
TENN.—Cooper (D) ....R
Davis (D) ....W
Evins (D) ....R
Frazier (D) ....R
Gore (D) ....A
Jennings (R) ....W
Murray (D) ....W
Phillips (R) ....R
Priest (D) ....R
Sutton (D) ....R
TEX.—Beckworth (D) R
Bentsen (D) ....W
Burleson (D) ....W
Combs (D) ....R
Fisher (D) ....W
Gossett (D) ....W
Guill (R) ....W
Kilday (D) ....W
Lucas (D) ....W
Lyle (D) ....A
Mahon (D) ....W
Patman (D) ....R
Pickett (D) ....A
Poage (D) ....W
Rayburn (D) Speaker
Regan (D) ....A
Teague (D) ....W
Thomas (D) ....R
Thompson (D) ....W
Thornberry (D) ....W
Wilson (D) ....W
UTAH—Bosone (D) ....R
Granger (D) ....R
VT.—Plumley (R) ....W
VA.—Abbitt (D) ....W
Burton (D) ....W
Fugate (D) ....W
Gary (D) ....W
Hardy (D) ....W
Harrison (D) ....W
Robeson (D) ....W
Smith (D) ....W
Stanley (D) ....W
WASH.—Holmes (R) W
Horan (R) ....W
Jackson (D) ....R
Mack (R) ....W
Mitchell (D) ....R
Tollefson (R) ....R
W. VA.—Bailey (D) ....R
Burnside (D) ....R
Hedrick (D) ....R
Kee (D) ....R
Ramsay (D) ....R
Staggers (D) ....R
WISC.—Biemiller (D) R
Byrnes (R) ....W
Davis (R) ....W
Hull (R) ....R
Keefe (R) ....A
Murray (R) ....A
O'Konski (R) ....W
Smith (R) ....W
Withrow (R) ....R
Zablocki (D) ....R
WYO.—Barrett (R) ....A

GE Locals Of IUE Get 'Go' Signal For Strike Votes

CONFRONTED by a meager offer from General Electric during more than two months of negotiations, the GE conference board of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers on Aug. 16 authorized its locals to take strike votes.

The union has 56,000 members in 50 GE plants.

Plans were pushed at the meeting for establishing a GE Defense Fund to finance IUE's fight for a decent contract with General Electric. The fund initially will consist of $225,000 in GE check-off dues won by IUE in the courts and distributed recently to locals, James B. Carey, chairman of the Administrative Committee, announced.

Meetings will be held by GE locals so workers can study the record of the negotiations, which began in early June and were broken off by GE two weeks ago, the board directed.

IUE is seeking a contract guaranteeing 10c an hour increase in wages, a $125 monthly non-contributory pension, liberalized holiday schedule and longer vacation periods.

GE HAS consistently refused to make any concessions from its stand-pat offer of its present contributory pension system and a 3c or 4c wage increase.

In his report to the board meeting in New York City, Carey charged GE with failure "to bargain in good faith." He cited the company's rejection of three IUE offers to settle differences by arbitration, panel procedure similar to that used by the Atomic Energy Commission, and binding or non-binding fact-finding commission.

Carey said GE has piled up tremendous profits in 1949 and the first half of 1950 at the expense of the worker and the consumer. He said GE has failed to keep pace with the economic gains made by workers in other industries. The company has refused to restore its profit sharing plan or its cost-of-living adjustment based on BLS statistics.

THE IUE leader charged GE wants to return to "the era of the 'robber barons' when American workers were considered a necessary evil and a faceless mass which had no right to presume any control over its economic destinies."

There's One Word For Profits—Bigger

The sort of humming noise that sings in the ears of the country club and steam yacht set these days—and grates somewhat more harshly on the plebian auricles of the workers—is the purr of Big Business as it checks up on its profits—after taxes—for the first half of 1950.

A couple of weeks ago The CIO NEWS told how second quarter earnings, as reported by the Wall Street *Journal,* were 46.5% above those for the same period last year.

Here are a few earnings figures for the first six months of 1950 and also of 1949, as reported by corporations to stockholders. The stockholders, remember, don't get the same earnings statements that go to the income tax collector.

U. S. Steel, for instance, clipped an estimated $7.7 million from its earnings and hid it under a depreciation charge label. That's all right for the stockholders but not for the Internal Revenue Bureau, which will collect on it no matter what tag is pinned to it.

	1949	1950
General Motors	$303,678,643	$485,277,389
U. S. Steel	119,079,238	94,052,265
General Electric	46,553,000	77,445,000
Natl. Dairy Products	16,537,423	17,587,399
Phelps Dodge (copper)	17,954,965	17,972,895
Ohio Oil	17,512,007	17,541,017
Studebaker	11,724,931	14,424,382
U. S. Gypsum	10,326,102	14,774,739
American Viscose	7,682,000	15,930,000
U. S. Rubber	6,655,010	8,848,757
Hershey Co.	5,913,929	6,827,248
Life Savers	974,697	1,172,540
Anaconda Wire	1,722,383	1,927,049
Bendix	28,572	1,617,548
Genl. Aniline & Film	2,756,000	3,047,000
Motor Wheel Corp.	1,445,726	2,311,235
Electric Storage Battery	669,569	1,701,410
Coos Bay Lumber	893,159	1,357,000
Maytag Co.	2,431,005	5,559,922
American Metals	2,559,270	2,722,110
Scott Paper	2,519,542	3,730,116
Sterling Drug	7,259,322	7,829,004
Curtis-Wright	1,909,309	3,385,267
Bristol-Myers	1,485,235	1,802,098
Commercial Credit	7,861,279	10,638,547
Sperry Corp.	3,700,525	4,263,374
CIT Financial Corp.	11,756,851	17,146,065
Celanese Corp.	6,174,659	21,441,284
Intl. Paper	24,649,329	33,767,240
Standard of Indiana	50,713,608	52,498,494
Budd Co.	7,316,026	11,001,104
Imperial Oil	8,667,178	10,975,499
Richfield Oil	59,128,339	67,202,500

MANY POTS FULL of PAC dollars are needed to make even a small percentage of the funds that conservative and reactionary forces are pouring into election campaigns. This platform and pot belonging to CIO Auto Workers Local 599, Flint, Mich., is moved from plant to plant to get dollars from workers. Left to right, Intl. Rep. Clifford Henry Weston, the designer of the platform; UAW Reg. Dir. Don Chapman, UAW-PAC Dir. Roy Reuther, and Local Pres. Clifford Rock, who is making a contribution.

Bridges' Own Local 10 Defies Him On 2 Issues

REVOLT continued to grow in the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union against the Communist-line leadership of its president, Harry Bridges.

The union faces possible expulsion from the CIO. A hearing has been held on charges that it is Communist dominated and a report is awaited.

On Aug. 12, the ILWU's Local 10, Bridges' own local, sharply challenged him on two key votes.

By a thumping 1963 to 982, the local approved severing the ILWU's ties with the Communist-run World Federation of Trade Unions.

Then by an even more overwhelming 2082 to 887, the local voted to submit a resolution to a forthcoming ILWU convention calling upon Bridges to resign the presidency of the WFTU's Maritime Federation of the World or the presidency of the Longshoremen. Harry could take his choice, the boys of Local 10 figured. The resolution had already been adopted by Local 91, the "walking bosses."

Meanwhile, Bridges remained in jail where he was sent when a Federal district court upheld the contention of government attorneys that his views on Korea imperiled national security. Bridges had been free on $25,000 bail pending appeal of his conviction last spring for perjury.

A jury found him guilty of lying when he denied ever having been a Communist at a citizenship hearing in 1945. Two other ILWU officials were convicted with him. A federal circuit court was expected to rule shortly on an effort to obtain his release. **LPA**

"'Don't hoard!' the government says! With everything so high, I can't even hoard enough to last between paydays!"

Pal Of Reds Plugs Taft

The Montgomery County (O.) CIO Council has exposed Marion Patten, head of Sen. Taft's Labor League at Dayton, as a "turncoat" and "a prize opportunist" who "only recently jumped from the Communist Progressive bandwagon onto the Taft reactionary bandwagon." The statement accused Patten of working closely with the United Electrical Workers after that union was kicked out of the CIO as Communist dominated.

O'Dwyer Gets Nod As Mexico Ambassador

MAYOR William O'Dwyer, of New York, has been appointed U. S. Ambassador to Mexico. The New York City executive, elected with the support of the CIO and other labor groups, will retire about Sept. 1. He will then spend a month being indoctrinated in the State Dept. in Washington before going to Mexico City.

His resignation casts a new light on the fall elections, when New York State will pick a Senator, Congressmen, Governor and other state and local officers. Under the law, his successor will have to be elected on Nov. 7.

A hot mayoralty race in the city is expected to bring out a large number of voters who otherwise might stay home and whose ballots also will be marked for other Democratic candidates, politicos feel.

Announcement of O'Dwyer's appointment was made Aug. 15 after he had conferred with President Truman.

Vincent R. Impellitteri, president of the City Council, will become acting mayor as of the date of O'Dwyer's retirement and hold the office until Jan. 1. He has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination and is expected to make a strong campaign. If elected he will fill out the three remaining years of O'Dwyer's term.

It also appeared possible that Controller Lazarus Joseph would be among the candidates. However, the ultimate choice will be determined in part by the party's candidates for governor and U. S. senator.

Statewide candidates will be selected at the party's state convention Sept. 6 and 7, and city and county candidates at conventions Sept. 9 or 10.

Taft Is Advised To Sue If CIO Book Is Libelous

SEN. ROBERT A. TAFT'S campaign manager last week made the mistake of opening his politician's bag in the Ohio Republican's campaign for re-election.

He was promptly slapped down by Jack Kroll, president of the Ohio CIO Council and director of the national CIO Political Action Committee.

The Ohio CIO-PAC had published a speaker's handbook on Taft which gave the GOP Senator's voting record and public statements that showed him on all possible sides of some public questions.

"It is a mass of plain lies, libelous statements, incidents that never occured and twisted distortions," howled Willis D. Gradison, chairman of the Taft-for-Senator Committee.

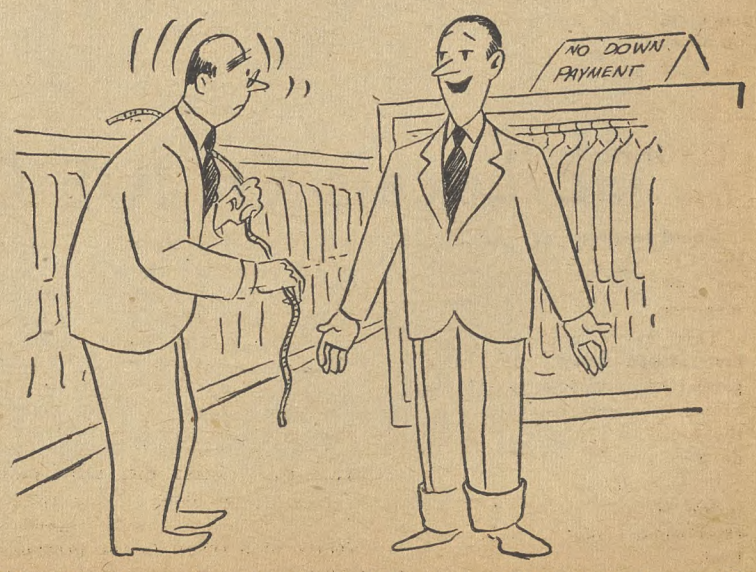
"It's really not surprising to find you so horrified at Mr. Taft's record," said Kroll in an open letter to Gradison.

"As the title page of the handbook aptly states, 'His record is against him.' You charge this record of Mr. Taft's stewardship to be libelous. I am sure you are aware there is adequate remedy at law for one who is libeled, and Mr. Taft has a perfect right to avail himself of that remedy.

"YOU HAVE chosen instead to use one of the oldest devices in a politician's bag of tricks—denouncing the opposition's statement as a 'lie' without answering the evidence.

"The handbook is on the record, Mr. Gradison. If that record disturbs and concerns you, remember Mr. Taft made that record."

Kroll also reminded the GOP campaign director that the record as printed in the handbook shows Taft voted against his own Taft-Ellender-Wagner public housing bill, against providing crop storage facilities, against soil conservation measures, against the school lunch program, and against full funds for the National Cancer Institute.



"Can I make each easy payment in several little installments?"

Oil Union Seeks Merger With Chemical Workers

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THEY CAME from places with such colorful names as Moose Jaw, Sask., Can., Calcashieu Parish, La., Cut Bank, Mont., and El Dorado, Ark.

They went into session at the edge of the Pacific, within sight of the derricks on famous Signal Hill.

And they tackled — head-on — many of the problems which confront CIO unions and the nation today.

There was much talk, of course, about the war in Korea and its possible effects on the world.

There was sightseeing and other entertainment along the ocean front.

But most of the time at the 20th convention of the Oil Workers Intl. Union at Long Beach, Calif., last week was devoted to the problems which confront the men and women who handle petroleum products.

PRES. O. A. "Jack" Knight of OWIU laid it on the line in his opening address—and he made no attempt to sell delegates and visitors the idea that the road ahead for the Oil Workers is an easy one.

The union, he said, deals with some of the most powerful industrial interests in the world and these giants have demonstrated time and again that they can play roughly.

Numerous efforts to smash the Oil Workers Union have been made in the past, he said, and such attempts can be expected in the future.

Although the oil companies compete with each other for markets and customers, he said, "when it comes to dealing with labor the industry is united."

He cited an example: During the recent OWIU strike, other companies supplied the struck Texas Co. with the products needed to continue serving the public.

THE ONLY way oil workers can deal successfully with the situation, he declared, is through unified action.

Then he proposed that a serious effort be made to bring about a merger of OWIU, the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers and the independent unions now operating in the petroleum and chemical industries.

"If we don't get together and unify our forces the big companies may knock us off one at a time," Knight declared.

Delegates, in a resolution adopted at a later session, supported Knight's unity proposal.

Knight and other speakers—and convention delegates, too—lashed out time and again at the Communists.

Knight pointed out that the problem of Communism isn't merely something which our armed forces are dealing with in Korea.

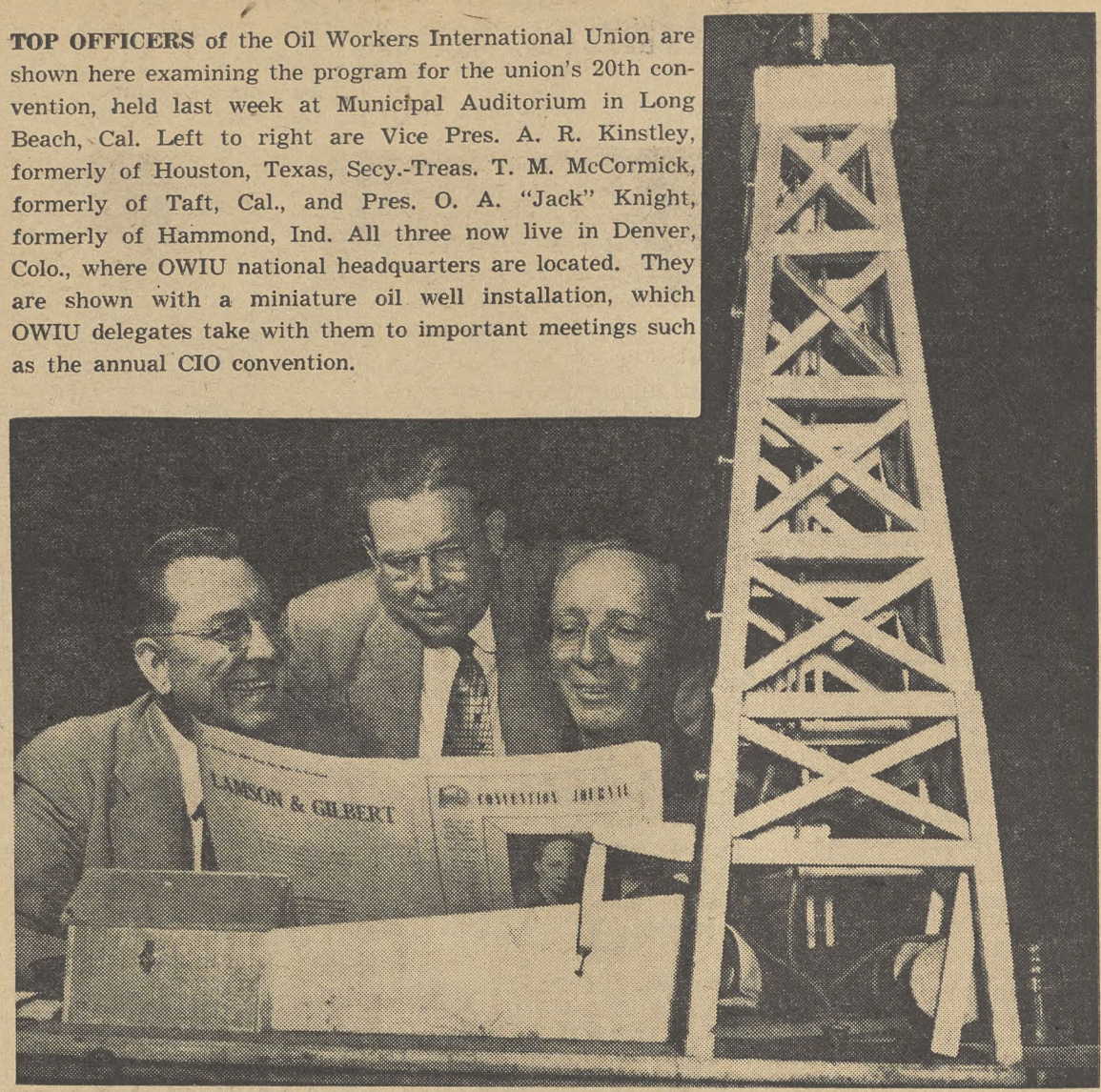
The problem, he said, is worldwide and it is one which has caused much trouble inside the ranks of the CIO.

The task of purging National CIO of groups which prefer to follow the Communist Party line in preference to CIO policy is nearing an end, he said.

But the task of battling Communists on an international scale, he added, has merely begun.

Then he called for full representation for labor on the various governmental programs in connection with the current war-defense effort.

Later the convention approved a resolution pointing out that there were no labor representatives during World War II on the Petroleum Administration for War and asking for a full union voice on any similar agency created as a result of the present emergency.



TOP OFFICERS of the Oil Workers International Union are shown here examining the program for the union's 20th convention, held last week at Municipal Auditorium in Long Beach, Cal. Left to right are Vice Pres. A. R. Kinstley, formerly of Houston, Texas, Secy.-Treas. T. M. McCormick, formerly of Taft, Cal., and Pres. O. A. "Jack" Knight, formerly of Hammond, Ind. All three now live in Denver, Colo., where OWIU national headquarters are located. They are shown with a miniature oil well installation, which OWIU delegates take with them to important meetings such as the annual CIO convention.

Long Beach Local Is 32 Years Old

The Oil Workers Union has had its ups and downs since it was organized back in 1918.

But through it all, Long Beach Local 128 kept right on fighting to maintain a solid organization.

This local—second largest in the union and host to the convention — is the only one in OWIU which has held regular meetings, without any real break in schedule, since the union was founded 32 years ago.

Vice Pres. A. R. Kinstley pointed out that this year's convention of OWIU "is the largest we've ever held."

He said progress is being made in the union's program to eliminate discrimination based on race, creed and color, and he called on delegates to step up their organizational work.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the convention were, for the most part, ones which supported National CIO positions on political action, legislation and the war situation.

One resolution called on National CIO to create a mutual insurance organization to serve CIO members throughout the nation. Another proposed the establishment of a national daily newspaper which would carry general as well as labor news.

A number of speakers, including Western PAC Rep. George Roberts, said many of the problems facing working people are related directly to political action. They declared that CIO members—those in OWIU and elsewhere — should make more contributions to PAC and should register and vote.

Company unionism has for years been a thorn in the side of OWIU's organizational efforts, delegates pointed out at the convention.

The Standard Oil Companies, they said, has successfully blocked "real unionism" except in a few spots by establishing strong "employe representation" organizations.

DELEGATES also pointed out that:

Sixteen companies own or control about two-thirds of the wealthy, sprawling oil industry—and six of the 16 are part of the Standard Oil empire.

OWIU now has about 100,000 members, about a third of whom live and work in Texas. This makes OWIU the largest union in Texas.

A majority of OWIU members live and work west of the Mississippi River.

OWIU membership dropped to a few hundred during the depression, then started growing rapidly again.

The oil union was one of the group which left the AFL and became one of the founders of the CIO.

(OWIU elects officers by referendum vote. Candidates had not been named when this issue of the CIO News went to press. O. A. Knight has been president of the union for 10 years; A. R. Kinstley, vice president for nine years; T. M. McCormick, secretary-treasurer for four years.)

Veteran Members Get Union History

The Oil Workers held a special night session at its Long Beach convention to launch "The History of the Oil Workers International Union," written by Harvey O'Connor, the union's former editor and publicity director.

Copies of the book, which tells about the early struggles of oil workers, their battles with the oil companies and the growth of the union in recent years, were presented during a special ceremony to delegates who have belonged to OWIU for 20 years or more.

ARTHUR GOLDBERG, CIO general counsel, declared that "we of the labor movement are prepared to make any sacrifice necessary to protect our country—but I wonder if the business community is prepared to make equal sacrifices."

In the present situation, he said, there is no room for "profits as usual."

"Many selfish business interests are not only asking for 'profits as usual' but are asking for unusual profits," he said.

"We believe in business making a fair return, but we do not believe in profiteering."

The CIO, he said, is attempting to bring a halt to profiteering, to stop price increases and bring about imposition of an excess profits tax.

It is not necessary, he said, for wage controls to be imposed along with price controls. Wages, he explained, are already regulated by collective bargaining agreements—and new agreements negotiated in the future would be based on the prices-profits structure of industry.

Goldberg used the term "national scandal" to describe the appointment by Secy. of Commerce Sawyer of some 200 "production committees" which do not include any labor representatives.

He warned that the nation must not destroy its civil liberties in its campaign against Red totalitarianism.

SECY.-TREAS. T. M. McCormick reported that strikes during the past two years had placed a heavy financial burden on OWIU and its local unions.

During that period, he said, $400,000 from the OWIU international defense fund was used in 16 major strikes.

He charged that the Knowland Amendment was designed to make a strike-breaking organization out of the Social Security Agency because it would enable states to withhold unemployment compensation to workers who refused to work as scabs.

He also charged that a major effort was being made to shift a larger portion of the nation's tax burden to those in the lower-income brackets.

'Don't Duck—Give A Buck (To PAC)'

The Oil Workers—like other CIO unions — are stepping up PAC activities.

Officers reported that 20% of all OWIU members contributed to PAC last year although there were no congressional and senatorial elections and that "we're already ahead of that figure for this year."

The banner in the convention hall which seemed to attract the most attention contained the words "Don't Duck — Give a Buck (to PAC)."

Oil Workers Really International Union

Third word in the name of the CIO oil union—Oil Workers Intl. Union—now has real meaning.

This year's convention was first attended by voting delegates from outside of the United States. A dozen delegates from the southern provinces of Canada were present.

To provide adequate representation for this group the union established a new Canadian district.

Picketing Different In Oil Industry

The Oil Workers Union deals with some of the biggest giants of American industry. Its members are scattered over wide areas and many of them work in isolated spots.

Picketing during a strike is quite different from that at the average industrial plant. During the 1948 California strike, for example, pickets were strung along a line nearly 500 miles long.

'37 Bell Probe Gives Clue To Why Press Ignored Current Hearings

FOR FIVE days Pres. Joseph Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers testified before a Senate sub-committee investigating labor - management relations of the Bell Telephone System.

He might as well have been talking in a vacuum so far as the country's newspapers were concerned.

Virtually no stories about the hearings—Bell is only the largest private employer in the country—appeared in the big city papers. And there were none at all in most of the small town papers, even though they received accounts from wire services which covered the hearings, according to a study by the Labor Press Association.

THE INVESTIGATION was the first into the telephone industry since 1937, when the Federal Communications Commission conducted a study of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the monopoly which controls Bell. The older hearings may supply the answer, for testimony before the FCC included the following:

"It appears to be the general practice of Bell System companies to effect personal contacts with newspaper editors, whenever items appear which are in any way critical of the company, in an effort to influence the attitude and course of action which editors will take in the future."

The FCC report also recounted a conference in 1927 at which publicity managers for various Bell companies reported on their activities. Some excerpts:

"Letters to the editor frequently are shown to our managers before published and the names and addresses of the writers given. In many cases the letters never are printed after our side of the story is told."—**A. F. Hareman, publicity manager of Ohio Bell.**

"Mr. O'Connor of the Southwestern company stated that his company plans to try rate cases in newspaper offices, that is, by presenting facts to the editors of newspapers before the case is presented to the commission for hearing. Representatives of this company will point out the plan of action proposed by the telephone company and emphasize to the editors the necessity of chronicling the facts. It is believed that public sentiment will be crystallized sufficiently to win the case." —**H. W. Casler, assistant vice president of the New York Telephone Co.**

"Through the constant contact of the publicity people with the press and that maintained for us by our commercial managers, we are enabled to more or less control items that go into the newspapers."— **C. W. Hungerford, aide to the AT&T vice president:**

The FCC commented:

"Correspondence found in the files of the Bell System companies indicates a practice of using advertising patronage to influence the attitude of the press toward the telephone company in connection with rate matters, and generally to secure the good will of the press."

BEIRNE CITED considerable testimony from the 1937 report and then told the Senate probers that AT&T hasn't changed much in the intervening years.

AT&T controls Bell's labor relations, he made clear on Aug. 14, and added that the situation "is responsible for the highly unsatisfactory conditions which exist in the industry today."

"It is our opinion," he said, "that the six-week strike in 1947 was forced upon its employes by the Bell system in an attempt to head off the conversion of the National Federation of Telephone Workers (predecessor of CWA) into the more closely knit international union that the CWA is today."

The CWA wants national bargaining. A spokesman for the unaffiliated unions, Edward J. Moynahan, told the Senate group that the AT&T had destroyed the bargaining rights of Bell employes and by its control of Bell companies has made "a complete farce" out of negotiations with the companies. However, he asked only that Bell companies be compelled to bargain in good faith with their unions.

AT&T REPORTED recently that in the first six months of 1950 it made a profit of $134.4 million, an increase of $26.4 million over net profits for the first half of 1949. And the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. made $21.5 million in the first half of this year compared to $11.9 million in the same period last year.

Despite its nearly 20% increase in profits, AT&T was still in the courts fighting against paying a $2.50 per week increase to CWA members employed by the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., who won the boost in an arbitration award handed down on April 20.

Rehabilitation Change Asked

REHABILITATION of the physically handicapped has been seriously retarded because the states base it in departments of education instead of putting it in departments of labor or giving it independent status, Paul A. Strachan, president of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, asserts in an editorial in the current issue of the group's magazine, "Valor."

"The proof of this," he wrote, "lies in the fact that education, itself, is but one phase of rehabilitation, and the educators have little or no knowledge whatsoever of any of the other phases, some of which have developed very rapidly the past few years.

"Yet these so-called rehab experts hold on like grim death; and they blackguard and abuse any person who even dares to suggest that rehabilitation, after 31 years, has come of age and now should take its stand as a full-fledged adult, on its own base, and entirely apart from education."

Citing the deplorable condition of the nation's schools, as described in the recent report of Executive Secy. Willard E. Givens of the Natl. Education Association, Strachan charged that educators "have not shown any ability to sell the public a bill of goods on their own needs," much less provide the facilities and instruction that would permit the handicapped to take their place in society.

A Definition

The Freedom Foundation, a labor-hating outfit supported by contributions from reactionary employers, is defined by the CIO Auto Workers' education monthly, Ammunition, as: "A propaganda cartel outfit sponsored by a group of old America Firsters who never saw anything wrong with Hitler, and who believe that there is something about the sanctity of union-smashing chiseled on the original tablet edition of the Ten Commandments."

NLRB Finds Denver Post Guilty Of Spying On Guild

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board ruled last week that the Denver Post is guilty of espionage upon Local 74, CIO Newspaper Guild, and ordered the paper to reinstate with back pay an employe demoted because of union activity.

The board ruling upheld the findings and recommendations of Trial Examiner Horace A. Ruckel, which were handed down in April. It was signed by Members John M. Houston and Paul L. Styles, with Chairman Paul M. Herzog dissenting.

The case goes back to early in 1948, when contract negotiations had reached an impasse. James Ashe, a Guild member, became concerned about a strike which had been voted because it would have interfered with an impending assignment to Latin America.

Accordingly, he engaged in espionage for the benefit of the publisher, Palmer Hoyt, and persuaded the Guild to rescind the strike vote.

He was named a member of a committee which negotiated a contract that was not approved by the international. During his dealings with management he denounced Oscar Liden, veteran Post employe and an active Guild member, as one of the chief fomenters of the strike.

In September, 1948, management again approached Ashe and asked him for information about the union. Ashe refused, and confessed everything at an open meeting of the local soon after. Later he testified at hearings before Ruckel.

Liden was demoted in a series of steps from his combined job as editor of a section and an edition, and makeup editor of the editorial page, to copyreader, and his pay was cut from $100 to $92.50 a week.

The board ordered the newspaper to cease and desist from discouraging membership in the Guild by discriminating against members, and from interfering with the employe's right to organize, as well as to reinstate Liden in his original job with the back pay he lost made good.

The Guild filed a new charge of discrimination against the Post last April growing out of the unwarranted discharge of Doris Blackburn, a reporter, who charged discrimination against her began after she told Managing Editor Edmund Dooley that she was a Guild member.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERVIEW WITH A

UNION LABEL GUY

Collier's Recognizes Labor As 'Potent Political Force'

"LABOR ISN'T waiting for November," says Colliers' magazine, in an article pointing out that "1950 is a year of political challenge—and decision."

The article, written by Sam Stavisky of the Washington Post, declares:

"Its (Labor's) achievements to date, and its blueprints for the 1950 Congressional elections, indicate that as a potent political force, nation-wide, it is not to be under-estimated."

STAVISKY notes the vital importance of voting registration by union members if they're to be effective at the ballot box. One AFL survey in 1948, he recalls, showed that in half a dozen cities, 65 out of 100 union members weren't registered.

"But labor's practical politicians also understand—and constantly stress—that it takes more than registration and a lot of ballyhoo to elect candidates," the article points out. Stavisky quotes Jack Kroll, director of CIO-PAC as saying:

"On election nights, they don't count the newspaper headlines or radio speeches or handbills or posters. On election night, they count votes."

THE NOVEMBER elections will give labor "a clear-cut opportunity" to test its political strength, Stavisky predicts.

One expert on election statistics—Dr. Louis Bean—says in the current issue of Look that unless there's a big voting turnout, liberals may be in for some lickings.

Basing his calculations on the pattern of voting in mid-term elections of the past, Bean guesses that Sen. Taft (R. O.) will go down to defeat. But he also thinks things look bad for three Senate liberals—Myers (D. Pa.), McMahon (D. Conn.) and Lucas (D. Ill.), as well as for conservative Sen. Millikin (R. Colo.).

Bean thinks the Democrats will maintain a narrow majority in the 82nd Congress, but that the party may lose 25 or 30 House seats and three in the Senate.

But heavy voting may completely change the picture.

Unit Formed In MC&S To Combat Communists

A RANK AND file "Committee to Combat Communist Influence" in the Marine Cooks & Stewards, which also will support the National CIO and the defense against the Red invasion of South Korea, has been established in San Francisco.

Chairman James Randall said that more than 100 members have joined and that the movement will be extended to other ports. The Cooks & Stewards is one of the CIO unions charged with being Communist dominated and is facing possible expulsion. A hearing has been held, but the hearing board has not reported as yet.

In San Francisco Randall listed the following among the committee's main objectives:

"Getting jobs; removing Communist influence from our union; disassociating ourselves from the (Communist) World Federation of Trade Unions, the Independent Progressive Party, the Communist press and all Communist front organizations, and achieving trade union unity with other seafaring organizations."

MEMBERS joining the committee sign a pledge card declaring:

"I, a member in good standing of the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, pledge myself to give full support to the foreign policies of the Government of the United States and further pledge active support to the National CIO in its fight to prevent the labor movement of the United States from following the political line of the Communist party and thus giving aid to enemies of our country."

Formation of the committee came after MCS members on the S. S. Lurline and the S.S. President Cleveland protested statements by national union officers supporting Communist aggression in Korea. These statements were issued as MCS Pres. Hugh Bryson was in Europe for consultations with the WFTU.

"The jobs of MCS members," Randall charged, "are threatened by the actions of national officers who oppose U.S.-UN action in Korea and support the Communist party line.

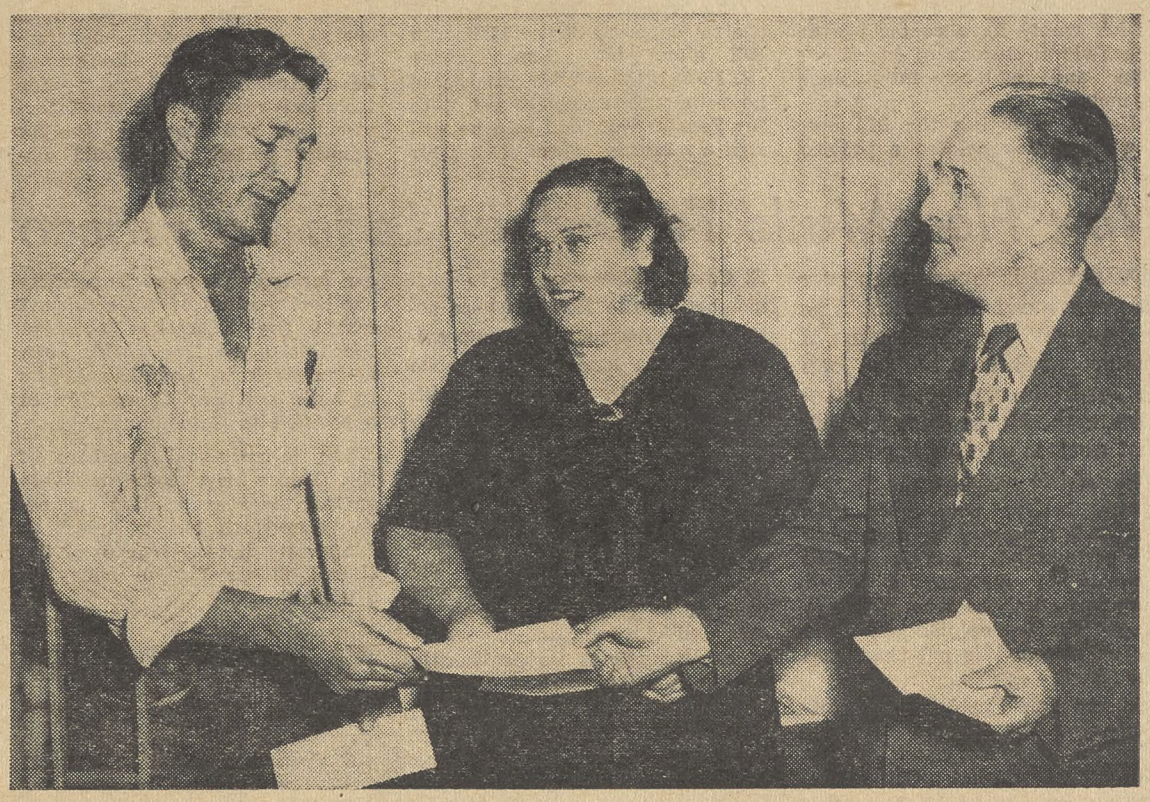
"Because of the party-line politics of MCS officers, the big brass of the Army and Navy have been able to assign ships to Government operation rather than private companies, thus denying jobs to members of the MCS and other seafaring unions."

THE UNION backed down the previous week on an effort to block operation of the new maritime security program, which provides for screening of maritime employes. The program was set up by right wing CIO, AFL and unaffiliated unions and industry spokesmen at a meeting under Coast Guard auspices in Washington to which the MCS and the CIO Longshoremen—whose status in the CIO is the same as that of the MCS—were not invited.

The trouble developed when crew members began signing on the S.S. President Cleveland at San Francisco. Under orders from the union, 203 cooks and stewards refused to sign articles because of the screening. However, the union reversed its position the following day. Nine crew members were barred and are appealing to an appeals board which is being set up.

College Names Reuther

Appointment of Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers and vice president of the CIO, to the board of trustees of Roosevelt College in Chicago, has been announced by Harold L. Ickes, chairman of the board.



HEALTH AND WELFARE program of CIO Woodworkers began to pay off recently with delivery of benefit checks to members of Local 10-364 at Lewiston, Ida. Above, Bill Anderson, still on crutches, receives two checks for $40 each from Ed Anderson, secretary of the IWA-CIO Inland District Council, while in the center Mrs. Charles Asbury displays check for $51.43 which she had received on behalf of her husband. The insurance program is completely union controlled and is welcomed in an industry where accidents are common.

CWA Wins Pay Rises At Lincoln, Neb.

THE CIO Communications Workers union has signed a contract with the independent Lincoln (Neb.) Telephone and Telegraph Co. providing for increases of approximately $82,000 annually.

Of this money $61,000 will go for pay hikes for 688 workers in the bargaining unit. Service assistants will share the remaining $21,000.

Employes having 15 years or more service will receive three weeks vacation. Previously, three weeks vacations were granted only after 20 years.

In New Jersey, the Appellate Division of the state Superior Court last week refused to delay payments of an arbitrated wage increase of $2.50 weekly to 12,000 CIO Communications Workers, pending a company appeal from the court's decision.

At Dover, Del., when CWA became active, the Bell-owned Diamond State Telephone Co. acted fast. Management called in the executive committee of the independent union and offered a contract. The chief officers turned it down and walked out. The others chose a new chairman, and without consulting the membership, signed.

CWA has now called for an NLRB election, and has presented evidence cards in the names of 50% of the workers in the traffic department. The cards were offered by former leaders of the independent union.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

With Labor Day approaching, the CIO, the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods are preparing demonstrations all over the Nation. The writer will address our members in West Virginia at Charleston on that day.

Get busy on PAC now. Get your dollar paid. It is your only effective political arm and is essential to remove the vicious Taft-Hartley Law from the statute books.

Many CIO conventions are shaping up between now and the National CIO convention in November. There will be an array of them. The writer plans to attend as many as he can.

Reg. Dir. James J. Leary reports that Local Industrial Union No. 1632 won a union shop election at the Wallace Manufacturing Co., North Kansas City, Mo., by a vote of 36 yes, 0 no. Henry A. Schwarzott, CIO field representative, was in charge.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports a union shop election at the Liquid Carbonic Corp., Indianapolis, Ind., in which the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers won, 10 to 0.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to IUE Chairman James B. Carey, reports that at a representation election held at the Phoenix Products Co., Milwaukee, Wis., the employes voted IUE 34, no union 1, UE withdrew.

Reg. Dir. F. J. Michel reports that at a representation election at the Adjustable Fixture Company, Milwaukee, Wis., the employes voted unanimously for IUE. UE withdrew. IUE Rep. Harry Gordon was in charge.

IWA Director of Organization Adolph Germer of the Woodworkers reports that in a representation election at the Curtis Co., Sioux City, Ia., of the 119 employes eligible to vote, 77 voted for IWA, 37 AFL, no union 0. IWA Organizer Clifford Baker was in charge.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports that in a representation election at the U.S. Gypsum Co., Chicago, Ill., of the 380 Group A production and maintenance workers, 260 voted for Local 278, CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, 17 against and 10 challenged, and of the 14 Group B testers, 8 voted for UGCCW, 5 against. Union security elections: at the Chicago Malleable Castings Co., Chicago, with 24 eligible voters, USA Local 3611 polled 21 against 2, and of 431 eligible voters, 378 voted for USA Local 1135, against 16; A. C. Spark Plug Division, General Motors Corp., Springfield, Ill., eligible 433, UAW Local 438, 278, against 98: Lennox Mfg. Co., Chicago, eligible 114, IUE 95, against 2; Harris Hub Bed and Spring Co., Cicero, Ill., eligible 190, Furniture Workers 174, against 6.

Sub-Regional Dir. Sylvester Graham reports that in a union shop election at the Continental Oil Co. refinery, Billings, Mont., the vote was 63 for the Oil Workers, 8 against.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports a representation election victory for the Packinghouse Workers at the Swift & Co. vegetable oil refinery, Harvey, La., by a vote of UPWA 56, FTA 5, no union 1. This campaign was handled by CIO Rep. John Ritter.

Reg. Dir. Pete Mosele reports the following union shop elections conducted in Steelworkers' District 2: Local 4282, Irvington Smelting & Refining Co., Irvington, N. J., 219 for, 9 against; Local 2399, Carpenter Steel Co., Union, N. J., 204 for, 6 against; Local 4184, Rex Cutlery Corp., Irvington, N. J., 92 for, 12 against; Local 2504, Irving Subway Grating Co., Long Island City, N. Y., 78 for, 9 against.

Thomas Andert, president of the CIO Optical and Instrument Workers, reports a representation election victory at the American Optical Co. Branch in St. Joseph, Mo. UOIWA Organizer Widman was in charge.

Daniel New N. C. Director; Other Changes

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, CIO Director of Organization, last week announced the changes of CIO directors in three southern states.

William J. Smith, CIO Organizing Committee director in North Carolina for the past four years, has been appointed temporary CIO director in the state of Florida. Smith, formerly an officer of the CIO Shipbuilders, will fill in for Reg. Dir. Charles L. Cowles who has been called back by the Steelworkers to Cincinnati, O.

Franz Daniel, CIO Organizing Committee director in South Carolina since shortly after the beginning of the Southern Drive, will replace Smith in North Carolina.

Daniel is well known in the labor movement and has spent many years organizing in the south on the staff of the CIO Clothing Workers and the Organizing Committee.

FRANZ DANIEL

He will be replaced in South Carolina by Lloyd Vaughn, who becomes CIO district director in that state. Vaughn formerly worked in Virginia under the direction of CIO State Dir. Ernest Pugh.

Man, 85, Gets First Chrysler Pension

First Chrysler employe to receive a pension under the retirement plan won by the CIO Auto Workers is 85-year-old Charles J. Long. He qualified a few hours after applications were first taken.

In the motor assembly department at the company's Jefferson plant since 1925, Long will retire on Sept. 1 along with approximately 1300 other Chrysler workers.

Senate Unit Reports Hysterical Security Bill

CIO PRES. Philip Murray on Aug. 16 asked members of the Senate Judiciary Committee to kill the McCarran Omnibus Security Bill as a threat to organized labor and civil liberties, and to enact instead the recommendations President Truman made in a message to Congress on Aug. 8.

The following day two things happened:

1 In the morning, a group of seven Democratic senators introduced what they called the "administration bill" on security. It embodied the President's recommendations.

2 In the afternoon the Senate Judiciary Committee approved the McCarran Bill, which is named after Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.), its sponsor and the committee chairman. The vote was 9 to 3.

The McCarran Bill includes the Mundt-Nixon-Ferguson Bill, which is aimed at controlling Communists but is so broad it could be trained on any liberal or labor group. The Nevadan's measure is even broader. It also would enact:

1 Provisions authorizing the deporting of lower echelon diplomats and United Nations employes deemed guilty of subversion or spying, with revocation of their diplomatic privileges.

2 Authority to the Attorney General to keep in custody for six months deportable aliens who cannot be ejected for technical reasons.

3 Registration for foreign-trained spies and saboteurs.

4 Establishment of a semi-independent Bureau of Visas and Passports in the State Dept. which would have contacts with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence agencies.

Before reporting the bill out, the committee deleted a proviso prohibiting the picketing of Federal Court buildings and the homes of federal judges and jury members.

The "administration" bill was sponsored by Sens. Lucas (Ill.), the majority leader; Myers (Pa.), Senate whip; Kilgore (W. Va.), Graham (N. C.), Douglas (Ill.), Humphrey (Minn.), and Green (R. I.). Later in the day two more Democrats added their names—Sen. Magnuson (Wash.), and Sen. Lehman (N. Y.)

Kilgore and Graham, members of the Judiciary Committee, voted against approval of the McCarran Bill along with Sen. Langer (R. N. D.). Magnuson announced he voted for it only to get it to the Senate floor, and said he will sign a minority report asking for substitution of the "administration" measure.

The "administration" bill would require registration of foreign-trained spies and saboteurs; extend the statute of limitations on espionage from three to 10 years; tighten laws on prosecutions of persons unlawfully in possession of classified information, and re-enact lapsed laws permitting security regulations for military and non-military areas.

IT ALSO would authorize the Dept. of Justice to retain in custody for six months aliens ordered deported but who cannot be ejected from the country for technical reasons, and to supervise their activities after the six months' period, and would empower the Dept. of Justice to exclude "certain dangerous aliens from areas vital to our national security."

In his wire to the Judiciary Committee, Murray said the CIO strongly believes that "every necessary step should be taken to prevent espionage, sabotage or subversive activity."

"But it is our considered opinion," he went on, "that the so-called Omnibus Security Bill goes far beyond the needs of the situation, and in fact threatens to produce unwanted and distasteful curbs on free speech, free assembly and free association.

"It contains definite threats to the continued functioning of bona fide labor organizations."

8-21

New Plea Made To Defeat Loan To Franco

THE CIO is "more than ever convinced that it would be a disaster" for U. S. aims if the proposed $100 million loan to Spain is approved," members of the House were advised last week in a letter urging defeat of the legislation.

"We believe now more than ever it is necessary for the United States to stand firmly against all systems of dictatorship which suppress all those who refuse to accept dictated opinions and who refuse to live like puppets," said the letter.

It was signed by Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO International Committee, and Legislative Director Nathan E. Cowan. A copy went to each member of the House, where action is due soon to make provision for the loan to the Franco government in connection with the European Recovery Plan appropriation.

The letter repeated a telegram sent Senate and House leaders on Aug. 3, shortly after the first legislative step was taken. The wire pointed out that the action "has already weakened the precarious position of democratic forces in Asia and will considerably weaken the struggle of our democratic European allies against the encroachments of Communism."

"It lends invaluable support," the telegram continued, "to the false propaganda arguments of the Communists against American foreign policy and jeopardizes the continuation of labor support which the ECA has obtained throughout the free world. Such action weakens American efforts to build positions of strength in opposition to Communism."

The letter asked members of the House not only to vote against the appropriation, but actively to work for its defeat as "important for the success of the United States' foreign policy as a whole."

T-H Act Fails, Strike Wins Union Shop

THE CIO Textile Workers now have a union shop at the Widder Bros. Manufacturing Co. plant, Emmaus, Pa., but it took 16 weeks of picket line duty by 180 TWUA members to get it.

The workers walked out April 20 when the company refused to agree to a program which all other broad silk shops in the Allentown TWUA Joint Board had accepted. Chief of the issues in dispute was the union shop, which the workers had voted for in a NLRB election.

In addition to the union shop, the workers won an additional paid holiday, surgical benefits in the group insurance program and various wage adjustments, including an increase for loomfixers to $1.70 an hour.

TWUA recently won a 10c hourly increase for 4000 workers at the Celanese plant in Cumberland, Md.

Non-Stop Parleys In Guild Strike

A three-man panel of Federal mediators attended a series of intensified bargaining sessions last week between striking members of the New York CIO Newspaper Guild and the World Telegram and Sun management in an all-out attempt to settle the 10-week-old walkout.

Sessions will continue until an agreement is reached, it is planned, with time out only for eating and sleeping.

The strike has resulted in a shut-down of the plant as members of nine AFL and independent unions refused to cross the picket line.

Meanwhile, efforts of 23 members of a so-called "Guild Committee for Common Sense" to break the strike were termed a failure. Suspension of 21 of the 23 has been recommended by a four-man fact-finding board appointed by the Guild executive board.

UFWA Sets Up Anti-Red Local In L. A.

THE CIO Furniture Workers, which threw the Communists out of the national administration at its convention in June, has chartered a new Local 1010 in Los Angeles, Calif., from the wreckage of the Red-dominated Local 576.

The charter was presented by William Gilbert, personal representative of UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer, at a meeting attended by workers from shops representing 75% of the membership of Local 576, as well as workers in unorganized shops who now have the opportunity to join a genuine CIO union.

Gilbert said it had become evident that the workers could not find democratic expression in Local 576 to challenge and defeat the anti-CIO party line leadership. Workers leaving the old local and joining the new will have full contract and insurance protection, he said, as these matters legally are under the direction of the international union.

Gilbert disclosed that Local 576 has rejected his offer of the international's assistance on legitimate trade union objectives because the international, on its part, would not agree to accept the local's anti-CIO, pro-Communist policies.

N. J. Council Board, PAC Opposed To 'Wage Clamps'

THE NEW JERSEY CIO Council executive board and the Political Action Committee for that state, meeting jointly in Newark recently, called for price and rent controls and standby rationing, but opposed placing of "wage clamps" on workers.

The 100-member group proposed that "sacrifices involved in domestic mobilization . . . be equally proportioned."

The program adopted urged more low rent and veterans housing construction; tax increases to start above the first $5000 of gross income and a stiff excess profits tax, but opposed the Mundt-Nixon-Ferguson bill as a threat to civil rights.

Simultaneously, the New Jersey Federation of Labor sent letters to U. S. Sens. Smith and Hendrickson, both Republicans, urging price and rent controls, a higher excess profits tax and price ceilings on real estate sales.

The AFL group also urged more Federal low-cost and low-rental housing. It said that excess profit taxes should be imposed rather than an increase in income taxes under which "the wage earner would get soaked."

Labor 'Shortage' Is Laid To Bias

Plans of Michigan manufacturers to recruit labor in the south were branded "unnecessary and premature" by Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers, in a letter to Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan asking for a thoroughgoing investigation of the manpower situation.

"One of the reasons for the so-called 'shortage' of labor," Mazey wrote, "is the widespread practice of discrimination in hiring policies against certain groups of workers.

"The principle groups against which this discrimination is directed are Negroes, women and workers over 40 years of age. Many employers follow a deliberate policy of refusing to hire workers in those three groups, thereby leaving untapped a large reservoir of available labor. The UAW-CIO is prepared to submit documentary evidence to support this claim."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
FEPC	Would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	Pigeonholed for this session.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
Mundt-Nixon Bill, McCarran Omnibus Bill.	Endanger civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities.	Reported by committees; action may be soon.	Ask Senators and Representatives to vote against the bill.
Ratification of Genocide Convention	International agreement to outlaw mass killings for race or religious reasons.	Reported favorably by Sen. Foreign Relations sub-comm. (Requires Sen. action only.) Full comm. has not acted.	Ask Senators and Representatives to vote against.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Rep. George O'Brien 'Right' On Rent Curbs

Rep. George O'Brien (D. Mich.) voted "right" on two House roll-calls on rent control, although he was absent on the final vote listed in the CIO News 1950 Voting Record, the Congressman has pointed out.

Rep. O'Brien cast no "wrong" votes on any of the 13 issues listed in the Voting Record.

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

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The CIO News

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Taft Was Absent

Capitol Hill observers were wondering why Sen. Taft (R. O.) was not present last week when a Senate Labor subcommittee—of which he is a member—was considering how the labor act bearing his name works. Had he been present at one of the sessions he would have heard Mrs. Earline Rochester (top left), an employe at the Tallapoosa, Ga., plant of the American Thread Co. and wife of a volunteer organizer for the CIO Textile Workers, tell how Durwood Teal (top right) beat her and her husband unconscious outside the mill gates (See Page 9.)

Taft's absence last week at the CIO-PAC rally at Columbus, O., the capital of his state, was perfectly understandable. As is shown in the signs the Youngstown Steelworkers (immediately to the left) are bearing, they want to replace Taft in the Senate by Joseph Ferguson. At the rally were 500 Youngstown Steelworkers, 2000 other CIO members from elsewhere in the Buckeye State, and speakers from other labor groups. Union opposition to Taft has done more to bring about working labor unity in Ohio than any other force. That unity, translated into registrations and votes, may give him another absence mark from the Senate during the 82d Congress. Although Taft is the focal point of the labor attack, the unity he has helped create may also send a few anti-union Ohio Representatives back to private life. (See Pages 6 and 7.)

NLRB To Employer: Get Court To Alter Ban Hampering Union

THE NATIONAL LABOR Relations Board last week ordered a Texas employer to withdraw or ask modification of a State court injunction it had obtained to prevent its employes from exercising their legal right to form a CIO union.

The order was directed against W. T. Carter & Brother, a partnership composed of 20 members of the Carter family in the lumber business at Camden, Tex. The firm owns all property in and about the town, where it has a plant with about 550 employes whom the CIO Woodworkers have sought to organize.

The injunction prohibited the holding of a union meeting on property owned by the firm. A majority of the board, composed of Members Abe Murdock and Paul L. Styles, held that the seeking of the injunction was an unfair labor practice and constituted a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. Chairman Paul M. Herzog, third member of the panel, dissented on this point, but concurred in the rest of the ruling.

The board unanimously found that the company violated the act by refusing to permit the holding of outdoor union meetings in open areas on its property, by following IWA organizers to prevent such meetings, by engaging in surveillance of union meetings through having a shorthand reporter at them, by discharging one employe for union activity and another because of union activity and his testimony at an NLRB hearing in the case, and by evicting one of the discharged employes from his company-owned house.

THE BOARD ordered the firm, in addition to withdrawing or seeking modification of the injunction, to cease its illegal activities, to reinstate the two discharged men with back pay, and to restore the company-owned house to the evicted employe and reimburse him for any loss he may have suffered.

Several IWA organizers have been arrested since the injunction was obtained on July 13, 1948—one because his car went a few inches off the main street as he turned around to leave the town.

Your Retirement Will Likely Be Longer Than Your Dad's

THE GAP between the span of total life and working life for men in the United States is growing steadily longer.

Men today live longer than they did 40 years ago, but their working life is shorter. The total life expectancy of an average 20-year-old white male worker increased 5½ years between 1900 and 1940, but his work-life expectancy rose only 2½ years.

These figures come from tables developed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, which will soon be published in BLS Bulletin No. 1001—"Tables of Working Life."

The tables were announced shortly after the closing of the National Conference on Aging, held by the Federal Security Agency, Aug. 13-15.

The BLS tables show that the number of years which the average male worker could expect to spent in retirement doubled in 1900-1940 from 2.8 to 5.7 years. If this trend continues, the BLS states, the gap between total life expectancy and work-life expectancy will have tripled between 1900 and 1975.

The average 20-year-old white rural worker in 1940 could expect to work almost three years more than an urban worker, according to the tables. The non-white 20-year-old had an average future work-life expectancy almost six years less than the white worker.

THE CIO NEWS 1950 VOTING RECORD

A special 12-page Voting Record of the 81st Congress—from January 1949 to June 1950—has been printed as a separate supplement, for distribution among union members throughout the country.

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Committee May Salvage Battered Controls Measure

A BADLY battered Economic Controls Bill passed the Senate by an 84-3 vote, and the CIO last week called on a joint Senate-House committee to make some major improvements in the final version.

Passage of the revised bill will probably not be long delayed.

A number of amendments to which the CIO had earlier objected were passed in the Senate, despite warnings that they were unfair and perhaps unworkable.

The bill grants considerably more powers than President Truman had asked in his message to Congress shortly after the North Korean aggression.

In general, it provides the President with powers to control prices and wages when he finds it necessary to do so; and authorizes rationing of scarce goods.

IT ALSO provides a number of powers which the President requested: a program of allocations and priorities for scarce materials used by industry; a lending program of $2 billion to speed defense production; authority for the Federal Reserve Board to tighten controls on consumer credit, like the World War II "Regulation W" concerning installment buying; and means of tightening credit on home buying.

The latter provision has been criticized as hurting low-income home purchasers, while having no effect on those with more money.

In a memorandum to members of the Senate-House conference committee, the CIO offered a number of suggested improvements.

It criticized the Senate bill's provision to leave all power over allocations and priorities in the Dept. of Commerce—the businessmen's department—and suggested that other agencies should have the say in fields in which they are intimately concerned.

The CIO said that a provision requiring the President to take no action on controls unless he orders stabilization of all wages and prices at the same time "is unwise and unworkable."

At present, the letter indicated, "only selective price control is needed to take care of price rises in a few commodities. To require blanket price and wage controls would be to use a cannon to kill a mosquito."

NET EFFECT of the Senate amendments, the CIO said, will be to "leave major sectors of the cost of living unstabilized." It predicted increases in food costs, rents or the price of houses, and miscellaneous items such as medical care, transport, recreation, etc.

These three categories account for about 63% of workers' living costs—leaving only about 37% of living costs covered by the control bill as it now stands.

"It is doubtful, however, that prices can be significantly stabilized in this sector while other living costs continue to rise," the CIO told members of the Congressional conference committee.

Rep. Flood Absent For Good Reason

Rep. Flood (D. Pa.) last week came up with a thoroughly convincing explanation of why he had been marked absent on two votes cited in the CIO News 1950 Voting Record.

Flood was absent from votes on Social Security recommittal and on appropriations for ECA. The votes were called in late September and early October of 1949.

In a letter to the CIO News Rep. Flood recalled that the House was called back into session in the latter part of September, 1949. He said:

"I had already made plans for my wedding at that time, and I think you will agree it will be pretty hard to find a better reason for being absent."

(Editor's Note: We agree).

Rep. Flood cast no wrong votes on the 12 issues listed by the Voting Record.

Murray Speech On Air Labor Day

The Labor Day address of CIO Pres. Philip Murray will be carried over the ABC network from Birmingham, Ala., at 4:30 p. m., EDT.

CIO members should check with ABC outlets in their communities and request that the broadcast be picked up locally.

Organizer Pitches Mean Horseshoe

An organizer on the staff of the CIO Stone Workers is the new horseshoe pitching champion of North and South Carolina.

He is Luke Rumley of Lexington, N. C., who won the title recently in the Amateur Athletic Union championships held at Winston Salem, N. C.

Rumley, who said he "just pitches in his spare time," formerly held the same championship, having won it five years ago.

CIO Board Meets Aug. 29

The CIO Executive Board this week holds its first meeting since early summer at the Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.

The session is scheduled for Aug. 29, but it may carry over until Aug. 30. Pres. Murray, Sec.-Treas. Carey and the CIO's nine vice-presidents were to meet on Monday, the day before the board session.

Important policy statements—on such issues as home-front mobilization, legislative activity, and foreign policy—were scheduled to come out of the board meeting.

In addition, action on charges of Communist domination of three affiliated unions—the Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union; the Marine Cooks & Stewards, and the Intl. Fishermen—was expected.

Committees headed by Pres. O. A. Knight, of the Oil Workers, held long hearings on charges against the unions earlier this summer, and their reports and recommendations were to be given to the board.

Under constitutional changes made at the 1949 convention, the board may expel by two-thirds vote a union found guilty of following Communist Party rather than CIO policies.

TELLERS are compiling the vote by which members of the World-Telegram and Sun Unit of the CIO Newspaper Guild of New York ratified a proposed contract. The vote, which was 270 to 90, also ended the walkout which began June 13 and closed the paper. The New York Guild hailed the settlement as a victory. Members of AFL printing craft locals and unaffiliated unions respected the Guild's picket line. For terms of the contract see the column of CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood on Page 11.

Murray Calls Tax Bill Special Interest Legislation

THE SENATE last week began consideration of a special wartime tax bill which the CIO branded as a "brazen example of special interest legislation."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in a letter to Senators, assailed the bill as going too light on the wealthy, too heavy on families in the lower income tax brackets.

The bill was under heavy fire from labor and liberal groups because it carried no excess profits tax provisions, though profits are now running at the rate of $25 billion a year—and going up.

Sen. George (D. Ga.) claimed that the super-profits provision had been left out in the interest of speedy action. Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) has offered an excess profits amendment, for which CIO Pres. Murray's letter asked full support.

CIO RESEARCH DEPT. officials charged that the tax bill as it now stands not only keeps existing loopholes but enlarges them. It also creates new methods for high-income individuals to escape paying higher taxes.

Liberal Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) bluntly charged that the tax bill, as it now stands, will "breed dissatisfaction, distrust and dishonesty."

The bill was drawn up in answer to Pres. Truman's request for an interim $5 billion tax increase to help finance the military action in Korea. It was drafted in the Senate Finance Committee, which was working on a pre-Korea tax bill already passed by the House.

Never Thought We'd Live To See It Dept.

Things have come to such a pretty pass that Claude A. Putman, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, had to warn his members last week against increasing prices more than is necessary to meet higher production costs.

"The chiseling opportunist," he said, "who adds to his selling price a single penny which cannot be justified by an unavoidable increase in production costs is bartering away his own and his country's freedom."

As a final shot, he declared that the manufacturer who creates artificial shortages by hoarding materials in abnormal inventories is playing into the hands of those who want to fasten on this country "collectivist strait jacket controls from which they may never be freed."

The bill (H.R. 8920) is estimated by Senate staff officials as capable of raising about $4.5 billion, but it may be in for a face-lifting in the joint Senate-House conference committee after it has passed the Senate.

The CIO president's letter flatly accused the measure of containing "more escape hatches for wealthy taxpayers than have ever been proposed in revenue legislation.

"The bill," Murray added," is an affront to the people of the United States and a dis-service to the cause of national unity at a time when our fighting men are engaged with the enemy."

He added that the bill's discrimination "between men and money is immoral and indefensible."

MURRAY ASKED the Senators to "strike out, root and branch, all of the favors for wealthy taxpayers which have been written into it."

He cited a number of "escape hatches" preserved from present tax laws or invented for the new one:

1 The device by which a family can split a single income between husband and wife, to take advantage of lower rates. Murray said it "means little if anything to low income taxpayers."

2 A "family partnership" dodge, "by which wealthy families split up their large incomes not merely into two parts but into many parts, so that even lower tax rates apply."

Murray said that this "tax racket" had been knocked out by the courts on many occasions, but that the new tax bill not only proposes to legalize the loophole but also makes it retroactive to 1939.

"It would provide wealthy families enormous refunds from taxes of past years," he said, "and would reduce their taxes from here on—but average families will be paying the high wartime tax rates."

3 A corporation-stock deal for high-income corporation executives. It permits them to take a large portion of their salary in company stock, at prices under the market level, hold it for a while, then sell the shares at a profit, and pay low capital gains taxes rather than the higher scale personal income tax.

4 A special reward for holders of oil or other mineral rights. Through a number of technical measures, these people would escape all income taxes on the royalty payments for use of natural resources on their property.

Part of their income would be tax-free, and the other part would be taxed under capital gains, rather than income rates. The device will make some Texas millionaires a lot richer.

5 A provision to favor speculators on the commodity and stock exchanges. They need hold their stocks or commodities only three months—rather than six, as at present—before having their profits qualify as long-term capital gains. There's a 25% limit on such a tax, rather than the much higher rate of the personal income tax.

Murray charged that the bill "would transfer to those least able to bear it, the great burden of providing for our nation's needs in this time of great crisis."

Robert Nathan To Give Lowdown On Prices, Profits And Wages

Higher prices? What happens to wages? Are profits too high? Can we have guns and butter?

Questions like these will be the subject of a new series of eight CIO broadcasts on the ABC network. The series starts Saturday night, Sept. 2, at 7 p.m. eastern daylight time.

Robert Nathan, one of the country's leading experts on economic problems, will again be the speaker on the CIO radio series.

A former top official of the Office of War Mobilization & Reconversion after World War II, Nathan is now an economic consultant in Washington. He is the author of several "Nathan Reports" for the CIO and various unions.

Remember the time: Saturday nights at 7 p.m. E.D.T., on the ABC network.

Senate-House Unit OK's Franco Loan, But Cuts It

A SENATE-HOUSE conference was working on the $32 billion Omnibus Appropriations bill with a meat-ax last week.

However, it approved a loan to Franco Spain after cutting down the $100 million originally authorized in the Senate to $62.5 million. The House has not had a chance to vote on the appropriation, as the entire foreign aid section was added to the bill in the Senate.

The committee action virtually assures some money for Spain, as under House rules debate on a conference report is limited to one hour.

About the only possibility of getting rid of the Spanish section would be to recommit the measure with instructions to the committee to delete it, observers said. House leaders believe it would be impossible to put through such a resolution in spite of the overwhelming opposition of labor, liberals and many others to any money for Spain.

President Truman's Point Four program, which the CIO backed wholehearted, was made almost ineffective when the committee slashed the appropriations from the $26.9 million approved in the Senate to $15 million—far below the $45 million the President sought to effectuate his hope of helping the underdeveloped nations of the world to improve themselves.

The committee also knocked $200 million off Marshall Plan funds for the fiscal year, lowering the total to $2526 million.

One section it left intact was the $1,678,023,729 for arms aid to Europe voted by the Senate.

Goodrich Talks Set

Negotiations between the CIO-United Rubber Workers and officials of the B. F. Goodrich Co. on a new working agreement will begin in Cleveland, O., Aug. 30, it was announced by URWA Pres. L. S. Buckmaster.

The Rubber Workers recently adopted a 1950 economic program that calls for an across-the-board 25c an hour wage boost in addition to further increases based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index and to correct area and plant wage inequities.

Reuther Says GM Pay Increase Will Be Paid In 'Wooden Nickels Of Inflation'

THE 5c hourly cost-of-living wage increase which will go to some 335,000 General Motors productions workers on Sept. 1, will be paid in the "wooden nickels of inflation," Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers said last week.

The increase was granted under a formula tied to the consumers' price index issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It provides for the adjustment of wages quarterly as the index rises or falls, on the basis of one cent an hour for every 1.14 points change in the price index. The formula was written into the historic contract signed in 1948 between the UAW and GM.

THE BLS announced last week that its index rose from 167.3 on April 15 to 172.5 on July 15, the highest point it has reached since October, 1948, and 2.4% higher than a year ago. Food prices made the biggest advance, rising 2.6% during the last month of this period.

Reuther, immediately after the GM cost-of-living wage boost was announced last week, sent a wire to Pres. Truman and leaders in Congress calling on them "to take decisive steps to protect the living standards of the people from inflation and profiteering."

He pointed out that the GM increase was based on BLS figures only to July 15, and that prices are still going up.

"THE RISE in the cost of living which brings about this wage increase is deeply disturbing news," Reuther's telegram stated. "It indicates that inflationary price grabs are weakening the American economy at a time when its strength and stability are crucial to the preservation of peace in the world.

"It means that the already inadequate living standards of millions of American families not protected by contracts such as the GM agreement are being undermined by profiteering and speculation.

"The GM workers are not being deceived by the 5c increase because it will be paid in the wooden nickes of inflation."

Since the UAW-GM wage formula went into effect in May, 1948, the rate has been changed five times. It went up once before, and was revised downward three times.

Ken Bannon, director of the UAW-CIO National Ford Dept., has asked Henry Ford II, president of the Ford Motor Co., to meet with the union to discuss the effect on Ford workers of the company's decentralization program.

Bannon's request was contained in a letter to Ford last week-end.

In the company's announcements of its plans, Bannon said in his letter, "no mention of the effect on the employes involved has been made. As a result, the employes of the Ford Motor Co. are faced with a serious problem. The fear of insecurity is something that always has and always will cause anxiety and apprehension among all people."

POSSIBILITIES of getting rent control clause in over-all Economic Controls bill were discussed in office of Rep. Douglas (D. Cal.), seated, by Los Angeles delegation in Washington for court fight against local decontrol resolution. Shown, left to right, are Leo Goodman, director, National CIO Housing Committee; Rep. Holifield (D. Cal.); Joseph DeSilva, AFL Clerks Union, Los Angeles; David S. Smith, Los Angeles attorney; Rep. Clyde Doyle (D. Cal.); Herbert Thatcher, AFL general counsel, and Maxwell Miller, executive secretary, Los Angeles Tenants' Council. See story on Page 12.

Some Thoughts On 'Dark Supremacy'

We're Going To Have Trouble Convincing Asiatics That Segregation And Democracy Go Hand-In-Hand

By ALLAN L. SWIM

NOT LONG AGO I had a lengthy, interesting "bull session" with a trade union official from India—a friendly, dark-skinned Hindu who knows from personal experience the meaning of racial discrimination.

The United States, he said, has a rocky road to follow in Asia and "one of your most difficult problems in the Orient results directly from the way you handle your race problem at home."

That's why this column on "dark supremacy" is being written—and I hope it is read by some of our white supremacy advocates.

LET'S THOSE OF US with white skin take an imaginary trip to Asia, where the struggle between democracy and communism has reached the shooting stage.

The first thing of which we become aware after landing in India is that we're the minority race and that we're in the minority, too, insofar as religion is concerned.

After doing a bit of sightseeing we arrange for a meeting with a group of intelligent Indians.

"The Communists," one of our hosts says, "are making considerable headway in Asia—and it is very difficult for you in the United States to counteract their propaganda.

"They've already taken over China and for a time it looked as if they were going to push your army into the sea off Korea.

"I have no doubt that you'll eventually win the shooting war in Korea but winning the ideological war throughout Asia will be much harder."

WE'RE IMPRESSED by the speaker and we ask him to continue. "And don't pull any punches merely because we're your guests," we say.

"Well, it's this way. For many years my own country was ruled and exploited by Great Britain, your closest ally in the battle against communism.

"You know as well as I do about the way in which the Dutch exploited the people of Indonesia—and one of your close allies is Holland.

"The United States, you know, placed strict limitations on immigration from China, and many of the Chinese people who visited your country were treated badly.

"In the struggle which had been brewing in China for a long time your government supported a regime which most of the people considered to be corrupt.

"These things are bad enough — but there's something else which troubles us, and it's the white supremacy attitude of so many of your people."

AT THIS POINT WE begin to squirm uncomfortably — because we know what's coming and because we have no defense to offer.

"Imagine how you'd feel if you visited the capital of any Asiatic nation and couldn't stay in any of the better hotels merely because you're white," our host says.

"You wouldn't like it if you weren't allowed in our good restaurants because of the color of your skin.

"And how angry you'd get if your children were placed in segregated schools merely because they are not dark complexioned!"

The speaker chuckles as if amused by a private joke, then says, "And would your newspapers at home use big headlines if you were threatened or perhaps beaten by an Asiatic Ku Klux Klan?

"It's true that white people have been treated badly in the Orient, but I can't recall any of our people organizing lynching parties merely because the victim was white."

WE'VE HEARD enough to know that our Indian host, who believes in democracy and is friendly to the U. S., is telling us something all of our people should hear.

Then we do a bit of thinking about Korea, where dark-skinned Commies have been giving us a bad time. And the South Koreans, we tell ourselves, have dark skins, too.

Then we mention that one of the crack outfits in the U. N. Army is composed of Negroes from our country. We mention this to our Indian friend and he replies:

"These Negro soldiers undoubtedly know that they're better off under your brand of democracy—even with the limitations placed on their civil liberties—than they would be under communism.

"I agree with them, and you don't have to convince me. Your job is to convince millions of Asiatics who are being told over and over again by the Reds that your country discriminates against all people who do not have white skins.

"And it seems to me one of the most convincing things you could do would be to wipe out segregation and do away with other forms of racial discrimination in the United States."

MEN IN SHIRT SLEEVES

The more we view the troubled world situation the more convinced we become that the United States needs some shirt-sleeve diplomats to replace those of the striped-pants variety.

This doesn't represent class consciousness on our part and our mission in life isn't to deprive the wealthy and "well-born" of the social life that often goes along with foreign affairs work in far-away lands.

Right now we're mostly interested in the practical aspects of the ideological war between the forces of democracy and communism.

A friend of ours recently summed up our views fairly well when he said, "Russia is seeking converts where potential Communists are but our State Department is fighting communists mostly where potential Communists ain't."

Maybe our friend's English isn't so good but his idea is.

What he meant—and what we mean—is that Red agents are working like eager beavers among people with whom many of our diplomats don't even have a speaking acquaintanceship.

There was a time in our history when big international deals were pulled off by foreign service men who knew how to dress faultlessly and always used the right fork.

But that was before communism became an international menace.

Now the big deal is being negotiated largely among people who don't know whether a tuxedo has tails and care even less.

Communism is winning most of its converts among the down trodden—among the underpaid, the overworked, the exploited.

The smart Commie agent can speak the lingo of the man of the street, the worker in the mill, the miner who goes underground.

Unfortunately, many members of our diplomatic corps can't do likewise.

MUST HIT THEM WHERE THEY ARE

The old expression, "You can't catch fish in the middle of a desert," applies with considerable force to the deadly serious ideological game in which the U. S. is playing a leading role.

And potential Commies are seldom found around tea tables or in banquet rooms.

It takes all kinds to make up a world and for that reason we think our government should have various types of diplomats. Included would be men who feel at home in striped pants and high hat and men who don't look or feel out of place when they're coatless and have their sleeves rolled up.

Let's put it another way:

We're not advocating that the State Dept. give the boot to all its diplomats and replace them with men who came up the hard way through the labor movement.

We are advocating that the State Dept. face the realities of the current world situation and use the men most capable of doing the jobs that need to be done.

There's a need—a big need—right now for shirt-sleeve diplomats who can work with real understanding among the people most likely to swing to communism.

And the job can't be accomplished merely by providing the shirt-sleevers with glorified office-boy posts.

Business' Double Standard Blasted

IF AN INDUSTRIAL concern announces a price increase, the news usually is reported calmly enough — unless it is said to be caused by a wage increase. Then what a howl is let forth.

This kind of "double standard" applied by press and radio to business concerns on the one hand and to trade unions on the other, is the subject of a bitter protest in the current issue of Textile Labor, semi-monthly publication of the CIO Textile Workers Union.

Larry Rogin, the union's publicity and education director, points to a recent example of it in the cotton mill industry, when cloth was withdrawn from the market in order to adjust prices to the higher cost of cotton. When the cloth was offered again for sale, a 5% increase was placed on the finished goods.

"No angry newspaper editorials attacked the mills for this price increase," Rogin exclaims, "nor did they denounce the rise in raw cotton which brought it about. But suppose a TWUA wage increase had been the mill's excuse? The union would have been blasted for causing inflation.

"THIS illustrates the 'double standard' of business morality, accepted by nearly all publishers, columnists and commentators. Under this standard it is both 'inevitable' and 'proper' for employers to raise prices when costs go up, no matter how high their profits are.

"But it is 'reckless' and 'greedy' for unions to seek higher wages, no matter how great the workers' needs are.

As another instance of this "double standard," Rogin cites the case of the 2500 gasoline dealers in New Jersey who voted recently to shut down in protest against a price war, and carried out a sort of "sit-down" technique. The leader of the striking dealers was quoted in the press as saying: "I don't mind some bloody noses, but I don't want any real rough stuff."

If this statement had been made by a union organizer, or a group of workers had staged a sit-down, Rogin comments, "newspapers would have published page one editorials denouncing 'violence' and defending 'free enterprise' and the 'right to work.'

"But the gas dealers aren't workers, they're merchants. They were treated sympathetically, even by those who disagreed with them. There were no injunctions, no troops, no police interference. No one even pointed out that price-cutting used to be a respected part of 'free enterprise.'"

"Remember, workers don't cause inflation; they suffer from it," Rogin says in conclusion. "Union wage gains don't start a 'wage-price spiral'; they're simply attempts to catch up. The 'double standard' is designed to hide these facts. It's time we put an end to it."

Tobin Praises Labor's Role In Heart Drive

Organized labor's "most gratifying" response to the 1950 campaign of the American Heart Association is reported in that organization's summary Labor Edition, just off the press.

Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin, chairman of the AHA's National Labor Committee, summarizing the results of this year's drive, said that more than 100 international and national unions from all branches of labor had contributed substantially to the overall $6 million goal.

Four CIO unions were among those that starred in the '50 Heart drive, the paper states. They are the Clothing, Rubber, Steel and Textile Workers. CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey are members of the Heart Association's labor committee, along with more than a dozen officers of various CIO unions.

Negro Student Sues To Enter Univ. of Md.

Parren J. Mitchell, 27-year-old Negro student, filed suit in Baltimore, Md., recently to compel the University of Maryland to admit him to its Graduate School of Sociology.

Mitchell contended that the university failed to act on his application for admittance because of his race, a violation of both federal and state constitutions.

The Maryland Court of Appeals ruled recently in a similar suit that Esther McCready, a Negro, must be admitted to the university's School of Nursing. The state is preparing to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

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It Must Have Been A Big Shock To Boss

IT WASN'T a tough campaign—at least not on the surface. But the organizer in charge wasn't too happy about the situation.

He was pleased that the management of the company he was seeking to unionize wasn't throwing its weight around. Nobody was fired for union activity. There were no threats, no anti-union handbills.

On the other hand, however, the workers weren't displaying any great enthusiasm either for or against the union.

As the date for the NLRB election approached, the spirits of the organizer rose a little. He figured that the union would win unless there were some unexpected developments.

Then he heard about the company's "ace in the hole."

THE COMPANY, the organizer learned, had obtained at considerable expense an animated cartoon showing a contented worker employed at a non-union plant.

This was to be shown to employes—on company time, of course—the day before election.

"This is going to be hard to counteract," the organizer told local union leaders, "but I'll bet something can be done about it."

The local leaders agreed that a good free movie of the type the company was reported to have obtained might turn the tide away from the union.

There was a lot of discussion, a bit of argument, then somebody came up with a bright idea.

ON THE day before the election, company employes turned out en masse for the free movie.

The company superintendent, a somewhat pompous individual, took his place beside the screen. The lights went out. The projectionist went to work.

As the pictures flashed on the screen the superintendent provided a running commentary.

Local union leaders soon began to squirm. Soon they could see victory flying right out of the window.

Scene after scene flashed on the screen. On and on went the commentary of the superintendent. Local leaders could see that their fellow workers were impressed.

As the movie drew near a close the local leaders had long faces—very long faces. And the superintendent was bubbling over with good cheer.

THE STORY told by the cartoon was a comparatively simple one—easy to follow, easy to understand.

And the superintendent really poured it on in his commentary.

The picture showed a happy worker—a very happy worker—at a non-union plant.

One scene showed him discussing—and amicably settling—a grievance with management. It, of course, was his own grievance because there was no union to aid him.

In another scene the worker was portrayed depositing his check at the bank.

Step by step the worker climbed the ladder of success within the organization which employed him—without any help from a union.

YES, AS THE end of the movie approached, the local union leaders became convinced that the company's "ace in the hole" had turned the tide.

Then, as the worker's success story drew to a close the scene shifted quickly and spread across the screen in big letters were these words:

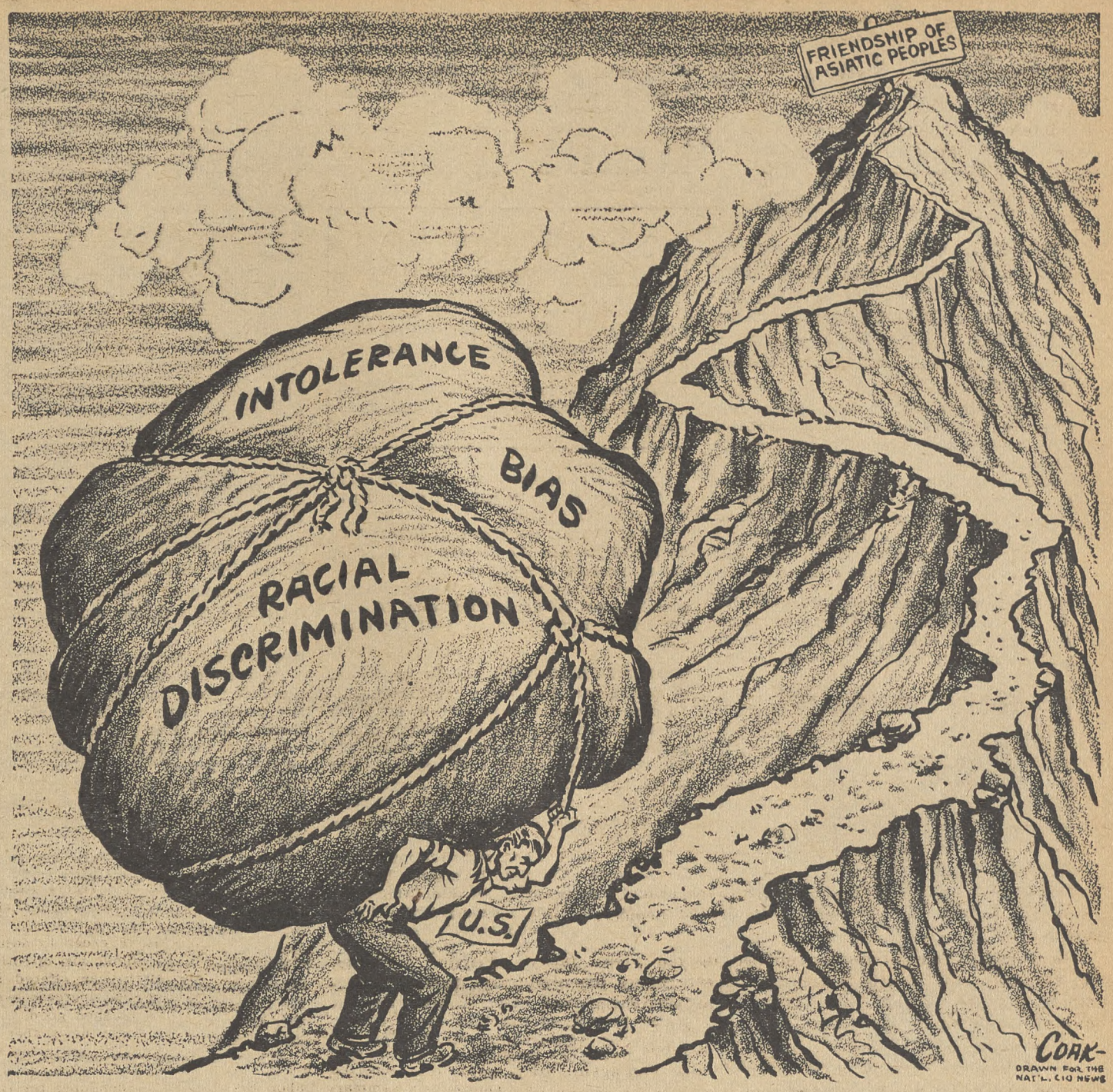
"VOTE FOR THE UNION TOMORROW."

The crowd chuckled, then roared with laughter.

The union won the election the next day.

And when asked who had done the film splicing job, the organizer just smiled and said, "Film splicing job? I don't know what you're talking about." **A.L.S.**

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN!



Tests Show Union Officers Brighter Than Foreman

SHOP STEWARDS and union officers will line up on the right and get ready to take a bow. They're more like plant operating executives than they are like foremen—in intellectual level, in interests, and in personality traits. In other words, they're smarter than their foremen.

The shop stewards and local officers have suspected this all along, of course. The confirmation of what they considered a foregone conclusion came from Harold F. Rothe, a management consultant, in an article in the magazine Factory Management and Maintenance, published by McGraw-Hill.

"This statement isn't based on guesswork," Rothe wrote. "It is the result of careful research, based on psychological tests given to 64 union stewards and officers in 14 local unions, 256 foremen in 50 companies, and 135 plant operating executives in 35 companies."

Rothe's conclusions:

"1. Foremen score low in vocabulary. The average executive answers 24 word-meaning questions correctly in four minutes. The average union steward or officer answers 20 correctly in the same time. But the average foreman gets only 13 right.

"Thus an executive is more likely to reach the steward than the foreman when trying to get ideas across. The foreman may not understand, but the steward is almost sure to.

"How important is this? Look at it this way: Only about 10% of the foremen tested have a vocabulary as large as that of the average operative executive. But about 40% of the stewards are up there with the executives.

"2. Foremen score low in logical reasoning. Two tests were used—logical relations and logical analysis. Again, operating executives came out on top, with stewards second and foremen a lagging third.

"On the average, the stewards tested seemed to think more logically than the foremen. This makes for easier communication, too. But, again, it makes it tougher for the foreman.

"3. Foremen score low in arithmetic reasoning. Here the pattern is repeated, though the differences are less marked. The average executive scores 10 on a simple test of arithmetic reasoning. On the same test, the average steward comes up with a score of 8, and the average foreman gets 7."

THE TROUBLE is, Rothe observed, management doesn't use much judgment in picking foremen. Leaders average slightly higher in intelligence than the people they lead, he pointed out, and they are more aggressive, better able to express themselves, and more skillful in dealing with people. The foreman's job is primarily a leadership job, he claimed, but management usually picks him for some other reason such as job knowledge, length of service and cooperativeness.

"But why is the selection of union stewards and officers any better?" he asked. "What do unions do that increases the chances they will pick 'natural' leaders—men who are alert, aggressive, intelligent?

"The answer is simple. Most unions operate on a primarily democratic basis, with the virtues and vices that such a system has. Stewards and officers simply don't get elected unless they are pretty alert, forceful and skilled in dealing with people. They must stand out or be passed by."

Rothe went on to point out that if leaders are generally more intelligent than those they lead—this has been proved by studies in leadership—foremen should be smarter than the workers under them. They are—but the difference isn't enough to bother about.

"Here are the results (of intelligence tests) for one plant," Rothe wrote. "They are typical of all:

"The workers got an average score of 15. The foreman got 15.5. The difference is so small that it doesn't count. So, on the average, foremen seem to lack one key leadership quality — higher intelligence than the workers under them.

"But averages can be misleading. So look at it this way: 44% of all the foremen had scores of less than 15. And 14% of the whole group scored 10 or less—away down in the low score area. In fact, two foremen couldn't even answer a single question correctly in the 15 minutes allowed. Obviously averages aren't deceiving in this case. There's nothing to boast about in a record like this.

"WHILE THE tests were being given in this plant, the superintendent was shown a list of the names of workers being tested. He was asked to check all the trouble makers. He listed 13 workers. Their test scores were then analyzed. Only three trouble makers were below average in intelligence. One was average, and nine above average. In fact, five of the trouble makers had scores of 20 or better.

"These results suggest at once that maybe most trouble makers are men who are too intelligent for their jobs. It's not a new thought, of course, but it makes sense to ask: Are these men perhaps the not-so-good mechanics who might make good foremen?"

Ohio CIO Rally Steps Up Drive On 'Wrong Robert' And For 'Right Joe'

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

IN OHIO, the contest is between "Wrong Robert" and "Right Joe." "Wrong Robert," of course, is Republican Senator Robert Alphonso Taft. "Right Joe" is Joseph Ferguson, present state auditor and Democratic nominee for Senator.

It's as clear a test of down-the-line conservative Republicanism and steady-going Fair Dealism as the country will see anywhere this fall.

And everywhere in Ohio, union members are bracing for a campaign to remove "Wrong Robert" from the U. S. Senate.

The campaign has been under way for a long time. Last week the Ohio State CIO began to move the drive at a faster clip.

THE KICK-OFF was a big statewide CIO rally in Columbus on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 20. Some 2500 CIO members from every part of the state went down to the capital city and pretty well filled up the grandstands at the Central High School Stadium.

DAVID J. McDONALD
Steel union secretary-treasurer predicted election of Ferguson, defeat of Taft.

It was football weather, and political weather: a bright sun, a spanking breeze, a touch of late September in the afternoon air. And there was no August dog-day lethargy in the crowd or on the speaker's stand.

It didn't take long to sense the enthusiasm in the air, or the deep air of confidence that Election Day is going to be a day of victory for organized labor up and down the Buckeye State.

Registration Up

Are CIO members registering to vote in Ohio?

Jake Clayman, state CIO Council secretary-treasurer, told the Columbus PAC rally that registration is going up all over the state.

In one day in Cincinnati, Clayman reported, 436 CIO members registered to vote.

The Ohio campaign shapes up as a battle that's going to be "strictly on the record." Three records, in fact.

One of them is the record of Robert Taft during 12 years in the Senate; it's there for union members to scowl at.

Another is the record of Joe Ferguson, a conscientious public servant who Ohioans say has served the people well for many years.

THE THIRD RECORD, equally important, is the record of voting registrations.

Ohio's registration laws tend to favor the rural areas, traditionally strongholds of Republican conservatism. In towns under 16,000, voting registration isn't required. But in the larger cities, where Joe Ferguson is going to get most of his strength, you can't vote unless your name is on the registration books.

Back in April, when registrations closed for the state primaries, there were 2,400,000 men and women eligible to vote. CIO voting experts say that there are a potential 1,200,000 other people who haven't registered—and who should by Sept. 27, if they want to vote in November.

During this last month before registrations close, every union in Ohio has one major project—to see that every eligible member is registered to vote. You get the impression that a good share of those 1,200,000 Ohioans are going to see their registration boards in the next three or four weeks.

The three records—the registration record, the Taft record and the Ferguson record—are getting home to the people of Ohio through joint labor political activity.

In Ohio, there is labor unity right now—on the subject of "Wrong Robert" Taft and "Right Joe" Ferguson. CIO, AFL, machinists, coal miners, railroad brotherhoods have put past grievances and disputes into second position. First place on the agenda is reserved for the "beat Taft" campaign.

That labor unity is working.

- Hundreds of thousands of copies of a "comic book" on Robert Alphonso Taft are being distributed to union members throughout the state.

A snappy, readable recital of the Taft anti-labor, anti-Fair Deal record, it bears the imprint of Ohio's CIO-PAC, AFL-LLPE, the railroad brotherhoods, the machinists and miners.

- The Columbus rally was basically a CIO show, attended by CIO members. But the is in the campai present Ohio au ing public serva president of the state AFL, a representati of the railroad clerks, and the director the United Mine Workers district we among the speakers.

And every union group in the state hammering hard at the Taft record.

Jack Kroll—director of the national CI PAC and president of the Ohio CIO Coun —summarized the campaign when he sai

"It's Taft's record. He made it. Make h run on his record."

During these last six years, Kroll aske "Where, oh where, was Bob Taft? Where always was—on the side of the big, ri corporations.

"He's given aid and comfort to o enemies. This year we have an opportun to replace an enemy of the people with friend of the people."

In the course of his speech, Kroll paid strong tribute to Ferguson.

"I am told that Joe Ferguson didn't to Harvard and Yale. I am told that som times Joe Ferguson doesn't use prop grammar. I have been told lots of thin about Joe Ferguson," he said.

"But no one has ever told me that J Ferguson doesn't know the everyday pro lems of the man and woman who work of the man and woman on the farm— the everyday American who didn't go Harvard and Yale, either."

LOOKING BACK at the Taft isolation record, Kroll snapped:

"America isn't rich enough to affo 'Wrong Robert' Taft.

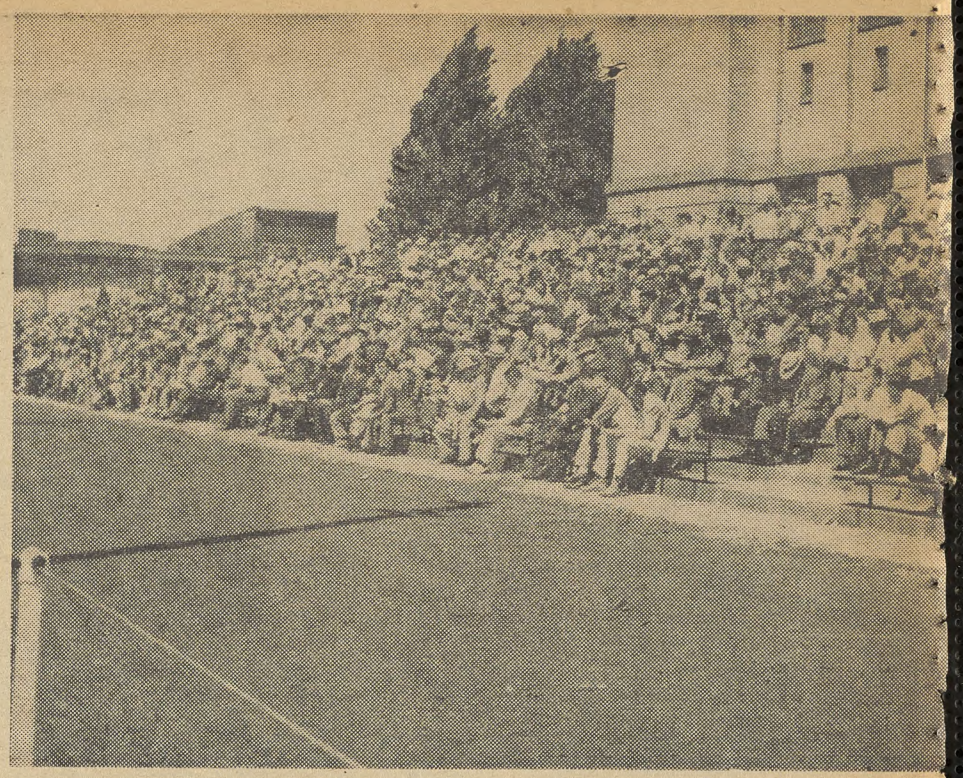
"The greatest economy we in Ohio c make is to remove Robert Taft from U. S. Senate."

A featured speaker of the Columbus ra was Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of t United Steelworkers, one of the most i portant unions in the state.

"People around the country say to me McDonald recalled, "can you win in Ohio?

"The answer is: Yes, we can win in Oh 'Wrong Robert' won by three-tenths of a last time. This year, we can change th plus to a minus—and more.

"If you get out the vote in the industr areas, your next Senator is good Joe Ferg son."



PART OF THE 2500 CROWD at Ohio statewide CIO rally in Columbus on August 20. They came from dozens of industrial cities throughout the state. All of organized labor

Campaign Wins Night Registration

PROSPECTIVE voters in Newark and other communities in Essex county, N. J., now can register evenings, thanks to a vigorous campaign by the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council.

Registration centers will stay open 12 selected evenings up to the Sept. 28 deadline, Superintendent of Elections Miele announced last week.

Joel Jacobson, the CIO Council's PAC director, said that between 18,000 and 20,000 CIO members were not registered because of the previous failure to provide evening registration.

"Now we're launching our registration drive," he said, "and I'm hoping we can bring out our members in droves."

While yielding to the main demands of labor for increased facilities, Miele rejected the CIO's request for mobile registration units which could be sent into industrial plants or other centers where it could be shown that there were 10 or more non-registered persons.

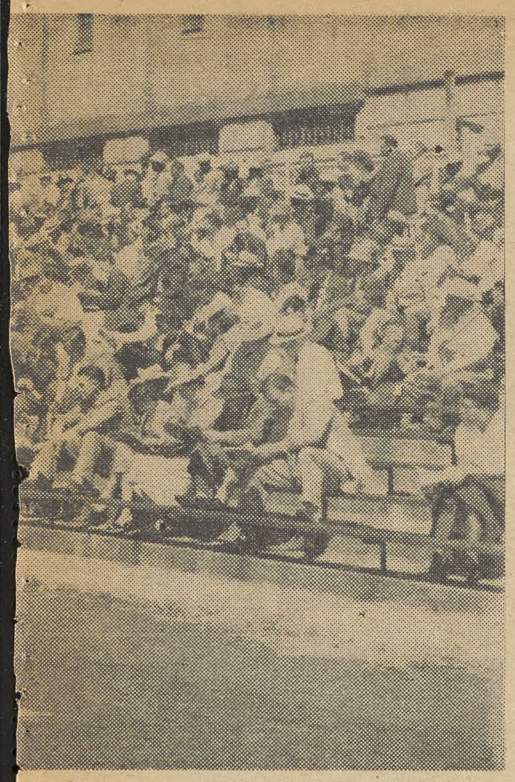
DON'T BE A POLITICAL SCAB—REGISTER AND VOTE" is labor's motto in Ohio. Columbus really gave a big boost to "a good Joe"—Joseph Ferguson, running against Taft for the U. S. Senate. Sticking to Sen. Taft's record, speaker after speaker knocked his record in the Senate not only on labor matters, but on pretty much of everything else.

Taft's Record C

A DIRECT charge that Sen. Robe Taft's isolationist policies a those of his buddies in the U. S. Sena gave the green light to the Communis in Korea was made by CIO-PAC Dire tor Jack Kroll at the state CIO ral last week in Central High School S dium at Columbus, O.

"Let me read hrs record to you," Kr told the CIO gathering.

"On July 21, 1949—our Senator vot against ratification of the North Atlant



o replace Sen. Taft with Joseph Ferguson, , a veteran campaigner and an outstand- f long experience.

McDonald—and the other speakers—hammered away at the notion circulated by the Republican press that the Ohio Senator is the most sincere, honest and intelligent man on Capitol Hill.

" 'Wrong Robert' Taft is a very ordinary politician, a very ordinary politician," McDonald said, emphasizing his words. "He's made a tin halo for hmself. But it just doesn't fit."

The Ohio issue, like the issue in many other states in the 1950 election, will concern the break which "the poor people of America may expect," McDonald said.

"Without political action, all our economic gains can be wiped out—overnight, by our enemies.

"There are 10 million American families with an income of less than $2000 a year; four million American families with an income of less than $1000 a year," McDonald reminded the crowd.

"You have the rural poor—and 'Wrong Robert' is against them and Joe Ferguson is for them.

"You have the aged poor, and the Negro poor—and 'Wrong Robert' is against them, and Joe Ferguson is for them.

"You can throw out 'Wrong Robert' Taft and elect 'right' Joe Ferguson. When you vote for Joe Ferguson, you're voting against poverty in America."

And the crowd shouted its approval.

Taft Batting Average Only .076 In CIO Book

Ohio needs a pinch-hitter in the Senate, according to State CIO Council Secy.-Treas. Jake Clayman.

Flourishing a copy of the CIO 1950 Voting Record, Clayman noted that Taft had voted right only once out of 13 times.

"If you're a ball team manager and one of your players is hitting .076, what would you do with him?" Clayman asked the Columbus PAC rally.

"Take him out, take him out," the crowd yelled back from their seats at the Central High School Stadium.

Politics As Usual Termed 'Luxury'

OHIO CIO's election rally in Columbus pledged itself to:

1. Elect Joseph Ferguson to the U. S. Senate.

2. Elect a liberal Congress—since "in these times we can't permit ourselves the luxury of politics as usual . . . the antics of obstructionists like Taft and his ilk."

3. Elect a liberal stage legislature "alert to the problems facing the people, and determined that, as we fight for freedom and human welfare abroad, we shall not lose this freedom here at home."

4. Help bring about registration of every eligible voter.

"Every vicious attack on social progress, every failure to provide for the needs of the people, every special privilege for the few at the expense of the many . . . and every blow against our liberties can be attributed to the failure of the people to register and vote, the rally resolution said.

Approved by the 2500 CIO members in attendance was "Common Cause IV"—the program of the Ohio Political Action Committee.

The program was described as a document to "advance the welfare of all the people of our state, regardless of economic or social status."

"We must make of our democracy an example in deed and action that will win and hold the loyalty of free men and of men now in bondage everywhere in the world," the program said. "We must make it a beacon of hope and courage to people all over the world."

JACK KROLL
CIO-PAC Director cited the Taft record—and it doesn't look very good.

Comic Book On Taft Record Is Chucked With Chuckles

THEY'RE chuckling in Ohio over one of the neatest comic books yet produced—"The Robert Alphonso Taft Story—It's On The Record."

The "Taft Story" is a 16-page book, with a picture of sad-eyed "Mr. Republican" on the front page.

Taft-for-Senator officials howled as soon as the book came off the presses. They yelled that it was a "mass of plain lies, libelous statements, incidents that never occurred and twisted distortions."

TO WHICH CIO officials retorted: if you find libel in it, sue.

But there's not much chance of a libel suit, because the statements by Taft all came out of public speeches or the Congressional Record. And they don't make him look good.

The "Taft Story" is about the efforts of some wealthy businessmen to produce a movie to make Taft look good to the people. But they have to cut scene after scene because of Taft's statements.

They wind up without much of a film, but with hopes that campaign money will do the trick: "we've still got the money it takes."

The "Taft Story" also quotes some great Taftisms of the past:

Feb. 1939: "There has been an effort on the part of the President (Roosevelt) to exaggerate the danger of a European war."

Feb. 1941: "It is simply fantastic to suppose that there is any danger of an attack on the United States by Japan."

Or, coming closer to the present—

Sept. 7, 1949: "There is not much evidence that the Russians contemplate military aggression."

3 Petersons In Race

Notice to politicians:

If you need a candidate named Peterson, apply to the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota. It has an abundance of them.

First it has former State Supreme Court Justice Harry H. Peterson, who won the nomination for governor at the state DFL convention and has been endorsed by the Minnesota CIO Political Action Committee.

No sooner had he filed, however, than the line began forming on the right. First, John C. Peterson, of Duluth, a painter, filed for the same job. Then August F. Peterson, of Mounds View, did likewise. So did Hjalmar Peterson, of Austin. Then J. C. withdrew.

Former Gov. Hjalmar Peterson, one of the original Peterson (Harry H.) for Governor boosters, got into the act, too. He issued a statement indignantly denying he is the Hjalmar Peterson, of Austin, who wants to be governor.

Only One Upset In New York

ONLY ONE major political upset bobbed up in New York State's quiet primary voting last week.

Dr. J. L. Pfeifer (D.), Congressman from New York's 8th Congressional District in Brooklyn since 1934, was defeated for renomination by Victor Anfuso, an attorney.

Pfeifer, chief surgeon at St. Catherine's Hospital in Brooklyn, had an excellent voting record—he cast no wrong vote in the CIO 1950 tabulation. Pfeifer's defeat was one of several sustained by "organization Democrats" in the district's voting.

Meanwhile, the resignation of New York's Mayor O'Dwyer produced a hectic round of conferences in the jockeying for strength before the party's state conventions meet on Sept. 6 and 7.

It seemed likely that Sen. Lehman would receive renomination from the Democrats, but no firm decisions appeared on the party's candidates for governor and mayor.

Rep. Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., and Federal Security Administration Oscar Ewing have been suggested, among others, as candidates for the governorship. Judge Ferdinand Pecora and others have been mentioned as the party's standard bearer in the Gotham mayoralty race.

Republicans were reported considering a "Draft Dewey" move. The New York governor has announced his decision to retire from public office.

ed As Encouraging Korean Aggression

Pact to set up a defense line against Communist aggression.

"July 26, 1949—our Senator voted to cut a billion dollars from the European Recovery Program's funds.

"September 22, 1949—our Senator voted against necessary military assistance to the foreign nations included in the North Atlantic Pact.

"September 22, 1949—our Senator voted to cut the funds for this military assistance by $200 million, and, when that lost, by $100 million.

"May 5, 1950—our Senator voted to cut the 1950 foreign economic assistance act by half a billion dollars.

"May 25, 1950—our Senator voted against the Foreign Economic Assistance Act and $100 million in aid for Korea.

"I charge that on the basis of this record, Senator Taft and his cohorts are responsible for giving the green light to the Communists to march into South Korea.

"And I charge that the policies advocated and followed by Senator Taft would leave us without a friend in the world. It would leave us isolated and surrounded, and the target for war and destruction."

OHIO CIO COUNCIL SECY.-TREAS. JACOB CLAYMAN unveils the "Taft" Story"—a 16-page comic book that gives the low-down on Ohio's senior senator. Hundreds of thousands will be distributed to union members throughout the state in the campaign to defeat the co-sponsor of T-H.

GE's Attitude Rouses Ire Of IUE Locals

THE RISING anger of General Electric workers at the company's refusal to meet their requests is being expressed in a series of demonstrations and strike votes by GE locals of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

In **Schenectady,** atomic energy workers of IUE Local 301 voted to strike, claiming that GE "has arbitrarily and arrogantly taken it upon itself to deprive employes of a just and living wage from their phenomenal profits, which are the highest in history."

In **Pittsfield, Mass.,** more than 800 workers of the power transformer assembly section left their jobs to attend an "informative" meeting. The few United Electrical Workers diehards left in Local 255 ran from worker to worker urging them to stay on the job. The anger of the entire plant was displayed at a mass rally Friday.

Lynn, Mass., Local 201: Drop forgers struck over stalling by the company on the raise for skilled trades and the delay on the entire contract. A company press release threatened shutdown of the jet plant. One supervisor told the workers: "You deserve a raise and you'd be a sucker not to go for it."

Tell City, Ind., Local 805: Workers had one week's vacation earlier in summer, company asked them to forego second week's time off. At the union meeting Aug. 23 the workers voted to take their second week's vacation and work no overtime upon their return. They had been working up to 60 hours a week. The meeting also voted the officers authority to call a strike.

Syracuse, N. Y., Local 320: Workers at the GE electronics plant voted by an 87% margin to authorize a strike, calling GE's offer far too low and completely unacceptable.

Trenton, N. J., Local 455: The entire force walked out when plant manager refused to negotiate an interim agreement.

Bridgeport, Conn., Local 203: 250 workers in the home laundry department refused to work weekend overtime despite company's demand. Other divisions have started to hold "informative" meetings during working hours.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Local 901: The stewards' council pulled out of the plant, holding a series of long meetings. Overtime work is now barred by the local.

Philadelphia, Local 119: Workers unanimously approved the taking of a strike vote.

This series of harrassments began after a meeting of IUE's General Electric conference board voted to reject GE's latest offer as completely unacceptable. The union has 56,000 members in 50 GE plants.

"About those strictly fresh eggs you sold me yesterday . . ."

Puerto Rico Votes Aid To Citizens Here

THE PUERTO Rican Legislature has had to appropriate $117,400 to aid Puerto Rican workers taken to sugar beet farms in Michigan and subjected to mistreatment and exploitation until their plight was discovered by the CIO.

The insular legislature acted upon the request of Gov. Luis Munoz Marin after a report from Labor Commissioner Fernando Sierra Berdecia, who investigated and found justified the workers' charges of under-payment or no payment at all of wages, bad food, unfit living accommodations and exorbitant medical, travel and insurance costs.

Berdecia's report in effect accused sugar beet farmers in Michigan's Saginaw Valley of violating virtually every clause of the contracts under which some 5000 Puerto Rican workers were flown to the United States between May 31 and June 18.

The bill authorized the Labor Commissioner to give aid to the workers, whether or not they are still in Michigan, for subsistence or expenses in moving.

Top OWIU Officers Face Opposition In Referendum

THE THREE top officers of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union will be opposed for reelection in a membership referendum.

Pres. O. A. Knight, who received an almost unanimous ovation when he was nominated Aug. 20 as the union's convention at Long Beach, Cal., neared its end, will be opposed by Lawrence Doidge, president of the union's big Hammond, Ind., Local 210.

A. R. Kinstley was renominated for the post of vice president. His opponent is B. J. Schafer, director of the union's District 6, which includes the Great Lakes area.

T. M. McCormick, incumbent, and Dave Herring, secretary of Local 210, will run for secretary-treasurer.

Much of the convention's program was devoted to union financing and intra-union housekeeping problems.

On the financial front, the convention took three actions:

1. The constitution was amended to permit local unions to collect dues ranging from a minimum of $2.50 to a maximum of $5 a month. The old maximum was $3.

2. A 10-cent-a-month per capita tax for the next six months was levied to meet a temporary financial slump caused by the recent four-months-long Texas Co. strike.

3. A voluntary strike insurance plan was approved. Under this plan, members may voluntarily contribute a small sum to a strike defense fund. Then, in case of strike, those members who have contributed will be entitled to substantial strike benefit payments.

Hillman Fund Gives $10,000 For Study Of Textbook Bias

TRUSTEES of the million dollar Sidney Hillman Foundation, named after the late president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, have allocated $42,500 for scholarships, grants-in-aid, merit awards and other prizes for 1950.

The awards are given to perpetuate Hillman's ideals in labor-management relations and in social welfare.

A $10,000 grant-in-aid was made to the social science department of the University of Chicago, covering a two-year period, to make a thorough analysis of school and college textbooks for the purpose of rooting out the teaching of prejudice and discrimination.

For the first time, in 1950, the foundation is setting up Hillman prize awards, which will be an annual event, in daily and labor journalism, the national magazine field, radio and television, fiction, theatre and motion pictures.

Five hundred dollars each will be awarded for the best series of newspaper articles, the best editorial, the best magazine piece, the best radio or television broadcast, the best work of fiction, the best play and film "dealing with a labor theme and honestly portraying the labor struggle."

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Sidney Hillman Foundation and Hillman's successor as Amalgamated president, said that $1000 has been set aside for the annual Hillman award for meritorious achievement, the recipient to be announced later. Last year Sen. Frank P. Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina, won this award.

The Hillman Foundation voted $18,000 in scholarships for 1950, to be distributed as follows:

Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., $2000; Howard University, Washington, D. C., $2000; New School for Social Research, New York City, $2000; New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., $2000; Roosevelt College, Chicago, $5000 and the Chaim Weizmann Institute, Rehovoth, Israel. $5000.

For the Sidney Hillman Tool Fund in Israel, which helps rehabilitate refugees and turn them into skilled artisans, $5000 was appropriated. Another $5000 was set aside for the annual Hillman lecture series, the lecturers to be announced later. This year's Hillman lecturer was Harold J. Laski, the British economist.

Newsprint Stocks Dwindle

THE SHORTAGE of newsprint—the paper on which dailies and most weekly publications are printed—grew greater in July even though the paper mills produced more than in any other July in history.

According to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, dailies reported they had a 40 days' assured supply compared with 49 days' supply on hand in July, 1949. Although production was up, so was newsprint consumption. Stocks of newsprint at the end of July totaled 144,641 tons, compared with 185,397 tons at the end of July a year ago.

The economic controls bill passed by the House provides that the President can control stocks of newsprint, make loans to encourage production and can slap price controls on newsprint if he finds any of these steps are necessary to the national defense.

Shortages of newsprint, according to the CIO Newspaper Guild, have had a lot to do with the fact that new, independent dailies aren't being started any more. And the high prices, the newsmen's union has charged before a House committee, endanger the lives especially of independent small dailies. The union has urged that the government act to stop the black market in newsprint.

LPA

Name Weightman To CIO-PAC Staff

PAC Director Jack Kroll has announced the appointment of Philip Weightman, former vice-president of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, as a PAC field representative.

For the last year or two Weightman has been on the staff of CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood. He recently returned from a special organizing assignment in the Panama Canal Zone.

Weightman is also a member of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

Two CIO Units At New Quarters

Two of the CIO's organizing committees are moving to new quarters and beginning Sept. 1 will be found at the following addresses:

Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee
805 G St., N.W., Washington
(Formerly at 718 Jackson Pl. N.W. Washington.)

Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington.
(Formerly at 1105 Bankers Securities Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.)

UPWA Wins 11c At Swift & Co.

Thirty thousand members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers get an 11c an hour wage increase under an agreement signed Aug. 24 with Swift & Co. covering workers in 26 plants.

The contract was the second that followed an agreement between the UPWA and the AFL Meat Cutters to work closely together to crack the industry's "Big Four" and not to sign without mutual consultation. The breakthrough in the "Big Four" front came when the UPWA negotiated an 11c boost at Armour & Co. The same increase was granted to the AFL union a few days later. At Swift & Co. the process was reversed—the AFL union signed first.

Ken Hunter, Steel Union Man, Dies

Ken Hunter, publicity representative of the CIO Steelworkers in the San Francisco area, died last week after a long illness.

A member of both the Steelworkers and the CIO Newspaper Guild, Hunter had been a member of the Steel staff since the mid-30s, when the Steel Workers Organizing Committee was set up. Until 1942 he handled organizing, bargaining and representation elections for Steel locals in the Bay Area, then went to Chicago and Pittsburgh, where he served temporarily as editor of Steel Labor. He returned to the Pacific Coast in 1945 as USA District 38 publicity director and contributing editor to Steel Labor, and to do educational work. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Frances Hunter, of San Francisco.

Bill To Remedy Shortage Of Medical Facilities Shelved

APPARENTLY nothing will be done at this session of Congress to remedy the critical shortage of doctors, nurses and medical facilities.

A bill previously passed by the Senate to set up a $250,000 program of federal aid to medical education has been shelved by the House Commerce Committee by a vote of 9 to 8.

This killed the bill for this session, according to Rep. Percy Priest (Tenn.), House Democratic whip and a committee member. He said that many medical schools faced financial ruin unless some emergency action was taken by Congress.

The measure would grant federal funds to pay the tuition of students and help build facilities for medical, dental and nursing schools. Pres. Truman had termed the bill "the most vital health legislation before Congress."

Deans of all 10 accredited schools of public health in the U. S. and 75% of the deans of medical schools endorsed the medical aid bill. Brig. Gen. James B. Simmons, retired, dean of the Harvard University School of Medical Health, appealed last week to Pres. Truman, in the hope that something might be done to rectify a "tragic mistake."

Senate Unit Hears Stories Of Anti-Union Violence

By WILLIAM WEISS

A STORY OF violence under the Taft-Hartley Act was unfolded by CIO representatives last week at a Senate Labor sub-committee hearing in Washington—but Sen. Taft, co-author of T-H, wasn't on hand to hear it.

Organizers and members of the CIO Textile Workers told the Senate Labor-Management sub-committee how they were threatened and beaten while trying to establish unions in Georgia.

They said privately outside the hearing they had hoped the Ohio Republican leader, a member of the sub-committee, would be on hand to get first-hand knowledge of how his pet labor measure was operating.

The signed testimony of Mrs. Edna Martin, a volunteer organizer who went to Tallapoosa, Ga., late in 1947 to help in the unionization drive at the American Thread Co. plant, was read to the Senate group. In it she told how she was "kidnapped" and threatened with death.

A GROUP OF armed men, she said, broke into her room late one night, put a gag in her mouth, ordered her at gun point into the back of a truck and later dumped her out on a lonely backwoods road.

"Don't ever come back to Tallapoosa or you will be shot on sight," she quoted one of the gang as saying.

Mrs. Martin later identified members of the mob as mill employes who had been encouraged by supervisors to head the anti-union drive within the mill.

Another volunteer organizer, C. J. Barnes, of nearby Dalton, related what happened when he attempted to pass out leaflets at American Thread.

Barnes said that "several men gathered around a tall, slim, well-dressed man wearing a tie in the doorway of the mill. They talked for a few minutes and then stepped back into the mill.

"Shortly after, a mob of 30 men came out of the mill led by some of the men who had been talking to the well-dressed man a few minutes before. In front of the mob were Elzie Teal and his son, Durwood, the latter brandishing a double-barrel shot gun in his hand. One other man carried a single-barrel shot gun.

"Young Teal told us to 'get the hell out of here,'" Barnes related. "We got out," he added.

DURING THE entire affair, Barnes said, a Tallapoosa city policeman was sitting in a police car, not 15 feet from the gate. The officer made no attempt to interfere, he said.

Bernell Rochester, another TWUA volunteer organizer, thought he had the right to pass out leaflets at the same plant on Aug. 19 last year, but found out others didn't agree with him.

He testified that the younger Teal, who stands over six feet tall and weighs about 220, walked out of the plant and without warning "struck me in the face and knocked me to the ground."

"He kept beating me with his fists as I lay there," Rochester declared.

His wife, Earline said that while Teal was beating Rochester, she came out of the plant where she had been working. When she saw her husband on the ground, she attempted to pull Teal off.

She said Teal knocked her down three times with his fists. The last time he knocked her against a telephone pole with such force that she fell unconscious, she said.

The elder Teal meanwhile held the crowd at bay with a shot gun, she added.

WHEN THE Martin "kidnapping" case was brought to court, a grand jury failed to return an indictment. It was also brought before the NLRB but the trial examiner ruled that mobs were not the agents of the employer and that therefore the American Thread Co. was not in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In June, 1949, one-and-a-half years after the beginning of the company's anti-union acts, the board ordered the company to post a cease and desist notice.

WARRANTS FOR assault and battery and pointing a gun were sworn out against the Teals on three occasions, witnesses said.

Each time the county sheriff took the Teals to the court house prior to locking them up, prominent residents of Tallapoosa posted bail for them, it was brought out. The bondsmen included three city councilmen and the mayor.

Isadore Katz, TWUA general counsel, told the committee that despite the fact that unfair labor practice charges were filed against the company in August, 1949, one year ago, the union has still received no notice as to whether NLRB intends to make the company obey the law.

UNDER QUESTIONING by Sen. Pepper (D. Fla.), Wesley Littlefield, American Thread superintendent at Tallapoosa, said 99.9% of the common stock of the company was British owned.

Pepper asked Littlefield if he was opposed to the establishment of a labor union at the Tallapoosa plant. The latter replied, "I would prefer not to have one there."

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve charged before the committee that the southern textile industry is engaged in "a shocking conspiracy" to smash labor unions. Calling for a Congressional investigation of the alleged conspiracy by the subcommittee, Rieve said TWUA could present "a hundred cases, all of them very much alike."

"It is all part of a union-busting campaign," he declared. "Employers from Virginia to Texas use the same anti-union techniques and management lawyers are the connecting links in the conspiracy."

Rieve said TWUA "is not a detective agency" but promised that if the subcommittee would investigate, it will expose conditions "more shocking" than the "labor spy racket" of professional strikebreakers brought to light by the LaFollette Committee 20 years ago.

WESLEY LITTLEFIELD, superintendent of the Tallapoosa, Ga., plant of the American Thread Co. (left), tells a Senate Labor subcommittee he would prefer not to have a union at his mill. At the right is Frank A. Constangy, Atlanta attorney noted for union busting activities throughout the South. Constangy is a former employe of the NLRB and knows the techniques necessary to destroy unions. He represents numerous southern textile manufacturers, including American Thread. His services are much in demand by employers.

THE SENATE LABOR subcommittee heard Ross Groshong (center), CIO Textile Workers representative from Dalton Ga., relate that he was threatened with death if he attempted to distribute organizing leaflets at the American Thread Co. plant in Tallapoosa. TWUA General Counsel Isadore Katz (right), and Robert S. Cahoon, the union's southern counsel, charged that there is an undeclared conspiracy among southern textile manufacturers to smash labor unions. The Senate hearing continued for four days last week.

ELZIE TEAL, (shown here), is a leader of the anti-union campaign at American Thread Co. at Tallapoosa, Ga. He denied he was acting as an agent of the company when he and his son, Durwood, headed a mob which drove TWUA organizers away from the mill at gun point. On another occasion, he held other workers at bay with a gun while his son beat an orgainzer.

Soviet Radio Blasts Murray, Reuther, Curran

THE BEST comedy act in the world is being played to an international audience in Asia over the official Russian radio propaganda circuit.

For sheer entertainment value, it ranks at least even with Sen. Taft's about-face act in Congress.

The Red radio took off last week on the American labor movement, John Herling, editor of John Herling's Labor Letter, wrote in an article in the Washington Daily News.

"And throughout the country," he pointed out, "responsible labor leadership feel pride and importance in the new recognition of the role American labor plays in international affairs."

Some of the men Herling says were given the Reds' Grade A going over, with oak leaves, were:

"**CIO** Pres. Philip Murray, who approves 'the criminal U. S. intervention in Korea.'

"AFL Pres. William Green, who is the 'arch-traitor to the interests of the working class.'

"National Maritime Union Pres. Joseph Curran, for 'repeating the lying standardized assertions of the American official propaganda.'

"And CIO-Auto Workers Pres. Walter Reuther, for his 'acts of treachery to the working class'."

The Soviet radio dream-beam also carried such choice tidbits as:

"Murray and Green gave the lead to the American trade union bureaucracy. On their order the reactionary trade union leaders of all classes supported the American intervention in Korea."

The Russians made no particular effort to conceal the reason for their anger against U. S. labor, Herling wrote . . . "the systematic elimination of the Communist elements from the CIO by the CIO itself."

"**THESE CIOers**," he wrote, "are charged as follows: 'They are cruelly persecuting the progressive elements in the American trade union movement and slander in every possible manner the Partisans of Peace.'

"Moving along from one propaganda theme to another, it's also pretty clear the Soviet policy boys are boiling because the AFL, CIO and independent maritime unions have set up a voluntary anti-sabotaging program. Actually, the unions met in Washington a few weeks ago to make sure that union rights would be respected while national interests are protected.

"This leads the Soviets to charge:

"'There is a complete conspiracy between the government and the reactionary trade union leaders as to the best way to fool the American workers and to exploit them in carrying out the intervention against the Korean people.'

"Pounding his gums hard, the Soviet commentator charges: 'The reactionary trade union leaders are ready to aid the government to transform American trade unions completely into a branch of the military, bureaucratic U. S. state apparatus.'"

HERLING said the Russian propagandist bawled fulsomely because the UAW and Reuther, by signing a five-year contract with General Motors, "abrogated" the right to strike.

The labor press came in for a bit of a tar-brush job, too. Herling quoted the Reds:

"The trade union papers are no better than the American monopolist press in the vile slanders against the Korean people and the Democratic republic, the international camp of peace and democracy, headed by the Soviet Union."

Forced Labor 'Basic' In Soviet Law, British Declare

IMPRESSIVE additional substantiating evidence of the existence of slave labor in Soviet Russia was presented by the British delegation to the UN Economic and Social Council at its meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, this summer.

However, it was not sufficient—even with the support of the U. S. delegation—to move the delegates to revise last year's decision to vote on a worldwide investigation of forced labor at the council session beginning next February.

The British evidence consisted of translations of laws and articles in official Soviet publications, and served to document in detail evidence previously submitted by U. S. and British delegates. It also included a translation of the new Czechoslovakian forced labor law.

The translations reveal that the Russians use forced labor as an economic weapon as well as a punishment for lack of political orthodoxy, that it is an integral part of Soviet society, and that it is spreading. Exact figures on the number of people—Russians and foreigners alike—in slave labor camps are impossible, of course, to obtain. However, estimates based on discussions with former slaves fortunate to be freed range from eight to 24 million, and most observers place the figure at between 10 and 20 million.

THE RUSSIANS try to camouflage their version of slavery under the name of "corrective labor." But the texts show that "forced," "compulsory" and "corrective" labor are all the same.

Vol. 47 of the Large Soviet Encyclopedia, according to the British translation, reads:

"Forced labor consists in the sentenced person either being forcibly directed to work organized by corrective labor organs, or remaining at his normal place of work, in which case the sentence to forced labor carries a deduction from wages amounting up to 25%."

The same volume says:

"Forced labor is one of the basic measures of Soviet Socialist Criminal Law."

The translations show that persons can be condemned to slave labor camps without court trials and that they may be in slavery for months before even being told the charges against them or the length of their sentences. The Soviet law provides maximum sentences for those convicted of charges usually regarded as criminal throughout the world—robbery, murder, etc.—but only minimum sentences for the "socially dangerous."

The textbook, "Administrative Law of the USSR," published in Moscow in 1946 and rated as an official volume, is quoted as saying:

"The special council under the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) of the USSR is granted the right to employ against persons considered socially dangerous the following measures: (a) deportation under supervision to localities named in a list drawn up by the MVD, and (b) imprisonment in corrective labor camps."

Note that "socially dangerous" is open to a wide variety of interpretations, and that the MVD has only to "consider" a person in this class if it wants to send him to a slave labor camp—not prove him guilty.

THE CZECH law, described as State Law 247, is clearly derived from the various Russian regulations and orders. The legal basis for forced labor, it sets forth that labor camps have been established "in order that certain categories of persons should be taught work as a civic duty and in order that their capacity for work may be utilized for the benefit of the whole community."

In introducing the evidence, the British said that all free peoples and their governments are concerned with forced labor in Russia and the countries within its orbit.

"His Majesty's Government," they said, "feel it to be their duty to bring the further evidence available to the attention of the United Nations for discussion at the proper time, and in the meantime to facilitate discussion by the peoples of the free world of the system of forced labor which has been instituted and organized in the USSR, and is now spreading to the states under Soviet domination, and which is based on a series of legal and administrative provisions amounting to a whole new province of law and administration."

Reds Using Slave Labor To Mine Uranium Ore, British Say

The Russians are rounding up slave labor, corrective labor, forced labor and volunteers at a furious rate in a new campaign to dig uranium ore from their mines in East Germany, the British High Commission in Berlin reported last week.

The Reds are extending their mining activities on a huge scale in the Hartz Mountains, the Erzebirge and the Thueringer Wald, the British said, and are concealing their actions beyond a highly-publicized "peace campaign sponsoring the banning of the atom bomb."

"They make no reference," the report said, "to another campaign which they are running at the same time and which provides Russia with millions of tons of German uranium ore."

TUC Will Vote On Backing UN

Delegates to the British Trade Union Congress conference, meeting Sept. 4, will vote on a resolution supporting the action of the United Nations and the United States in Korea and branding the North Koreans as aggressors.

The resolution will be offered by the TUC General Council, and will force the issue with Communists in the British labor movement. The TUC represents about eight million British workers.

The General Council in its report also opened the way to a fight with the left wingers on the British Peace Committee, which they support, by describing it as "a subsidiary of the Communist Party."

"New around here, aren't you?"

Eight Nazi War Criminals Released For 'Good Behavior'

EIGHT dangerous Nazi war criminals were scheduled for release from German prisons on Aug. 25—their terms cut short by one-third for "good behavior" by action of U. S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy.

Among them are Friedrich Flick, who became head of the German steel industry under the Nazis, and Karl Rasche, head of the Dresden Bank—both contributors to the Nazi war chest as early as 1938, according to evidence presented at their trials. Another is Heinrich Lehmann, who was in charge of slave labor at the Krupp arms plant. A fourth is Fritz Ter Meer, poison gas expert for the I. G. Farben firm.

A protest was filed with President Truman by Rep. Klein (D. N. Y.), who said, after learning of the forthcoming releases, that "the only possible explanation of this depressing information is that those Nazis, convicted in a duly constituted court of revolting crimes against humanity, are to be restored to power in postwar Germany."

JAMES S. MARTIN, former chief of the American Military Government's decartelization branch in Germany, blasted the releases in a letter to Secy. of State Acheson. Martin resigned his post in protest against failure to carry out policies laid down by the late President Roosevelt and confirmed by President Truman. He served as co-chairman of the Progressive Party in Maryland but withdrew shortly after the election last year.

"Their 'good behavior' has consisted," he wrote, "in remaining quietly warm and dry in prison and eating three square meals a day while serving sentences for participating in and profiting from the murder of more than 6 million human beings . . .

"Unless some positive action is taken, they will come back in time to assume positions of power and influence in the rearmament of Germany . . .

"The record of all these men, and the complicity of certain prominent American businessmen in their worldwide intrigues, were exposed during the first years of the occupation . . .

"The record of the occupation to this date has been that of repeating, one by one, the errors made in dealing with Germany after the first World War. At this critical stage it will be indeed unfortunate if the foreign policy for the United States becomes confounded with the Nazi's plans for postwar revival under cover of the confusion which the Nazi leaders have done so much to create."

Martin is the author of a book, All Honorable Men, soon to be published, on post-war Germany.

Murray Backs Memorial For Hero Striker

CIO PRES. Philip Murray has given his full support to the Edward J. Duffy Memorial Fund Committee, organized to raise funds for a memorial to the late member of the CIO Shipbuilders Union.

Duffy, a IUMSWA general executive board member and president of Local 39, was drowned while on picket duty in a boat during a strike at the Todd Shipbuilding Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1949. He left a wife and children.

The 1949 CIO convention voted to "commemorate the memory of Edward Duffy and pay homage to the great sacrifice he made for the cause of his fellow workers."

"The decision of your committee to raise funds for a fitting memorial to Brother Edward Duffy," Murray wrote the committee, "is completely in accord with the spirit and meaning of our CIO convention resolution and I express the hope that your efforts will be fully successful.

"I am sure that every CIO union will respond most warmly to your campaign to honor the memory of a great union member who died so valiantly for the cause he loved."

The following CIO leaders have been named to the committee: Chairman Allan S. Haywood; Vice-chairman Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO Council; Harold J. Garno, secretary-treasurer of the New York State CIO Council; IUMSWA Pres. John Green; IUMSWA Secy.-Treas. Ross Blood; N. Y. CIO Port Council Pres. John Grogan; Reg. Dir. Charles Kerrigan, Auto Workers, and Pres. A. S. Esposito, of the Playthings, Novelty and Jewelry Workers.

Also named were: Pres. Irving M. Simon, of the Retail and Wholesale Employes; CIO Reg. Dir. Pete Mosele, of New York; Reg. Dir. Jack Rubenstein, of the Textile Workers in New York; New York City CIO Council Secy.-Treas. M. Iushewitz; Pres. Michael Quill, of the Transport Workers; Pres. Patrick McGrath, of the Utility Workers New York Joint Council; Pres. Robert Creasey, of Div. 10, Communications Workers; Bus. Mgr. Earl King, of Local 33, Marine Engineers; Pres. Joseph Curran, of the Maritime Union; Vice-Pres. Thomas Murphy, of Local 3, Newspaper Guild, and Pres. Robert A. Brady, of IUMSWA Local 39.

Donations may be sent to the Edward Duffy Memorial Committee, Harold Garno, Secretary-Treasurer, 101 W. 31st St., New York 1, N. Y.

Cal. Packing Shed Poll Asked By CIO

After a whirlwind one-month organizing campaign, the CIO has filed with the National Labor Relations Board a petition for a representation election among about 3300 "fruit tramps" working in the vegetable packing sheds of the Salinas-Watsonville, Cal., areas.

The petition was filed in San Francisco on behalf of Local Industrial Union 78, United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers, by Howard McNamara, assistant director of the organizing drive; James Spangler, CIO field representative, and Tim Flynn, CIO regional director for Northern California.

Local 78 is the union organized by the CIO on the ruins of the Food & Tobacco Workers, which was expelled from the CIO.

Longshore Votes To Quit WFTU As Left-Wingers Aid Move

LEFT-WING leaders who controlled the longshore and walking bosses' caucus of the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union at North Bend, Ore., climbed on the anti-Communist bandwagon and joined in a vote to take the union out of the Red-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions and its maritime department.

The vote was 63 to 9 on a resolution for severance from the WFTU, which the CIO bolted more than a year ago. The ILWU membership had never voted on affiliation, which existed only for the waterfront section of the union.

No reason was given for the change of heart of the left-wingers who dominated the caucus by a three to one margin. The move to get out of the WFTU originnated among pro-National CIO rank-and-filers who are fed up with alleged Communist leadership which has brought their union to the verge of expulsion from the CIO.

HOWEVER, it was pointed out that Harry Bridges, president of the ILWU and honorary president of the WFTU's Maritime Federation of the World, was in an embarrassing position and that the recommendation might help take him off the spot. Many ILWU locals, including Bridges' home Local 10 in San Francisco, have voted full support to the United Nations' and United States' intervention in Korea. The Maritime Federation, on the other hand, has screamed its opposition and sought to impose a worldwide boycott among longshoremen and maritime workers on shipments to the UN forces.

BRIDGES, convicted of perjury because of his denial of Communist Party membership when he became a U. S. citizen in 1945, tried to carry water on both shoulders.

Abandonment of ILWU ties with the Maritime Federation—the attempted boycott was a flop anyway—was seen by many observers as eliminating one Bridges-Communist tie that might serve to help him win his freedom. Several right-wing locals had passed resolutions demanding that Bridges resign the presidency of the ILWU or that of the Maritime Federation.

Delegates to the caucus, herded by some 25 ILWU officials, adopted a series of resolutions offered by right-wing locals supporting the Korean war effort.

In one offered by Local 13, San Pedro, Cal., the delegates pledged that in addition to a fight "to maintain our union and the democratic structure that makes it possible . . . we will not tolerate, aid, assist or allow any political stoppages or demonstrations to delay or injure the war effort."

ANOTHER resolution, in which there was plenty of double talk, blasted the security program aimed at blocking Communist interference with shipments to Korea which was drawn up by anti-Red unions in the industry, representatives of the industry and the Coast Guard.

In earlier actions on non-ideological matters, the delegates agreed unanimously to demand a wage increase of 10%, or 18c across the board, in the wage review scheduled for Sept. 30. The Longshoremen got their last raise in 1948, when they called in the National CIO to help during a strike. CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood led negotiators who won a 15c-an-hour boost.

Bridges Freed

Harry Bridges, president of the CIO Longshoremen's and Ware Housemen's Union, was released in $25,000 bail on Aug. 25, pending his appeal on a perjury conviction, by a 2-to-1 ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. His bail had been revoked at the behest of the Dept. of Justice which held that at liberty he constituted a threat to national security.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The New York Newspaper Guild strike against the World Telegram and Sun for the past 10 weeks was successfully terminated last week by the signing of an agreement. The agreement was ratified by the Guild members by a vote of 270 to 90.

This represents a great victory over the Scripps-Howard chain, which has continuously resisted proper union recognition. This strike was notable in its demonstration of complete solidarity of all the workers. The AFL craft units and independent unions joined in this solidarity despite efforts of the publishers to break it. The agreement carried with it wage increases in the first and second year. The raises amount to $135,000 in the first year. Other features: reduction in hours from 37½ per week to 35 hours, five day week; four weeks vacation with pay after 15 years of service; increase in number of paid holidays; improved job security, including provisions for military service, with four weeks pay for those entering the service.

The success of this strike was due largely to the faith and ability of Executive Vice-Pres. Tom Murphy and Pres. Jay Nelson Tuck, and the other officers and members of the Guild.

The New York City and State Councils, as well as all CIO unions, gave splendid support to the strike. The publishers know now that the Guild cannot be pushed around and the best thing for them to do is approach such problems with a willingness to reach agreement on a basis of fairness and equity, and with a consideration of their workers.

Congratulations to all.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to the Chairman of the IUE-CIO, reports that the IUE won a representation election at Telex, Minneapolis, Minn., by a vote of IUE 96, no union 3.

Fred Fulford, secretary-treasurer of the United Furniture Workers-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Dillingham Mfg. Co., Sheboygan, Wis., the UFW-CIO was victorious over the IUI-AFL by a vote of 74 to 7 with 26 voting neither.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following United Steelworkers' election victories: Belke Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., eligible 93, USA-CIO 84, against 3; Garden City Plating & Mfg. Co., Chicago, eligible 289, USA-CIO 151, against 116; Chapman Industries, Chicago, eligible 10, USA-CIO 9.

Tom Andert, president, United Optical & Instrument Workers-CIO, reports that in a Wisconsin State Labor Relations Board election at the Badger Dental Laboratory, Milwaukee, Wis., the workers voted for the UOIW-CIO by a vote of 38 to 2 for no union. UOIW Rep. Drobic was in charge. In a representation election at the Minnesota Optical Co., Minneapolis, the workers voted in favor of the UOIW-CIO by a vote of 11 to 4 for no union. UOIW Rep. Widman was in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in a representation election at the Tenney Engineering Co., Baltimore, Md., the workers voted in favor of the Shipbuilding Workers-CIO by the following vote: eligible 74, IUMSWA 68, against 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that the IUMSW-CIO won a representation election at the New Haven Copper Co., Seymour, Conn., by a vote of 66 to 19 for no union.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that the United Automobile Workers-CIO won a representation election at the Brady Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia., by a vote of 21 to 5 for no union. Intl. Rep. Robert Johnston and Harry Booth, president of the Des Moines IUC, were in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert J. Davidson reports that the Steelworkers won a representation election at the Sheffield Corp., Dayton, O. The vote was USA-CIO 201; no union 193. Intl. Rep. Dorsie Childers was in charge of the campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in a representation election at the River Brand Rice plant, Memphis, Tenn., the Brewery Workers-CIO were victorious over the discredited FTA by a vote of 40 to 2. Intl. Rep. E. W. McGory, assisted by the CIO staff, was in charge of this campaign.

The Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee has signed its first contract covering home office employes of an insurance company. The contract with the Golden Eagle Life Insurance Co. of New York, provided for a $4 across the board increase and raised minimum scales from $28 to $35 and maximums from $65 to $77. It also includes improved grievance procedures, arbitration of all grievances and an agreement to establish suitable pensions for the employes. The workers were formerly represented by the expelled UOPWA. Si Helfgott, vice-chairman of the committtee, signed for the IAWOC-CIO, and Mortimer Gellis, treasurer of Local 1706, signed on behalf of the workers.

State Dept.: Trying To End Canal Bias

THE DEPT. of State is consistently attempting to end discrimination against Panamanians and West Indians in the Panama Canal Zone, Lucius D. Battle, special assistant to the Secretary, has advised George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Committee To Abolish Discrimination.

Wages in Army and Navy bases and on the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad average $1.36 an hour for Americans taken to the Canal Zone under contract, compared to 38c for Panamanians and West Indians, according to George W. Westerman, associate editor of the Panama Tribune and an adviser to the CIO in Panama. Westerman visited Washington last week on his way to an international conference of sociologists in Zurich, Switzerland, under the auspices of the United Nations.

"The terms and conditions of employment at Army and Navy bases in the Canal Zone," Battle wrote to Weaver, "are determined by the Dept. of Defense, and in the case of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad, by their respective administrative offices, headed by the governor of the Panama Canal.

"The Dept. of State has a vital interest in these employment practices because of their relation to certain of our treaty commitments with the Republic of Panama and by virtue of their effect on our relations with other countries.

"THE DEPARTMENT'S interest lies in the general policies rather than in the details of their administration, but it is recognized that the specific practices followed under these policies with respect to workers in the Zone affect importantly our relations with Panama and other countries in the area. The department therefore consults frequently with the above-mentioned authorities to ensure that these practices continue to be in accord with treaty provisions.

"The department has consistently urged the removal of all evidences of discrimination in the Canal Zone as the only sound policy for this government to follow; it continues to support efforts to improve the conditions of employment for Panamanians and other non-United States employes in such specific fields as wages, retirement, leave regulations and the like."

WESTERMAN has been of great assistance in efforts of the CIO Government and Civic Workers Organizing Committee to erect in Panama upon the wreckage of the United Public Workers a democratically-controlled labor union.

Discrimination by Americans against native workers and West Indians brought into the Zone to work on the canal has long been a sore spot, he said.

"The everyday actions of many authorities toward fellow-workers and of the North American residents toward their non-U. S. neighbors in the Canal Zone betray the letter and spirit of the Good Neighbor policy," he said.

"Is it any wonder, then, that the Panamanian people have been alienated from the American government, and that in their minds American occupation of Panamanian territory has come to symbolize discrimination, exploitation and display of attitudes of a 'superior' race, instead of the friendship, progress and democracy that it should rightfully symbolize?"

Buchanan Tees Off On Saturday Evening Post

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A COUPLE OF members of Congress teed off on two of the country's largest magazines last week.

Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) picked Reader's Digest. He charged it with deliberately spreading malicious falsehoods about American institutions and American officials, and asked that the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities investigate it.

Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), chairman of the House Lobbying Committee, went to work on the Saturday Evening Post over an editorial. The editorial not only "repeated but expanded" the inaccuracies in an editorial against the committee which appeared in Life some weeks ago.

Buchanan said Life "obviously had been played for a sucker, had been taken in by the Committee for Constitutional Government, an anti-labor and anti-Fair Deal outfit." The Saturday Evening Post, on the other hand, "ignored the first principle of responsible journalism by failing to make any effort to check the facts on which they were basing their editorial."

Morse asked that Reader's Digest, which has grown into sort of a house organ for ultra-reactionary Republicans, big business, and brand new panaceas, be investigated "to determine whether (it) has not secretly conspired with powerful business interests to discredit governmental institutions and defame governmental administrators acting under the authority of this and other Congresses."

HIS CASE was based on an article, "What Does CVA Mean To You?" which appeared in a recent issue and which ostensibly was written by former Gov. Leslie A. Miller of Wyoming. The article, among other things, called Dr. Paul J. Raver, administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration since 1939, a Socialist—and in addition to that, according to Morse, is "a concoction of half truths and whole lies."

Editors of the magazine admitted that they, not the author, wrote in the description of Raver as a Socialist.

The "CVA" is the Columbia Valley Authority, to which Morse is opposed. But he charged a conspiracy by utilities to smear as subversive, un-American and socialistic all federal power, navigation and reclamation projects.

"If our nation's most widely circulated magazine can deliberately spread malicious falsehoods about our American institutions and our American officials, it is giving aid and comfort to the enemies of our democratic way of life," he said.

Worse than the propaganda of the power companies, he said, "is the subtle campaign they have launched to corrupt avenues of public information."

"It now appears," he added, "that Reader's Digest, that self-styled paragon of honest, wholesome publishing, has endorsed and deliberately embarked upon this campaign of smear and falsehood."

He wants the lobby investigators to find out if there is any connection between the private utilities, Miller and the magazine article.

"I think we have a right," he asserted, "to demand a retraction of the outright falsehoods that have been levelled against the power program on the Columbia River. I think we have the right to know whether these misrepresentations came from the pen of Gov. Miller or whether they were contrived in the editorial sanctum of the Reader's Digest, as part and parcel of a nationwide conspiracy to smear public power developments."

The Saturday Evening Post editorial which Buchanan protested described his committee's work as "a counteroffensive against the few conservatives who have waged effective war against the socialist drift of the Truman Fair Deal." It also deplored "the weak response" of too many businessmen and capitalists to the threat of the committee.

It said the Committee for Constitutional Government "is not charged with lobbying," although it has registered as a lobbying organization and spent more than $60,000 for that purpose last year, but that the Buchanan committee demanded an accounting of its income nevertheless.

SOME OF the CCG's income comes from gifts for which it accounts under the Lobby Act. The bulk comes from "sales" of its books for which there is no accounting.

In an extension of his remarks in the Congressional Record for Aug. 22, Buchanan pointed out that information as to the source of income was asked from all varieties of organizations — and that most of them supplied it (including the CIO).

"But we have not gotten it," he said, "from the Committee for Constitutional Government, and guess who else we did not get it from—the Communist-led Civil Rights Congress."

He ridiculed as phony the SEP's charge that the committee is concerned only with working out on "conservative" proponents of so-called "free enterprise."

"For every lobbyist or lobby which we have investigated on one side of the political avenue," he said, "we have investigated a counterpart lobbyist or lobby on the other; both were asked the same sort of questions; both were asked to provide the full financial detail on the organization; both were questioned as to techniques of influencing legislation; both were treated the same."

The Committee for Constitutional Government is believed by Buchanan to be the key organization among those groups fighting organized labor, the Fair Deal and the New Deal. Its executive secretary, Dr. Edward A. Rumely, has twice refused to tell who put up the money to pay for the propaganda the CCG broadcasts so lavishly. He was to have a third chance on Aug. 25, and faces a probable citation for contempt of Congress in case of another refusal.

ALSO FACING possible citations are William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and Joseph P. Kamp, of the Constitutional Educational League. Kamp, like Patterson and Rumely, has declined to produce his organization's complete financial records. At present Kamp is serving a jail term growing out of a contempt citation because of his refusal to supply comparable information during a similar congressional investigation in 1944.

Plane Mishap Delays Court Fight Over Rent Curb

BECAUSE AN airliner lost a propeller 20,000 feet above the Colorado Rockies, a court hearing in Washington on a move to block enforcement of the Los Angeles ordinance killing rent control was postponed from Aug. 24 to Aug. 28.

When the propeller and a runaway engine tore loose from the plane and ripped open the cabin, Alex Schullman, counsel for the Los Angeles Tenants Council, en route to Washington to direct presentation of the case, was one of seven passengers and crewmen slightly injured.

His injuries were sufficiently serious, however, to force him to return to Los Angeles. When informed of the development, Judge Burnita Matthews, in U. S. District Court in Washington, granted the postponement.

Maxwell Miller, executive secretary of the Tenants Council, and David Smith, Schullman's associate, who were travelling with him, escaped injury in the freak accident and continued on to Washington after the plane landed at Denver.

THE SCHEDULED court hearing was on a petition for a permanent injunction restraining Housing Expediter Tighe Woods from ordering Los Angeles rents decontrolled. Under the 1950 Rent Control Law, he has no choice but to sign. A temporary restraining order is in force pending a decision on a permanent injunction.

The suit was filed by the unaffiliated Intl. Association of Machinists on behalf of the Tenants Council, composed of CIO, AFL, the Machinists and the railroad brotherhoods. It charged failure of the City Council to act in accordance with the law.

The National CIO has agreed to join in the suit.

Meantime, petitions were being circulated on a grand scale in Los Angeles.

Active union members were hard at work lining up signatures on one petition demanding that the City Council rescind its action, and on others calling for the recall, under the city charter, of Councilmen Ed Davenport and Don A. Allen, who led the real estate lobby's victorious fight for decontrol.

The Los Angeles CIO Council voted enthusiastic participation in the petition drive at a meeting at which Leo Goodman, director of the National CIO Housing Committee, recountered what is being done in Washington, as well as in other cities, to stem the greed of the real estate lobby. The campaign was in charge of Albert T. Lunceford, CIO Council secretary-treasurer.

LANDLORDS IN another Pacific Coast city, Portland, Ore., lost out in a frantic fight to have controls removed immediately. The City Council, after a day-long hearing, voted 3 to 2 to submit the issue to a referendum vote at the November elections.

Real estate lobbyists were bitter over the defeat. Arthur D. Jones, counsel for the Oregon Apartment House Owners Association, called the council members "derelict in their duty," although a survey in January showed a vacancy rate of but .7% for houses and apartments fit to live in.

The real estate lobby found apparent victory turned into defeat in Akron, O., thanks to CIO unions. The City Council there had voted to lift controls, but the CIO went out and rounded up enough petitions to force a referendum.

UNDER THE 1950 Rent Control Act, controls automatically end on Dec. 31 unless a community meantime takes action to continue them.

The real estate lobby has been conducting furious campaigns to end restrictions well in advance of that date and to fend off efforts to extend them beyond it.

It also has taken advantage of the confusion caused by the Korean situation, with its requirement that the whole national economy be re-examined, to kill off public housing.

It got itself involved in an embarrassing error, however, in a campaign to change the attitude of the American Legion, which went on record at its convention last year, as favoring public housing. The realty boodle boys want the legion to reverse its stand at the coming convention, scheduled for Los Angeles in October.

THE NATIONAL Association of Home Builders has been writing members to do what they can to stack the convention's legislative, resolutions and hearings committees with foes of public housing.

"It is of the greatest importance," members were advised by national headquarters, "that you contact the department adjutant and the department commander in your state, and urge them to recommend the appointment of delegates to the convention whose convictions on housing are in accord with the general policy and specific recommendations of the American Legion Housing Committee."

The American Legion Housing Committee fought actively to retain the features of the 1949 rent control law when the 1950 act was being drawn up in Congress. It has not changed its position since has not changed its position since.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
FEPC	Would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	Pigeonholed for this session.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
McCarran - Mundt - Nixon 'Omnibus' Bills S. 4037 H.R. 9490	Bills endanger civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities. Opposed by Administration leaders, liberal & labor groups.	Senate and House actions expected soon, possibly this week.	Ask Senators & Representatives to defeat. Ask support of S. 4061 to strengthen internal security laws.
Interim Tax Bill H.R. 8920	Sharply criticized by CIO as "special interest" bill. Provides new loopholes for wealthy, aid to corporations, etc.	Bill ok'd by Sen. Finance Comm.; Senate action due soon. Bill then goes to House-Senate conference committee.	Wire Senators to eliminate loopholes, add excess profits tax provision. Ask Representatives for "equal sacrifice" bill.
Ratification of Genocide Convention	International agreement to outlaw mass killings for race or religious reasons.	Reported favorably by Sen. Foreign Relations sub-comm. (Requires Sen. action only.) Full comm. has not acted.	Ask Senators to give speedy approval.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Correction

Through a typographical error, the Keep Your Eye on Congress box in the Aug. 21 issue of The CIO NEWS urged readers to ask their Senators and Representatives to vote against ratification of the Genocide Convention. It should have requested the readers to call on their Senators to approve the convention speedily.

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CIO Presents Mobilization Program

The CIO Executive Board, meeting in Washington on August 29, raced through a heavy agenda of important actions.

In the course of the one-day session, the Board took these steps:

1. ENDORSED an economic policy program for the nation's mobilization effort. Pres. Murray will formally bring the program to the National Security Resources Board this week.

The program lists ways and means of increasing "our productive capacity even further—so that our military defense will be fully supplied, and our civilian population provided with all its essential needs." It also calls for price controls; excess profits taxes; rent controls; and wage adjustments to regain workers' buying power lost through price increases.

2. APPROVED a foreign policy statement endorsing the United Nations anti-aggression campaign in Korea.

The statement, covering a number of international problems affecting this nation, declared: "Condemning and resisting and halting aggression are only part of our task. We must provide, for millions of people, an attractive democratic alternative to Communism."

3. CONDEMNED the so-called "Stockholm Peace Petition" as international Communist propaganda concealing "a fog of misrepresentation, deceit and treachery."

4. ATTACKED the Mundt-Nixon, Wood and McCarran "anti-subversive" bills as dangerous to union rights, unworkable, and threatening to traditional American civil liberties.

5. COMPLETED the task of expelling 11 unions charged with being Communist-dominated and following policies of the Communist Party rather than of the CIO.

(See detailed stories on Pages 3, 6 and 7.)

THE SURPRISE AGREEMENT negotiated by the four men in this photo not only brought pay increases of from 10c to 15c for 120,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers at the Chrysler Corp., but likely hastened the signing of pacts bringing benefits to 46,000 UAW members at Packard Motor Co. and Briggs Manufacturing Co. The Packard agreement ended a 13-day strike. Left to right, Harold Julian, assistant director of the UAW Chrysler Division; Norman Matthews, director of the UAW Chrysler Division; R. W. Conder, Chrysler's labor relations director, and L. L. Colbert, a Chrysler vice-president and director of the Dodge Division. Chrysler is still doing all right. It declared a $3 dividend last week. (See story on Page 2)

Briggs Matches Chrysler Gains, Packard Settles

By WILLIAM WEISS

THE CIO Auto Workers within the past 10 days have won pay raises up to 15c an hour and other benefits for 166,000 employes at the Chrysler Corp., Packard Motor Co. and the Briggs Manufacturing Co.

Granting of the increase by Chrysler was interpreted by UAW Chrysler Dir. Norman Matthews as representing "a change in the thinking of the company" and in industry circles as blasting any hope of holding the line on 1949 wages.

Earlier in the year, UAW was forced to strike 100 days at Chrysler to win pensions and other benefits which UAW Pres. Walter Reuther termed a victory over the company's "blind selfishness."

AT CHRYSLER about 93,000 hourly rated employes will get a flat 10c-an-hour increase. Some 7000 skilled workers will get that plus an additional 5c an hour. Salaried employes will receive a 7% boost with a minimum of $17.50 monthly.

Quick to see the handwriting on the wall, Packard signed a five-year contract with the UAW, ending a 13-day strike of 8000 production workers.

The contract is based on the General Motors agreement which stirred the industry three months ago. Provided for are $125 monthly pensions, a sliding wage scale hitched to living costs and an automatic 4c-an-hour increase each year. A cost of living rise of 5c an hour became effective Sept. 1.

The Packard $125 top pension is higher than that obtained at GM, where the high is $117.50. Matthews said the contract would cost the company 19c to 20c an hour for each employe.

UAW AND BRIGGS reached accord on an agreement which gives immediate wage increases to 38,000 workers.

All hourly rated employes will receive a wage boost of 5c hourly while all skilled workers in the tool, die and maintenance departments will get an additional 5c an hour increase.

Salaried employes will receive a 7% increase, which amounts to a minimum monthly raise of $17.50.

Briggs matched the Chrysler settlement figure. The 5c boost was added to an agreement signed in June that gave the workers a 5% increase.

The Chrysler agreement left only the Ford Motor Co. of the industry's so-called Big Three—GM, and Ford—failing to grant wage increases over 1949 contracts.

Ford recently turned down a UAW request that the contract be reopened immediately for discussion of a wage boost and the executive board of the big Local 600 at the Dearborn, Mich., Ford plant authorized strike action on Jan. 2.

Ford UAW Dir. Kenneth Bannon said he was "optimistic" over an early response from the Ford company following the Chrysler pact.

He said Ford workers average hourly pay rate now trails GM and Chrysler by slightly more than 10c.

Murray Calls At Weirton, Finds Fear

PHILIP MURRAY, president of the CIO and the Steelworkers, dropped in on Weirton, W. Va., a few days ago and found "the last (steel) company town I know of in the United States."

"There is fear in the hearts of every man, woman and child in town," he told the handful of people brave enough to attend the meeting at which he spoke. "There is no freedom here."

Murray's visit to Weirton was his first since the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia upheld the finding of the National Labor Relations Board that the Weirton Steel Co., which employes practically everybody in Weirton and across the Ohio River in Steubenville, O., was guilty of violating the Wagner Act—13 years after the Steel Workers Organizing Committee first filed charges against it.

Weirton capitulated to the court's decree and broke up its company union. A new one, the Independent Steel Workers Union, popped up as if by magic. That, too, is a company union, Murray told his Weirton audience. The company has helped it, and the company has intimidated some of its workers by threatening to fire them if they join the Steelworkers, he said.

The Steelworkers, he promised, will do their utmost "to drive fear from the hearts" of Weirton's residents, and to give Weirton employes an opportunity to exercise their "God-given right to join a union of their own choosing."

Changes Announced In Mediation Service

Appointment of James W. Greenwood, Jr. as associate director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service has been announced by Cyrus S. Ching, the service's director. Greenwood has been serving as director of administrative management for the Service since August 1947. He succeeds Howard T. Colvin, who retired July 31.

Ching also announced the promotion of Peter Seitz to the position of assistant to the director and general counsel. Seitz's new title is in recognition of added duties and responsibilities assumed during the past year. He has been serving as general counsel since August 1947.

Lawrence E. Eady was promoted to the position of director of administrative management succeeding Greenwood. Eady has been serving as assistant director of administrative management

IUE Strike Is Mushrooming As GE Fails To Meet Demands

NEARLY 30,000 General Electric workers were on strike Sept. 1, in protest over GE's refusal to meet the contract demands of the CIO Int'l. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The strike movement snowballed since Aug. 30 when 13,000 members of IUE Local 301 at Lynn, Mass., voted at a mass rally to go out and stay until GE met their terms. They were immediately joined by the several hundred others who had not been at the meeting.

THE FOLLOWING day power house workers, who had remained on their jobs an extra 24 hours to comply with safety provisions of Massachusetts law, also walked out to make the strike complete.

A few hours after the walk-out at Lynn, the 800 GE workers in IUE Local 283 at Fitchburg, Mass., "took a walk to talk things over" as one local officer put it.

On Aug. 31, 7500 IUE members at Local 320, Syracuse, N. Y., joined the strike. Another 1500 office workers were affected. Local 264 in Holyoke, Mass., brought approximately 600 more out the same day.

The company admitted that work at the struck plants was at a complete standstill.

FURTHER strike action was expected to mushroom at GE's plants in other parts of the country within the next few days. Meanwhile, Bridgeport, Conn., Local 203 was holding a series of well-attended educational meetings. Providence, R. I., Local 283, and the widely scattered shops that make up Local 707, Cleveland, were also holding successful educational meetings.

LOCAL 805 at Tell City, Ind., where 1500 workers are employed, had taken a second week of vacation against the company's wishes and will go out again this week.

The following locals voted in the past week to give their officers authority to call a strike at any time: Atomic Energy Workers, Local 301, Schenectady, N. Y.; Local 402, White Plains, N. Y.; Local 455, Trenton, N. J.; Local 602, New Kensington, Pa.; Local 722, Warren, O., and Local 734, Youngstown, O.

This action from GE workers throughout the country followed a meeting in New York City on Aug. 16 of the IUE-CIO General Electric Conference Board, where GE's latest offer was unanimously rejected as a substandard contract.

After 23 meetings between union representatives and the company, James B. Carey, chairman of IUE, announced that GE, largest and most profitable employer in the electrical industry, "now stands revealed as the most backward in collective bargaining relations."

THE Conference Board adopted a detailed statement showing clearly how the company, in collusion with the Communist-controlled United Electrical Worker, had been making a travesty of true collective bargaining for at least 10 years.

Concerning the statement of G. H. Pfeif, GE's manager of union relations, that the GE offer was "not only very proper and equitable but is also in many important respects superior to current patterns elsewhere," IUE pointed out that GE's abandonment of a profit-sharing plan and a cost-of-living plan that were in existence in former years largely nullified increases in the past few years.

In 1947 General Electric abolished its profit sharing system under which, in 1950 for example, the workers would have received 6.7c an hour because of the sharp rise in GE profits, according to IUE. The profit-sharing plan for its executives was retained and increased, the union charged.

Termination of the cost-of-living plan which was in effect from 1936 to 1941 prevented GE workers from receiving a 27% increase in wages between April, 1941, and July, 1950, IUE said.

IUE's GE Board Calls Walkout

The General Electric Conference Board of the CIO Int'l. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers passed a resolution Sept. 1 at its meeting in New York calling upon the members of all locals to strike beginning Sept. 5, after the Labor Day holiday.

The resolution applies to all plants and other facilities not only of the General Electric Co. itself, but the mammoth firm's subsidiaries and affiliates as well.

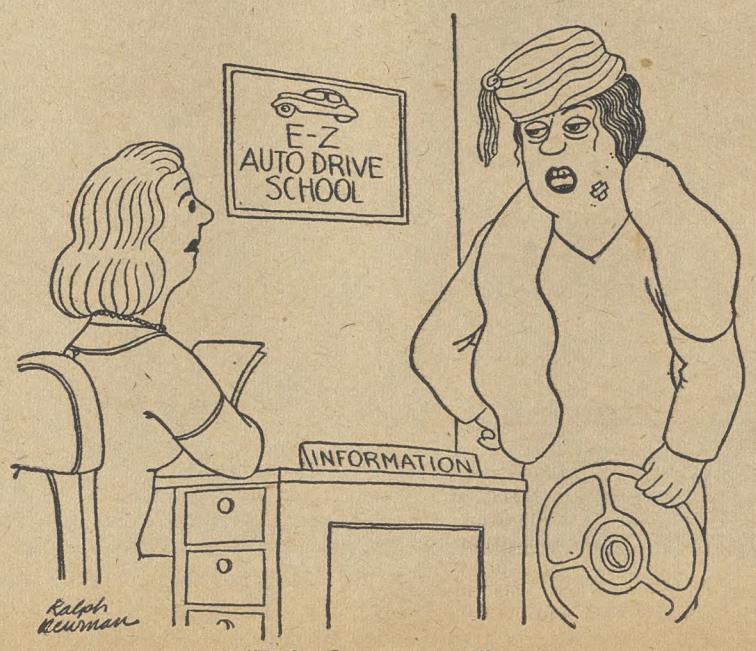
It means that approximately 56,000 production workers in GE plants will refrain from work in protest against the company's stalling during negotiations and its failure to take the fledgling union's proposals seriously.

Edibles, Platinum—What Isn't Going Up?

The cost of living took another upward swoop in the week ending Aug. 29, according to the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index.

The total wholesale price of the 31 foods used to determine the index jumped 13 cents to $6.69, the highest since Sept. 28, 1948, for a total of 75c since June 13. The figure compares with $5.78 a year ago.

Food wasn't the only thing to soar last week. Platinum went up too—$13 an ounce.



"Refresher courses?"

Steel Profits For 6 Months Set Record

THE STEEL industry is in a good position to take an excess profits tax in its stride, for it made more money in the first half of 1950 than in any six-month period in its history, according to a report by Research Director Otis Brubaker of the CIO Steelworkers.

Twenty companies representing 88.7% of the industry's total ingot capacity reported a net profit of $358,914,295 for the first half of this year, compared to $321,120,351 for the same companies plus Portsmouth Steel in the record-holding second half of 1948, Brubaker showed.

"This is only reported profit," he pointed out.

"The actual net profit would be more than $50 million greater if non-deductible Accelerated Depreciation (both the admitted and unadmitted) were added to this reported figure. This accounting device serves to reduce stated profits below actual levels; and it should be noted that these companies have already charged off as an operating expense in the first half of 1950 a proportionate share of their estimates of annual pension and insurance costs resulting from last fall's negotiations and strikes.

"U. S. Steel, in addition to charging off current and future pension costs, has deducted an extra $25 million in the second quarter to pay for past service pension costs. This had the result of decreasing net profit by $15 million in the quarter and half."

BRUBAKER recalled that no matter what the steel companies report to their stockholders, the Bureau of Internal Revenue writes the rules on what goes to make up total net profits—and collects income taxes on that basis.

The Steelworkers research head stated flatly that the profit increase was not due to increased operating rate, but resulted from "the unnecessary price hikes in December, 1949, increased productivity and operating economies derived from new plant and equipment, and from decreases in material costs"—all in spite of the coal strike early this year.

"It is exactly the result predicted by union representatives," he added, "before the Presidential Fact Finding Board and at the special steel price hearings before the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report."

Executive Board Acts On War And Peace Tasks

THE CIO Executive Board meeting in Washington last week, approved a detailed "economic policy statement designed to insure the nation's military strength and to promote equal-sacrifice policies. on the home front."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray hailed the statement as an "unprecedented document." He said it represented the first time a labor organization had offered so complete an economic program to the nation.

The CIO leader said it would soon be presented formally to Stuart Symington, head of the National Security Resources Board, and other top government officials.

Approval of the economic program was only one of many actions taken by the 46-man Executive Board during its busy day's session. In other actions it:

1. Adopted a foreign policy statement which emphasized democracy's need of aiding exploited people in other parts of the world, in order that millions of persons may be immunized against the germs of international Communist propaganda.

2. Denounced the Communist-supported Stockholm "peace petition" as "a vicious fraud intended to mislead the American people, and particularly union members," and said that "peace can be attained only through the prevalence of justice and decent treatment of all people."

3. Supported proposed legislation to tighten present laws dealing with espionage and subversion, and recommended by President Truman. But the board warned that proposals like the Wood Bill, the McCarran Bill and the Mundt-Ferguson Bill will be ineffective against spies and saboteurs while creating "a threat to freedom of thought, speech and belief."

4. Called for removal by Congress of "crippling amendments" to the economic controls bill, extension of rent control and passage of an excess profits tax.

5. Completed the job of CIO internal "house-cleaning" started by the 1949 convention by voting overwhelmingly to expel, as Communist-dominated, the Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union—headed by Harry Bridges—and the Marine Cooks & Stewards—headed by Hugh Bryson.

THE economic policy statement noted that we have "greater experience," better skills and programs, new technical advances and improvements that we did not have in 1939.

"Our task," the CIO said, "is to increase our productive capacity even further, so that our military defense will be fully supplied and our civilian population provided with all its essential needs."

The government "must achieve price stability at pre-Korean levels—now," the statement also said. It called for an excess profits tax, income tax increases in the bracket above the first $2000 of taxable income, and extended rent controls.

The CIO said "selective price controls on basic commodities are necessary and should be established now at the pre-Korean level." It called for establishment of a new government price control agency to administer the program, noting that "rising food prices have already bitten deeply into the pay envelopes of all Americans."

ON THE wage question, the statement said:

"Labor enters the mobilization period at a decided disadvantage.

"Even before the Korean crisis, labor had not shared fairly in the fantastic profits made by big business since 1946. Since the Korean crisis, labor has lost further in purchasing power, due to unwarranted and greedy profiteering.

"Labor seeks to redress these inequities through collective bargaining.

"There is ample room for wage adjustments without disturbing existing price levels."

The foreign policy statement stressed the point that "ideas" as well as "bullets" are weapons in the world-wide contest with Communist forces.

"In this struggle for the minds and hearts of mankind," it said, "We must act to strengthen democratic institutions in every nation; to encourage rising living standards; to guarantee a better life for the millions who have enjoyed so little of our earthly blessings.

"It is both our duty and our defense to enlist these millions of people in freedom's cause. We can do it through adoption of far-sighted policies designed to bring about a better world.

"Mere denunciation of Communist propaganda is not enough; our government and the United Nations must offer to the people of every continent the tangible hope of bread, peace and freedom."

The resolution called for support of the UN action in Korea, sharply criticized proposed loans to Dictator Franco of Spain and Dictator Peron of Argentina, and urged expanded economic aid programs to peoples in other lands under the ECA, Point Four and other programs.

THE PROPOSED $62.5 million loan to Franco, the resolution said, "will not be used to improve the conditions of the oppressed people of Spain. It will be used to reinforce a cruel dictatorship which has suppressed free labor unions, as well as free speech, free thought, free press and free assembly."

"Bold new policies" are needed by ECA to help European workers, the CIO statement commented.

IT SAID THE time has come for "more positive programs" in the Marshal Plan countries 'to improve the standards of living of industrial and agricultural workers, and to insure full employment."

Representation for labor in the State Department; continued endorsement of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, of which the CIO was a charter member; endorsement of the principles of the Schuman plan for improving distribution of the products of Europe's heavy industries, were also contained in the resolution.

"Acceptance of these basic proposals," the CIO board said, "will do much to help win the present struggle in Korea, and to avoid the possibility of a new world-wide conflict—a war of horrifying proportions and destructiveness . . .

"The free world can—and must—provide that moral leadership and wise action which will provide democratic alternatives to Communist ideology for every citizen of the world."

Purge Of CP-Led Unions Completed With Ouster Of 3

THE LAST three of the 11 unions that faced expulsion from the CIO on charges they followed the Communist Party line rather than CIO policy have been sent on their ways.

The Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, the Fishermen, and the Marine Cooks & Stewards were expelled by the CIO Executive Board at its meeting in Washington last week.

Twelve unions were originally cited, but one of them, the United Furniture Workers, was found not guilty after delegates to the biennial convention at Chicago in June, under the leadership of Pres. Morris Pizer, kicked out the Communist officers and pledged support of CIO policies.

The ousters were voted on recommendation of committees which heard the charges brought by Pres. William Steinberg of the American Radio Association. They were contained in two resolutions—one covering the Longshoremen and the Fishermen, which have merged since the hearings, the other naming the Marine Cooks and Stewards. Both resolutions were based on detailed reports, findings and recommendations of the hearing board. Their wording was identical:

"THE EXECUTIVE Board finds and concludes that the policies and activities of the (unions) are consistently directed toward the achievement of the program and purposes of the Communist Party rather than the objectives and policies set forth in the CIO Constitution."

The hearing committees were the same for the three unions—Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, chairman; Pres. Joseph A. Fisher of the Utilities Workers, and Vice Pres. J. J. Moran of the Communications Workers.

Their reports detailed at great length the evidence adduced against the unions. About the ILWU it said:

"By examining the publications of the ILWU, the reports of its officers to its conventions and its convention proceedings, and positions taken by ILWU representatives at CIO Conventions and Executive Board meetings, the committee has ascertained the policies which the ILWU, through its international leadership, has, over the years, followed.

"THE COMMITTEE has compared these policies with the program of the Communist Party of the United States. From this examination the committee finds that the policies and activities of ILWU have followed and continue to follow exactly, without deviation, the policies of the Communist Party.

"Each of the four major shifts in policy made by the Communist Party during the period since 1938 was faithfully followed by ILWU. At no time during that 12-year period has there been one single instance of ILWU's deviating in any appreciable degree from the line of the Communist Party."

To determine if the ILWU adhered to the party line, the committee used several Communist "key" policies as guides. Nine of these "keys" were postwar policies. They were:

Demand for withdrawal of U. S. troops from China, and support of the Chinese Communists; claims that the U. S. failed to live up to the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, and demands that U. S. foreign policy be based on friendship with Russia; opposition to the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact; support of Henry Wallace and the Progressive Party in 1948; support of the World Federation of Trade Unions and opposition to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which was sponsored by the CIO and AFL; denunciation of the CIO as a "tool of reaction and imperialism," and support of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in its fight with the CIO.

Members Of Ousted Unions Are Welcome

A place will be made in the CIO for rank-and-file members of the Longshoremen, Fishermen and Marine Cooks & Stewards who support National CIO policy, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said after the three unions were expelled by the Executive Board last week.

Strong opposition to the Communist policies forced on these unions by their leaders has developed in many locals within the last few months.

IN ITS summation, the committee said:

"ILWU has continued up to the present moment to hew rigidly to the line laid down by the Communist Party. Never has ILWU adopted any policy which in any way ran counter to the policies of the Communist Party or to the interests of the Soviet Union.

"If the Communist Party program had been a consistent one this absence of conflict might not be significant. But over a period of 12 years the Communist Party has taken almost every conceivable position on ever issue of public importance in the U. S. . . .

"And the policies of the ILWU have, in each instance, undergone the same sinister shift."

The report also recounted evidence by Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers, and M. Hedley Stone, treasurer of the Maritime Union, placing Harry Bridges, ILWU president, at secret meetings with Communist functionaries at which union officers were instructed in the party line and told what they were to do in the CIO and in their own unions. The committee felt that Bridges' Communist Party membership was not relevant to its inquiry, but that it was concerned with whether or not he followed Communist instructions. It found he did.

OF THE Fishermen, the committee reported:

"Voluminous documentary evidence of IFAWA's adherence to the Communist Party line was introduced.

"Since the close of the hearing on the charges against the IFAWA, however, that organization has been merged into ILWU. The members of the committee, therefore, have concluded that it is unnecessary for them to make any separate report on their investigation of the charges against IFAWA. They wish to state to the Executive Board, however, that in their judgment those charges were fully substantiated."

The same "keys" were used to determine if the Marine Cooks & Stewards followed the CP line, and were compared to official MCS actions, policies and statements. The committee's conclusion was substantially the same. It said:

"On the basis of the evidence which has been submitted to the committee, only one conclusion is possible. MCS has followed the tortuous paths of Communist policy for years. MCS' shifting and contradictory positions cannot possibly have reflected any honest estimation of the interests of its membership. They can only have resulted from subservience to the interests of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union."

PRES. HUGH Bryson, of the MCS, and Vice Pres. J. A. Robertson, of the ILWU, were the only ones to vote against expulsion of the ILWU and the Fishermen. The vote automatically deprived Robertson of his seat on the board, so Bryson's ballot was the sole one cast against the ouster of his union.

He immediately announced that the MCS will appeal to the National CIO convention next November, as it can do under the CIO constitution. Meantime, the expulsion stands.

In San Francisco Bridges contented himself with claiming "we're better off out than in," an outstanding bit of self-restraint in view of his past language.

Unions deprived of their CIO affiliation in the house-cleaning, in addition to the three ousted last week, were the United Electrical Workers, Farm Equipment Workers, United Public Workers, United Office & Professional Workers, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, Food & Tobacco Workers, American Communications Association and the Fur & Leather Workers.

Paper Held Guilty Of Monopoly Plan

The government won its first anti-trust suit against a daily newspaper on Aug. 29 when the Lorain (O.) Journal was found guilty of trying to create a monopoly by preventing advertisers from using the services of the Lorain Sunday News or radio station WEOL in nearby Elyria, O.

The verdict was handed down in Federal District Court at Cleveland by Judge Emerich B. Freed. He found the newspaper, its publishers, Samuel A. and Isadore Horvitz, and D. P. Self, business manager, guilty "of attempting to establish a monopoly by bold, relentless, predatory commercial behavior."

"The court cannot conceive," he added," that the First Amendment to the Constitution (Freedom of the Press) renders it impotent to enjoin the defendants' practices. This is a vice condemned by the Anti-Trust Act, and the evil may be restrained without touching the legitimate business of the defendants."

CIO's Big Housecleaning Job Completed

But That Doesn't Mean Organization's Campaign Against Communists Is Ended—Or Is Nearly Over

By ALLAN L. SWIM

A LOT OF WISE guys who pose as experts on labor matters said it would never be done—or that if it was done the job would take years.

It was done, and in a little less than 10 months!

And as a result the Communists have completely lost their toehold in an important segment of the American labor movement.

This doesn't mean that the Reds aren't still around and it doesn't mean that the CIO campaign against the Commies is over—or nearly over.

It merely means the CIO has completed the major housecleaning job which it cut out for itself last November during its national convention.

IT'S A GOOD idea now and then—especially in times of national tension—to look at a bit of history. So let's review the story of how the Commies got into CIO and how they went out.

Many of them came into the organization during its early days, when almost nobody paid any serious attention to domestic Reds.

They eagerly sought and obtained a number of key spots in CIO affiliates.

One union—the Newspaper Guild—performed a thorough housecleaning job just before the outbreak of World War II and by that time the Commies had already worn out their welcome in a number of other CIO groups.

Before long the U. S. and Russia were allies and the domestic Commies were being so patriotic that it almost hurt.

During the war years a few CIO councils gave the boot to the Reds, but there was comparatively little activity along this line until after the conflict ended.

IT WASN'T LONG after the surrender of Japan that it became apparent Russia was launching a drive to dominate the world.

This caused the "battle lines" to be drawn sharply within a number of CIO groups. Some councils cleaned house. The lefties in the Auto Workers took a beating. The Maritime and Transport Workers unions and the party liners came to a parting of the ways.

Then, last November, delegates to the Cleveland convention voted to crack down.

The United Electrical Workers and Farm Equipment Workers were expelled and committees were named to conduct hearings on 10 other unions charged with following the party line in preference to CIO policy.

By mid-summer the CIO Executive Board had expelled the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, United Public Workers, Office & Professional Workers, Food & Tobacco Workers and American Communications Association.

The Fur Workers voted to withdraw from CIO but the Executive Board went through the formalities of expelling it anyhow.

The Furniture Workers voted at its convention this summer to follow CIO policy and charges against it were dropped later.

Last week the Board expelled the Longshoremen, Marine Cooks & Stewards, and the Fishermen & Allied Workers.

THE TROUBLE spots in the industrial union council picture were being cleaned up while the CIO was dealing with affiliated unions which were dominated by the Communists.

All of this means that the Commie movement within the CIO has been smashed—but it doesn't mean that the Reds are now without influence among American workers.

They have been given a bad beating. They have been widely discredited. They have been revealed to be merely stooges of international Communism as it is run from Moscow.

But they're still around.

Their position has become more untenable since the North Korean Reds and Russia decided to buck the United States and the United Nations.

However, they're not going to fold their tents and disappear into the darkness. They're going to continue to fight to hold the ground they have. They're going to continue heaping abuse on the CIO.

So it seems proper to say that "Phase 1" of the CIO's drive against the Commies has been completed successfully.

"Phase 2" is likely to be long and rough because it won't be over until the Commie grip on unions expelled from the CIO is completely broken and American workers are again members of unions which do not pay homage to the revolting, twisting Moscow line.

LET'S CHART A COURSE

It's easy to get the impression in Washington that our country doesn't know where it's going and how it intends to get there.

This is understandable. Russia—not the United States—will largely determine whether the fighting will be confined to a "little" war or will become world-wide.

And a lot of people are playing politics with our foreign policy. This has created much confusion.

But there are some hard, cold facts on which to proceed:

1. We are already engaged in a war in Korea for which we were not adequately prepared.

2. We have been engaged for a long time in the world-wide ideological struggle between the forces of democracy and communism.

3. The Korean war has already made a noticeable impact on our country.

4. We haven't won any prizes in the broad ideological war and in the military conflict in Korea.

5. Our government has not provided the type of mobilization or mobilization planning which a large portion of the population thinks is needed.

Members of the CIO Executive Board last week had these things in mind when they issued a comprehensive Policy Statement (see Pages 6 and 7) regarding many phases of the current situation.

The statement says, first, that everything possible must be done to expand production to meet military and civilian needs.

Military needs come first, Board members agreed, but at the same time we must do our utmost to establish a strong, healthy economy.

And there must be equality of sacrifice, they said.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT

CIO officials regard the Policy Statement as one of the most important documents ever prepared by a labor organization. That's because it spells out a complete program and attempts to chart a sane course not only for labor but for the entire country in a crisis situation.

No attempt will be made here to summarize the specific recommendations contained in the statement. But we suggest that all CIO members study it carefully.

The CIO program obviously will be attacked by those who have been preaching "business as usual," by those who have already started profiteering from the Korean war and by those who think we can defeat communism without putting our hearts and our energies into the effort.

But we think our program is a sound one. It is designed to meet the present situation and provide the machinery necessary to handle a much more serious one.

And it wouldn't put our country into the type of strait jacket some of the proponents of total mobilization have proposed.

But it doesn't quibble when it says that necessary controls should be established.

And it doesn't quibble about the need for each segment of the population carrying its share of the burden.

We say again we think it's a good program that should be studied carefully and upon which action should be taken promptly by our government.

Aide Says AT&T 'Services' Bell Bargaining

OFFICIALS of various Bell System telephone companies paraded before a Senate subcommittee August 28 to 30, stating their opposition to industry-wide bargaining in the phone industry.

Last of the lot was W. C. Bolenius, vice-president of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Bolenius told the Senators that AT&T does not dictate labor policy to its affiliated Bell companies. He further contended that bargaining should be kept strictly on a local basis, because each of the many phone contracts is different, and besides, he and his staff of six couldn't possibly handle bargaining for the entire country.

Pres. Joseph P. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers had told the committee, at previous sessions, that local bargaining is impossible because officials at the bargaining table don't have the final say, and keep running to the phone to call AT&T in New York for their orders.

BOLENIUS did not deny that the associated companies consult with him on labor matters. It is part of the service offered by the parent company, he said. Officials of the local companies are free to make their own final decisions, he told the Senators.

On one thing, the testimony of the phone companies checked with that of the union: Collective bargaining in the phone industry at the present time is a complex and unwieldy thing. Each contract is different, Bolenius said. Each has special clauses and adheres to wage scales and practices common in the area.

He sees this as a reason for having bargaining handled by men familiar with the situation in their own area. The union sees it as adding to the general confusion. A uniform contract, Beirne had argued, would lend stability to the industry.

BOLENIUS cited an organizing pamphlet published last February by CWA to refute union charges that labor conditions in the industry are poor. The pamphlet listed gains won by the union between 1940 and 1950. It shows, Bolenius declared, that there are "good wages and working conditions" in the industry today.

Any trouble there is in the industry, the company official maintained, has been stirred up by Beirne. According to the union, he said, this year's negotiations were marked by stalling tactics on the part of the company, and the union postponed a strike only because of requests from the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Bolenius asserted that the actual stalling was done by the union, which didn't want some divisions to face a collective bargaining fight in an isolated position. He charged Beirne with irresponsibility, because the union head requested all CIO members to overwork phone equipment in the event of a strike and a scab-operated service.

When the hearings wound up August 30, the committee could have no doubt that there is trouble in the phone industry's labor relations. The big disagreement would be on whose fault it is—the company's or the union's.

Senator James Murray (D., Mont.) chairman of the Senate subcommittee on labor-management relations, called the hearings to collect evidence on the way labor relations are working under the Taft-Hartley Law. The group hopes to make recommendations for future legislation.

LPA

Class Tells, Survey Shows

A comparative study of the reading habits of union and employer representatives is reported in an article recently published in Personnel, organ of the American Management Association.

The study covers 227 manpower managers in industry and government, and 90 union leaders representing all sections of the country.

Labor publications most widely read by the union group, according to the study, are the CIO News and the American Federationist. Out of the 90 interviewed, 54 read the CIO News, official weekly of the National CIO, 42 read the CIO's Economic Outlook. The most widely read AFL publications in the list are the American Federationist, 59, and Labor's Monthly Survey, 47.

Among the 227 employer representatives, 61 read the CIO News, 48 the Economic Outlook, 26 the American Federationist and 44 Labor's Monthly Survey.

Most widely read publication of both groups was Business Week, reported read by 59 in the union group and by 163 employer representatives.

The article summarizes the findings of a study by the Industrial Relations Center of the Univ. of Minnesota.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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It Was A Bit Like Fighting Fire With Fire

THE COMPANY, frankly, didn't intend to have a union among its employes if there was any way to prevent it.

This became clear soon after the CIO organizer arrived on the scene—and it became even clearer as time passed.

Many of the old union-busting tactics were hauled out and management hired a professional union-buster to handle its campaign.

The company's program was old stuff to the organizer but his method of combatting it turned out to be something new.

THE ORGANIZER, after studying the situation carefully, reached the conclusion that:

1. He was going to establish a union at the plant, or,

2. He was going to have a "fool-proof" unfair labor practices case to present to the National Labor Relations Board, or,

3. He was going to do both.

There was real need for a union because about one-fourth of some 400 employes at the plant were paid less than 75c an hour. The others earned from 75c to 90c.

Furthermore, he told himself at first, the job shouldn't be too difficult because the plant was in a highly industrialized section where there were a number of CIO unions.

But the job was difficult.

THE COMPANY went into action not long after the organizer began talking to workers about joining the CIO.

The professional union-buster arrived on the scene, got the lay of the land and launched his program.

He made an attempt to exploit racial prejudice. He used the the usual smear tactics.

Then the company began its "big push." Representatives started visiting the homes of the workers.

"You folks don't need a union," they'd say. "Unions only mean trouble."

One by one, the workers were given a pro-management, anti-union "lecture."

In some cases the company representatives would say, "Well, now unions generally may be OK, but you don't want a CIO union at our plant. All the CIO does is call strikes."

The union organizer soon learned what was going on—and soon he was doing something about it.

HIS FIRST STEP was to obtain a tape recorder and the second step was to put it to work where he thought it would do the most good.

He visited the home of a worker, secreted himself in a back room with his little machine beside him.

Before long a foreman arrived and started giving the worker the anti-union "pitch."

"You folks don't need a union," he said. "Unions only cause trouble."

On and on he went—and all the while his conversation was being recorded.

The organizer did the same thing at another home—and then another. He made nine recordings in all.

YOU CAN'T KEEP an operation of that type secret for any length of time and —after a while—the organizer let the union sympathizers pass the word along.

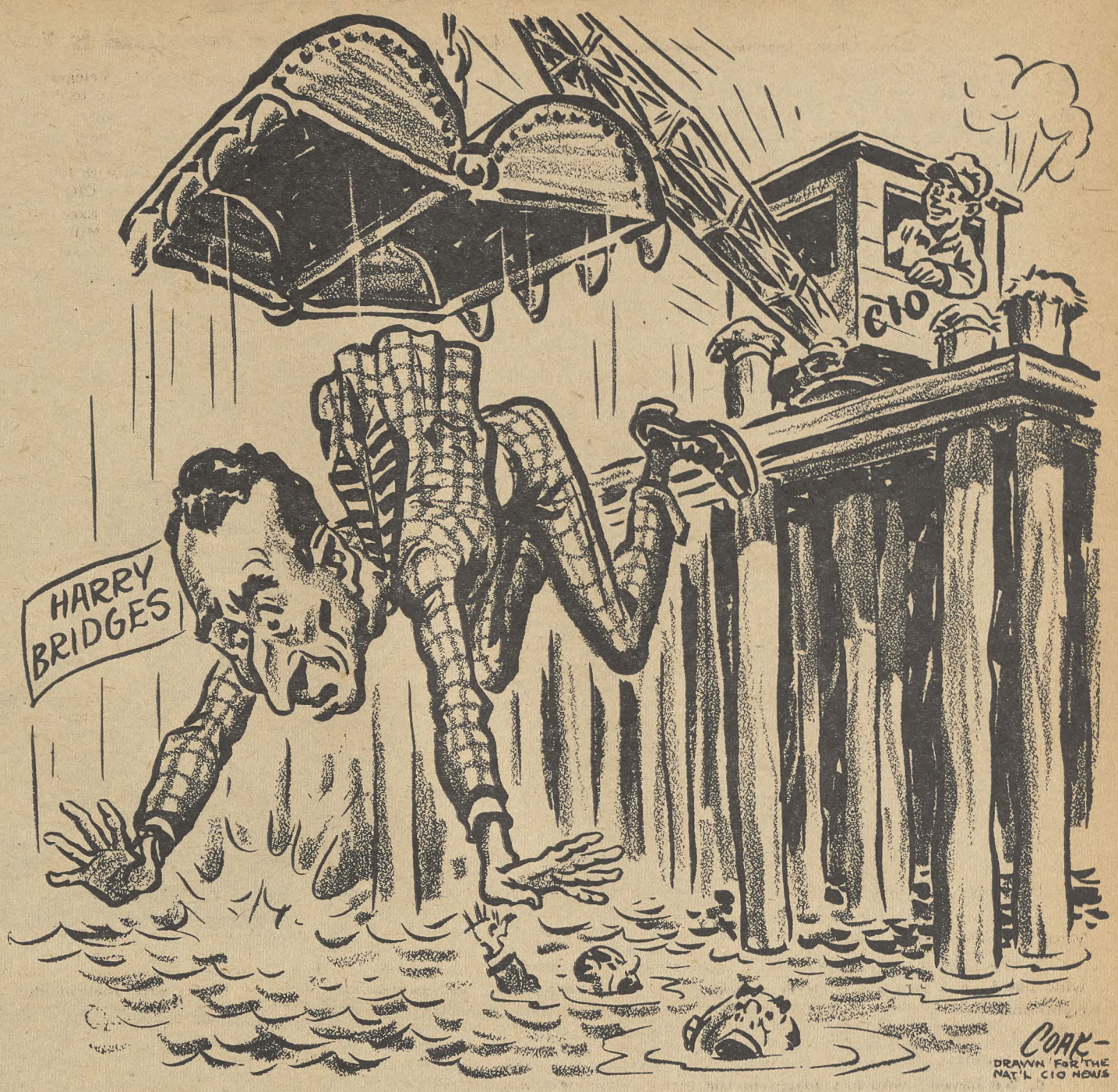
The result was unexpected.

For the first time since the plant opened 16 years earlier somebody was matching wits with management. The company had been outsmarted and the workers liked it.

And they indicated later by a vote of nearly two to one that they wanted to be represented by a CIO union capable of staging such a stunt.

A. L. S.

UNLOADING OPERATION!



Will The Younger Generation PLEASE Take Note?

The following editorial appeared in a recent issue of the Guildsman, official publication of the Washington Newspaper Guild. While it describes accurately the attitude of some new members of Local 35 ANG, it may be that the term "born lazy" fits other CIO unionists throughout the country.

THERE IS a new generation of Guildsmen.

It is a sturdy, growing youngster. It makes up the biggest part of the Washington Newspaper Guild. It was born to better working conditions. The split-shift "formula" was passe. There was more money and its standard of living higher.

Now this generation has a respect for its parents—the men and women who fought hard (the firings on the labor-management battlefield were frequent) to improve the environment. It can and does talk knowingly about the "old-timer" with his trials and tribulations of no money, no sleep, no security. But this child knows not of what it speaks.

For the same reason men say women vote in a particular way (like daddy did) this new generation readily joined the organization begun by its sires—the WNG.

And do you know what happened then? It sat down and it's still sitting. It lacks enthusiasm and energy. This is one baby that doesn't bounce—it is too cussed lazy.

Certainly, the "old-timers" are far from dead and far from letting the Guild go to pot. Their patience with today's lethargic, passive children has been remarkable. The spankings have been entirely too few.

They patiently do all the work. And ironically, with no assistance from less-tired shoulders, the situation parallels their former round-the-clock newspaper jobs.

DOES THE new generation even know what goes on in the WNG? Does it know how dues are used? More likely it tucks the square white membership card—denoting good standing—in a billfold along with credit cards and forgets it.

Occasionally the new generation turns cry baby. It didn't like a new rule. Of course, it had something else to do on the night the general membership meeting (those big affairs that draw a crowd of 25) was called. Oh, yes, it voted for the measure later.

Well, at least, it was led from its desk to a ballot box and it marked an × on a piece of paper.

Taking a further look at its ignorance: It doesn't know its own unit officers, the clauses in its own contract or the status of negotiations.

TRUE, THIS new generation cannot kill the Guild. It won't take away the present gains. It won't add any either. But it can act as an anchor. Just let it continue to drag its feet and God help the next generation. Unfortunately, "old-timers" don't live forever. And it looks mighty like the young Guildsman of the present will prove a Peter Pan. He wouldn't know how to gee and haw should the reins be dropped for him to pick up.

A Guild member doesn't have to emulate the inspired Mr. Broun. That would be wonderful, but too much to expect. A little action, a little participation (not too much, at first, because, at this point, there's no muscle) would get the ball rolling—toward a stronger, truer organization.

The first test can be a vote in the national referendum. For a change, discard the ring in your nose—study the issue, think—the "old-timers" who support it aren't afraid your conclusions will differ from theirs.

If they've put up with your indifference this long, there must be reason. And the reason is—you mean well—you just were born lazy.

Health Program Is Favored By Negro Doctors' Head

"American medicine has failed the American people in several instances," declared Dr. G. Herbert Marshall, president of the National Medical Association, at that group's convention last week at Hampton, Va. The association's members are Negro physicians.

Dr. Marshall cited the "astounding" number of men rejected for military service during World War II because they were psychopatic. He said he is "unalterably opposed" to socialized medicine. Unlike spokesmen for the AMA however, Dr. Marshall distinguishes between socialized medicine and compulsory health insurance.

The latter, he says, is necessary "if we are to reach the highest possible index of health in this country.

CIO 'Offers Program As A Means Of H

A CALL TO mobilize the nation to meet the recurrent international crisis—as typified by the Korean War—was issued by the CIO Executive Board Aug. 29.

The steps to be taken are embodied in a Policy Statement which tells what should be done "to increase our productive capacity even further so that our military defense will be fully supplied and our civilian population provided with all its essential needs."

The statement calls for an expansion "of total production of the country for military and civilian purposes, curtailing price increasing and profiteering through an excess profits tax, elimination of the loopholes in income taxes, and for price and credit controls.

At the same time, the document urges speedy redress through collective bargaining of the wage inequities which have resulted from the failure of labor to share fairly in the "fantastic profits" of big business, and from price rises following the Korean crisis.

Other sections deal with expansion of capacity, channeling scarce materials, manpower, housing, stockpiling, and organization for mobilization of the economy.

The text of the statement follows:

THE PRESENT national emergency demands the complete and unhesitating cooperation of every individual in America. In this crisis, organized labor is deeply conscious of its responsibilities and its opportunities to serve our common cause.

The full utilization of labor's skills, intelligence and experience will contribute much to the success of the mobilization effort. To millions of people all over the world the lies of Communist propaganda will be more clearly revealed by the fact of a leading role for American trade unions in the world-wide struggle for Democracy.

The strength of our country lies in its great productive power. Labor has constantly championed the need for continual expansion of this production power. For many years, we have fought against the short-sighted policies of many big business groups which have preached the inevitability of depression and have sought to contract rather than expand our industrial capacity.

We have new problems today, entirely different from those our country faced in 1939, when we had a reservoir of unused resources. But we do have greater experience, better skills and programs, new technical advances and improvements. We can produce more than ever before. Our task is to increase our productive capacity even further so that our military defense will be fully supplied and our civilian population provided with all its essential needs. That expansion will leave us more adequately prepared for whatever demands the future course of international affairs may bring. At the same time, it will help to combat more effectively the damaging pressures of inflation at home.

Basic Goals

1. **Total Production.** We must do everything in our power to expand the total production of the country for military and civilian purposes. This will lay the groundwork for the largest possible military program in case all-out mobilization is required.

2. **Military Needs First.** Within the framework of the largest possible total production, security needs must come first. The fundamental goal is to satisfy our military requirements and those of our allies as speedily, fully and efficiently as possible. To date, evidence of a sense of urgency is lacking. We must not suffer again from "too little, too late."

3. **Equality of Sacrifice.** A major defense effort inevitably entails sacrifice. The sacrifice of those who enter the armed forces and risk their lives for their country must be paralleled by the highest degree of sacrifice of those who stay at home. Labor calls upon the Government to assure the same degree of sacrifice from all groups.

4. **The Civilian Economy.** We must keep our economy strong and healthy. High morale and productivity among workers, farmers and management necessitates maintenance of essential services and production of essential goods. Where civilian production must be curtailed, non-essential activities must be cut first.

The Military Needs

At the moment our military effort appears to call for partial mobilization. It is not all-out mobilization for total war, which would entail military outlays of perhaps $125 billion per year at present prices. The $30 or $40 billion expenditures per year which may be involved in partial mobilization call for different controls and techniques than does total mobilization.

But our military services must set forth their requirements promptly. Otherwise their needs will not be fulfilled in the quickest possible time and with the minimum impact on the whole economy. We must know whether the military requires 2½ million or 3 million or 4 million men in uniform. We must know the types and quantities of materiel and supplies needed. Alternative schedules of requirements in the event of all-out mobilization must also be ready. The military program must clearly define the timing of their requirements quarter by quarter. Ambitious but achievable goals are needed if we are to do the job on the home front. It would be far better to be prepared with too much than with too little.

The entire nation must roll up its sleeves in this

Economic Measures

1 **Fighting Inflation.** Price increases and profiteering in recent weeks have been entirely unjustified and have already harmed the mobilization effort. Profits have soared at the expense of workers and consumers. Labor insists that the Government go all-out to eliminate the forces of inflation. Every day of delay makes the task harder. The Government must achieve price stability at pre-Korean levels—now.

The tax increases now under Congressional consideration are puny weapons against the present wave of inflation.

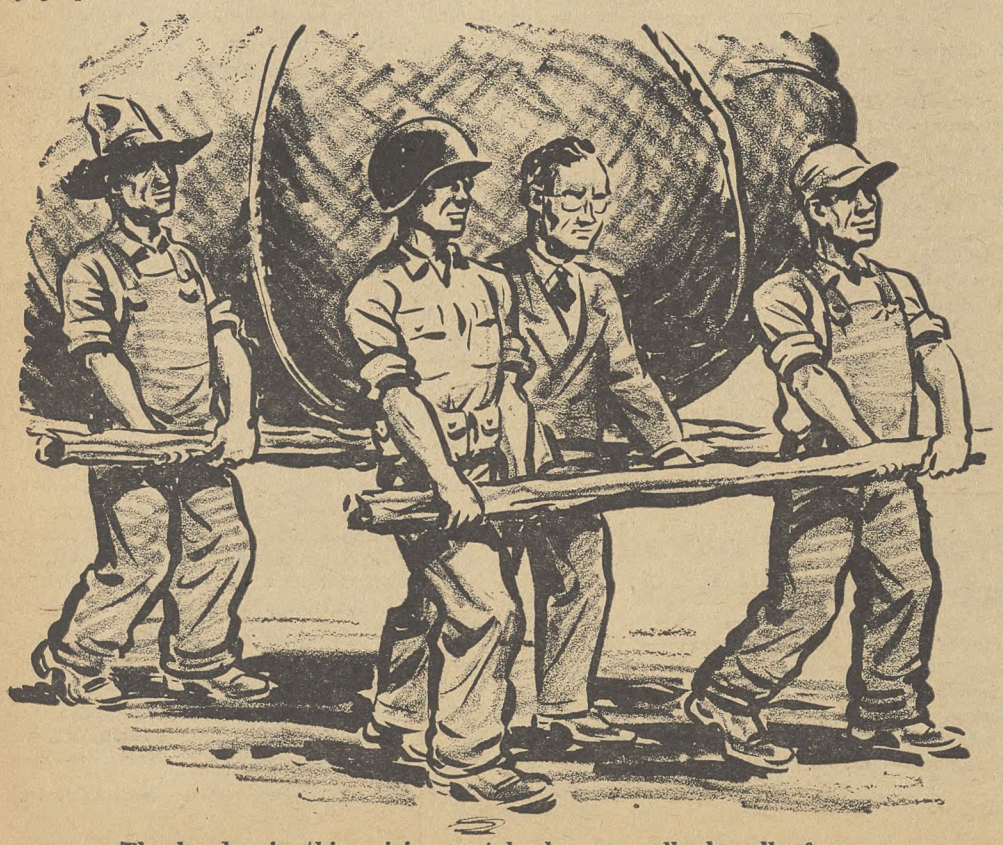
2 **Excess Profits Tax.** Corporate profits after taxes at the present time are accumulating at the excessive rate of almost $25 billion per year. The Government should enact an adequate excess profits tax which would prevent profiteering, help pay our increased defense costs and avoid increases in the national debt. We cannot wait for 1951. A real excess profits tax must be enacted now.

3 **Individual Income Taxes.** In reestablishing the 1945 individual income tax rates, increases should be made in brackets above the first $2000 of taxable income. Loopholes which enable the upper income groups to escape their fair share of taxation, including the provisions for split returns, should be plugged.

4 **Price Controls.** Selective price controls on basic commodities are necessary and should be established now at the pre-Korean level. Rent control must not be permitted to lapse and should be reinstituted generally. To administer this price control program a new agency should be established, and it can serve as a nucleus for additional price control steps which may be necessary. The President should have flexible powers to impose such additional price controls as may be required.

Rising food prices have already bitten deeply into the pay envelopes of all Americans. Prompt action must be taken to halt this trend. As part of the program to halt rising food costs, the Administration should be given broader discretion to release for sale substantial quantities of the Government's huge holdings of surplus foods.

5 **Credit Controls.** Bank credit must not be available to business to accumulate excessive inventories, waste critical materials in non-essential production, or for commodity speculation. Curtailment of consumer credit should cut down demand for goods which use critical materials. Care must be taken to see that under this program low-income groups are not deprived of the opportunity of purchasing an equitable share of essential consumer durable goods. Housing, particularly for low income groups, is still in short supply, and therefore credit restric



The burden in this crisis must be born equally by all of us.

U. S. And UN Ar Hope To Democ

The CIO Executive Board in its the United States and the United Natio by offering "to every continent the tang The statement said in part:

1. The CIO pledges its full support and Nations forces fighting so heroically in Ko and other nations who are in front lines o

The CIO condemns the despicable tactic to the United Nations Security Council, in t peace-loving forces of the world . . .

2. The CIO deplores, as dangerous to d economic aid to the totalitarian dictatorsh

The proposed $62,500,000 loan to Franco of the democratic forces in Europe and Asia totalitarian people of Europe against the d

3. The CIO urges immediate considerati tion of bold new policies to encourage impr countries receiving aid through the Europe

4. We reiterate our strong support of Pr has as its goal the acceleration of progress f and social levels made attainable by mod niques . . .

5. The CIO reffirms its full support of th Unions. The ICFTU, composed of free tra is in a strategic position to give aid and as tions of workers in every country—particu Africa and South America . . .

6. We reiterate our support of the prin strengthening the peace of Europe by out controls over the heavy industries of the C

7. The CIO calls for immediate steps in the Department of State, and for close American foreign policy and the leaders of

elping To Halt Totalitarian Aggression'

gency.

ns in the construction field should be plied in the first instance to high cost d luxury housing and other construction, nd to a much lesser degree to low cost sential housing.

Wages. Labor enters the mobilization period at a decided disadvantage. Even fore the Korean crisis labor had not ared fairly in the fantastic profits made big business since 1946. Since the Korean isis, labor has lost further in purchasing wer, due to unwarranted and greedy ice profiteering. Labor seeks to redress these inequities through collective bargaining. There is ample room for wage adjustments without disturbing existing price levels.

Expansion Of Capacity

1 Increasing Production. In many industries, management will oppose any substantial expansion of capacity. This was our experience in World War II. Capacity in bottleneck areas should be expanded immediately so that mobilization will not be hampered by shortages. The Government must lay down a program of expansion which, if not carried out privately, will be carried out by the Government. Time is of the essence in this program.

2 Financial Aspects. Government should go all out in encouraging expansion of essential facilities by private firms. Liberal loan policies should be provided. Direct construction by Government must be undertaken when private firms fail to do the job.

3 Monopoly. In offering incentives or in leasing Government-owned plants for private operation, the Administration must preserve and foster competition and avoid strengthening monopolies.

4 Security Considerations. In expanding facilities, the widest possible geographic dispersion of industry in accordance with security principles must be achieved.

Channeling Scarce Materials

1 Relating Demand to Supply. Priorities and allocations must be used where necessary to ensure that scarce materials and components flow promptly to the producers of critical products who need them. But our experience in World War II taught us that the indiscriminate issue of priorities in a rapidly developing armament program must inevitably result in chaos. Priorities and allocations must be supplemented by curtailing the production of non-essential and less essential items, and by limiting the use of critical materials. Only by bringing total demand for scarce materials into reasonable balance with supply can the smooth flow of critical materials to military and essential civilian production be assured.

2 Hoarding. Accumulation of unnecessary inventories adds to inflation, curtails production, and disrupts the orderly flow of scarce materials. Direct controls should be introduced immediately to prevent excessive building up of inventories.

3 Small Business. Small business must be assured its fair share of scarce materials and participation in the military production program. Concentration of orders among large producers is a serious aid to monopoly.

4 Administration of Controls. Although the agencies which channel scarce materials should include experienced men from the industries concerned who are thoroughly familiar with their production and use, the basic policy and administrative decisions with respect to these materials should be made by unbiased men.

Manpower

1 Strengthening the Labor Force. Our skilled labor force is our single greatest asset in this period. Steps should be taken to strengthen and enlarge our manpower resources. In the period that lies ahead, whether it be full or partial mobilization, not only will this add to our military-economic might, but it will also relieve some of the pressures on the civilian economy.

Our labor force can be expanded by the equivalent of several million persons through longer hours of work in those industries where this is needed, the re-entry into the labor market of the unemployed, retired individuals, the partially handicapped, and housewives with limited family responsibilities.

Where necessary, travel allowances must be provided to enable workers and their families to move to essential defense jobs as they open. Those workers who are caught in an unemployment squeeze because of the impact of the defense program should be eligible for special supplementary unemployment compensation benefits.

The experience of the last war clearly demonstrated the need for federalizing the employment service to make the best possible use of our manpower resources. Getting the right worker into the right job is clearly a task that cuts across state lines and demands coordinated national action.

World War II experience further demonstrates that significant values in terms of individual cooperation, morale and working efficiency can be attained through voluntary manpower measures.

2 Productivity. American labor realizes that production is what counts in meeting security requirements and in providing decent standards of living. Labor is willing to make its contribution to increase productivity through the establishment of labor-management committees and other appropriate means.

3 Discrimination. Discrimination in job placement on the basis of race, color or creed must be eliminated if the maximum production effort is to be achieved and if we are to convince the people of the world whose support we require that we practice what we preach.

4 Union Security. Labor will resist any and every effort by employers to use the war emergency as a means for destroying labor organizations or preventing their growth and expansion. Through democratic and constructive unionism, the morale and the productivity of workers can be brought to ever higher levels.

5 Manpower Shortages. Our unions will undertake to help provide workers of given skills where and when needed, as the Government may require.

Housing

Low cost and public housing should be given priority over other users of construction materials, such as luxury housing or non-essential commercial structures. There must be provision for adequate housing for defense workers wherever new plants are located. Effective rent control legislation must be enacted immediately.

Stockpiling

The stockpiling program has lagged far behind its objectives. The country finds itself seriously short of materials which should have been accumulated in much greater degree since the end of World War II. We must vigorously step up the stockpiling program, even at higher cost, to ensure our security. We should undertake immediately to facilitate the expansion of our own production and production in those other countries which can enlarge our stockpile of critical materials even if this means an investment in facilities and in providing technical assistance to increase capacity. Expansion of procurement from major raw material countries is consistent with our Point IV objectives.

Organization

1 Coordination and Central Direction. The last war proved the absolute necessity of a top coordinating agency to direct the overall mobilization program and to harmonize production, price and other policies and controls. Responsibility for this function should be fixed now, at the highest level and with outstanding leadership.

2 Organization for Production. One new central organization should be made responsible for production and its attendant policies and controls. To divide this responsibility among existing Government agencies, even where coordination is provided for and ultimate responsibility is fixed, is to risk chaos and failure, even in partial mobilization.

3 Organization for Procurement. An immediate decision should be made whether procurement should be in military or civilian hands. If it is decided that procurement should remain in military hands, then experienced personnel should immediately be placed in civilian status in the armed forces. Coordination and integration of procurement within the armed forces under the unification program should be tightened. Procurement must be closely coordinated with the central production organization.

4 Personnel. The Government should draw upon the best available personnel from the ranks of both labor and management in the mobilization effort. We must not, however, repeat our experience of World War II with dollar-a-year men. An executive who continues to draw a large company salary while working for the Government at nominal pay cannot escape divided loyalties. Those "drafted" by the Government should be on the Government payroll exclusively.

* * *

Our form and concept of democracy is being challenged in many parts of the world. We in CIO are confident that the challenge will be well met by the American people. On behalf of millions of workers, we offer this program as a means of helping to halt totalitarian aggression and strengthen the forces of democracy at home and abroad.

Murray Calls Plan Unprecedented

CIO leaders consider the statement printed on this page as one of the most important ever issued by a branch of the labor movement.

"Unprecedented in this country or any other," said Pres. Philip Murray of the program proposed in the statement.

"I know of no other group which has made an honest, sincere effort like we have to chart the course our country should follow in the present emergency."

The National Security Resources Board will be asked at its next meeting to give careful consideration to the CIO mobilization program.

Urged To Bring acy Everywhere

oreign Policy statement called on to strengthen democratic institutions hope of bread, peace and freedom."

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eatens to weaken the precarious position d to hinder the mobilization of the anti-achments of Communism . . .

y the Economic Cooperation Administra-d distribution of national income in the Recovery Program . . .

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nternational Confederation of Free Trade nions from every section of the world, tance to the economic and social aspira-y in the under-developed areas of Asia,

les of the Schuman Plan as a means of ng a program for sensible international ent . . .

ovide adequate representation for labor nsultation between the men who shape nized labor in the United States.

We're at war, so the military needs of our armed forces must come first.

HST Signs Social Security, Asks Knowland Rider Repeal

PRESIDENT Truman signed the Social Security Bill on Aug. 28, giving Federal old age benefits to another 10 million Americans and increasing the benefits payable to those already covered.

The new, higher benefit payments will go into effect with checks due in October. The Federal Security Administration is advising the recipients by mail that they need take no action to receive them, as the increases will come "automatically."

In signing the bill the President praised it as an "outstanding achievement," which did not go as far as he had wished it would, and urged Congress to match its improvements "by steps to strengthen our unemployment insurance system."

"THERE IS one unfortunate feature in this law," he concluded. "This is the so-called 'Knowland Amendment,' tacked on as a rider in the Senate. It may result in undermining the safeguards enacted by the Congress to protect workers against loss of unemployment insurance benefits if they refuse to accept employment at substandard wages or working conditions.

"This amendment has nothing whatever to do with old age insurance or public assistance, the main subjects of the new law. While the other provisions of the bill were the product of thorough consideration in the committees of both houses, neither committee ever had an opportunity to hold hearings on the Knowland Amendment. I trust the Congress will reconsider this ill-advised provision and will act promptly to remove it from the Social Security laws."

The Knowland amendment was sired by Sen. Knowland (R., Calif.) and was strongly opposed by the CIO.

"Big boss' idea. Says it makes for good industrial relations."

Wood Union Wins 5c In Northwest

THOUSANDS of members of the CIO Woodworkers, employed in lumber camps and sawmills in the Pacific Northwest got a wage increase of 5c an hour effective Sept. 1, Pres. J. E. Fadling announced at the conclusion of negotiations last week.

The compact covers the union's Northern and Southern Districts. The pay boost sets the second pattern this year in the Pacific Northwest, Fadling said. It was agreed to by three employer associations and two large individual employers.

Fadling said the new rate raises the basic minimum wage in the industry to $1.50 an hour "exclusive of the 7½c per hour that is paid by the employers for our health and welfare program, and exclusive of the paid holidays we won this spring." The average logging wage is now $2.10 an hour, he said, and the average sawmill rate about $1.75, for an over-all average of about $1.87.

DURING negotiations, which were held in Seattle, Wash., union spokesmen told the employers they intended to see that the workers share in the rising productivity of the men on the job—not only to keep abreast of increasing living costs, but also to better their standard of living.

They pointed out that whereas 6.73 man-hours were required to produce 1000 feet of logs in 1946, only 5.86 man-hours were needed last year, and the figure was reduced to as low as five man-hours in May and June of this year. In the sawmills, productivity has likewise increased so that 1000 board feet of timber may now be turned out in slightly less than eight man-hours.

The 5c wage boost brings benefits IWA members have secured in 1950 to approximately 15½c an hour, including health and welfare payments and paid holidays.

Pension Plan Covers 2000

THE CIO Rubber Workers have reached an agreement with the Mansfield (O.) Tire and Rubber Co. for a company-financed pension system which provides for pensions ranging upward from $100 monthly, inclusive of Social Security payments. The pact will cover more than 2000 workers, URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said.

To be eligible for a regular pension, a worker must have had 15 years experience with the company.

Another provision is a modified disability clause which will pay a worker who is physically unable to continue work a minimum of $50 monthly provided he has 15 years' service.

The joint contributory insurance program includes a $3000 life insurance policy, a $3000 accidental death clause and sickness and accident benefits of $30 weekly for 26 weeks. Hospitalization is provided at the rate of $8 daily for 70 days, plus $80 for miscellaneous hospital expenses and up to $200 in surgical benefits.

Truman Asks Approval Of Genocide Ban

AN APPEAL for speedy ratification of the United Nations Genocide Convention was sent to the Senate last week by President Truman.

In a letter to Sen. Connally (D. Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he expressed the hope that the measure would be reported out favorably within the next few days and that the full Senate will then approve it. Only Senate action is necessary.

Such action would permit the United States to bring its position before the UN General Assembly meeting this month at Lake Success, N. Y.

The Genocide Convention would outlaw the extermination of any national, ethnical, racial or religious groups. It is strongly favored by the CIO.

The President told Connally in the letter that he considered favorable action on the convention as "essential to the effective maintenance of our leadership of the free and civilized nations of the world in the present struggle against the forces of aggression and barbarism." He did not name any nation to which either his statement or the convention applies.

He also forwarded to Connally a copy of a letter from Korean Ambassador John Myun Chang to Ambassador Warren Austin, U. S. representative at the UN, calling attention to the "imminent danger" of the Communist invasion to 700,000 Christian Koreans in territory now held by the Reds. Chang predicted that the North Koreans "certainly will try" to exterminate "the entire Korean nation."

Continued Support Pledged By CIO To Handicapped

HARRY READ, executive assistant to CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, told the fifth biennial convention of the American Federation of Physical Handicapped in Washington, D. C. last week that the CIO has "a deep interest" in AFPH activities and pledged continued support of the organization's program.

He said the CIO is seeking ways and means to sharply curtail the 90,000 partially disabling accidents which occur each year on the job.

OTHER CIO personnel speaking to the convention, or participating in panel discussions included: Steelworkers Safety Dir. Frank Burke, and Frank Fernbach representing CIO Pres. Philip Murray on the AFPH executive board. A message was read from Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey, of the CIO Auto Workers, who is also is an executive board member.

AFPH Pres. Paul A. Strachan warned the group to be alert to the danger of Communists and others who may try to "worm their way" into the organization.

He said a constitutional amendment was to be submitted to the convention to prevent anyone not taking the oath of allegiance to the U. S. from becoming a member of the group.

Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) urged the adoption of a three-point program which would improve the lot of the 6 million physically handicapped in the country.

He said the nation must take full advantage of the contributions the handicapped can make to the "mighty" production battle, prevent further increases in the number of physically handicapped, and restrain and rehabilitate those who already are and who in the future may be handicapped.

The convention went on record as vigorously opposing the Douglas bill, which would transfer the President's Committee on National Employ the Handicapped Week Oct. 1-7 from the Labor Dept. to the Federal Security Agency.

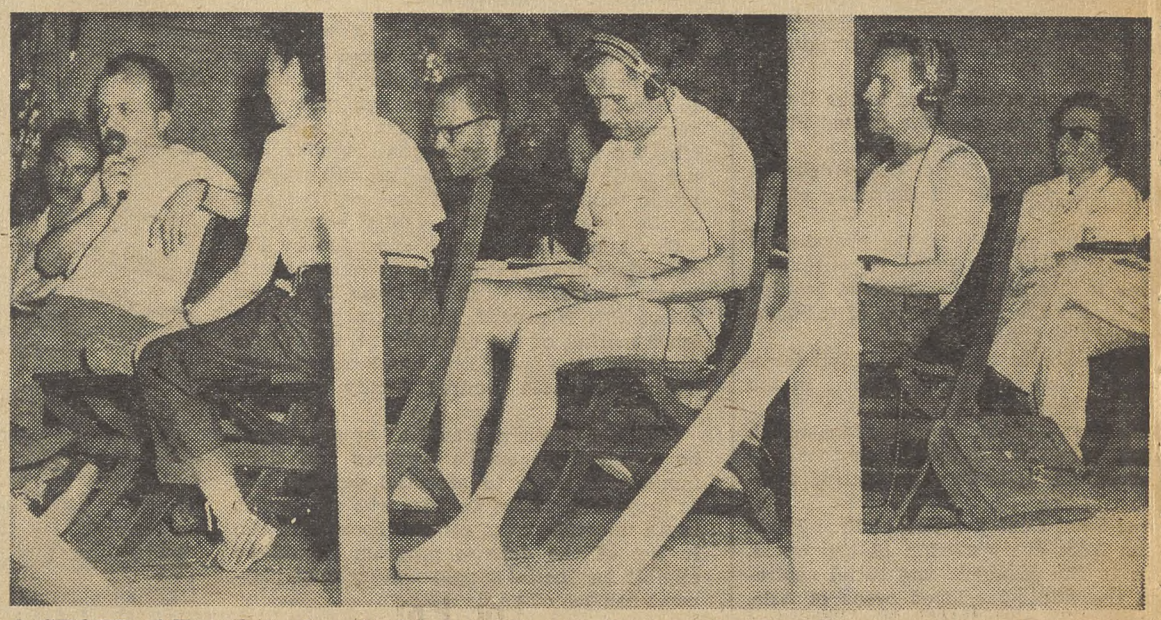
F.D.R. Jr., N. Y. State CIO Top Candidate

Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., is the New York State CIO's top candidate for governor.

Other candidates, in the following order are Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator; W. Averill Harriman, special assistant to President Truman on foreign affairs; Robert F. Wagner, Jr., president of the borough of Manhattan.

Dispute Settled

More than 1000 CIO Textile Workers are back at work in four plants of the Utica, N. Y., Knitting Co. after striking less than a week. They returned after an arbitration ruling dispute was settled.



A GROUP of French trade unionists attending the CIO's summer school held recently at Pottstown, Pa., had a chance to compare notes on the labor movements of France and the U. S. with a number of members of various CIO unions who were students at the school. Some of the Frenchmen are shown here listening with earphones to a translation of the remarks of a teacher. CIO Associate Dir. of Education George Guernsey directed the school, one of several held in different parts of the country during the summer.

PAUL REVERE (1950 style) rides through the streets of Cincinnati, O. The Greater Cincinnati CIO Council made arrangements for Paul Revere's 1950 ride. Through the use of this reminder and other tactics, the Cincinnati CIO is pushing registration to a new high, with 436 CIO members registering on one day. The drive continues until enrollment ends.

Pressman Foils GOP Effort To Show CIO And CP Policies Were Identical

By GERVASE N. LOVE

LEE PRESSMAN, former gereral council for the CIO and the Steelworkers, was a member of the Communist Party for about one year, from 1934 to 1935, while he held top legal posts in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, he testified Aug. 28 before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

He left the party "organizationally," he told the committee, when he resigned his AAA job and entered private law practice in New York. His complete "ideological" break, however, did not come until recent weeks, and followed a re-examination of his position that had extended over many months.

It was crystallized, he said, by the Communist invasion of Korea, and reached its climax on Aug. 10, when he publicly withdrew from the Ameriacn Labor Party—the New York State branch of the Progressive Party—and charged it with condoning and supporting the Communist aggression in Korea.

PRESSMAN SPENT a full day testifying before the committee in a jammed, steaming-hot hearing room made even more uncomfortable by the heat of movie lights.

Committee Counsel Frank Tavenner and Rep. Nixon (R. Calif.) did the bulk of the questioning. Many of their queries were directed toward the Communist infiuence in the CIO while Pressman was general counsel.

He said he was first hired by John L. Lewis, then CIO top man, in June, 1936, as attorney for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, forerunner of United Steelworkers. In 1938, he went on, Lewis made him CIO counsel.

He never told Lewis, CIO Pres. Philip Murray "or anyone else connected with the CIO" that he had been a member of the Communist Party, he said, nor did any CIO official ever ask him about such membership. Asked about his relations with the party during the time he spent in his CIO post, Pressman replied:

"I had contacts and dealings with known leaders of the Communist Party. They discussed with me their views with respect to the policies and activities of the CIO. When I considered them helpful and in accord with CIO principles. I accepted them.

"I want to state as categorically as I can that at no time did I take instructions or dictation from anyone in the Communist Party in regard to the CIO. I took orders only from the officers of the CIO."

LEE PRESSMAN

Pressman, former general counsel for the CIO and the Steelworkers, was questioned closely by Rep. Nixon (R. Cal.) at a hearing before the House Un-American activities Committee. When Nixon asked whether the CIO and the Communist Party did not both advocate neutrality in 1940, Pressman said that was true but added "the leaders of the Republican party were taking substantially the same view."

NIXON, A reactionary Republican enemy of labor who is campaigning against the liberal Rep. Douglas (D.) for the U. S. Senate, attempted to show that CIO and CP policies were the same during Pressman's term of office.

Pressman recounted a resolution passed unanimously at the 1940 CIO convention, at which he was chairman of the Resolutions Committee, condemning communism, naziism and fascism, explaining later that while he personally did not agree with the lumping together of the three ideologies, he voted with both the convention and a majority of the Resolutions Committee. Nixon asked if the CIO, like the CP, did not advocate neutrality and no foreign entanglements in 1940. He said that was true and added:

"Without being in any way coy about the matter, I would like to point out that at the same time the leaders of the Republican Party were taking substantially the same view."

Pressman also reminded Nixon that in 1941, when the Communists were violently opposing lend-lease before the German-Russian break, he prepared a public statement by Pres. Murray supporting lend lease with which he personally agreed.

LATER IN THE day Pressman was asked specifically with what Communist leaders he had conferred regarding CIO. He named Roy Hudson and Eugene Dennis, saying they "stand out" among those with whom he talked. He also was asked if Harry Bridges, president of the Longsshoremen's Union, which was expelled from the CIO as Communist-dominated by the CIO Executive Board at its meeting last week, is a Communist.

"I have absolutely no information on that at all," he answered.

He added that he had never attended a CP meeting in Bridges' home, as previous testimony before the committee had recounted.

Nixon asked him if Len DeCaux, former editor of the CIO NEWS and CIO publicity director, was a member of the CP.

"I haven't the least idea," Pressman replied.

Under protest, Pressman identified Nathan Witt, John Abt and Charles Kramer as members of his Communist group while he was in the party. All were AAA lawyers at the time.

Witt later became secretary of the National Labor Relations Board, and since 1941 has been practicing law in New York. Pressman was one of his law partners from the time he left the CIO early in 1948 until November, 1949.

ABT AFTER leaving the AAA worked for the Works Progress Administration, became chief counsel for the LaFollette Civil Liberties Investigating Committee, a special assistant to the Attorney General, general counsel for the CIO Clothing Workers and with Pressman co-counsel for the Political Action Committee. He left the ACW and CIO-PAC posts in 1948 at the same time Pressman resigned from his CIO offices and for the same reason—inability to support President Truman for re-election in view of the Progressive Party candidacy of Henry Wallace.

Kramer after leaving the AAA became counsel to several Senate committees which studied various phases of labor.

Pressman said he know nothing about CP membership of Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, Whittaker Chambers, Harry Collins, Victor Perle or George Silverman, all named as party members in earlier testimony.

Taft Forces May Go To Court To Keep 1000s From Polls

TAFT FORCES may go to court to deprive thousands of Ohioans of their voting privilege.

That fact was revealed by Taft's top campaign manager to the New York Times, whose political reporter, Leo Egan, has just written a series on the coming senatorial election.

According to the Times, this action will be aimed primarily at Negroes.

Egan reports that "Taft supporters are incensed by a recent ruling of the State Attorney General (Herbert S. Duffy) that held that illiterate voters are entitled to assistance in marking their ballots."

Duffy had ruled that voters who cannot read English can receive the assistance from two voting officials, of opposite parties, or from relatives, in marking their ballot.

IT IS THIS ruling that may be challenged in the courts, Willis B. Gradison, Taft's top campaign manager, told the New York Times.

The Times story reported, "The outcome of the dispute is important to the Taft forces because of the large number of Negroes, many with little or no schooling, who moved into Ohio in quest of war work during the last 10 years."

"In general these (Negro voters) are regarded as opposing Senator Taft's reelection because of the Republican-Southern Democrat tie-up in the Senate on many issues and because of his opposition to a compulsory Federal Fair Employment Practices Act. Senator Taft favors an 'educational' FEPC rather than the compulsory one advocated by President Truman."

THE NEW YORK TIMES story concluded by pointing out that, "According to Taft managers, there are somewhat less than 200,000 Negroes in Ohio qualified to vote. Labor union officials put the figure higher. They think it may reach 300,000. In a close contest it could be a major factor."

That Taft should fear these votes did not surprise supporters of Joseph T. Ferguson, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator. They have been working to make Taft's voting record and public utterances well known to minority voters.

Throughout the years, Taft has played politics with the Southern Dixiecrats, Ferguson supporters report, and they are pointing to Taft's statement on the Senate floor in opposition to a bill that would have given every child better schooling, regardless of race or color.

AT THAT time, Taft said, "It occurs to me that once the federal government goes into the question of white and colored schools, we shall never stop. We shall go on until we require every state to permit colored and white children to go to the same schools."

In contrast, Ferguson backers are pointing to their candidate's stand on civil rights. Ferguson said: "I stand firmly behind President Truman's civil rights program—for an enforceable FEPC; for the fullest educational opportunities—rgeardless of race and color; for wiping out discrimination as fast as we can. We must not tolerate second-class citizenship for any American."

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

Ben Gold Quits CP To Take T-H Oath

Ben Gold, president of the Fur & Leather Workers, has resigned from the Communist Party, in which he has been a leader for 30 years, so that he can file a Taft-Hartley Act non-Communist affidavit.

In a statement published in the Daily Worker on Aug. 28, he said his withdrawal did not mean renunciation of Communist Party principles. The union was expelled from the CIO at the Executive Board meeting in May, a few days after withdrawing in order to escape being kicked out.

The union convention instructed international officers to file the affidavits so it can utilize the services of the National Labor Relations Board.

Want To Know What You Get In Your Cheese? Read Label

NEW FEDERAL standards for production of cheese are designed to give greater protection to consumers.

The regulations, announced by Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, require labelling of ingredients, a holding-period of 60 days for cheese not made from pasteurized milk, and covers cheese not regulated previously, including brick, limburger, munster, blue, gorgonzola, and roquefort.

Standards apply to imported as well as domestic cheese, and also processed cheese foods. The Food & Drug Administration urges consumers to read the label when buying cheese.

SAID EWING: "The new labels will inform the purchaser of the exact class of cheese or cheese product in the container. If consumers learn the basic differences in the various types, they can buy intelligently.

"Pasteurized process cheese contains at least 97% cheese—ground, melted, and packaged in convenient form.

"Pasteurized process cheese foods are similar to the process cheese but nonfat dried milk solid or dried whey or other non-cheese ingredients have been added."

LPA

Bill To Control Subversives Passes House, Perils Labor

A LONG campaign by the House Un-American Activities Committee met with success last week when the House passed, by 354-20, the Mundt-Nixon-Wood Bill to control subversive activities.

Opponents of the bill—which included the Truman Administration, CIO, AFL, and numerous church and civic groups—argued strongly that it would do more harm to civil liberties than it would accomplish in halting Communist activities.

But members of the House, obviously agitated by Communist aggression in Korea, were not in a mood to pay much attention to the dangers of the bill. As finally sponsored by Rep. Wood (D. Ga.), head of the Un-American Activities group, it included practically all the features of the old Mundt-Nixon bill, plus other new features.

The measure now goes to the Senate, where a similar bill sponsored by Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) is slated for early consideration.

Rep. Cellar (D. N.Y.), head of the House Judiciary Committee, tried to win passage of an improved substitute measure during the House debate. It was aimed at curbing espionage, sabotage and other overt subversive actions—while preserving traditional Americal civil rights.

The Celler bill had support from the administration, the CIO and other groups, but, on a standing vote, it was defeated 153-64.

REPS. CELLER AND Multer (D. N.Y.) did most of the effective talking against the Mundt-Nixon-Wood measure.

Celler read a telegram from CIO Pres. Murray sharply assailing the Mundt-Nixon-Wood Bill, which he said "is not effective anti-subversive legislation. Just the contrary . . .

"At the same time, it would set up a thought-control machine which would seriously damage the very democracy which we are fighting to preserve against communism," he continued.

Murray added that the bill "contains definite threats to the continued free functioning of bona fide labor organizations." He urged passage of Celler's substitute.

Celler, in a long discussion of the weaknesses of the Mundt-Nixon-Wood Bill, reminded Congress that there's more to Americanism than mere anti-Communism.

POINTING OUT that Hitler and Mussolini were confirmed anti-reds, Celler recalled that President Truman had said:

"The real test of a man's genuine Americanism is not merely that he is anti-Communist, but also that he is devoted to the ideals and traditions which have made this country great—our concepts of democracy, of individual rights, and of equal opportunity for all."

Celler made these points against the bill:

1. "It is inept, non-constructive, and unconstitutional."

2. "This bill is an abject surrender to the methods and techniques of Communism."

3. The "clever and resourceful" members of the Communist Party would go underground, where "you could not put a finger on them."

4. The bill "will punish men for their thoughts."

Multer said the bill was bad—among many other reasons—because it has no provision exempting labor unions from its provisions.

He cited a case of a New York union with Communist leadership to show that the bill will deprive the union's members, "hard working men and women, of their only means of earning a livelihood."

"This bill will label every one of them as subversive unless they resign. If they resign, they lose their jobs," Multer said.

SPEAKERS IN support of the bill—many of them with long records of voting "wrong" on labor and liberal issues—cited the Communist problem as justification.

The 20 Congressmen who voted right by opposing it included 17 Democrats; 2 Republicans; and one American Labor Party member. They were:

Democrats: Aspinall (Col.); Biemiller (Wis.); Blatnik (Minn.); Bosone (Utah); Carroll (Col.); Celler (N.Y.); Chudoff (Pa.); Dollinger (N.Y.); Douglas (Calif.); Eberharter (Pa.); Havenner (Calif.); Huber (O.); King (Calif.); Multer (N.Y.); O'Brien (Mich.); O'Hara (Ill.); and Shelley (Calif.). **Republicans:** Burdick (N.D.); Javits (N.Y.). **ALP:** Marcantonio (N.Y.).

The bill provides for appointment of a Subversive Activities Control Board, with wide powers; registration of Communist groups, and a wide variety of prohibitions and punishments. But many of the punishments could be brought down on innocent members of Communist-controlled organizations.

Rumely, Patterson, Kamp Cited By House

EDWARD A. Rumely, executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, was cited for contempt of Congress by the House on Aug. 30 after one of the most tempestuous afternoons in legislative history.

The citation squeezed through by a tally of 183 to 175. All but four Republican members balloted against it. So did 42 Democrats, most of them from the South, and Rep. Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.).

It was voted at the behest of the House Lobby Investigating Committee, of which Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.) is chairman, because Rumely four times refused to tell the committee who pays his outfit, which last year spent more than $600,000 on lobbying activities, for the books and pamphlets it distributes by the thousands in opposition to organized labor, the New Deal and the Fair Deal. It has been doing business at the same stand since 1936 and never seems to have run out of cash.

The House also voted, 238 to 106, to cite William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, for refusing to tell the lobby probers the source of his organization's income. The congress has been listed as "subversive" by the Attorney General's office, and often has been called a Communist front organization. Strangely, the far right CCG and the leftist CRC both have offices at 205 E. 42d St. in New York City.

And the next day, Aug. 31, it cited Joseph P. Kamp, executive head of the Constitutional Educatoinal League, for contempt for the same reason by a 215-115 vote. Kamp at present is serving four months in jail for refusing to tell a 1944 House investigating committee where his league's money came from. This time he refused to give the lobby investigators his books on the ground that the league is not a lobby.

The CCG is registered as a lobbying group and in accordance with the Lobby Act has reported its gross income. However, only gifts of $500 or more have to be reported individually. Consequently CCG has accepted donations of no more than $490, which do not have to be reported. The bulk of its income comes from mass sales of books, etc., some of which it distributes for the purchaser, some of which the purchaser distributes himself. Rumely has refused to name these purchasers on the ground that CCG is in the "publishing" business, a stand branded "phoney."

THE HOUSE debate got under way, after reading of the committee's request for citation, with an observation by Rep. McCormack (Mass.), Democratic floor leader, that citations had been voted only a few days before for 56 alleged Communists or sympathizers who had refused to answer questions of the Un-American Activities Committee.

"The reason they were cited was because of contempt of a committee," he said. "They refused to answer questions. They thought they were bigger than the House and bigger than one of the committees of the House. That is the issue involved here.

"In the case of the Communists it was refusal. If we refuse, with this record, to cite this man and the others for contempt, why, then, the message will go out that only Communists are cited and others who have contempt for a committee where they have friends in the Congress need not fear being cited for contempt."

The Republicans immediately began to scream. Among those who sounded off were Rep. Halleck (Ind.), Rep. Brown (O.) and Rep. Martin, who was GOP Speaker of the House in the previous Congress.

"When I said Rumely had powerful friends down here," retorted McCormack, "I guess I hit the nail on the head."

He charged the Republicans with going to bat for "a spy and a Fascist," referring to Rumely's conviction during World War I on a charge of violating the Trading With the Enemy Act by buying a New York newspaper "to help the German government out." He was later pardoned.

Rep. Cox (D. Ga.) declared the "effort to cite these people is as phony as the alleged renunciation of communism by Lee Pressman made recently before another committee." He blared that the lobby committee has "a staff of pinkos," and that the citation is an "outrage."

The Republicans and those Democrats allied with them sought to clear Rumely and the CCG by proclaiming him and the organization as publishers, and making the issue what they called freedom of the press.

BUCHANAN, Rep. Lanham (D. Ga.), Rep. Albert (D. Okla.) and Rep. Rooney (D. N.Y.) carried the ball for the citation.

Buchanan, as committee chairman, specifically asked the House not to vote for citation of Patterson "on the ground that this man . . . happens to come from the left," but "on the basis of what the record speaks." Nevertheless, some congressmen made much of the Communist label pinned on Patterson.

The day before the Rumely and Patterson citations were acted upon, Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) delivered a long speech in the House in which he branded Rumely "a traitor to his nation," "an illegitimate defender of the Constitution" and "a plain fraud, an ex-convict, a poisoner of the American brain."

"He is a disseminator of the big lie," declared the Texan. "He would destroy America's freedom. He would make the rich richer, the poor poorer. He is the willing and paid agent of the most selfish and short-sighted wealthy individuals in America. He is a spreader of confusion and dissension among our people—but he is no publisher or educator."

At another point Patman said:

"In years past I warned you about this man and his sinister purpose. I told you who Ed Rumely was. He was an American Fascist, plain and unadulterated, when I first revealed his un-American activities in 1944. Ed Rumely is the same plain, unadulterated Fascist today, and his committee for a Fascist government in the United States, the Committee for Constitutional Government, is up to its old tricks of trying to fool all the people all the time on legislative matters of vital importance to the people of this nation."

Patman gave details of Rumely's history and activities, and those of other CCG leaders, in support of his position, and recounted sections of the Lobby Investigating Committee's record to urge support for the contempt citation that came the next day.

South Jersey CIO and AFL Unite Politically

REGISTRATION of unregistered voters is the main and joint aim of the CIO and AFL in the south New Jersey area.

At a recent meeting it was announced that local union membership lists will be checked against registration lists.

Both the South Jersey CIO Council and the AFL Central Labor Union, Camden, endorsed the following for representatives: John Crean, 1st district; Elmer Wene, 2nd district, and Charles Howell, 4th district.

At the meeting were Joseph McComb, president of the Central Labor Union; William Benke, president of the AFL Building Trades; Grant Harden, president of the AFL Teachers; Samuel Basmajian, president of the South Jersey CIO Council; Frank E. Meloni, international representative of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, CIO; and Benjamin Maiatico, district representative of the South Jersey CIO Council.

UNITY IN PRACTICE is shown in this picture taken as CIO and AFL and independent representatives met at office of the Passaic County (N. J.) Election Commission to discuss registration of the voters with the commissioners. Left to right, Richard P. Donovan, chairman of the county League for Political Education, and Edward G. Wilmes, chairman of the county PAC, who have assured each other's organizations of mutual support; Morris Grossman, AFL Typographical Union; Vice Pres. Joseph Krause of the AFL Textile Workers; Joseph Turi, financial secretary of Aircraft Lodge 703, independent Machinists; Christ Frawley, executive secretary of the Passaic County CIO Council; John M. McCloskey, vice president of Local 300, CIO Auto Workers. Registration is due for a jump as a result of the meeting.

Christie Succeeds Lawson As Vermont Council Head

JAMES F. CHRISTIE was elected president of the Vermont State Industrial Union Council last week at its eighth annual convention in Barre.

He succeeds John C. Lawson, executive secretary-treasurer of the United Stone & Allied Products Workers, who had held the post for several years and who declined to run for re-election because of the pressure of business within his own union. Like his predecessor, Christie is a member of the Stone & Allied Workers, and has been secretary-treasurer of the State Council for several years.

Succeeding him in that post is Robert Racine, a member of the Textile Workers. Frank Dumas, of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, and Ruth Daigneault, of the Clothing Workers, were re-elected vice presidents.

The convention passed more than a score of resolutions, including one demanding a state labor relations law to protect the rights of workers in intrastate industry and another calling upon the State Employment Office to have throughout the year a farm labor employment representative. It also asked that labor and farmers be given representation on the Vermont Development Commission and urged a State Power Authority.

Gov. Harold J. Arthur told the convention he favors state labor relations legislation.

Tilford Dudley, assistant to Jack Kroll, national director of the CIO Political Action Committee, stressed the need for uniting with and supporting the PAC.

Other resolutions reflected National CIO policy and set local policy on a statewide basis.

CIO Commended For Role In Bond Drive

The CIO has been commended by the Treasury Dept. for the role it played in the recent "Independence Drive" for the sale of U. S. Savings Bonds.

Savings Bonds Div. Dir. Vernon Clarke said the Treasury Dept. is "highly gratified" at the success of the drive.

"Much of the credit for this achievement," Clarke said, "belongs to American labor organizations.

"The patriotic and public spirited leaders of labor richly deserve this expression of commendation and gratitude from the Treasury Dept. for a job well done."

On Again, Off Again, And On Again For L. A. Rent Control

RENT CONTROL for Los Angeles was turned off again and on again last week as fast as the beer tap at a union picnic.

When the week started it was on. True, the Los Angeles City Council had passed a decontrol ordinance which Housing Expediter Tighe Woods, under the 1950 Rent Control Act, has no choice but to sign.

However, the unaffiliated Intl. Association of Machinists, acting on behalf of the Los Angeles Tenants Council—a group headed by CIO, AFL and unaffiliated unions—had secured in Federal District Court in Washington a temporary injunction restraining Woods from signing the decontrol order pending a hearing on a petition for a permanent injunction.

The hearing was held Aug. 29. Judge Burnita Matthews refused to grant the permanent injunction and declined to continue the temporary enjoinder while an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals. That turned off rent control.

On Aug. 30 the appeal was filed. At the same time the higher court, with National CIO joining in, was asked for and granted another temporary injunction pending a hearing on the appeal. That turned rent control on again.

At the hearing in the District Court, the Tenants Council claimed that the Los Angeles City Council did not act "in accord with the law" when it voted to end controls. Landlord groups were given full and orderly hearings, it contended, while "booing and jeering" were allowed when tenants testified. However, the hearing didn't mean much, they added. Announcements were made in advance that the council would favor control.

Petitions are still being circulated in Los Angeles seeking a referendum on the issue and for a second referendum on recall of two City Council members who led the real estate lobby's fight.

PRO-LANDLORD members of the Cook County (Ill.) Rent Board, which covers Chicago, lost out on a fast move to slip over a rent boost for the operators of apartment buildings with four units or less who have not had such an increase since June 30, 1947.

With several of the tenant and public representatives absent, and without hearings, they passed an informal "recommendation" for a 15% blanket increase in this category—in spite of the fact that a short time before, the full board, with Woods' approval and that of the Chicago City Council, had set up a special procedure to protect tenants and small landlords legitimately entitled to increases. They asked Woods' approval of the new recommendation.

The Housing Expediter appeared before a full meeting of the Rent Board on Aug. 29, explained his objections to the recommendation and rejected it.

He pointed out that the recently effective system has been "producing results" for the landlords, with increases authorized where justified in an average of three days, and that it has "several significant advantages over the type" the board recommended. An important one, he stressed, is the protection the present system gives to tenants who already have had their rents increased illegally, and who under the recommendation could easily have been clipped for another 15% boost.

A rent control survey committee consisting of two labor representatives, two landlords and two representatives of the Board of Supervisors has been set up by the San Francisco supervisors to conduct a study to help them determine if controls are advisable when the federal law expires Dec. 31. D. W. Anderson, chairman of the San Francisco Committee for National CIO, and Russell R. Dorn, president of Local 14, AFL Apartment House Employes, were named labor representatives.

TUC Thanks CSC For CARE

THE BRITISH Trade Union Congress has built up a "bank of names" on which it draws for distribution of CARE packages contributed by the National CIO Community Services Committee.

This became known in a letter written by TUC Gen. Secy. H. Vincent Tewson to Leo Perlis, committee director, thanking the committee for the packages.

Tewson said that at first distribution of the gifts was to "trade unionists selected through the machinery of trades council." When the number of packages increased and the project appeared to be on a continuing basis, Tewson said, it was decided to build up a bank so that packages could be sent immediately to the needy.

These names, Tewson explained, were obtained from affiliates which got them in turn from local unions. Tewson said "they are names, in the main, of members on pension, people who have struck a rough patch through illness or accident, or widows of former members."

He included a number of examples "taken at random from the files."

Long Housing Fight Is Won For Negroes

After a seven-year struggle, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has agreed to accept Negroes as tenants in its Stuyvesant Town housing project in New York City. The decision spelled victory for groups which started protest of the ban years before the development even opened its doors.

Last year the Court of Appeals upheld the company's right to choose its tenants and this spring the Supreme Court refused to review the appeal brought by three Negro veterans.

The company revealed the new policy in a curt statement saying it had leased "some" apartments to "qualified Negro families." The number involved is not known.

Organizationally Speaking

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Sixty-eight years ago workers of New York City marched along the streets singing:

"Storm the Fort! Ye Knights of Labor
Battle for your cause
Equal right for every neighbor
Down with tyrant's laws."

This was sung by the Knights of Labor in 1882, and on this Labor Day of 1950, working people are confronted with the same struggle—only in this day and time the struggle is worldwide. Free labor everywhere is supporting the aims and ideals of the United Nations. However, there are groups attempting to drive civilization backwards. The "tools," advocates of the Cominform, are willing to take labor back to the dark days of ruthless dictatorship. But they have been exposed and the working people are getting to know them for what they are and stand for. In the name of those who have fought for the freedom we enjoy today, Labor of 1950 rededicates itself to carry on the forces of freedom everywhere and to resist aggressors on all fronts.

The CIO Executive Board met in Washington, D. C., Aug. 29. A number of policies were adopted that will have a far-reaching effect on the economy of our country. The board expressed support of the UN and its stand on the Korean conflict; the so-called "peace movement" was denounced as a hoax.

The last of the Communist-dominated unions were expelled from the CIO. The President of the Longshoremen's Union, in a recent testimony, revealed that members were being expelled for meeting in support of CIO policy. This is the last of the groups that chose the word and will of the Cominform rather than the word and will of the trade union members of the CIO.

The opportunity is there for all those loyal to the CIO and opposing the communistic ideology control of their union to remain with the CIO and continue the fight for trade union principles.

Pres. Morris Pizer, United Furniture Workers-CIO, whose union recently eliminated the communists from its ranks, reports the following election victories: Representation elections—Finley Co., Boston, Mass., UFWA-CIO 56, no union 16; Auburn Products Co., Auburn, N. Y., UFWA-CIO 32, no union 9; Dillingham Furniture Co., Sheboygan, Wis., UFWA 73, UIU-AFL 7, no union 26; Northern Chair Co., Cadillac, Mich., UFWA-CIO 84, no union 17. Union shop elections—Fort Pitt Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 388 to 8; Atlas Plywood Co., Evansville, Ind., 106 to 0; Williams Furniture Co., Sumter, S. C., 360 to 33; Harris Hub Co., Chicago, Ill., 174 to 6; Heywood-Wakefield Co., Gardner, Mass., 804 to 100.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson reports that in a union shop election at the Institutional Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, O., the Playthings, Jewelry, and Novelty Workers-CIO were victorious by the following vote: eligible 68, yes 67, no 1.

USA-CIO Dir. William Donovan of District 28 reports that in a representation election at the I. A. Barnett Co., Barberton, O., the workers voted in favor of the United Steelworkers-CIO: eligible 55, USA-CIO 53, no union 1 challenged. Credit goes to the officers who conducted the election and to Rep. Oliver Lee who supervised it.

USA-CIO Dir. Charles Smith reports that in a representation election at the Western Washer, Los Angeles, Calif., the USA-CIO was victorious by a vote of 3 to 1. In a consent election at the Madsen Range, Inc., Los Angeles, the workers voted 100% for USA-CIO.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, Intl. Woodworkers, reports that in a representation election at the Davidson Logging Co., Vaughn, Wash., the workers voted in favor of the IWA-CIO by the following vote: eligible 42, IWA-CIO 20, no union 3.

CIO Reg. Dir. William Mayo reports that in a representation election among Intl. Harvester Co. office employes at Fort Wayne, Ind., employes voted 750 for UAW-CIO to 103 for no union.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh reports a union shop victory by Local 787, UAW-CIO, 547 to 147, at the Lycoming-Spencer Div. of Avco, Williamsport, Pa.

Al Harnett, Assistant to the Chairman of IUE-CIO, reports the following representation election victories: Sonotone, Elmsford, N. Y., IUE 19, UE 1, no union 1; Federal Tel. & Tel., Nutley, N. J., IUE 1987, no union 24.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that in a representation election at the Federal Radio and Telephone, Nutley, the workers voted Office and Professional Employes LIU 1703 CIO 262, no union 5, challenged 63.

CIO Reg. Dir. Roy Atkinson reports that in a representation election at Bethlehem Steel Corp. fabricating plant, Seattle, Wash., the Steelworkers were victorious over the Structural Ironworkers-AFL by a vote of 36 to 31. USA-CIO Reps. Hugh Mathews and Chris Gellepis were in chrage.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShelter reports that the Steelworkers recorded two more union shop victories, one at the Johnston Pump Co., Los Angeles, where a 100% victory was recorded and the other at the Clary Multiplier Co., Los Angeles, where the score was 242 to 26 in favor of USA-CIO.

Strike Grows At Harvester

The 22,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers on strike at seven Intl. Harvester Co. plants since Aug. 23 were joined last week by 27,000 members of the Farm Equipment Council of the left-wing United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union.

As a result of the walkouts by the two unions, the company, one of the nation's leading manufacturers of farm implements, tractors, motor trucks and refrigerators, was paralyzed.

The company withdrew its offer of a 4c hourly wage increase to FE when leaders of the union refused to give a no-strike pledge for the life of the contract. The walkout followed.

Meanwhile UAW negotiators continued talks with company representatives. The CIO union is seeking a 15c wage increase, better grievance procedures, improved vacation clauses and other gains.

Plants affected by the strikes are in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky. An estimated 60,000 employes have been made idle by the walkouts.

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

On Labor Day:

Murray Asks 'Equality Of Sacrifice' In Defense Plans

LABOR DAY OF 1950 finds the organized worker in America concerned but confident about the state of the world, apprehensive and less confident about rising prices.

He is concerned about the world because the forces of aggression have been loosed a little and no one knows when or in what part of the world they will be contained. But he is confident that they will be contained, and he is prepared to do more than his share to make that containment possible.

But prices are something else again. He has seen them skyrocket since the Communists launched their attack on the Republic of Korea—and he hasn't seen anything done about keeping them in line. He has seen a few employers make concessions. But unless he works for one of those employers, he has seen the money he brings home buy less every week since late in June.

ON LABOR DAY of 1950, the day that is dedicated to him and that he should be spending in well-earned rest and recreation, he is at work in many of the factories and mills turning out materials for the war in Korea. That's perfectly all right by him. It is more important that the United Nations forces trying to stem the red tide of totalitarianism have the things they need to do the job, and he's more than willing to do what has to be done to turn them out.

For the workers of American "want a peaceful world in which men and women may work to improve their living standards, their democratic institutions, their personal good and welfare," as CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in his annual Labor Day statement.

"These are precious goals, and we will strive for their achievement," he added.

"We support our government's efforts to halt the vicious aggression provoked by the Communists in Korea. As individuals and as union members, we will do everything in our power to speed the victory of the democratic forces.

"Let no man think he can take advantage of our national crisis to weaken our unions or to rob our people of hard-won gains.

"As always, we shall fight profiteering and exploitation. We shall strive for legislation to protect America's workers and farmers and small businessmen, and to curb the evils of monopoly in industry. We shall continue our fight against shameless discrimination based on race, creed, national origin or color. We shall give our full support to those projects—like the European Recovery Program and the Point Four Program—which win us friends in other countries and help the entire world enjoy the benefits or technical and scientific advances."

The CIO, through its Political Action Committee, will continue to work for the aims of the Fair Deal, for labor's candidates and for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, he said.

"Loyal to our democratic ideals," he concluded, "in full support of our nation's campaign to smash Communist aggression, the CIO looks to the future with confidence and determination."

MURRAY was the principal speaker at a Labor Day rally in Birmingham, Ala., where many CIO members of the United Steelworkers in nearby steel mills were unable to hear him because they were working to supply the needs of the armed forces. His address was carried nationally by the American Broadcasting Co.

In his speech he warned that the times call for "equality of sacrifices—not for special privilege," and demanded that super-profits be taken out of the defense effort.

"What labor wants is what every decent American citizen wants in these difficult times," he said.

"We want speedy victory over the Communist aggressors.

"We want our nation to build its military strength so that the Kremlin masterminds will stop their imperialistic program of expansion and turmoil.

"We want an effective mobilization of the country's resources.

"We want prices and profits kept at least to the levels prevailing when the Korean war began.

"We want a tax program in which every income group will take on its rightful share of the revenue burden.

"WAGES HAVE fallen behind and labor enters the mobilization period at a decided disadvantage. Even before the Korean crisis, labor had not shared fairly in the fantastic profits made by big business since 1946. Since the Korean crisis, labor has lost further in purchasing power, due to unwarranted and greedy price profiteering. Labor seeks to redress these inequities through collective bargaining. There is ample room for wage adjustments without disturbing price levels.

"We want an effective use of the nation's manpower—without discrimination or bias—to produce the supplies for our military machine and our homefront citizens. And we want the preservation of our fundamental civil liberties, which have stood us so well in peace and war."

MURRAY recalled that since Labor Day of 1949 "the CIO has weeded out of its ranks 11 unions which were found dominated by the Communist Party and devoted to the attainment of" CP aims.

"In conducting this campaign of isolation of reactionary Communist leaders from the trade union movement," he declared, "the CIO has performed a real service to the nation."

But, he warned—

"Every setback to the democratic ideals of our America is applauded by two sinister groups—the reactionaries of the right and the reactionaries of the left . . .

"If American democracy is to help peoples in other lands, it must be constantly strengthened here at home."

J. H. OLDENBROEK, general secretary of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, issued that organization's first Labor Day message from headquarters in Brussels Belgium. He sent fraternal greetings to the workers of the United States and Canada "on behalf of our more than 50 million members in 53 countries, and we are certain that many more would join us in these greetings were they not prevented by dictatorial governments from belonging to unions of their own choice."

The ICFTU wants "real peace," most urgently of all for the people of Korea who are the victims of Communist aggression in a systematic plan to enlarge the totalitarian sphere of influence.

"We stand with American labor in its struggle for full employment and real social security," he said, "in its unceasing vigilance against the shackles of hostile labor legislation, and in its claims to a strong and worthy voice in the higher councils of government. We especially commend American labor for its generous and far-sighted support of Marshall Plan aid to war-stricken Europe and of aid to underdeveloped countries—lands where starvation threatens to drive the people into the arms of the dictators. Only a propserous people can remain a free people."

President Truman, because of the Korean crisis, was unable to accept an invitation to speak at the third annual CIO-AFL Labor Day Parade in Detroit.

Democratic Senators Try To Plug Tax Bill Loopholes

A GROUP OF Democratic Senators was making valiant efforts last week to plug loopholes in the tax bill and to add an excess profits provision to the measure.

President Truman was pressing for action on the measure, which was drawn up to meet his request for an interim $5 billion tax bill to help finance military action in Korea.

The measure as drawn up by the Senate Finance Committee has been bitterly assailed by CIO Pres. Murray and Senate liberals for failure to equalize the tax burden.

Meanwhile, debate over taxes raged in the Senate. A number of strong arguments were advanced by proponents of the O'Mahoney-Connally amendment for the excess profits tax and a series of amendments to plug loopholes offered by Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.), Douglas (D. Ill.) and Lehman (D. N.Y.).

However, on Sept. 1 the Senate voted, 42-36, to hold off an excess profits tax until next year on the pledge of Sens. George (D. Ga.) and Millikan (R. Colo.) to put such a levy before the next Ways and Means Committee.

UNLESS AMENDED on the floor of Senate or House, the bill may "make it possible for a new crop of war profiteers to dodge their rightful share of federal income taxes," Sen. Humphrey cautioned his colleagues Aug. 29.

"The present bill would deny excise tax relief to consumers, and would impose an additional $3 billions in income taxes on individuals, and $1½ billions on corporations." he said. "All this is understandable as a result of the Korean war and the gloomy international outlook.

"But it is unconscionable that this body should not only refuse to close loopholes in existing tax laws, but actually add new tax loopholes. It is equally disturbing that there should be delay in the passage of an excess profits tax."

THE EFFECTS of a 5c or 10c pay boost can be quickly wiped out through higher taxes and increased living costs, Humphrey warned. If the measure now before the Senate is approved, he calculated, a married man who had income of $3000 in 1944, the wartime income peak, would need to earn $1050 more in 1950 simply to maintain his 1944 living standard. Next year, even if the cost of living doesn't rise further, he'd have to earn $1150 more than in 1944 "to keep pace with higher taxes and inflation."

Humphrey urged that there be a withholding tax on stock dividends, just as there now is on individuals' incomes. "Wage earners have accepted this as necessary, and they have not complained. There is no reason why there should be any more complaints from dividend recipients," he told the Senate.

The ways in which oil industry profiteers could avoid their share of the tax burden came in for special attention. Humphrey attacked both the "obscure" amendment making it possible for oil producers to get special tax concessions for royalties on oil, and to get the special tax depletion allowances which President Truman has called the most "inequitable loophole" in recent tax laws.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
FEPC	Would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	Pigeonholed for this session.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
McCarran - Mundt - Nixon-Wood 'Omnibus' Bills S. 4037 H.R. 9490	Bills endanger civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities. Opposed by Administration leaders, liberal and labor groups.	House passed Mundt-Nixon-Wood Bill. Senate action due soon.	Ask Senators to defeat. Ask support of S. 4061 to strengthen internal security laws.
Interim Tax Bill H.R. 8920	Sharply criticized by CIO as "special interest" bill. Provides new loopholes for wealthy, aid to corporations, etc.	Senate action due any day. Excess profits tax idea gaining strength. Bill then goes to House-Senate conference committee.	Wire Senators to eliminate loopholes, add excess profits tax provision. Ask Representatives for "equal sacrifice" bill.
Ratification of Genocide Convention	International agreement to outlaw mass killings for race or religious reasons.	Reported favorably by Sen. Foreign Relations sub-comm. (Requires Sen. action only.) Full comm. has not acted.	Ask Senators to give speedy approval.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

J. W. Gibson Quits Labor Dept. Post

John W. Gibson, assistant Secretary of Labor, has resigned the post he has held since 1946. The resignation, announced by President Truman became effective Aug. 31.

Gibson, former president of the Michigan CIO Council, came to Washington in 1945 to serve as special assistant to the secretary of Labor. He became assistant secretary the following year.

Truman said the public service "is the poorer" because of Gibson's determination to resign.

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(An Editorial)

Who's Trying To Make A Sucker Out of Whom?

ONE OF the bright lads up on Capitol Hill put it this way the other day:

"In times of great national stress the devils suddenly become angels—or at least they pretend to be."

He was referring to the "100% patriots" who helped get us into our present mess but are now pointing at President Truman, Secretary of State Acheson and other Administration leaders and shouting, "You did it!"

Their principal objective is obvious: They want to get re-elected in November—and they want the Anti-Fair Dealers to gain control of Congress.

Some of them are not only playing politics but are playing exceptionally dirty politics with the war situation.

And they're hoping that their campaign of confusion will result in the conservatives and reactionaries gaining control of our law-making machinery.

"With all the talk and double-talk that's going on, how's the average voter going to know who's who and what's what?" a friend of our recently asked.

We're going to try to answer that question without dealing in personalities. We offer the following as a starter:

1. Study the record of those seeking re-election. The CIO News 1950 Voting Record provides a good source of information for union members and their friends.

2. Sit down and make an honest effort to figure out who's trying to make a sucker out of whom.

We're going to elaborate just a little on Point 1.

By studying the record it's not difficult to determine how members of Congress stand on measures designed to benefit the public generally (as opposed to the special interests).

And by doing a bit of digging you can determine who's been giving lip service to the battle against Communism and who's been in there pitching for measures designed to hit the Reds where it hurts.

The Voting Record, unfortunately, doesn't give a complete answer to the question, "Who's trying to make a sucker out of whom?"

And we won't try to provide a complete answer, either.

Look To The Record

But we want to point out that in the present crisis a real effort is being made to take the working people of the nation for a rough economic buggy ride.

So, keep a watchful eye on those who:

1. Speak in favor of control legislation which would freeze wages generally at pre-Korean levels and freeze prices at increased post-Korean levels.

2. Fight against excess profits taxation and battle for other tax measures designed to place an unfair war-mobilization burden on low-income families.

3. Advocate the type of "voluntary" controls which would permit industry to determine the relationship between prices, profits and wages. (Most of the "voluntary" schemes are real phonies designed to clip labor.)

4. Support legislation designed to put the nation in either an economic or political strait-jacket.

Looking for some guideposts?

Those who play ball politically with the groups now profiteering from the Korean war do not deserve your support at the polls.

Neither do those who voted to retain the obnoxious Taft-Hartley Act.

The same goes for those who worked for a premature end to rent control.

And likewise for those who sought to cripple ECA and to block the Truman Point 4 program of aid to underdeveloped areas.

WE HAD hoped that our politicians would start behaving like statesmen after the outbreak of war in Korea (but really we didn't believe they would).

So, now the nation is in politics up to its ears—in an election year that marked the beginning of a new war and a mobilization drive of broad consequences.

An effort is being made by the Republican Party to sell the public the false idea that Truman and the Democratic Party—not the Communists—are responsible for what's happening in the Orient.

Some of the blabber-mouths up on Capitol Hill are attempting to make political hay with the phony thesis that although the Administration is fighting Communists in Korea, governmental agencies at home are loaded with Reds.

Coupled with this, of course, is the old GOP cry that Fair Dealism is nothing other than socialism and that socialism is at least the first cousin of Communism.

The big money boys are really pouring big money into the campaigns of anti-labor candidates. If dough alone will turn the tide, then the pro-labor candidates are merely wasting their time.

But we seem to recall that votes—not dollars—are counted at the polling places.

And experience has shown that money plus manpower—plus a good program—wins elections.

All of which leads up to this:

Every CIO member who hasn't already done so should contribute at least a dollar to the Political Action Committee immediately. Do it today—or tomorrow at the latest. Don't wait until next week.

Your buck will help but it alone won't do the job. It's got to be coupled with the manpower necessary to get people to understand the issues, to get them to register, to get them to vote.

And as a parting shot:

We'll be making suckers out of ourselves if we don't take full advantage of our right to vote.

And that's a fact!

UAW, Ford Tear Up Old Pact To Raise Wages And Pensions

THE CIO Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co. have signed a new contract which has been termed by UAW Pres. Walter Reuther "the best in the industry."

The five-year pact — a 19.4c package for 110,000 employes—calls for an immediate 8c an hour wage increase for hourly rated workers and $125-a-month pensions.

In reaching the new agreement, Ford tore up its old contract, which had four months to run before it could be reopened for wage discussions. The old pact, signed Oct. 27, 1949, would have expired April 1, 1952.

The Ford contract gives skilled workers 5c more in addition to the 8c general raise and includes a cost-of-living clause patterned after that in the General Motors agreement.

Workers will receive a 4c wage boost each year on June 1 until the contract expires June 1, 1955. The cost to the company is estimated at from $45 to $50 million annually.

The agreement provides that workers who had been pensioned at the previous rate of $100 monthly, including social security, shall now receive $125 monthly.

REUTHER SAID the average hourly earnings of Ford workers are increased under the new pact from $1.69 to $1.77, and that the $125 pension gives them the "highest guaranteed non-contributory pensions in American industory."

The new agreement is retroactive to Sept. 1. In addition to the wage boosts and pension improvements, it also provides for higher accident and disability payments. Paid up life insurance is increased from $4000 to $4400.

Ernest R. Breech, Ford executive vice president, said that a pattern has been set in the industry and "its effect under present circumstances is recognized at Ford."

"The company's action," he said," acknowledges that the inflationary spiral, which has gained momentum since our contract was signed last fall, has resulted in an appreciable reduction in the real wages of our employes."

The Kaiser-Frazer Motor Car Co. and the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corp., an auto supplies firm, also came to terms with the UAW.

THE BOHN contract, for one year, gives 2100 production workers an 11c increase and skilled employes an additional 15c an hour. Office workers got 14c.

At Kaiser-Frazer the UAW won 8c an hour rise for 16,000 production workers, an additional 5c an hour for skilled personnel and put into effect a 4c hourly production boost that was to have gone into effect next June 1. Included also in the pact were improvements in vacation and night premium pay, and an escalator cost-of-living clause.

(Kaiser-Frazer and the union signed a pension agreement about a month ago.)

Furniture Workers Win Pensions And 15c Pay Rise

LOCAL 76, CIO Furniture Workers and the Upholstered Furniture Manufacturers' Association of New York signed a new contract hailed by the union as the most progressive contract in the furniture trade.

Major gains include the establishment of a pension fund to be financed by a 2% gross payroll contribution by the employers; a 15c an hour general wage increase for approximately 2500 employes and an increase for mechanics of 25c to bring the minimum hourly earnings to two dollars.

The employes are already covered under a joint employer-union Hospitalization and Surgical Plan financed by an employers' 3% gross payroll contribution paid to the UFW Insurance Fund.

Complete coverage for the upholsterers and spring makers workers includes hospitalization, $1000 life and $2000 accident insurance policies, $35 per week sick benefits up to 26 weeks, $250 maximum surgical coverage and complete hospitalization and surgical protection for their dependents.

AN IMMEDIATE 8c-AN-HOUR PAY RISE and a $125 monthly retirement pension are included in the new contract between the Ford Motor Co. and the CIO Auto Workers. Left to right, seated, are: John Bugas, Ford labor relations director (signing the contract), UAW Pres. Walter Reuther and Ken Bannon, director of the UAW Ford Dept. Other members of the UAW and Ford negotiating teams are in the background.

HST Says He'll Veto New Mundt-Nixon Bill

LOCKED in angry debate, the Senate last week was moving toward a final vote on the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon anti-subversives bill, which has been widely criticized as a threat to civil rights.

Pres. Truman told a press conference he would veto the bill if it is passed by Congress. It has already been approved in the House by a large majority.

The bill is a revised version of the old Mundt-Nixon bill, long opposed by the CIO, with a flock of new provisions written into it by Sen. Pat McCarran (D. Nev.).

Meanwhile a group of Senate liberals headed by Sen. Kilgore (D. W. Va.) offered a substitute bill which they said would be more effective in guarding against spying and sabotage—while removing many of the provisions of the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon measure which have been cited as dangerous to liberal and labor organizations.

The President told reporters that if the Kilgore substitute were adopted—a chance judged dim by Capital observers — he would study its provisions before deciding whether to sign or veto it.

But the M-M-N (McCarran-Mundt-Nixon) measure is even worse than it has been in previous years, the President said.

HOW BAD THE bill could be if placed on the law books was told to the Senate in a 19-page speech delivered by liberal Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.).

Lehman pointed out that he thinks American Communists are "capable of any kind of subversive activity," and the country should check and punish subversive activities.

"I do not, however, propose to allow my zeal in this regard to lead me into the fundamental error of playing into the hands of the Communists by prejudicing the rights of the vast majority of the American people," Lehman said.

The New York Senator predicted that the M-M-N bill would be evaded by Communists, who would go underground and dodge its registration provisions. To try to enforce the law, he added, would place a staggering, unneeded burden on the government and on police agencies.

"True, we might catch a few Communists," Lehman said. "But the real professional spies and saboteurs are far too clever to be caught in this net. They are not members of the Communist Party, and keep away from it . . . They could never be indicted for failing to register."

LEHMAN predicted the M-M-N bill would prove in practice to be a new version of the hated Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798. Those were directed at French agents, he said, but those laws were used instead against newspaper editors and honest political leaders critical of the Administration.

New York, he added, passed an anti-anarchist law in 1901, which has never been used against anarchists. But it has been used against other persons.

He said that labor unions in unorganized areas could be persecuted under the law for keeping their membership secret.

Lehman cited a "fine labor union," the United Auto Workers, which he described as "patriotic and forward looking," and predicted the M-M-N bill could easily be used against it by foes of labor, on these points:

1. Communists might possibly sneak into control of one local of the union.

2. During a strike, the UAW might receive a gift from an organization, which the union would have no way of knowing to be a Communist front.

3. The UAW—in its support of such issues as public housing, peace, anti-discrimination or social security—could be found to be backing a program also supported by Communists.

4. On the same basis, foes of labor could argue that the union was not deviating from Communists policies.

The public knows the UAW to be a "most effective force against Communism," Lehman said, but he added:

"There are some individuals in the U. S. who would be quite willing to assert that this union and all labor unions are radical organizations, and, hence, Communist-fronts.

"Who then will be so bold as to predict what the Subversive Activities Control Board [set up under the bill] will find, under the vague instructions set forth in this unfortunate and untimely legislation?"

A FORETASTE of that situation came up when Sen. Bridges (R. N. H.) lambasted the liberal National Farmers Union as Communist-infiltrated. That was too much even for Sen. Mundt (R. S. D.), a sponsor of the M-M-N bill, or for other farm-belt Senators.

Meanwhile liberal Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) made a speech of bitter criticism at those who have been smearing Fair Deal public officials with the red brush.

"The irresponsible, unfounded and foolish charges made in the 81st Congress, second session, have done more harm to the American government than the Communist Party," Humphrey said. The Senate, he added, has become a "forum for every kind of foolish charge."

He said too many members of Congress are playing "cheap politics" with the red issue, in order to scare the public. "This is the way you breed disregard for the institutions of government," he declared.

Murray Attends Briefing By NSRB

CIO Pres. Philip Murray represented labor Sept. 6 at a meeting with Chairman W. Stuart Symington of the National Security Resources Board.

The group, known as the NSRB Committee on Mobilization Policy, consists of three representatives each from industry, labor, agriculture and the public. AFL Pres. William Green and Pres. Albert J. Hayes of the Intl. Association of Machinists, the two other labor representatives, were unable to attend.

Lt. General Alfred M. Gruenther, Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans of the Army, briefed the committee on the military situation. Leon Keyserling, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, discussed the economic situation. W. Averill Harriman, special Presidential advisor on foreign affairs, outlined the foreign situation, and Labor Sec. Maurice Tobin discussed manpower problems.

GE Strike May Spread If Talks Flop

By WILLIAM WEISS

MORE THAN 13,000 members of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers were poised last week to join 32,000 other IUE members already on strike at General Electric plants throughout the country.

The union's GE conference board, representing 42 units, was standing by in Washington to await the resutls of negotiating sessions attended by U. S. Conciliation Service representatives.

Faced with company refusal to grant union proposals to assume the employes share of hospital and pension benefits, IUE Administrative Chairman James B. Carey blasted GE's attitude in "attempting to deprive its workers of gains won in other contracts in the industry."

CAREY SAID that contrary to "pious" company claims in full page newspaper ads, "GE has failed to meet the industry pattern established at General Motors and Westinghouse."

He cited the fact that two-thirds of the auto industry now is committed to paying the cost-of-living wage rises IUE is asking. Such increases are provided in a contract between IUE and General Motors' electrical division. Carey said that in the light of the company's phenominal profits—highest in its history—GE can well afford to reinstitute this feature.

The cost-of-living adjustment had been in effect at GE for a number of years, he said, but the company eliminated it "by trading it for a wage raise during negotiations with the left-wing United Electrical Workers in 1941."

Carey said IUE is also demanding that the company put back into effect a profit-sharing program which was removed in 1948. He declared the program was taken away from the workers then but retained by company executives.

"If the profit-sharing plan had been in effect during the first half of 1950," he said, "GE workers would have received an average 6½c-an-hour increase."

Altogether the union demands amount to a "package" estimated at 15c an hour. In addition to the cost-of-living and profit-sharing, IUE is seeking an across-the-board raise of 10c an hour, liberalized vacations, two additional paid holidays, including election day and a company-paid life insurance program.

Carey indicated that the union is prepared to accept the findings of an impartial fact-finding board set up by President Truman but only if the company gives advance assurance that it would also accept such a board's recommendations.

He said that company acceptance of fact-finding would probably terminate present strikes.

The company, meanwhile, was continuing contract talks in New York with officials of the United Electrical Workers, which was ousted by the CIO for following the Communist line.

WHEN GE WAS CAUGHT with its plants down, the federal mediators moved in and tried to settle the dispute. Shown here are the three principals in the drama: l. to r., James B. Carey, chairman of IUE-CIO's administrative committee; Cyrus Ching, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; and Lemuel R. Boulware, vice-president of GE and head of its industrial relations department. Boulware, whose initials are L. R., is known to reporters as "Loud Roar" because his lengthy speeches can be heard through closed doors at mediation sessions. If the newspapers don't call him daily, he calls them.

TWENTY THOUSAND Lynn, Mass., members of IUE-CIO went on strike Sept. 5 after their employer, the giant General Electric Co., refused a settlement offer made after three months of negotiations. The company immediately put on a show of hurt feelings at the "unreasonable" attitude of the union. Shown here are some of the Lynn members voting to strike. GE has been trying to build up the impression that "three or four men in Washington" called the workers out. This picture gives the lie to GE's propaganda machine, which also has been claiming that only "handfuls" of workers attend IUE meetings.

GE Ads Fail To Mention Real Issues

GE's REPRESENTATIVES told a Sept. 7 press conference that they just didn't know what IUE's demands were at this point.

Reporters speculated on what GE spokesmen meant. IUE withdrew its highly tentative settlement offer of Aug. 31, because the company refused to make the concession on which IUE's offer was based.

Since then, GE's representatives had been busy writing reasonable-sounding ads for the papers.

(Tentative settlement offers can be withdrawn at any time.)

Here is a list of items still in dispute at press-time:

1 The union wants GE to reinstitute its profit-sharing plan, dropped in 1948, and set up a cost-of-living escalator clause similar to the UAW and IUE arrangement with General Motors.

The company up to now has refused, claiming its 10c hourly wage increase (5c already in effect) plus its offer to reopen on wages in six months, is enough.

2 The union wants GE to absorb the 2% which the employes now contribute to GE's pension plan.

The IUE settlement offer was conditioned on the company's acceptance of this demand. When it refused to do so, IUE withdrew its offer and the strike started.

3 The IUE wants GE's hospitalization and sickness plan extended to cover the entire family of GE employes.

GE refuses.

4 IUE wants eight paid holidays, with compensatory pay or time off if a holiday falls on an employe's day off.

GE offers 7 paid holidays and no compensatory arrangement.

5 IUE wants three weeks' vacation after 15 years' service.

The company offers it after 20 years' service.

These are the main points at issue.

GE's "reasonable" ads termed the strike "un-necessary," without once mentioning its basic cause—the company's refusal to put its pension plan on a company-paid basis.

The ads boast about the company's 10c wage increase without mentioning the cost-of-living or profit-sharing question.

They extoll the sickness and hospitalization plan without confessing that it applies to employes only, and not to their families.

They speak of "vacations up to three weeks" without mentioning that the worker must have been on the payroll for 20 years before he gets his three weeks.

But the ads were eminently "reasonable" — unless you knew the facts.

CIO Display At Fairs

The Michigan CIO Council's farmer-labor unity campaign will go into high gear this month with the council's display being exhibited at 10 county fairs. The exhibit is divided into three panels depicting the common problems of city workers and farmers, the importance of the unions and the need for racial tolerance. It was arranged by the Michigan CIO in cooperation with the Michigan Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America-CIO.

A Language They Can Understand

The American Story Isn't Going To Tell Itself To The World; We've Got To Tell It And Tell It Right

By ALLAN L. SWIM

AT FIRST THEY were nearly as suspicious of us as they were of the Red agents they had learned to despise and distrust.

Three of us—all American labor editors—pulled up in front of a mine union headquarters in the North of France early last year.

The "welcoming committee" was exceptionally cool—and the miners seemed to be more interested in our automobile than in us. And no wonder!

We had arrived in a big American-made limousine—one of those slick, black jobs that are generally associated with people of wealth.

Our interpreter, a French trade unionist, quickly guessed what was going on in the miner's minds. He then said to them:

"I'll let you in on a little secret. These American labor editors had to come all the way to France to get their first ride in a limousine—and they're getting a big kick out of it!

"The car belongs to the French chauffeur who's driving it."

Furthermore, he explained, we had to hire one big car or two small French cars because their were six persons, including the driver, in the visiting group.

THIS INCIDENT may appear on the surface not to be important or to have any real connection with the role our country is playing in world affairs.

But it was important in a small way.

The men to whom we had come to talk were leaders of the trade union group which was fighting the Communists who had long sought to dominate the important mining region near the Belgian border.

On this trip the three editors were serving as consultants to ECA, the U. S. agency which the Commies had branded all over Europe as "an agency of the imperialistic Wall Street bankers."

The miners were more than willing to discuss their problems with union men—but not with men accustomed to riding around in big limousines.

It was as simple as that.

If we knew about hard work and grime and sweat we might understand their problems. If we were accustomed to the luxury of limousines they didn't want to talk with us.

That's the way they're figured it out.

And it was easy to understand why when we learned that non-Communist union organizers had difficulty getting from town to town because their organization couldn't always provide them with bus fare.

THIS LITTLE story is related here in an effort to shed some light on one of the big problems our country faces in the ideological war.

To put it bluntly, we're trying to win the friendship and loyalties of many persons who cannot understand or appreciate the "official" language we speak and many more who do not have access to accurate information about us.

Few members of our diplomatic corps can "talk shop" with the worker groups being wooed by the Commies.

Our Voice of America broadcasts have carried the American story to millions of persons abroad—but how about the millions who can't afford radios?

And how about the millions who can't afford to buy such inexpensive things as newspapers?

THE TIME HAS certainly come for the U. S. government to abandon its coy attitude about the use of propaganda.

We've been running a poor second to Russia in the "battle of words" which makes up a large portion of the ideological war.

The job confronting us isn't an easy one and nobody has answers for all the problems.

But it seems logical that we should do at least three things immediately:

1. Take recognition of the fact that the Commies are gaining most of their converts among the so-called working classes.

2. Name to State Department posts and to other governmental agencies men and women capable of speaking a language the workers of the world can understand.

3. Toss out the window the old idea that our American story will tell itself around the world and that everybody who is suspicious of us is just naturally crazy.

TOO MUCH McCARTHYISM

Nobody is paying much attention to Sen. Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin these days—which is all to the good.

But McCarthy has started a fad that bids fair to get out of hand. Wild charges of "Communism" have become a political stock in trade—particularly for a good many public servants whose records show they have opposed just about every liberal measure brought up in Congress in recent years.

Latest to try the name-calling business is Senator Schoeppel (R) of Kansas. (He didn't have a single "right" vote on the CIO News Voting Record).

Schoeppel's barrage was pointed at Oscar Chapman, a long-time government servant who is now Secretary of the Interior. Chapman, a loyal Fair Dealer and an outstanding democrat, has gotten into the hair of such powerful special interests as the oil and electric industries.

It's been common knowledge that the lobbies of those two groups have been "out to get" Oscar Chapman for months—It was no surprise that liberal Chapman was picked as the object of conservative Schoeppel's smear campaign—or that Chapman easily and convincingly was able to show he was no Communist.

The conservative Washington Star has pointed out that there's a right way and a wrong way to check-mate Communists.

That right way is to act "after charges have been made and an adequate opportunity given fore defense"—as the CIO did in expelling the Moscow-wing affiliates.

The wrong way is to take action "without an opportunity for defense, merely because some private organization has compiled a blacklist which may or may not have been based on creditable evidence."

McCARRAN BILL SHOULD BE VETOED

Congress itself seems determined to take off in the wrong way after Communists or suspected Communists. The instrument is the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon bill, which may soon be passed in final form.

We are glad that President Truman has announced he will veto the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon bill.

It has been roundly and soundly denounced by the Dept. of Justice, by labor organizations, by church and civic groups. They have recognized that the bill would offer a method to smear anyone that anyone else dislikes.

Two years ago, when an earlier edition of the Mundt-Nixon bill was being debated in the House, Rep. John Blatnik (D. Minn.) warned that it could and would be used against bona fide labor organizations.

Blatnik recalled that in 1944 the House UnAmerican Activities Committee had issued a smear report criticising the CIO Political Action Committee, which was then working for the re-election of Franklin Roosevelt. The Committee charged the CIO-PAC with the very activities which "that Committee declares in its Mundt bill to be illegal," Blatnik pointed out.

That sort of smear job could happen again to organized labor, as it has already been applied to the CIO-PAC and to Secy. Chapman. The McCarran-Mundt-Nixon bill, if enacted into law, would be a handy tool for unscrupulous enemies of labor.

And it will be the card-carrying Communists who will gloat if that bill is used against unions and liberal groups.

UN Helping World Peace Progress

THE STATE DEPT. opposes formation of a new United Nations without the Communist countries in the summer issue of its Foreign Affairs Outlines, sub-titled "Building the Peace."

The pamphlet examines the UN today, and finds it accomplishing many of the things it is undertaking to do to bring about universal peace—one of them being the UN intervention in Korea. On the question of a UN without the Communist countries, it says:

"The UN is a true world organization. It includes most of the nations of the world. It is the only place where the Soviet bloc has regularly sat at the table with the democratic world in open discussion.

"To form a UN without the nations in the Soviet group would cut off this last point of meeting. It would split off about one-third of the world's people and deepen their isolation from democratic influences.

"It would transform the UN into something less than a world organization. Certainly, such action would not solve the basic problem of the cold war."

The pamphlet also summarized the status of UN programs. It said.

"First, there has been a slow growth of collective security through the UN machinery and through other safeguards against aggression within the Charter framework, such as the Rio and North Atlantic Pacts.

"Second, the UN has moved steadily ahead in expanding and codifying world law and in creating significant new law in the area of human rights and freedoms.

"Third, there has been a forward surge of international cooperation toward the advancement of human well-being, with more nations doing more in all fields and doing so on an expanding scale . . .

"The role of the UN as an instrument against war, as a key to real peace, and as a practical aid to international action makes this organization essential to the world society.

"The world desperately needs the center of balance which only the UN idea can give. That is why the United States gives unfaltering support to the UN and to the search for ways to strengthen the authority and effectiveness of that system."

IN ANOTHER just-published pamphlet, "Facts and Figures about the United Nations," the State Dept. gives an outline of the operations of "the nerve center of the world."

"Some 59 governments," it points out in a foreword, "make use of its facilities to work out the practical problems of their relationships and are depending upon it more and more as a means of settling their differences swiftly and peacefully."

"Building the Peace" is Dept. of State publication No. 3929; "Facts and Figures, etc.," is No. 3930. Either can be obtained for 5c from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Venezuela Suppression Is Blasted

The military junta which seized control of Venezuela in 1948 has jailed and exiled union leaders, supervised their correspondence, searched their homes and offices, and frozen their funds. Those were the findings of an Intl. Labour Organization investigating committee, reported to ILO headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

The report was based on an investigation made last summer which was headed by Jef Rens, senior assistant director-general.

The government has dissolved the Venezuelan Confederation of Labor and arrested union officials who gave information to the investigators, or forced them to flee for their safety, the investigators also reported. "Insecurity, fear and distrust" prevail among workers to "an ever-increasing degree," they found.

The repressive measures were directed primarily against unions affiliated with the Democratic Action party, which had control of the government the militarists overthrew. The investigation was undertaken at the behest of worker ILO delegates.

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President — James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

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Dean Of Labor Editors Saw Great Strides

Allan L. Swim, editor of The CIO News, is on vacation. His weekly column in this space will be resumed upon his return.

In its place The CIO News reprints some excerpts of an article which appeared in the Labor Day issue of Advance, organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. It was written by "Charlie" Ervin, 85 years young and —as associate editor of Advance—the dean of American labor journalists.

By CHARLES W. ERVIN

THIS ANCIENT was 35 when the bells rang out announcing the arrival of the Twentieth Century. Looking backward, when as a seven year old he heard his father say to his mother, "We are in for hard times," seemed but a short while. It was the beginning of the panic of 1872. Naturally the youngster wondered how "time" could be "hard". Time had to do with the clock and school time.

At the end of the Nineteenth Century I had some very vivid memories of what happened after this "hard times" period: remembered the soldiers entraining from Philadelphia for Pittsburgh to put down a strike of railroad workers who had been toiling for a pittance wage.

Remembered as a young man the soldiers again entraining for the Pittsburgh district in 1892 to put down a strike at Homestead, in the Carnegie plant.

Remembered the headlines when the Pinkerton thugs tried to drive the workers out of this plant. Remembered the list of killed and wounded workers in what was known as the "Battle of the Monongahela River."

Remembered the strike in 1894 of the railroad workers, led by Eugene Victor Debs. Remembered the headlines telling of the violence in the Chicago district, and the arrival of the soldiers, and the arrest of the strike leaders charged with obstructing the mails and disobeying a court injunction.

Remembered (and in this generation it has been mostly forgotten) that a commission reported to President Cleveland that this violence had been deliberately provoked by the hired thugs of the railroad managers . . .

THE BIG CONTRAST however is the wage picture in 1950 compared with 1900.

The average wages then for the entire country were 23 cents an hour and average hours worked in a week were 57. The highly skilled workers had more in the pay envelope, but of course they were in the minority.

The last figures available in this mid-century period show the average wages in manufacturing industries to be $1.44 an hour and the hours worked in a week to be a little less than 40. The amount of average wages for the entire country has not yet been issued by the government.

All these figures show a decided increase in the standard of living of those depending upon wages and salaries in the last 50 years.

While the majority of our people have not yet attained a maximum comfort life with full freedom from economic hazards, the goal of happiness for the great majority of our people as set forth in the Declaration of Independence is nearer than ever before.

THE IMPROVEMENTS in the conditions of the majority didn't just happen however. It is all the result of a long struggle.

No benevolent ruling group political or industrial handed it to our people. On the contrary they had to fight every inch of the way to achieve what they have so far won for themselves. And the biggest factor in this winning was the organized labor movement.

WHO'S GOIN' TO GET CAUGHT?

Cabinet Member Learned About Unions At Family Hearth

THE AUSTRIAN Minister of Social Welfare, Karl Maisel, represents two facets of the Viennese character. With his soft, white hair, ruddy complexion and gracious manner, he could step, without make-up, onto a Hollywood set of Old Vienna.

But he also represents the fighting courage of the Viennese workers who were among the first fighters against Fascism, and, by their bravery and determination, became a symbol for free labor all over the world.

When Maisel was born 60 years ago, Vienna was the capital of the Great Austro-Hungarian Empire. The haughty Hapsburgs ruled the Empire from their palace.

WHEN THE dynasty fell after World War I, the Austrian working class was in the forefront of the struggle to stamp out the legacy of aristocratic arrogance and to establish in its place a democratic Austrian Republic. This was no easy task.

Maisel can remember in his lifetime the days when the role of the worker was to stand with his cap in hand and wait for the Lord Employer to give his orders. No worker would think of asking for an audience with a government minister.

Today the minister is a worker and comes to address the workers at their own trade union meetings. Maisel is not only Minister of Social Welfare, but is also president of the Metal Workers Union, and Vice-President of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions (Oesterreichische Gewerkschaft Bund).

The way to recognition was not an easy one for the Austrian workers or for its representatives. He remembers his mother, "a little woman—always singing— a typical Viennese." She took in washing to help support the family, and at the age of 14 Karl left school and became a mechanic's apprentice.

After his apprenticeship and the traditional period of travel (the journeyman traveled from town to town and from country to country, thus working with different masters and learning all trade methods)—which rounded it off—he returned to his country and found employment with a big metal firm.

Here he became a member of his trade union and continued his education through evening classes and books provided by the union. The foundation for his interest in trade unionism had been given him at home where he avidly read the labor paper to which his father subscribed, and listened to the heated discussions between his father and family friends.

THIS PERIOD of his development was interrupted when he was drafted in the Army, where he remained until the end of World War I. When he was discharged in 1919, the process of change in the map of Europe had started, and one of the results was the Austrian Republic.

At the end of the war, Karl returned to his job as a metal worker. But his organizational ability soon received recognition. He was elected shop steward and later head of the works council. In 1926 the Austrian Social Democratic Party sent him to its workers college where he studied under such men as Otto Bauer and Dr. Karl Renner, now president of the Austrian Republic.

Upon his graduation from the labor college, he was employed by his union as an educational director. Maisel still found time to be active in politics, and, in 1928, he was elected to the Vienna Municipal Council, the candidate of the Austrian Social Democratic Party.

IN 1934, WHEN the Dolfuss reaction declared the free trade unions to be illegal, Maisel was arrested and sent to the concentration camp Woellersdorf. This was only a small example of what was in store for him when the Nazis, in 1938, decided that he was a bad influence on his fellow metal workers and sent him to the infamous concentration camp, Buchenwald.

Upon his release from this camp he returned to his job in the metal plant and managed to help in the illegal work against the Nazis, even though he was under police surveillance and had to report to the police regularly.

The collapse of the Third Reich in 1945 and the establishment of the Second Austrian Republic vindicated his faith and he participated actively in rebuilding free trade unions and a democratic government. This was no small task after ten years of fascist rule and a long and disastrous war. He was elected to Parliament in the first free elections and became Minister of Social Welfare. His was the task of establishing social legislation for the protection of working conditions, the aged, the unemployed. He is especially interested in the housing problems of miners and steel workers, and, with the help of ECA aid, is able to build housing for them.

Communists Rotting, Denmark Poll Shows

If something is rotten in Denmark, it is likely the Communist Party.

Complete returns from that country's latest parliamentary election showed the Communists polled only 94,000 votes out of a total of two million. Now the smallest group in Parliament, the CP's representation was cut from nine to seven seats.

Testimony Before Senate Unit Shows:

Firms Can Hire Ex-Convicts For Mysterious Duties

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

FRANK LIVORSI, one of those strange underworld characters who moves and makes his living in a dark, mysterious substrata of American society, was testifying before the Senate's crime investigating committee.

"I don't break no laws," he said, with a faint show of indignation. Caught unwillingly in the committee's net, Livorsi clung stubbornly to this line throughout his testimony, no matter into what blind alleys it led him or into what ridiculous contradictions it involved him.

He wasn't telling "no lies" he kept assuring the committee, and he kept strictly within the law. Nobody had anything on him. He regarded the fact brought out at the hearing that he had been arrested many times, but convicted only once as convincing proof of this.

The Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime, before which Livorsi appeared at hearings held Aug. 22 in Washington, was authorized by a Senate Joint Resolution adopted last May. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.) heads the committee. Other members are Lester Hunt (D. Wyo.), Herbert R. O'Conor (D. Md.), Charles W. Tobey (R. N. H.) and Alexander Wiley (R. Wis.)

A PRELIMINARY report, issued recently by the committee after the conclusion of hearings held in Florida in July, states that the investigation will be continued "in as many states and cities as possible to determine the nationwide pattern of interstate criminal activities." Philadelphia and Chicago have been mentioned as the spots for hearings in the near future.

Extent of the hearings depends upon the funds made available. The committee's original appropriation of $150,000 was increased by another $50,000 voted by the Senate Aug. 30, with the possibility of futher appropriations if found feasible.

Livorsi may have revealed himself, in his testimony before the Senate committee, as merely a piker among the big shots of the underworld, but the story that was pulled out of him piecemeal by the committee's counsel, Rudolph Halley, gave brief glimpses of underground activity seemingly "within the law" that are frightening.

His tale is of particular significance to the labor movement, for out of it a vivid picture could be pieced together of how groups in

FRANK LIVORSI
A hesitant witness

the underworld hired to prey on trade unionists function. It's a secret world that few labor people know anything about, though they may come into contact with it indirectly at times without knowing it. Quite a few of them have been its victims.

INDIVIDUAL gangsters assigned by a criminal syndicate to do a "job" on union leaders, however, are seldom discovered. There is some suspicion for example, that the attempted murder of Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers in April, 1948, and of his brother, Victor, a year later, were perpetrated by an organized crime syndicate, such as Livorsi's testimony indicated he is attached to.

Certainly any informed labor person hearing Livorsi's story of how he "worked" for two dress shops in New York after his release on parole from a two-year term he served on a narcotic charge, would think of the murder of William Lurye, organizer for the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers' Union (AFL), who was stabbed to death by gangsters in May, 1949.

Not that Livorsi said anything that could be connected with the murder of Lurye. But his testimony did reveal that there is a regular set-up under which firms can hire ex-jailbirds for mysterious and undisclosed duties.

The two dress concerns Livorsi said he worked for were Treasure Frocks and Eleanor Post. He was not asked if they were union or non-union firms, and the transcript of the testitmony mentions little about them, except that apparently some of Livorsi's buddies were connected with them.

There is nothing wrong, of course, in getting legitimate work for paroled prisoners. One of the provisions required by a parole board is that parolees show that they have "a place of employment" before they get released.

The hitch comes when gangsters and racketeers, under cover of a so-called legitimate business, take care of their paroled convict buddies by getting them fake jobs. It has often been found that thugs used by bosses engaged in a fight against a union, have been ex-convicts.

LIVORSI admitted readily in fact, bragged that he had given jobs to paroled prisoners. He said he'd given a job to "Big John" Ormonte, after he was paroled from a sentence on a narcotic charge.

This was at the time that Livorsi had bought a partnership in an outfit called the Tavern Fruit Co., which made jelly, he explained. Later he entered the Eatsum Food Co., a candy firm. Counsel Halley brought out that both outfits were accused of dealing in black market sugar.

Under the probing of Halley, Livorsi revealed that he had bought a "home" in New Jersey for $50,000, he believed, he wasn't sure about the price, but said he'd never had a chance to live in it. "I thought I was going to be a millionaire and then everything went upside down," he said plaintively. Later he sold it for $85,000.

His associate, Bill Giglio, also bought a large estate, formerly owned by Republican ex-Senator Barbour. Halley tried to get Livorsi to admit that the two estates were bought for gambling establishments, but the witness denied that any gambling equipment had been installed, although he admitted that Giglio had told him that he had a proposition from a casino in Panama.

LIVORSI ADMITTED being a good friend of "Little Augie" Casino, and said he might know Frank Costello, another notorious underworld figure, though he wasn't sure just where he'd met him—probably in some night club, he added. Pressed as to what club it was, Livorsi said it must have been the Copacabana. "A man like Frank frequents nothing but the best clubs," he said.

Halley also questioned Livorsi about filing an income tax return showing $290,000 income in 1946. The witness said he drew $1000 a week salary from the Tavern Fruit Juice Co. The Eatsum and Tavern outfits went broke. Then, he said, he followed the horses, and spent considerable time at the Patrician Restaurant in Long Island City for the last seven or eight years.

Asked if he was still in the narcotic business, Livorsi said in an injured tone, "Isn't it embarrassing to ask me a question like that?" He told Halley to ask the Narcotic Division about that if he wanted to. Pressed for an immediate answer, Livorsi finally said, "NO."

AT ABOUT this point in the testimony, Sen. Tobey, irked by Livorsi's matter-of-fact explanation of how he now made his living by playing cards, betting, shooting crap, etc., blew up.

"You contribute to the sound economy of the government by carrying that on, do you not?" he demanded ironically.

"Look," replied Livorsi, "I don't understand that. I don't understand words like that. You have to talk plain to me." He insisted that all his activities were legal. "I don't break no laws," he declared firmly.

"Did you ever produce anything for society's good?" demanded Sen. Tobey.

"I'm a good American," Livorsi said sullenly.

Livorsi is only one of the underworld characters who have appeared and will appear later before the committee, along with some more respectable citizens, but the thumb-nail sketch he drew of himself is probably fairly typical of the rank-and-file of that appalling and heavily populated undercover society, so unfamiliar to the average hardworking citizen.

Another field of underworld activity just as alarming as the "within the law" pursuits indicated by Livorsi, was explored by the committee hearings held earlier in Florida, where many of the denizens of the underworld have their swanky hangouts and racing enterprises.

In a recently issued preliminary report, the committee describes how criminal elements have brought "corruption into government and into many branches of industry," and permitted "the accumulation of economic power in the hands of those who rely on violence, intimidation, bribery and extortion as means of achieving their ends within the community."

The public, the committee warns, "must be made aware of the basic menace involved in gambling on a widely organized basis." It found evidence pointing to the possible assumption that various criminal organizations might be knit into one or more nation-wide syndicates. At any rate, states the committee's report "it does begin to appear that the methods of operation are strikingly similar and either by coincidence or design follow a common pattern."

"In every city the committee has checked," the report states, "there have been many similiarities to the pattern disclosed in Florida. Many profitable criminal activities have been infiltrated or absorbed by them. In some cases violence has been used and in others corrupt political influence."

Indignation Meetings Net CWA Pact After Talks Flop

MILITANT ACTION by CIO Communications Workers Division 69 won for members what months of sweet reason had failed to produce—a contract covering the Washington-Idaho area with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The pact gave average increases of between 5c and 6c an hour for plant clerical, accounting and traffic workers, compressed many major progression schedules to 6½ years, and resulted in the reclassification of a number of towns with subsequent pay boosts beyond the general increases.

The CWA members went into action after the company refused to move on most major issues. First, operators in Yakima, Wash., walked off the job for a seven-hour "indignation" meeting over the company's failure to boost its wage offer beyond its original 1½c an hour.

Then more than 300 operators at Tacoma, Wash., went out on strike because the company refused to listen to reason on the matter of reclassification of towns. Additional "indignation" meetings followed quickly at Olympia and Shelton, Wash.

ALL THAT happened in two weeks. Then the company, which had about run out of "executives" to man long distance phones, sat down to negotiate. Nineteen uninterrupted hours later they initialed the contract.

Across the continent, meantime, 11,000 traffic workers represented by Division 55 were getting another kind of a deal.

The New Jersey Supreme Court, the state's top judiciary body, handed down an order staying application of the $2.50 wage award granted the workers in a state compulsory arbitration law award. The action reversed an earlier ruling by the Appellate Division of the State Superior Court, which had directed the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. to pay the award.

The highest court's order is in effect pending a hearing. It compelled the company to post a $1 million bond to assure payment of the award, which would have made the pay boost effective on April 20.

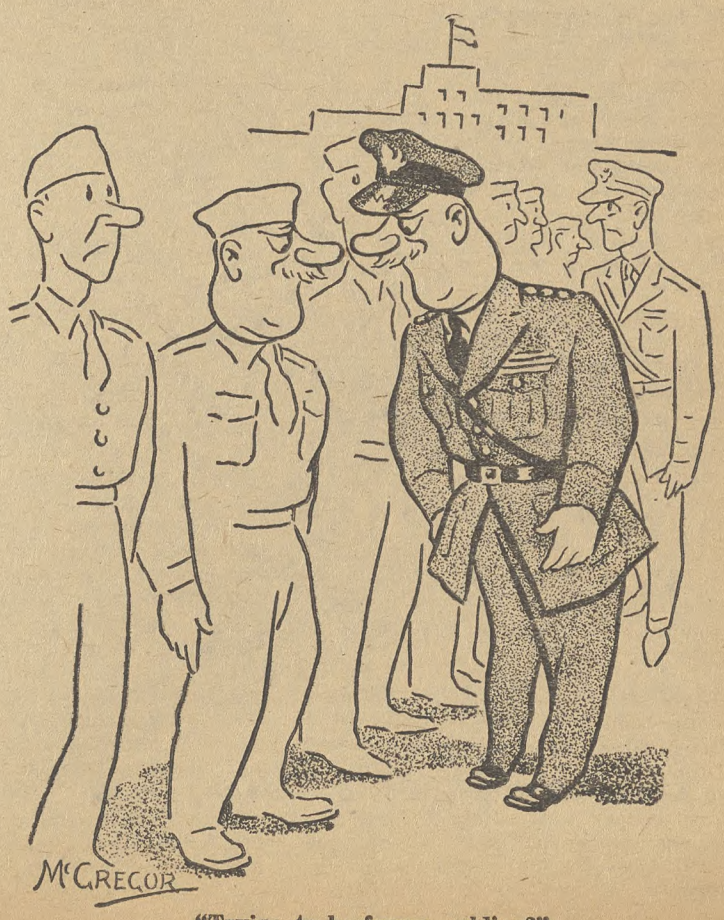
Textile Union Wins Pensions In Canada

COMPANY-FINANCED pensions of $60 monthly, believed by the CIO Textile Workers to be the highest ever written into a Canadian labor agreement, have been won by the union at Courtaulds (Canada), Ltd., of Cornwall, Ont.

The pensions were won along with wage increases and shorter hours by negotiators headed by Sam Baron, TWUA Canadian director, and Pres. Tom Duffy of Local 779. About 1850 members of Local 779, which is affiliated through the CIO with the Canadian Congress of Labour, share in the benefits.

The pension paid for by the company will be in addition to any other pension or income the retired employe may have, Baron and Duffy said.

The plan provides for optional retirement at 62 and normal retirement at 68, both after 15 years of service, but with a proviso that some employes may continue working after reaching 68 upon approval of a joint labor-management committee.



"Trying to be funny, soldier?"

OWIU History Covers 30 Drama-Packed Years

BY RAY DAVIDSON

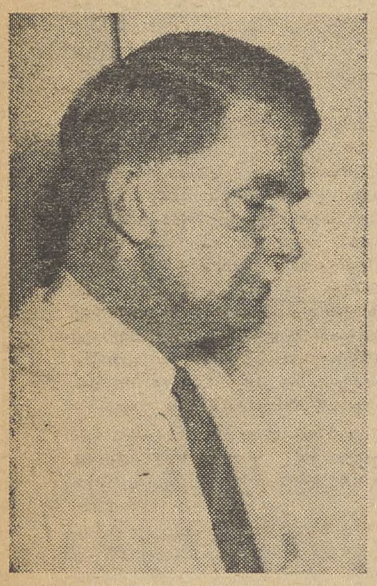
THE CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union is a relatively small international, spread from Moose Jaw in Saskatchewan to Calcasieau Parish in Louisiana and from Boston in Massachusetts to Santa Maria in California.

The oil industry is sprawled this far and farther, too, and every inch of the way it is a powerful, domineering force. It spends plenty of money to get its own way in commerce, politics, education and labor relations.

For more than 30 years the Oil Workers Intl. Union has been scrapping with the big, powerful and arrogant oil industry.

The Oil Workers have tussled with almost any oil company you can name in almost any oil town you can find on the map. The Oil Workers were there when colorful history was written in Signal Hill, Burkburnett, Spindletop, Ranger, Desdemona, Smackover and all the other boom towns.

THE OIL Workers were there when CIO was born, being a charter member. After CIO began, the Oil Workers put their long-



HARVEY O'CONNOR
Writes Oil Union History

cherished ideas of industrial unionism into fast practice by organizing a majority of the nation's big, sprawling refineries.

There have been several occasions when the oil companies have marked the oil union off as busted—but the union never was busted. It has often been down, but it has never died. It always shows up after every scrap, bigger and saucier than ever.

These remarks about the Oil Workers Intl. Union are to point up the fact that the union has had a rough and tumble, exciting history.

THAT HISTORY has been compiled and reduced to print in the History of Oil Workers Intl. Union (CIO), a book of 450 readable pages written by Harvey O'Connor and published by the union.

This history, while in part it parallels the general history of unionism, is different because OWIU always has been something of a frontier union—at least it has operated largely in frontier country insofar as unionism goes. It started in California and Texas, most of its history was written out West, and the heaviest membership still lies in the West and Southwest.

That makes its history different.

Of course, OWIU has its drawing-room side, too. Its representatives have not been bashful about putting on white shirts and going into the home offices of the major companies in New York and into the offices of the governmental big wheels in Washington.

SPEAKING of Washington — a little secret can be told now. During the depression, membership in the international union dwindled to about 300. But when NRA was establishing labor codes for various industries in 1933, officers of the union borrowed money to journey to Washington and represent the interests of labor in setting up the petroleum code. They had a big voice in writing the petroleum code, although few knew the union had only 300 members. The bluff worked and now the story can be told.

The dominant factor in the oil industry in the United States for more than 75 years has been Standard Oil. It was this John D. Rockefeller company that established a strangling monopoly on the industry before the turn of the century.

In 1911, Standard was busted up by a court decree, but the 11 Standard companies that resulted have continued to this day to exert a domineering, although not completely monopolistic, influence on the industry.

IT WAS John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s gunmen who slew the women and kids in the Ludlow Massacre in April, 1914. From this massacre came one of the most significant developments in American unionism—and by far the most significant hindrance to oil unionism. With public scorn turned on him and perhaps a twinge of conscience paining him after the Ludlow murders, the younger Rockefeller established unions in his companies.

Nowhere under the sun has company unionism prospered as it has in the Standard Oil companies. Particularly is it effective in the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, which is by far the largest oil company in the world.

Standard management plays the company union game with a finesse that is unbelievable except to the real union men who have tried to organize Standard of Jersey plants.

Standard of Jersey, with assists from the other Standard companies, has tried all through history and still tries to set the patterns of labor relations in the oil industry.

Pitted against Standard all the way has been OWIU.

A PARADOX in the picture is that OWIU has relatively few members among Standard employes—practically none among Standard of Jersey men. Yet these two are locked in an eternal combat to determine the wage and condition policies of the oil industry.

Standard tries to set patterns through its company unions that are just good enough to "keep the boys quiet." OWIU tries to set patterns that give the workers justice. In recent years, OWIU has been winning.

Patterns set by OWIU practically always are applied in the company union plants; thus OWIU bargains for many more men than it collects dues from.

OWIU had its birth back in 1916-1917 in California and Texas. In those state, local unions sprang up as oil workers fought for more money and relief from the 70-hour and 84-hour week. AFL gave them federal charters.

HAMMOND, IND., LOCAL 210 of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union uses a Labor Day to good advantage. Thousands of helium-inflated balloons were given children. Each ballon bore the inscription: "Register-Vote." This scene is peaceful, in view of the oil industry's turbulent history.

These Locals staged some rough strikes, came out with a fair batting average, and were given an international charter by AFL in 1918. The name given by the AFL was as Intl. Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America.

In 1918, its first convention was held—in El Paso, Tex. There was no oil around El Paso in those days—but believe it or not, that town is halfway between California and the original oil field of east Texas.

Like many other unions, OWIU boomed during the years immediately following World War I, then slid down under the open shop campaign of the middle and late 1920s. Although it went down to 300 members, it never died.

UP TO 1933, it was mostly an organization of oil field hands—the guys who drill the wells and pump the oil out of them.

After 1933, in the New Deal resurgence of organizing, it made great gains in the refineries and it is in the refineries that the union's greatest strength lies now. It was after 1933 that the union began getting members east of the Mississippi in substantial numbers for the first time.

All the while, oil workers had been screaming for industrial unionism. That caused a lot of grief with AFL.

In 1935, OWIU was one of the group of AFL unions that formed the Committee for Industrial Organization. When these unions seceded and formed the present CIO, OWIU was on the front row voting "aye" to the move.

THE LONG name bestowed by AFL back in '18 was changed to Oil Workers Intl. Union in 1937. That same year the union put a clause in its constitution forbidding membership to Communists and Fascists. That, pardner, was long before the big drive against Communists after World War II.

Since 1933, and particularly since 1940, the union has grown rapidly. Now, it has 100,000 members. It has written contracts that are second to none.

OWIU members have been active for many years in politics although they have been forced to do their work in such politically backward states as Texas. They chased Martin Dies out of congress practically single-handed. They take particular delight in defeating county sheriffs who are unkind to strikers. Many sheriffs in the oil towns now carry coffee to the boys on the picket lines, instead of carrying the boys to the jug, as was the case a few years ago.

APPROXIMATELY a third of OWIU's membership is in Texas, although the remainder are scattered through about 30 states and six Canadian provinces.

These facts are given as background to the colorful history of OWIU. The story of how this union began as an antidote to the brutal treatment of oil workers, of how it has fought through the years and is still fighting the exceptionally clever company unionism of Standard, of how it has struck and won and struck and lost, of how it has battled for its rights before labor boards, of how it has been wounded by internal strife and how it has healed these wounds—all this is told in the fast-flowing style in the History of Oil Workers Intl. Union.

O'CONNOR IS AN old-time unionist who served from 1945 to 1948 as publicity director of OWIU. Since retiring from that job, he has spent many months in collecting the wealth of facts found in this history.

The main story of the international is succinctly told in less than 100 pages. It is followed by individual histories of scores of the locals—a set of records invaluable for the person who wants to make a case study of successful and unsuccessful attempts at unionism.

The book was published by OWIU and is sold direct from the union's headquarters, 1840 California St., Denver, Colo. Price: $3.00.

Democracy Better Than Harmony In Oil Workers' Lexicology

Democracy is a precious heritage to members of the Oil Workers Intl. Union, according to Harvey O'Connor, author of the oil union's history.

O'Connor noted that union members think democracy is better than harmony, in case you can't have both. Their officers must stand for election every year and usually they have competition.

Despite the fact that Oil Workers are often not unanimous on their selection of candidates, they have a way of forgetting old grudges after elections are over. There have been few cases in which defeated candidates have been disaffected.

OWIU has made much of its history in the South. More than a decade before CIO and AFL opened their southern organizing campaigns, OWIU was actively organizing in the south and had its largest membership in Texas. One of its greatest contributions to humanity has been in the organization of Negroes in the south. The lot of the Negro oil worker has improved immeasurably under OWIU contracts and under local peace officers elected by OWIU votes.

The Negroes have made a great contribution to OWIU, too. The people in that race take the title "Brother" seriously. Deeply religious, they take their union obligation vows as pledges to be dissolved only by death.

While the battle rages on to stop segregation in the South, white and black OWIU members have been meeting and marching side by side for many years.

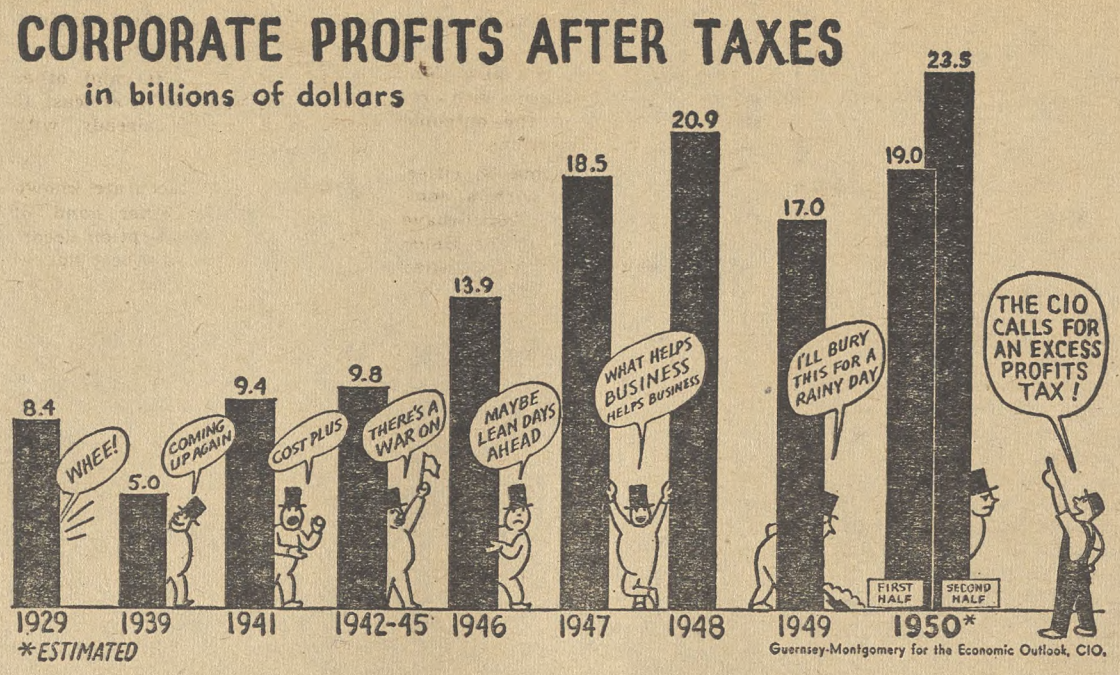
Profiteering Isn't Legitimate Reward—CIO

AMERICAN business has piled up profits "beyond any bounds that could be described as legitimate" in many of the post-war years, the Economic Outlook, CIO research publication, said last week.

"The record should be clear," it stated, "that business has prospered as never before during the past decade. Great profits have been earned and enormous liquid assets accumulated by American corporations.

"Let it be stated clearly that no one can quarrel with any businesses making a legitimate profit. In the enterprise system as it operates in America, legitimate profits are necessary to reward risks, provide incentive for expansion and lower the cost of production.

"The need for legitimate reward should not be confused, however, with profiteering and gouging.



"**PROFITS** in many of the postwar years . . . were piling up for purposes which went far beyond the normal operation of the enterprise system. They were used to foster monopoly and to pile up huge cash reserves. The enormous accumulation of undistributed profits by 1949 was already menacing the very levels of employment production."

The CIO recognized the "excess character" of the postwar profits, the publication continued, by pleading for an excess profits tax "that would chop down these enormous sums being piled up by corporations."

It also urged a tax on undistributed profits to help stockholders get their hands on the hoarded cash and turn it into new investment which would increase competition and create new jobs, as well a curb price-raising and profiteering.

"With the outbreak of hostilities in Korea and the prospect of great defense spending," the Outlook said, "the need for legislation to curb profiteering as well as to help pay the expenses of our new military efforts is even greater.

"In the postwar years profits had already exceeded any legitimate needs and expectations. Under the impact of the new defense effort they will go even higher. An effective excess profits tax will help curb speculation and profiteering which otherwise will inevitably seize large sections of American business.

"At a time when the nation is drafting men into the armed forces, it is unthinkable that we should permit profiteering to continue."

An excess profits tax should be based on profits above "normal," not those of most postwar years, the Outlook added, and should raise $8 to $10 billion a year. A mere increase in the general corporate income tax will be merely passed on to the consumers, it warned.

THE OUTLOOK posed the question, "How Much Profit Is Enough?" It didn't undertake to answer it, but offered convincing evidence that what's being amassed at present is more than enough for the nation's economic help.

Without complete figures, it estimated that net corporation profits in the second quarter of 1950 "were actually at an annual rate of about $20 billion," or above the record set in 1948 when, for the whole year, net profits were $20.9 billion.

"All this, too, was before the Korean crisis," the Outlook added. "But estimates now put profits after taxes in the last half of 1950 at a new record rate of nearly $23 billion a year."

That would make it about 4½ times the net of $5 billion in 1939, when "the typical American corporation was looking at its income statement with considerable satisfaction." And it would make profits more than twice those of $10.8 billion chalked up in 1944.

In 1946, net gain after taxes totalled $13.9 billion. The next year they zoomed to $18.5 billion, and after reaching the 1948 peak, slipped off to a mere $17 billion in 1949.

SUCH HUGE profits, the Outlook commented, "have not been an entirely unmixed blessing for big business," and actually "have been so large as to embarrass many businessmen."

"A virtual profession has grown up in business circles and, indeed, in academic halls," it continued, "devoted to the preparation of 'emergency' defenses and rationalizations for these profits . . .

"These huge accumulations of retained earnings are a kind of 'inequity capital.'

"They are an inequitable form of capital in that they are drawn out of the hides of workers and consumers who are cast in the role of underwriting vast new facilities without receiving any share in running these new operations, without any share in deciding when they should be started, without any share in deciding where they should be started."

Dividends required about 69% of profits after taxes in 1929, with 31% being retained for whatever use corporation officials might decide to put it to. In 1947 only 35% of the net went into dividends, while 65% was being salted down. Things were not quite so bad last year—46% was passed out as dividends and 54% was cached away, the Outlook reported.

British Union Congress Swamps Commies To Back UN On Korea

COMMUNISTS and their supporters in the organized British labor movement took a 10-1 licking last week at the annual British Trades Union Congress convention in Brighton, England.

After some of the most tumultuous debate in the Congress's history, delegates voted full support to the United Nations in Korea and to the Labor government's rearmament program. With delegates having one vote for each worker they represented, 6,942,000 ballots were cast in support of the resolution and but 595,000 against it.

The vote supported the Congress's general council, which had recommended the policy in its annual report. It came after two days of sniping and sneering at the United States by a noisy left-wing minority.

DURING the debate that preceded it, Sir Vincent Tewson, Congress secretary, won heavy aplause when he declared that 99% of Great Britain's union members feel a debt of gratitude is due the United States for its speedy intervention on behalf of the UN in Korea.

He labelled the North Korean invasion of the Korean Republic as an act of aggression, attacked the Communists as "traitors and saboteurs," and branded their exploitation of the universal fear of war for their own tactical purposes as "criminal."

Arthur Deakin, head of the Transport and General Workers, the country's largest union, and also a member of the General Council, pulled no punches in urging the Congress to stand up against "Red fascism" and the "filthy philosophy of communism."

Sir William Lawther, vice-chairman of the Congress and president of the Mineworkers, told the delegates they had a choice between supporting the Labor government and following "the road that will lead ultimately to your destruction."

The resolution also condemned the Communists' Stockholm "peace petition" as "a disgraceful and hollow sham."

THE MINORITY group passionately supported a resolution calling upon the government to reopen in the UN the question of international control of atomic energy in the hope of outlawing the atom bomb. However, despite fiery oratory in which they accused the United States of aggression in Korea and ballyhooed the Stockholm petition, the resolution was defeated by a vote of 5,601,000 to 1,972,000.

It was introduced by Walter Padley, Labor member of Parliament and a delegate of the Shop and Distributive Workers, who in presenting it endorsed the General Council's policy and attacked communism as "irremediably foul." The blunt-spoken Deakin pointed out that some of the support for the resolution was due to the fact that it was in line with the Stockholm petition.

Earlier, left wingers among the delegates and in the galleries gave Alex Rose, AFL, fraternal delegate, a vigorous heckling when he denounced communism, Soviet Russia and the North Korean invasion.

THE DELEGATES' acceptance of the government's rearmament program meant that they are willing to continue to undergo the economic hardships and the shortages that have marked British life for many years, and to delay the goal of a better life for the majority of Britons, which has been the aim of the Labor Party.

Prime Minister Attlee was roundly cheered when he asked them to "accept the sacrifices in the interest of security." He told them that wages would have to be held down voluntarily, that there would have to be some redistribution of labor, and that the stress on armaments will cut the amount of civilian production available to sustain the nation's standards.

He promised to see that the necessary sacrifices are "fairly borne" and held out only the hope that increased production and productivity might offset adverse effects of higher defense spending.

Urban League Hears Potofsky Pledge Aid On Civil Rights

ECONOMIC equality for racial minorities offers the basis for ending discrimination in the United States, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers told the National Urban League Conference at Grand Rapids, Mich., last week.

The CIO, he declared, will lead the campaign for civil rights legislation and the passage of federal and state fair employment practices law. Full employment, he added, is one of the strongest weapons against discrimination.

He described race hatred as a social disease caused by miseducation, misinformation and lack of economic opportunity.

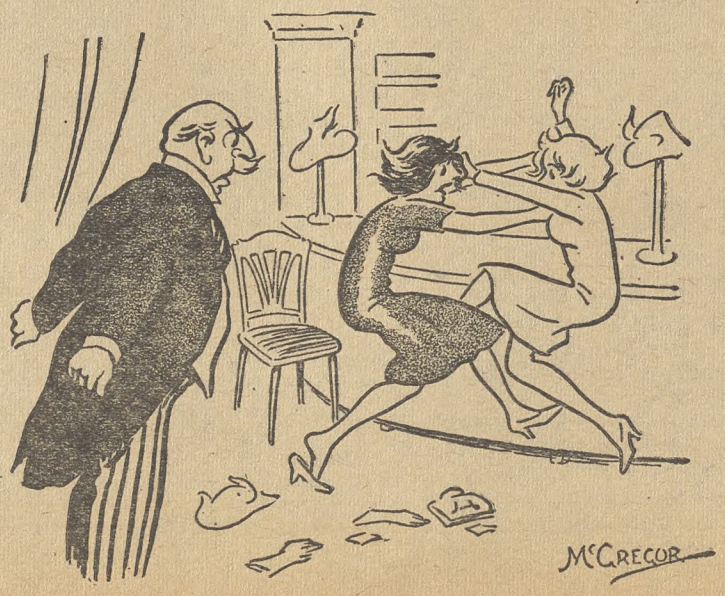
"In periods of relative prosperity," he said, "the peddlers of race hatred are without many followers. Mass unemployment invariably hits the Negro first, and brings with it all the hateful manifestations of fear, bigotry and race hatred. The frustrated and the insecure always look for a scapegoat."

POTOFSKY NOTED that the ACW in its beginning was composed of exploited racial minorities, and that the CIO has been working toward better working conditions, in both north and south, for all workers regardless of sex, creed or color.

He lauded the American Negro as a "bulwark of democracy against totalitarianism either from the left or the right," and added:

"It is a tribute to these millions of (Negro) Americans that they have never succumbed to demagogues seeking to exploit their deep-seated and geniune grievances.

"They have learned that the solution to the Negro problem is more democracy, not less; and that the unremitting fight for economic and political equality must go on."



"Which one is the customer? Because the other is fired."

Control Bill Now Law; Rent Lids In Danger

PRESIDENT Truman signed the so-called Economic Controls bill last week, minus several features which CIO had urgently favored.

One principal omission, which the White House sought to remedy by asking separate legislation, was failure to strengthen the inadequate rent control law passed as a "compromise" in 1950.

The 1950 version of rent control was worse in two important respects than its predecessor.

1. It ends controls automatically on Dec. 31, 1950, unless local government bodies vote before then to ask that controls be continued until June 30, 1951.

2. It leaves state governors powerless to veto any local decontrol action.

(This second feature is responsible for the difficulties faced by tenants in Akron, O., where the city council voted to lift controls and Gov. Lausche, who favored keeping them, was powerless to intervene.

(The Akron tenants therefore were forced to get 7500 signatures on a petition to put the question to November referendum. They now face a long campaign to win the referendum when it occurs.)

REP. SPENCE (D. Ky.) and Sen. Maybank (D. S. C.), the chairmen of the House and Senate Banking Committees, who for all practical purposes will write whatever new rent control legislation is passed, are significantly silent. It is understood that the White House wants a simple one-year extension of the 1949 law, which would wipe out the two offending features. The most the two chairmen are reported willing to seek is moving the automatic local expiration date forward to March 1, 1951.

This would give the new Congress another chance—with results depending on the outcome of the November elections.

Up to Sept. 5, some 58 cities, towns and villages with a combined population of 6,326,510 have informed the Office of the Housing Expediter that they wished rent control continued past Dec. 31. Another 25 notices have been received by OHE but not processed—making the total 83. Largest cities in this group were Chicago and Boston.

(By a freak of state law, communities in Illinois had to act by Sept. 1. A total of approximately 35 communities had asked for continued controls by the deadline.)

Other states represented in the list are Ohio, Connecticut, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and New Jersey, where a concentrated drive by CIO and other unions has resulted in at least 15 such local actions already, with more to come.

THERE IS NO accurate knowledge, on the other hand, of the number of local-option decontrol votes taken. The best figures OHE can produce on this score are as follows:

On July 1, 1950, the date the new law went into effect, the population according to the 1940 census of areas still under control was 58,713,294. Still under controls or Sept. 1 were communities with a combined population, again according to the 1940 census, of 57,300,000.

This would seem to indicate that communities totalling approximately more than a million population had been decontrolled between July and September. Whether the bulk of these were by local vote, OHE was unable to say.

At any rate, OHE guessed that some 257,000 dwellings had been decontrolled between July and September.

One factor complicating the situation in cities and towns is a requirement by Congress that local-option rent control are effective only when three-fifths of the membership of the local governing body votes in favor.

Nobody seems to know whether this requirement means three-fifths of the entire membership of the body. Several instances have arisen where three-fifths of those present favored continuing rent control, but enough members were absent when the vote was taken to cast the result in doubt.

U. S. Housewives Are Ruining Meat Industry, It Says Here

A NEW SENATE Office Building record for beating around the bush was established last week by spokesmen for the meat industry, both retail and packing.

They were trying to explain why prices go up the way they do to a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee headed by Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.) which is investigating price spreads between consumer and farmer.

Paul Hadlick, committee counsel, told the hearing that price charts submitted by meat store chains "indicate an attempt to set a high base in case controls are put on."

J. C. Zinc, of Philadelphia, boss of meats for the eastern division of the A & P Stores, said it wasn't so. So did J. Arnold Anderson, who fixes meat prices for the Safeway Stores. Both of them maintained that the increase in prices was "reasonable" in view of the higher prices they had to pay for their meat.

Gillette was unconvinced. He just couldn't understand why the price of sirloin steak in a Washington area store of the Safeway chain jumped 22c to $1.11 a pound between late June and July, when prices of carcass beef went up only a few cents a pound. Nor could he understand why round steak in Washington A & P Stores increased 12c in the same period.

ANDERSON and Zinc said consumer resistance was so strong this summer that prices fluctuated unduly. What they meant was that prices got so high housewives wouldn't buy, so that rather than take a total loss on their meats they cut the prices back, then started over again. Besides, they said, it isn't fair to compare the retail price of one cut with changes in carcass prices.

"We have to sell all the cuts," Anderson sagely observed.

He maintained that "gross profits" as a percentage of the retail price is the only fair way to judge. Using this method, he said, Safeway's area profits have ranged from a low of 2.32% to a high of 11.24% since the first of the year.

Gillette was unpleasant enough to point out that a 10% profit on a cut marked 50c is only 5c, but on a $1 sale it is 10c.

THEN THE packing industry had its crack at the record. The packers aren't getting rich, Vice Pres. James C. Cooney, of Wilson & Co., and Vice Pres. J. W. Christian, of the Cudahy Packing Co., testified without cracking a smile.

Cudahy lost money last year but isn't doing badly this year—even though it isn't making as much from 100 lbs. of meat as it has averaged in the last decade, Christian said. He pointed in the direction of the nation's housewives and complained that "it's very difficult" to earn the $1 to $1.25 the company tries to make on every hundredweight sold, what with consumers refusing to buy when prices reach a certain level. Nobody said anything about the housewives' meat money running out.

"We have price control in this country right now," Cooney mourned, "and the housewife sets it. When prices go up too high, she won't pay them and they have to come down."

In a written statement presented at the hearing, Cooney said meat production can be increased 35% in the next three to five years if the government will guarantee producers a floor price but no ceiling.

At Long Last, Wholesale Food Prices Show Drop

For the first time in 11 weeks, the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index declined last week. It dropped 4 cents, as of Sept. 6, to $6.65. A week ago it was $6.69, highest level since Sept. 28, 1948. The index on June 13 was $5.94, and for 11 weeks it climbed steadily or remained unchanged.

"I still don't like your reference to me as the 'Party of the second part' in our working agreement!"

Los Angeles Tenants Win Legal Round; Court To Hear Appeal On Decontrol

THE LOS ANGELES Tenants' Council now has about a month to gather its forces together for the next round of its court fight to retain rent control in the war-boom area. (L. A. now has a population of 4,116,901 and is growing at the rate of 100,000 a year.)

Sometime in October, there will be a hearing before a three-judge U. S. Circuit Court, on an appeal by the Tenants' Council. A lower court had refused to grant a permanent injunction restraining Tighe Woods, rent control chief, from putting into effect a Los Angeles City Council vote decontrolling rents.

The Circuit Court said it would hear the appeal, and meantime, it issued a temporary injunction keeping controls on.

The Los Angeles City Council voted decontrol July 28. It would have gone into effect August 28, except for the many-pronged fight made by the Tenant's group, which includes practically every union in Los Angeles and seven other citizens' organizations.

The unaffiliated Intl. Association of Machinists, by agreement with the other groups, asked the lower court for the injunction, which the court granted temporarily but then refused to make permanent. The Machinists were required to post $1000 bond against possible "damages" to landlords from triple-damage suits brought by tenants subjected to illegal rent increases.

The Machinists immediately appealed the decision to the Circuit Court. There, the landlords—emboldened by the $1000 bond they had extracted from the union in the first round—asked bond of several hundred thousand dollars.

The landlords lost that round. The judges were unanimous in refusing to order the bond posted. Furthermore, they ordered the landlords to give the Machinists their $1000 back. David Feller, CIO associate general counsel, represented the tenant group before the Circuit Court, and will appear in future hearings.

Meanwhile, the Tenants' Council is circulating a petition for a city-wide referendum to undo the City Council's action, and another one asking recall of two councilmen who supported the landlord's lobby.

Uncurbed Rents Zoom Skyward

Here are some cold facts about what happens after rent controls go off:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, using the 1935-39 average rentals as "normal," reports these rises in rents in Birmingham, Ala., and Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND: July, 1949, rentals 14.8% above pre-war. April, 1950, rents 15% above pre-war. Decontrol effective June 25. July rentals 26.7% over pre-war.

BIRMINGHAM: May, 1950, rents 43.8% above pre-war. Decontrol effective May 25. June rents 54% over pre-war, and July rents 67% above.

11c-An-Hr. Raise Won At Cudahy

An 11c-an-hour raise was granted Aug. 31 to 10,000 workers in 10 Cudahy Packing Co. plants under a new contract with the Packinghouse Workers.

The contract, retroactive to Aug. 11, runs for two years and contains three wage reopeners at six-month intervals.

Earlier in August two of the other Big Four packers—Armour and Swift—agreed to the 11c increase in negotiations with UPW and the AFL Meat Cutters.

The remaining Big Four packer—Wilson—refuses to sign a contract with UPW. However, Wilson has given its workers about the same increases granted as those under the new union agreement.

"Oops! Black brush."

Rep. Patman To House:

Ed Rumely 'Plain, Unadulterated American Fascist'

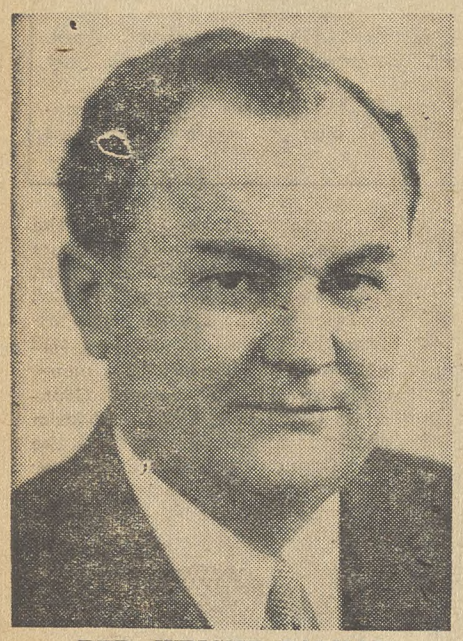
MR SPEAKER, I rise to warn the American people and the Congress of the United States about a man, an evil man, and an evil institution he directs. This man constitutes as grave a threat to the well-being and security of the U. S. as any Communist within our borders, yet he is no Communist.

He does use their tactics; for example, the constant repetition of the big lie. He defies the constitutional authority of the House of Representatives just as the Communists have consistently done. He is at least as arrogant. He wraps himself up in the cloak of our constitution, and he assumes a super-duper patriotism. He pretends to be a defender of our freedom. Actually he would destroy it.

Gentlemen, this man and the organization he runs aim to spread confusion and dissension among the American people as would any Communist individual or organization.

In years past I warned you about this man and his sinister purpose. I told you who Ed Rumely was. He was an American Fascist, plain and unadulterated, when I first revealed his un-American activities in 1944.

Ed Rumely is the same plain, unadulterated native Fascist today, and his committee for a Fascist government in the United States, alias the Committee for Constitutional Government, is up to its old tricks of trying to fool all the people



REP. WRIGHT PATMAN

all the time on legislative matters of vital importance to the people of this nation.

* * *

RUMELY AND HIS Committee for a Fascist government in the United States have fooled a considerable number of ministers of God and school teachers and small-business men and decent, ordinary citizens who do not know the background of this ex-convict and who do not know the real objective of his fascistic committee.

* * *

I WILL TELL YOU precisely what I mean by Fascist and fascism, and in the course of my remarks you will learn that Ed Rumely and his extreme, reactionary committee fit the description.

Just what is a Fascist? A Fascist is a man who in reality does not believe in the rights of man. A Fascist is a man who, ignoring all human rights, worships property rights and power. Such were the kind of men who put Hitler into power, and before Hitler, Mussolini.

Just what is fascism? The late, renowned Heywood Broun (Ed. note—columnist and founder of the CIO Newspaper Guild) called it a "dictatorship from the extreme right, a government which is run by a small group of large industrialists and financial lords. The mere presence of the Supreme Court, a House of Representatives, a Senate and a President would not be sufficient protection against the utter centralization of power in the hands of a few men who hold no office at all."

Fascism cynically denies the ability of the people to govern themselves through their own chosen representatives. Under fascism, as under communism, the individual is a vassal of the state. Under fascism, the rich get richer, the poor, more downtrodden.

Under fascism, monopolies are handed over to the chosen few in the government hierarchy. Under fascism, labor unions are used to suppress labor. Under fascism, taxation is not based upon ability to pay; the tax load is thrown upon those least able to pay while the rich are encouraged to become wealthier.

Under fascism, any forward-looking legislation such as social security, soil conservation, veterans benefits, public housing, national health insurance—all such legislation is ridiculed and dubbed socialism or communism.

Under fascism, just as under communism, religion is ridiculed, because the individual can look to a higher power than the state. The state cannot tolerate people looking to any power than itself.

* * *

GENTLEMEN, practically every piece of propaganda turned out the past decade or more—running into tens of millions of copies of speeches, articles and statements—from Ed Rumely's phony Constitutional Committee has been saturated with the obnoxious odor of fascistic bias.

This propaganda, if we examine a single item, would not necessarily prove fascistic, but when you add all of the material together, you cannot escape the fact that what Ed Rumely and his committee are trying to perpetrate upon the American people is a violently reactionary government, which adds up to the Fascist state.

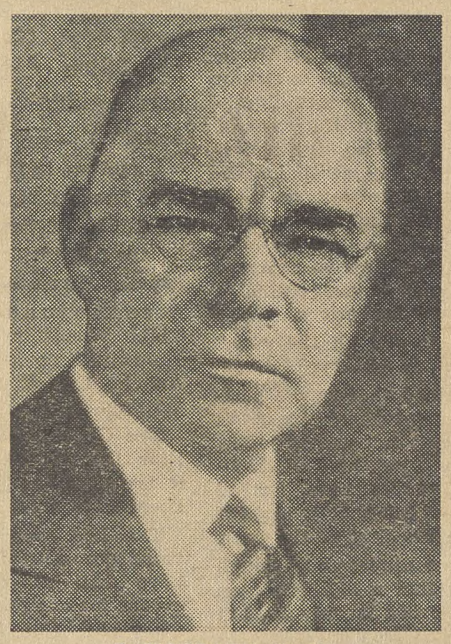
* * *

USUALLY THE purchaser of Rumely's "bunkum" does not know where the books, pamphlets and other fascistic material are sent. Sometimes Rumely asks the mass purchaser to signify what schools and universities he would like to saturate with his poison. Very often the sucker complies.

The sale of books and literature operation has another purpose to the so-called Committee for Constitutional Government besides hiding the identity of its financial backers. It has been used as an inducement for individuals and corporations to supply the CCG with funds on the basis of a tax benefit to the purchaser-donor.

THE BIG LIE THAT Ed Rumely spews, hoping that by repeating it the people will come to believe it truth, is that everything that has happened in America since the advent of Franklin D. Roosevelt is socialistic and communistic, and he does not differentiate between New Dealism, the Truman Fair Deal, socialism or communism—this cruel untruth in spite of the fact that one major corporation in America last year made $600 million net after all taxes.

Rumely would have the people believe



J. HOWARD PEW

that white is black and black is white. He is against rheumatism, socialism communism. Well, who is not? . . .

Gentlemen, if this renegade, Rumely, had his way and could succeed in abolishing all of our social legislation passed since 1933 under Roosevelt and Truman, we would have complete anarchy in America.

* * *

I AM . . . HOPING that my remarks will somehow get back to those unthinking, irrational millionaire suckers who are counting upon Ed Rumely and his ilk to save their America. I hope these foolish men wise up and dry up their contributions. I hope that they will come to understand that the way to defeat communism, which they fear and we deplore, is to make America a country worth living in for all of our citizens, not alone for a favored few.

* * *

NOW, LET US take a look at the ex-convict's stationery for his Committee for Constitutional Government (sic). Partial list of advisory board:

Edward H. Moore, Tulsa, Okla. — Ed Moore was a one-term Republican Senator who thought that the Congress of the U.S. operated exclusively for millionaires.

Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N.Y.—This New York publisher ran for the Vice Presidential nomination several times. Even the old-guard wing of the GOP could not stomach this Fascist-minded gentleman.

Louis J. Taber, Columbus, O. — An alleged farm leader whose advice to farmers has long been that of a glassy-eyed banker. Taber was a Hoover farm adviser, and you remember what happened to the farmers under the administration of the great engineer.

J. H. Gipson, Caldwell, Iowa—State Director, Republican State Advistory Committee, in 1945.

O. R. McGuire, Washington, D.C.—Was counsel for the National Association of Property Owners and Taxpayers, an arch-Republican outfit.

Mrs. Henry Doorly, Omaha, Neb.—Her husband owns and operates the Omaha World Herald that is so fiendishly Republican it frequently makes Col. McCormick's Chicago Tribune look like a pro-administration newspaper by comparison.

And so on down the list it goes so far as Rumely's advisory board is concerned.

* * *

. . . patriarch Lammot du Pont, one of the most unreconstructed Tories in America, who has not yet learned that, if you do not throw a bone to a hungry dog, the dog might bite you. Mr. duPont is one of the principal donors to any and all reactionary causes, including the lost cause of the GOP.

* * *

. . . Mr. J. Howard Pew, one of the principal owners and operators of the Grand Old Party, who for nearly two decades has thrown vast sums away in 48 states and nationally for the lost cause of the GOP, also worked hard sending telegrams for Rumely's front organization, America's Future.

* * *

CONSISTENTLY through the years this ex-convict, who has long been a Fascist, says one thing in his propaganda while acting precisely contrary to it. For example, while this subversive character, Rumely, pretends to laud the Congress and is forever expressing fear that its power is being diminished, he is contemptuous, in reality, of not only the members who are wise to him and expose him, but of those who serve him.

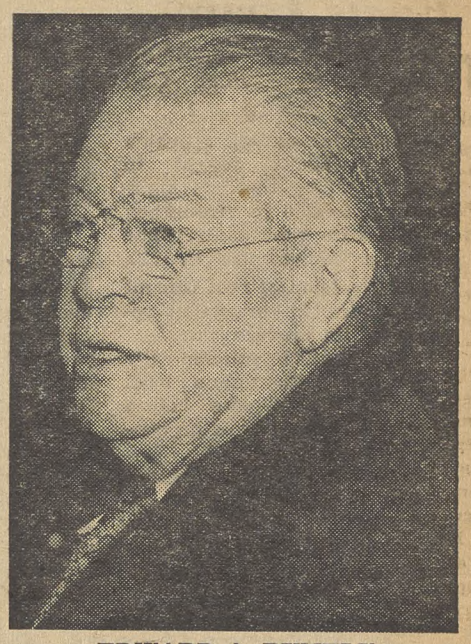
Press Gave Little Space To Speech Exposing Ex-Convict's Activities

The CIO NEWS reprints herewith, as a public service, a few excerpts from a speech delivered by Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) in the House on Aug. 29—because the daily press paid little attention to his exposure of the machinations of the Committee for Constitutional Government and its executive secretary, the ex-convict Edward A. Rumely.

The CCG, as Rep. Patman points out, is an "evil institution." Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), chairman of the House Lobby Investigating Committee, described the CCG as the center of the many reactionary organizations which aim at rendering organized labor too weak to do anything. Rumely and the CCG are important to every American, because some of the nation's biggest, richest corporations have given them thousands of dollars—either as outright gifts or through purchases of their propaganda.

For each of his conclusions on the economic and social philosophy of the CCG and its operating head, Rep. Patman presented impressive and conclusive substantiating evidence which is not reprinted here because of space limitations.

Rep. Patman, who is chairman of the Special House Committee To Conduct a Study of the Problems of Small Business, has had a wary eye on the CCG and Rumely for many years. The day after his speech, the House voted to cite Rumely for contempt of the lobby probe committee.



EDWARD A. RUMELY

Rumely Linked with GOP

Now, if I have been derelict in explaining to the Congress the tie-up between Ed Rumely and some principal owners and operators of the most reactionary elements of the GOP, then I must apologize for what I said earlier in my speech about the strange kinship between the ex-convict and the Republican Party. Can it be said that the Republicans will never turn their backs on Rumely?

Spread Eagle Act Pays

The Committee for a Fascist Government, alias the Committee for Constitutional Government, and its phony front organizations—such as Fighers for Freedom, America's future, and the Constitution and Free Enterprise Foundation (note the patriotic names Rumely gives his enterprises)—print and distribute books, produce radio shows, and feed propaganada generally.

Rumely, incidentally, gets a 4% commission (above $16,000 sales) on every book sold.

N.J. CIO Finds Registration Facts Grim

THE NEW JERSEY CIO Council has just finished taking a careful look at registration figures for the state—after breaking them down into counties, congressional districts and urban wards.

It turned up some pretty grim facts, Pres. Carl Holderman reported:

"In every case the industrial, urban counties and congressional districts had more unregistered voters than rural ones; the major city in each county had more unregistered voters than its suburban neighbors; and the lower-income, working class wards had a higher percentage of non-registants than did the silk stocking, upper-class wards."

He gave a few samples.

ESSEX COUNTY, which contains the state's largest city, Newark, had the highest percentage of non-registered voters, 38.8%. Cape May County, which is entirely rural or resort, had only 7.1% unregistered.

In Newark, 43.5% of the voters were unregistered, while in the rest of Essex county only 34.4% were not on the rolls.

In the Newark wards of the 11th congressional district 46.7% were unregistered, while in the Oranges (Orange, East Orange, West Orange and South Orange), which make up the rest of the district, the unregistered were but 33.4%

In Upper Montclair the silk stocking 1st ward had only 20.3% of its adult residents not registered, while in the 4th ward of Montclair, with a heavy Negro, working class population, 41.6% were not registered.

AT THE same time, Holderman pointed out that voters can enroll at night this year in the seven leading industrial counties —Essex, Hudson, Passaic, Union, Mercer, Burlington and Camden—and that the statewide total should be boosted considerably before the rolls are closed.

"I urge every adult citizen of our state," he said, "regardless of union affiliation or lack of it; regardless of party preference; and regardless of past indifferences or difficulties, to take advantage of extra evening hours for registration and to become eligible to cast a ballot in the supremely important Nov. 7 congressional election."

ICFTU Reaffirms Stand On Korea

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has reaffirmed its support of United Nations police action in Korea.

In a telegram to UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie, the ICFTU's general secretary, J. H. Oldenbroek, said the new world-wide organization was determined "to unmask and smash totalitarian-inspired attempts designed to disrupt United Nations efforts to defeat aggression in Korea."

Oldenbroek reminded Lie that the ICFTU backed UN action from the beginning and asked that the Security Council be informed of the ICFTU's view. Meanwhile, ICFTU Pres. Paul Finet of Belgium circulated "An Open Letter To All Friends of Peace," pointing out that threats to peace in the modern world come only from dictators.

Textile Workers Are Set To Demand More Pay Before Contracts Expire

THE CIO Textile Workers will seek a wage increase for New England members even though existing contracts do not expire for months to come, TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve announced last week.

The announcement was made at a Labor Day rally of union members from Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.

Rieve pointed out that New England textile workers have not had a wage increase since early in 1948. Since then, he added, both living costs and mill profits have increased.

Union agreements with northern woolen and worsted mills expire in February, 1951, those with cotton mills in the following month. But it would be a "moral outrage," Rieve asserted, for mill owners to force their employes to wait that long for higher wages.

TEXTILE PRICES have been forced upward faster in the last three months—since the start of the Korean crisis—than during the period after the end of OPA, Rieve told the workers. He described the boosts as "profiteering, pure and simple."

Rieve granted that raw cotton and wool cost the mills more than they did, but added that technological changes had brought about savings which far outweigh this factor.

"Even before Korea, wage increases were needed," he said. "Even before Korea, the money was there to pay them. Even if textile prices are rolled back to pre-Korean levels, and even if the cost of living goes down, a wage increase will be needed and the mills will have the money to meet it. . . .

"We have been patient — you have been patient. We can be patient no longer. We are going to get justice for the textile worker, and we're going to start right now."

Rieve promised that wages also will be raised in the South, so that northern manufacturers will be unable to complain that they are at a production cost disadvantage.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

As most everyone knows, it is now "ex" UOPWA and FTA. These initials stand for the discredited United Office and Professional Workers, and the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers, which have been expelled from the CIO. The two unions are planning to join with Local 65, Distributors' Union, in a merger. The UOPWA is supposed to refer the matter to a referendum vote of its membership.

The reason for all this activity is that the workers are pulling away from those organizations at a rapid pace and they are becoming bankrupt. These "patriots" of the Cominform ideology must have a payroll to lean on so they plan to merge with Local 65.

The facts are that the CIO has made such tremendous gains that there is nothing left of these groups as far as a membership is concerned. All they hope to do is maintain their jobs and continue to mouth the Cominform party line. Reports are that this unholy merger is of such desperate nature that each group will get two officers in the merged group—in fact, this was one of the first things agreed upon. Local 65 members will now have to pay the price. This reflects positive proof of complete disintegration and elimination.

If these men had the welfare of their members at heart they would resign and permit the rank-and-file to build a real organization with the policies of a bona-fide trade union, determined by the workers, instead of a clique following a foreign ideology.

The writer addressed a great Labor Day gathering in Charleston, W. Va., the heart of a big coal mining, chemical and industrial center. The workers of this state have battled long and hard over these many years to establish their unions, they accept the CIO and the AFL because they know what organizing into unions mean.

These workers have succeeded in electing to the U. S. Congress representatives and senators that have the interests of all the people at heart. They know that 25 years ago the opposite was true in West Virginia, and they will labor day and night to build their unions bigger and stronger.

Field Rep. T. D. duCuennois reports that the Transport Workers Union-CIO won two representation elections in Front Royal, Va.—one at the Ford Motor Co. by a vote of TWUA 6, no union 5, the other at the Cooper Motor Co., TWUA 8, no union 1.

Reg. Dir. George Craig reports that in a representation election at the Bonnie Plush Mill, Gloucester, N. J., the workers voted in favor of the Textile Workers-CIO: eligible 25, 17 TWA-CIO, 1 no union; 3 challenged.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that in a representation election at the Spencer Kellogg Co., Edgewater, N. J., all 23 votes cast were marked in favor of the Technical Employes, Local Industrial Union 1713-CIO.

Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that in a representation election at the Kansas City Optical Laboratory, Kansas City, Mo., the workers voted unanimously in favor of the United Optical and Instrument Workers-CIO. The organizational work was conducted by the officers of Local 1258, UOIWA-CIO, assisted by Intl Rep. W. J. Widman.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in representation elections at the Holyoke Mills, Inc., Hagerstown, Md., the workers voted in favor of the Textile Workers-CIO by TWU-CIO 24, no union 4, challenged 1; and at the Potomac Dyeing and Finish Co., Hagerstown, the vote was TWUA-CIO 16, no union 9, challenged 1.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following union security elections in Illinois: Wheelco Instruments Co., Chicago, eligible 122, IUE-CIO 90, against 9, challenged 2; Master Industries, Inc., Chicago, eligible 32, Amalgamated Local 453, UAW-CIO, 25, against 5; Mather Stock Car Co., Chicago Ridge, eligible 157, USA-CIO 142, against 7; Mercury Mfg. Co., Chicago, eligible 110, IUE-CIO 81, against 11; Burd Piston Ring Co., Rockford, eligible 257, Local 541, UAW-CIO, 161, against 43, challenged 2.

Reg. Dir. George Craig reports that a representation election at the American Tobacco Co., Philadelphia, Pa., LIU 1711-CIO, Amalgamated Tobacco Food and Allied Workers, won a smashing victory over the discredited FTA by a vote of 424 to 165. This is another triumph of democratic trade unionism.

Acting Reg. Dir. Nicholas Dragon reports that in a representation election at the Fiesta Sportsware factory, Phoenix, Ariz., the workers voted overwhelmingly in favor of the CIO: eligible 98, CIO 69, no union 8, challenged 5. Assisting in organization of the plant were CIO Rep. Ann Tinnon and UAW Rep. William Gillespie.

Thomas Andert, president, United Optical and Instrument Workers-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Wyandotte Optical Co., Kansas City, Mo., the workers voted unanimously in favor of the UOIW-CIO.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to the Chairman, IUE-CIO, reports that in a representation election at Magnetic Metals, Camden, N. J., the workers voted IUE 17, no union 11, UE withdrew.

Court Orders U. Of Va. To Admit Negro

THE UNIV. OF Virginia has been ordered by a three-judge Federal Court to break a long-standing segregation barrier by admitting qualified Negroes to its graduate school.

The decision concerned Gregory Swanson, a practicing attorney of Martinsville, Va., who had been denied access to the school last July because he is a Negro.

Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., conceded the state had no defense, in the light of recent U. S. Supreme Court holdings.

University officials admitted they had refused Swanson admission because it would have violated the Virginia state constitution and state school segregation laws.

THE COURT also directed that the university pay the cost of the proceedings. The decree said:

"The court is of the opinion that the action of the defendant in denying the plaintiff, or any other Negro similarly situated, admission, because of his or her race or color, to the Dept. of Law of the Univ. of Virginia . . . denies the plaintiff and any other Negro the rights secured by the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the U. S."

Oliver Is Named To ECA Position

Robert Oliver, CIO regional director at Dallas, Tex., and Texas director of the CIO Organizing Committee, has been named executive assistant in the Office of Labor Advisers of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Oliver, on leave from his CIO posts, is a veteran in the labor movement, having become a member of the Oil Workers in 1934.

In 1938 he moved to the Textile Workers, and from June, 1942, to June, 1943, was their Washington representative. He also served on

ROBERT OLIVER

the Labor Policy Committee of the Office of Price Administration.

Until February, 1944, he was director of the TWUA Southern cotton division, and then went into the armed forces, seeing combat service in France, Holland and Germany. When fighting stopped he helped evacuate displaced persons and later was assigned to the manpower division of the Office of Military Government to help formulate policy for rebuilding free German labor unions.

Oliver attended the New Mexico Military Institute and the Univ. of Texas.

Fortune Mag Says Of:

'Free Enterprise' Ads—They're Blah, Blah, Blah

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

DO YOU THINK there's too much hokum, double-talk and under-cover politics in those big-business speeches and advertisements about "free enterprise?"

You probably do—and Fortune, the $1.25-a-copy magazine for business executives, thinks you're entirely right.

The magazine, in one of the hardest-hitting articles it has ever carried, tells American businessmen and corporations that they simply don't know what's stirring in the hearts and minds of families who don't have two maids, a chauffeur and a summer place up in the mountains.

Says Fortune, in its September issue:

"All in all, the Free Enterprise campaign is shaping up as one of the most intensive 'sales' jobs in the history of industry. . . . This year it will probably account for at least $100,000,000 of industry's ad budget. . . . It is absorbing more and more of the energies expended by the top men in U. S. management.

"And it is not worth a damn."

THE FREE Enterprise campaign, Fortune says, warming up to its criticism of big business's message, "is psychologically unsound, it is abstract, it is defensive and it is negative.

"Most important, in a great many aspects, it represents a shocking lack of faith in the American people, and in some cases, down-right contempt."

The big-business magazine charges flatly that corporations have been pouring out the "free enterprise" propaganda.

The magazine charges that the businessman has shelled out all those advertising dollars on Free Enterprise because "he is sincerely worried over what has been happening at the polls.

"What he is after, to put it bluntly, is a Republican victory."

But the big businessman doesn't want to admit that—he convinces himself he's merely publishing "facts," Fortune continues.

"'The facts' frequently are not the facts—but . . . conclusions. As long as they are essentially political, however, the claim of non-partisanship simply makes business look silly."

IN THAT CATEGORY of facts that aren't facts, Fortune cites a corporation-sponsored movie which "proved" that ancient Athens fell because of a "soak-the-rich" tax policy; and that "Rome also went to hell because of socialist planners."

(Sponsors of that movie claimed it "is acceptable to all groups. No part of it talks 'party politics.'")

In the same class of stupidity, Fortune filed a comic book of the National Association of Manufacturers, the book that claimed that the American Revolution of 1776 was somehow caused by the activities of "government planners" in London!

Going back to the newspaper and magazine ads placed by big companies in behalf of "free enterprise," Fortune commented that not since the war—when GIs were told they were fighting for apple pie and refrigerators—"have we been insulted with such noxious interpretations of the American Dream."

ALL THE corporation advertising "with a message" adds up to this, concludes the magazine: "The Message hasn't got across . . . Joe Doakes has been tone deaf."

In fact, it adds, "some of the most highly touted of the 'education' projects have so provoked the unions into counter-measures that the net effect has often been to make Joe Doakes more suspicious than he may have been before."

The magazine noted that forced-listening to anti-Fair Deal speeches on company time and property has aroused workers into speeding up their political action activities. It noted that the CIO News has, "with exultant humor," set up a Captive Audience Dept. to handle complaints from workers forced to listen to anti-union, anti-Fair Deal speeches.

Fortune says its own surveys show business men aren't nearly as worried about the future of true free enterprise as their corporation ads would have you believe.

And Fortune's interviewers found their "greatest surprise" in the businessmen's estimates of the job being done by the NAM, leader of the free enterprise campaign.

"The box score: 27 thought it was doing a good job; 14 thought it was so-so; 16 declined to answer the question.

"The remaining 43—some of them . . . prominent members of the NAM—were almost violently anti-NAM. They spoke, as one can see in the box on the next page, with a vituperation that the CIO could hardly match."

Business Man Calls NAM Policy 'Capitalist Convincing Capitalist'

Here are some off-the-record remarks of big businessmen, as quoted by Fortune Magazine on questions about the National Association of Manufacturers, its policies, and its "free enterprise" advertising.

- "Every time I see the big shots of the NAM in white tie and tails having dinner at the Waldorf and posing for newspaper photographers, I retch."
- "A lot of nickel-tippers who have done more to hurt business with the public than anything else."
- "Unions accomplish more, with no goddam advertising."
- "Capitalist convincing capitalist."
- "If what they say is what businessmen think, then I'm ashamed of businessmen."
- "It takes a terrific guy to say what the American Way is—I think we'd be presumptuous advertising anything but the goods we sell."

Education Urged For Puerto Ricans

The Joint AFL-CIO Committee on Puerto Ricans, organized in New York a few months ago to help integrate newcomers to the mainland into community life, is taking an active part in a campaign to boost the number of islanders attending evening schools opening this fall.

Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the New York City CIO Council, and James C. Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council, co-chairman of the Joint Committee, sent letters to 500 local unions asking them to join in the drive and to help distribute 200,000 copies of a pamphlet printed in Spanish urging school attendance.

Military Leave Pact

Five telephone unions in Illinois, CIO, AFL and unaffiliated, stood united and finally got the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. to admit there's a war on. In new agreements with the unions, the company will grant military leaves to all regular workers going into service. The Communications Workers was the CIO union involved.

II-6

Ohio CIO Asks Mutual For Radio Time To Reply To Taft

THE OHIO CIO Council has demanded a half-hour of free broadcast time over the entire Mutual Broadcasting System network to answer charges by Sen. Taft.

Taft's charges, which the Ohio CIO labeled as "insulting false and malicious," were made Aug. 31 on the network show called "Reporters' Roundup."

In its formal demand to the Mutual network, the council described the broadcast as "an out and out political discussion in which Mr. Taft had the opportunity to express without challenge his political point of view."

The demand was made by Jack Kroll, council president and National PAC director, and Jacob Clayman, council secretary-treasurer.

THE COUNCIL said the "program was carefully planned so that no embarrassing questions would be asked of the Senator." It charged that "the four newspaper men who appeared on the program are men who have consistently and persistently preached the Taft line in their newspapers."

"There wasn't the slightest hint," the council said, "of serious exploration of Taft's record in the broadcast. If there had been musical accompaniment to this broadcast, it might well have been 'Hearts and Flowers.'"

The council pointed out that it was reliably reported Taft had engineered the removal of two top-notch Washington reporters from the panel of experts. These reporters, the Council charged, were paid, even though they did not appear on the program, which the Ohio CIO took as proof that Taft was afraid to face reporters who would do a thorough and objective job of searching his record.

This was not the burden of the complaint, it was pointed out, although it called this approach "an unhappy one and obviously intended to hoodwink the listening public."

"Our complaint," Kroll and Clayman said, "is against the insulting, false and malicious charges made by Sen. Taft against the CIO."

These charges, the council said, were "calculated to deliberately misrepresent and distort the action of CIO" in the current campaign and it added that "no one on the program challenged Mr. Taft's unfounded charges; they were broadcast throughout the country without a dissenting voice heard on the program."

These charges were "so baseless, ignominious and defamatory," the formal demand to Mutual said, "that the Ohio CIO Council must insist upon equal time, of equal prominence, to make answer to these scurrilous, false and fraudulent allegations of Mr. Taft."

Calling the network's attention to Federal Communications Commission rules, which provide that radio stations must provide equal time and opportunity to answer controversial charges, the CIO officials wrote:

"We formally ask for this opportunity . . . in the name of fair play . . . in the name of the law of the United States."

The council observed that "no politician, even one so highly prized by the newspapers and some radio executives, can make the vulgar and malignant charges indulged in by the senior senator from Ohio without giving those falsely accused the opportunity of rebuttal."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Would repeal most viciously anti-labor bill, reinstitute Wagner Act.	Pigeonholed.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
FEPC	Would bar job discrimination based on race, creed or color and provide penalties for violations.	Pigeonholed for this session.	Give money to PAC; register; vote.
McCarran - Mundt - Nixon-Wood 'Omnibus' Bills S. 4037 H.R. 9490	Bills endanger civil liberties, union rights, under guise of fighting subversive activities. Opposed by Administration leaders, liberal and labor groups.	House passed Mundt-Nixon-Wood Bill. Senate action due soon.	Ask Senators to defeat. Ask support of S. 4061 to strengthen internal security laws.
Interim Tax Bill H.R. 8920	Sharply criticized by CIO as "special interest" bill. Provides new loopholes for wealthy, aid to corporations, etc.	Bill in House-Senate conference.	Ask Representatives for "equal sacrifice" bill.
Ratification of Genocide Convention	International agreement to outlaw mass killings for race or religious reasons.	Reported favorably by Sen. Foreign Relations sub-comm. (Requires Sen. action only.) Full comm. has not acted.	Ask Senators to give speedy approval.

(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

Higher Living Standard Urged In Europe

Europe's free trade unions have the responsibility to make sure that increased productivity pays off in higher living standards for workers.

Evert Kupers, prominent Dutch trade unionist and president of the trade union advisory committee for the ERP, emphasized this role of unions in a recent press conference in Athens. As a representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Kupers is in Greece helping labor leaders prepare the forthcoming Tenth Panhellenic Labor Congress.

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IT MUST HAVE BEEN GOOD: CIO Pres. Philip Murray appears to have been making an amusing point when the photographer snapped this picture at the dinner given in Washington by the CIO and the AFL for President Truman. AFL Pres. William Green (right) also is amused. Nearly 50 people attended the dinner, which was held Sept. 8. Discussions were off the record. (For another picture of the event please turn to Page 3.)

A Billion Asians Need Our Help

A billion Asians, who have the lowest standards of living in the world, are in a revolutionary ferment from Iran to Japan—and the Voice of America is little more than a whisper compared to the hard-hitting Communist propaganda. CIO's John Brophy discovered this during a 30,000 mile trip as a representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Asiatic unions are weak, he found. They have taken on a new lease of life with establishment of the ICFTU—and it's up to the western world, including ICFTU, the CIO and the United States, to help them grow strong, keep them from being hornswoggled into the Soviet camp. This the west can do by giving them direction, helping train union leaders, showing them the phony side of Communist propaganda and how to combat it, and doing our utmost to fit them in among the world's democracies. Read Story on Page 6.

Hysteria Hits Make-Believe World

There is a new Bible on Madison ave., New York City, the home of most of the big advertising agencies which hire talent for radio and television shows. It is "Red Channels," which contains a list of outstanding entertainers who are alleged to have some sort of connection with the Communists. As the result of this new criterion, Jean Muir, actress appearing as "Mrs. Aldrich" in "The Aldrich Family," and Ireene Wicker, "The Singing Lady," have lost their roles in radio and television productions, respectively. The American Broadcasting Co. struck back when charges were levelled at Gypsy Rose Lee. (See Story on Page 7.)

Profits Tax Is Delayed Until 1951

THE HOUSE made two great big gestures about excess profits taxes Sept. 14, but when the smoke had cleared away, the situation was still Strictly Normal — All Fouled Up. There would be no taxation of extraordinary war profits till next year.

House and Senate conferees continued discussion of the $4.5 billion tax increase bill, which will hit practically everyone in the U. S. Oct. 1—except profiteers.

Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.) conducted a two-week fight to get some expression from the House, and even went to the point of refusing to consent to send the tax bill to House-Senate conference, stating that there should be no tax bill at all if it did not include a levy on profiteers.

HIS GESTURES were useless, because the conferees went ahead and conferred "informally," and the House Rules Committee sent a resolution to the floor sending the bill to conference. This took the question out of the "unanimous consent" class.

When the Rules Committee resolution hit the House floor last Thursday, Eberharter did his best. He moved to instruct the House conferees to insist on an excess profits tax, but this was ruled out of order. He then moved to instruct the House conferees to "consider" including such a tax in the bill. This gesture, doomed to failure, passed 225 to 106.

Eberharter then moved to instruct the two tax-writing committees to produce some excess profits proposals "as early as practicable" during the present session and to make the super-tax effective either July 1 or Oct. 1.

This passed by the overwhelming vote of 331-2, since by this time most members of the House were beginning to be genuinely worried about the effect on their re-election hopes if they taxed everyone but the profiteers.

BUT THE Senate, by a vote of 36 to 34, turned it down, after Sen. George (D. Ga.), chairman of the Finance Committee, told the Senate his group would have legislation ready next January, and it would be retroactive.

What George neglected to say was that no outgoing Congress can bind an incoming one.

As for what will happen to the average taxpayer:

So far, the conferees have agreed to raise individual income taxes enough to yield $2.7 billion a year, starting Oct. 1. Taxpayers earning $2000 or less a year will pay 20% more than they now pay. Taxpayers in the highest brackets will pay 11% more. The withholding tax will go up from its present 15% a week to 18%.

Regular corporation taxes will go up from the present 38% to 45%, retroactively, yielding an estimated $1.5 billion a year—but the best comment on this was provided by Sen. Connally (D. Tex.), arguing for an excess profits tax now.

"The man with a $1000-a-year income is going to pay more than he paid last year, but the taxes of the profiteer who is going to make more money—tremendously more money—than he made last year will in effect be decreased, on the basis of the mass of his earnings," he said.

THE FOUR SIGNS on this building tell the story. The lower two signs announce that the building is the national headquarters of FTA—the Food & Tobacco Workers. The other two signs have been posted by the real estate agent to tell the world that the building is for rent—and the union will vacate. Its membership falling off by the thousands, FTA along with another union expelled by the CIO for following the Communist Party line—the Office and Professional Workers—is reported planning a merger with Local 65, Distributors' Union, New York City. Many of the former FTA members have joined either the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, or CIO local industrial unions.

GE Pact Ends IUE Walkout

An agreement ending the dispute of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers with General Electric was reached just before the CIO News went to press. The agreement, which runs for one year, provides for a 10c an hour increase plus a cost-of-living clause to be re-examined March 15. Also agreed to were a $125 minimum pension, retroactive to July 1, and an additional holiday—election day, called PAC day by IUE Chairman James B. Carey who headed the union negotiating committee.

FEDERAL mediators were striving to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the General Electric Co. as this edition of the CIO NEWS went to press.

A total of 39,805 IUE members were walking picket lines because of strikes being conducted by the IUE in 32 GE locations.

GE brazenly stuck to its position despite revelation that an ad outlining what it described as its settlement offer was a fake, IUE said.

"The total of the wage offer and the value of the insurance and pension programs is obviously worth 25c to 43½c an hour—plus the extra holiday," the GE ad alleged.

The IUE immediately challenged the company. It offered to accept the median point between 25c and and 43½c—that is, 34½c. GE declined. Then IUE offered to settle for a total of 25c, the low point mentioned. GE again declined.

SO THE IUE inserted quarter-page ads in newspapers in all communities where it has bargaining rights and also in one Washington paper, so government officials could see that the nation's largest electrical manufacturer was faking.

"IUE-CIO will accept the published GE offer," the union's ad read.

It then repeated the section of the GE ad reprinted above and added:

"We now have a public agreement on principle.

"To apply the principles above agreed upon—let GE and IUE accept a government-appointed commission of public spirited citizens.

"IUE and GE then will end the dispute while the decision is made and applied."

Texts of the ad were given reporters and they met with L. R. Boulware, GE negotiation chief. Asked if the GE ad were not misleading, Boulware admitted "we may have been a little careless."

He explained it this way. First, the 25c to 43½c includes the previous cost of the pension and insurance plans, plus the additional costs and the new wage offer. Reporters asked then what the increased cost is on pensions and insurance. Boulware, with a straight face, said there was no way of determining that.

T-H Case History: NLRB Examiner Urges Rehiring Of 33 Fired 22 Months Ago

ABOUT TWO years ago, on Sept. 3, 1948, the CIO Oil Workers struck the Shell Oil Co.'s production facilities at Bakersfield, Cal., and its refinery at Martinez, Cal.

At the same time they walked out of the processing plant of the Shell Chemical Corp., a subsidiary, at Martinez.

The issues were the usual ones—principally wage increases and adjustments of inequities—and were substantially the same at both plants. Some employes scabbed on the strike. Feeling ran high, and there were a few picket line disorders.

Shell got up on its high horse and from Oct. 22 to Nov. 22 flatly refused to negotiate because of alleged "violence." It announced that it would not reinstate certain union members, whom it refused to identify, for certain actions on the picket line which it refused to specify. It wouldn't negotiate about them and it wouldn't arbitrate.

EVENTUALLY, after a total of a little less than three months, the walkout was settled and the employes went back—except for 32 oil company workers and two chemical company workers who were denied their jobs because of their alleged participation in so-called violence, an avenue opened to the employer by the Taft-Hartley Act.

The union filed with the National Labor Relations Board charges that the company had violated the Wagner Act. That was in November, 1948. Not until Oct. 13, 1949, nearly a year later, did the NLRB issue a complaint.

Hearings began on Nov. 29, 1949. Sessions were held in Bakersfield, Martinez and San Francisco, and extended until June 2, 1950. Then both sides were given until June 17 to file briefs. The company asked for — and got — another month.

LAST TUESDAY, Sept. 12, more than two years after the strike started and some 22 months after it ended, Trial Examiner Howard Myers issued his intermediate report and recommendations.

"A careful reading of the testimony given for Shell Oil," he wrote, "clearly establishes that these witnesses testified to events that did not occur at all."

He recommended that 31 of the 32 Shell Oil employes and both of the Shell Chemical workers be reinstated to their jobs with the back pay they might have earned but didn't.

He also found the company guilty of discouraging membership in the Oil Workers by discharges, and of interfering with, restraining and coercing employes in the right to join a union of their own choosing.

Myers' report doesn't mean that the 1948 strikers now go back to their old jobs. The employer has the right of appeal to the full board—and how long that may take is anyone's guess.

U.N. Employes Oppose Bias In Blood Bank

The employes at United Nations are all for a blood bank, but not if race discrimination is involved. The 4000 workers will back a special UN donation center to provide an emergency blood supply for the troops in Korea, but only if queries on race and nationality are left out of the American Red Cross questionnaires.

Two recommendations for a solution, one proposing elimination of the racial question but permitting the Red Cross to keep a specially coded card file on the race of the donor and the other suggesting abandonment of the racial question but retention of the query on nationality, were rejected by the staff committee.

Rubber Union Cancels Goodrich Contract

The CIO Rubber Workers is serving notice on the B. F. Goodrich Co. for cancellation of its contract. Thirteen days of negotiations with the company proved fruitless, and meetings were broken off Sept. 13.

A 25c wage boost is sought by the union for 20,000 Goodrich employes in seven cities. Company officials said they had offered an increase "higher than the recent Ford settlement." Union leaders said they rejected the offer because "the company insisted on tying the plan to an extension of the present contract." The URW is also negotiating with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Congress Seems Deaf To Rent Control Plan

STRENGTHENING of the present inadequate rent control law, in spite of President Truman's urgent plea to Congress, appeared highly unlikely, at least before the elections, as the CIO News went to press.

The President asked for immediate enactment of a strengthened statute, and the Office of the Housing Expeditor sent to Capitol Hill a draft of the strong law which it believed necessary, but the appeal went as flat as a wet firecracker in the session-end rush.

If Congress comes back in November, after the elections, there may be some action.

Otherwise, communities that want Federal rent control extended past Dec. 31, 1950, even in its present weak form, must say so, through their governing bodies, before then.

AS OF Sept. 15, OHE reported, 101 incorporated communities with a total population, according to the 1950 census, of 7 million persons, had requested another full year of controls. Some 1.35 million rental units were involved.

Between July 1 and Sept. 15, OHE added, only 54 communities, with a total population of 1.40 million, had asked for "local option" decontrol, and only 260,000 rental units were involved. These, OHE said, were mostly small towns.

But 50 million Americans still living under rent control will lose it Dec. 31 unless they make their voices heard.

Rent control still protects 57 million people in the United States, as compared to a wartime peak of 102 million, and this does not include the population of New York State, which now has its own strong law.

ACCORDING to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the United States average of all rents, controlled and uncontrolled, on July 15, was 24.4% above the 1935-39 average.

There were the following developments, among others, last week on the local front:

- The Allentown, Pa., city council voted a referendum on decontrol, but neglected to say anything about it until six days before the vote was to be completed. In order to keep controls, 5500 votes at least were required.

The CIO council and other Allentown organizations interested in retaining control thus had exactly six days, including a week-end, to bring 5500 separate individuals downtown to the city hall to cast their votes. Today (Sept. 18) was the deadline.

- The Portland, Ore., city council, which earlier voted to put a decontrol resolution on the November ballot, changed its mind and decided to take its own vote. This apparently was at the request of the real estate interests.

The council vote had not been taken at press time, but informed persons were guessing that the council would vote for decontrol and then that tenants would be forced to gather thousands of signatures for a petition in order to get the question to referendum.

- In Los Angeles, the fight against the city council's July 28 decontrol vote went on. The Tenants' Council, composed of CIO, AFL and independent unions and several other organizations, filed three triple-damage suits against Los Angeles landlords who had extorted increases after the city council voted decontrol but while the court injunction against decontrol, also secured by the Council, was still in effect. (The injunction is still in effect and will be at least until a hearing is held, probably early next month.)

- The Tenants' Committee of Baltimore, Md., headed by F. A. Colonell, wired OHE and the state governor, demanding the immediate discharge of Jerome Grant, head of the Baltimore Rent Advisory Committee.

Grant according to the committee, voted to ask OHE decontrol of all apartments renting for $100 a month or more, and OHE complied. Rents thereupon increased "exorbitantly" in 107 cases, to the point where the tenants complained bitterly.

It was then discovered that Grant, who as committee chairman is supposed to be an impartial public servant, himself owned a large group of these dwellings —in fact, that 65 of the 107 cases of "exorbitant" rent increases were in units owned by him.

Surprise! Surprise! Victory Scored By GOP In Maine

YIPPEE! The Republicans won in Maine. You'd have thought the GOP had elected a President, so great was their joy when, to nobody's surprise, Maine voters returned a Republican governor and three Republican Congressmen Sept. 12.

The elephant was prancing as usual on the stern and rock-bound coast where they have their elections two months early.

As Maine goes, so goes the nation, Guy Gabrielson, Republican national chairman trumpeted in the tones of 1880 as he predicted a Republican sweep in November. Across the street the Democrats took a second look at the figures from Maine, where Democrats are viewed with suspicion.

Democratic National Chairman Bill Boyle thought the Maine figures indicated Democratic victory in the offing. Rep. Hale, a double-dyed Republican, suffered the fright of his life as he defeated Lucia Cornier, a Democratic national committeewomen. Hale's 7200-vote margin was the smallest he'd known in five elections. The Democratic vote for governor rose from 76,544 to more than 93,000. Democratic candidates for the two remaining congressional seats scored even heavier proportionate gains.

Boyle pointed out that more people voted in Maine this year than in 1948 and that this was the biggest "off year" turnout since 1938.

"If the Democratic gains reflect the attitude of the voters in other states, we will make gains all over the country in November," he predicted.

MEANWHILE, in primary voting next door in New Hampshire, Sen. Charles Tobey squeaked through to get the Republican nomination despite furious and expensive campaigning by his opponent, Wesley Powell. Tobey is regarded as a GOP liberal, Powell is a protege of New Hampshire's other Senator, reactionary Styles Bridges. Tobey's margin was a scant 1500 and Powell said he would demand a recount. Democrat Emmet Kelly will run against Tobey in November.

In Michigan, John Lesinski, Jr., appeared to have outstripped 21 rivals for the Democratic nomination to the Congressional seat held by his late father. The elder Lesinski was chairman of the House Labor Committee when he died earlier this year. Young Lesinski is anti-Taft-Hartley.

Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams, who has labor's backing, was unopposed in the Democratic primary. If he is re-elected he will be Michigan's first Democratic governor since 1914 to serve two terms. Republican nominee is ex-Gov. Harry F. Kelly.

In Arizona, Sen. Carl Hayden, chairman of the Senate's powerful Rules Committee, won the Democratic nomination again by a four-to-one vote, although he had two opponents. He will face Republican Bruce Rockett in November. Mrs. Anna Frohmiller, former State Auditor, got a chance to become the nation's third woman governor by winning the nomination from incumbent Gov. Dan Garvey.

IN THE STATE of Washington, Sen. Warren S. Magnuson, unopposed in the Democratic primaries, will face Walter Williams, Seattle businessman, in November. Williams won handily in a primary contest with four other candidates.

Former Justice Harry H. Peterson, who resigned from the Minnesota Supreme Court bench to campaign for the Democratic-Farmer-Labor nomination for governor, won out over Charles Halsted, nominee defeated two years ago, largely because of a strong labor vote. His Republican opponent will be Gov. Luther W. Youngdahl, who will seek his fourth term after routing four primary opponents. Reps. August Andresen, in the 1st district, and Joseph P. O' Hara, 2d district, both Republicans and the only congressman who faced opposition, won easily.

Former Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado won the Republican nomination for the post he formerly filled from Ray H. Brannaman, former national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Gov. Walter W. Johnson won the Democratic nod for another term without a fight. Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R.) who votes wrong practically all the time from the labor viewpoint, was renominated without opposition. Running against him will be Rep. John A. Carroll (D.), Fair Dealer with an outstanding record, who also won the nomination without a fight. **(LPA)**

Why Should Anyone Be Surprised Dept.

PAC chairmen please take note:

The Republican party has no budget troubles, Joseph Wishart, Nebraska GOP finance chairman, said on Sept. 14, thereby confirming a lot of Democratic and labor suspicions.

The party strongbox is bulging more fulsomely than at this time in 1948, Wishart reported after a meeting of 20 state finance chairmen with GOP National Treasurer Sinclair Weeks in Chicago. The party budget of $1,952,000, or $48,000 less than $2 million, will be raised "with no trouble," he predicted confidently.

Prices Resume Upward Climb

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index started up again last week after registering —a week earlier—its first drop since the Korean invasion.

It rose from $6.65 to $6.68 in the week ending Sept. 12, regaining all but 1c of the 4c it had declined the week before. Since the week ending June 13, it has gone up 10 weeks, declined one week and remained unchanged two weeks for a cumulative gain of 74c. A year ago it stood at $5.85.

The barometer represents the total wholesale prices of 31 commonly used foods. Increases in it are reflected later in higher retail costs which must be sufficient not only to cover the greater cost at the wholesale level, but to provide for increased profit on the larger investment.

HISTORIC OCCASION: For the first time in the history of the United States, the President was the guest of representatives of 14 million members of labor unions at a private dinner at the Statler Hotel, Washington, Sept. 8. After dinner President Truman joined the CIO and AFL leaders in an off-the-record, round table discussion of current problems and labor's role in the Korean emergency. Seated at the head table (in the background) are, left to right: Director Joseph Keenan of AFL's Labor's League for Political Education, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Chairman William Boyle of the democratic National Committee, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, President Harry S. Truman, AFL Pres. William Green, Labor Secy. Maurice C. Tobin, AFL Secy.-Treas. George Meany and CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll. The affair was a great success and marked new progress toward labor unity.

War Profiteers Are Chiselers

Those Who Seek Gain From Misery Of Others Should Be Dealt With Both Sternly And Promptly

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT'S A WELL KNOWN fact that wars bring out the best in men—and the worst, too.

You see it happen sharply on the battlefield.

A little runt who looks as if he's afraid of his shadow will perform a great feat of heroism.

And the big husky guy sometimes reveals himself to be a sniveling coward.

You can see it on the home front, too. The old skinflint sometimes turns out to be a liberal patriot—and the "fine citizen" reveals himself to be a nasty chiseler.

Most people, however, are neither great heroes nor disgusting cowards.

And on the home front a majority of our citizens will do what needs to be done.

THERE'S A NASTY term—"war profiteer"—for those who seek during periods of armed conflict to benefit from the suffering of others.

The war profiteer is a chiseler.

He may be the head of a big corporation, or he may run the little store around the corner. He may be a farmer or a salesman, or a doctor, or a lawyer.

Or he may be a politician.

Regardless of who he is or what he does, his behavior follows a set pattern.

He profits out of the killing and misery that accompanies armed conflict.

Maybe he gets rich. Maybe he puts just a few extra bucks a week in his pocket.

Maybe he doesn't make any money at all. Maybe he just uses his influence to land a soft military job where the bullets won't be whizzing.

And the war chiseler usually pretends to be a great patriot.

TAKE A LOOK at what has happened since the war broke out in Korea late in June.

Although there were no immediate shortages, prices of some commodities were hiked immediately.

Other increases followed. Before long the overall cost of living had taken a noticeable rise.

The hoarding started within hours after the conflict began. Some weak citizens said they weren't really hoarding, that they were merely determined to get their share of what the hoarders would get if they had a chance.

And on Capitol Hill in Washington some members of Congress began playing "war politics." A few of them dipped down into the gutter to get the ammunition they hurled at their enemies.

War profiteering isn't something to look for in the future. It's been with us for a couple of months.

The profiteers are the worst type of chiselers.

AT THE PRESENT time our nation is only partially mobilized, but there are many indications that much greater mobilization will be needed before we can again enjoy peace.

Congress, after considerable see-sawing, gave the President most of the authority needed to impose the controls that may become necessary.

But a group in Congress has been doing its darndest to beat off efforts to impose an excess profits tax that would put a real crimp in profiteering.

The real estate interests are still in there pitching with both hands in an effort to kill off rent controls.

And the speculators, as might have been expected, are not passing up any opportunities to make extra money out of materials needed for war.

IF YOU'RE A red-blooded person who believes in equality of sacrifice, you can easily get burned up by what has been happening.

Yes, you can get burned up even if you're able to understand what prompts men to chisel in time of war.

There, of course, is no sure cure for the "disease" which causes war profiteering.

But, fortunately, in this country of ours we can pass laws and we can invoke rules to take care of those who aren't willing to play the game on the square.

This we must do.

And regardless of how serious the world situation becomes—or how much it improves in the future—we ought to make it mighty uncomfortable for the war chiseler.

It's Dangerous

We've never seen Gypsy Rose Lee do a strip tease so we're in no position to argue about whether she's an actress or not.

Frankly, we don't intend to work ourselves into a lather over the question of whom the big corporations should hire to sing, crack jokes or act dramatic on the radio.

But we're concerned—and very much concerned—over something that's been going on in the radio business.

Actress Jean Muir got the sack from her sponsor, General Foods, because she was accused of being a Communist, a charge which she denied.

And an effort was made to give the boot to Gypsy Rose on a similar accusation. The ABC network, showing a bit of spunk, said "nix" and that she wouldn't be sacked merely on the basis of a charge.

We don't know whether Jean Muir is a Communist, a Demcrat, a Republican or a whoosit. And the same goes for Miss Lee.

And we haven't had time to make a thorough check on Red Channels, the "Counter-Attack" publication on which the cases against Miss Muir and Miss Lee were based.

But we do know that there's an important basic principle involved and that the nation had better give it some serious attention.

Jean Muir, in a sense, was tried and convicted without a hearing. And a serious effort was made to get Miss Lee tossed out of radio on her professional neck.

Maybe General Foods fell for a sucker play. It said it let Miss Muir go after the Red charge was made against her because it didn't want to get involved in a controversy.

As a result, the corporation is now in a controversy up to its corporate neck.

And, with the public in a mood to believe the worst, it's doubtful that Jean Muir can ever completely clear herself.

Our country would be a lot better off if we went back to the idea that a person is innocent until proved guilty. This goes for everybody, politicians and strip-teasers included. * * *

ONLY SEVEN WEEKS AWAY

Things—even big, important things like elections—have a habit of slipping up on you when you've got your mind on something else. And with the public mind on Korea, it's likely the average person can't say on the spur of the moment just how much time there is between now and election day.

Our calendar shows there are only seven weeks until ballot casting day—and that's not a long time, if you look at it one way.

What we mean is this: PAC groups can't waste a couple of weeks—or even a couple of days—and do the job they should.

But a lot of political hay can be made in 49 days if you're in there pitching every minute.

And labor and other liberal groups will have to do a lot of hard, steady pitching if they're going to keep the conservatives and reactionaries from gaining strength in Congress.

Sure, we know there's a war on—and to us this only increases the importance of the election outcome because the actions of our lawmakers will largely determine the course we pursue in international affairs for a long time to come.

Remember, it's ballots—not intentions—that are counted on election day.

Labor Leaders Aid Freedom Crusade

THE CRUSADE for Freedom, which is sponsored by the National Committee for a Free Europe, is collecting millions of signatures to Freedom Scrolls to be permanently enshrined in the base of the tower which will house the new Freedom Bell in Berlin.

The scrolls contain a declaration of faith and belief in the cause of world freedom and peace. They are being signed during a transcontinental tour of the 10-ton Freedom Bell, which was cast in England and arrived in this country last week. The bell will be dedicated and rung, and the scrolls placed in the tower foundation in Berlin on Oct. 24, United Nations Day.

The national council of the Crusade for Freedom includes Pres. Philip Murray, of the CIO; Pres. William Green and Vice Pres. Matthew Woll, of the AFL, and Pres. William P. Kennedy, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Victor Reuther, educational director of the CIO Auto Workers, is state director for Michigan. Many CIO members have been asked to serve on local committees.

"I am especially pleased that these leaders in the labor field are not only lending their names, but are giving their influence to help spread the word of the crusade throughout America," said Gen. Lucius D. Clay, crusade national chairman and former military governor of Berlin.

"These men, representatives of the largest group of free workers in the world, know the true value of freedom. I know we can count upon them in this unique effort to step up our campaign of truth."

The National Committee for a Free Europe operates Radio Free Europe, whose radio station in Western Germany daily beams broadcasts by refugee leaders sending messages of hope and encouragement behind the Iron Curtain. Secy-Treas. James B. Carey, of the CIO, is a member of the board of directors of the committee, which is headed by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Negroes Ask Bigger Role

President Truman has been urged to see to it that all available manpower be utilized, without regard to color, race, or creed, and that the policy of nondiscrimination in defense employment be enforced.

The 500 delegates to the 40th anniversary convention of the National Urban League put this into a resolution, suggesting that a ranking Administration official, directly responsible to the public and the President, be appointed to oversee the enforcement.

The convention was held at Grand Rapids, Mich.

The action backed up the position taken by Executive Director Lester B. Granger in a confidential letter, just made public, to W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board. Urging that Negro leadership be appointed in the same manner as that of other citizens, Granger suggested that Negroes be placed on the various defense agencies and planning and policy-making committees.

Stating that the government has not clarified its position regarding the racial issue in the Korean conflict, Granger said "The National Urban League strongly urges that the President make such a statement in the very near future to the American people and our friends abroad. We urge also, that similar statements covering areas of their own responsibilities be made by the chairman of the NSRB and by the Secretary of Defense."

The delegates pledged all the League's resources in the fight against Communist attempts to line up the "non-white world against the white populations of the world."

The Voice of America, for the first time, recorded several sessions of the six-day convention to be broadcast in 26 languages to all parts of the world.

Red Yugoslavia Raps South Korea Invasion

Communist Yugoslavia has joined the nations denouncing the invasion of South Korea as part of the Soviet plan for world domination.

Foreign Minister Edward Kardelj, writing in the Communist Party organ Borba, declared:

"The armed action of the North Korean government is not aimed at the liberation of the Korean people. Once again it has been confirmed that the leadership of a liberation movement whether consciously or not has become an instrument of foreign influences, and this is a misfortune for its people and its leaders."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Jacob Was A Guy Who Believed In Unions

THE LANDLADY didn't hear Jacob's heavy footsteps on the stairs at the usual time that morning.

No sound came from his room all day—or during the following night. Finally she entered his room and found a motionless body on the bed.

Jacob was dead.

Jacob, 56, a steelworker, had often said he had no relatives in this country—so the landlady called the police.

After removing his body, the police called the company where Jacob had worked since 1919. A company official then notified the Steelworkers union.

A union counsellor then passed the sad news along.

JACOB HAD been active in the steel union ever since it started, but he had never run for office.

He was always in there pitching when pitching was needed.

Just two nights before he died Jacob has answered a member who had criticized the union's sickness benefit plan.

"Don't you worry," Jacob said in his broken English. "If you're sick you'll collect under the plan. I know; I was sick for two months this year. The money was a life-saver."

Al, the union counsellor, remembered how Jacob had stood up for the union—and he recalled Jacob's statement that he had no relatives in this country.

"Say, Mac," Al said to the union vice president, "don't you think we ought to see that our dead brother is taken care of?"

Al and Mac went to the home where Jacob had been rooming. Then Al called the undertaker and was told, "his brother is going to take care of everything."

WHEN AL reported what the undertaker had said, the union vice president declared, "He doesn't have a brother—and we'd better make sure some chiseler doesn't get what little money Jacob left."

Jacob had been covered by a $2000 life insurance policy and he had invested money with the plant credit union.

Al called a lawyer friend and was told to find out when the coroner's inquest would be held. "If no relatives show up, tell them the union will be responsible for the burial. And if some phony 'relative' shows up, call the state attorney's office at once."

Al got on the phone again. The undertaker said no inquest would be held—that the doctor had issued a death certificate.

"What about the brother?" Al asked.

"He hasn't shown up yet, but a cousin phoned from Michigan, saying he would take care of everything."

AL GOT in touch with the lawyer again and was told to contact the public administrator's office immediately.

"Tell them that unless a legitimate relative shows up the union will handle the funeral," the lawyer said.

Within 24 hours a judge had signed a paper authorizing the union to arrange for the burial.

For two days Steelworkers members streamed through the funeral parlor, where Jacob's body lay in an open casket.

Executive board members and rank-and-filers acted as pallbearers. At the grave Al read the union ritual.

As the casket was lowered into the ground a hard-bitten old steelworker wiped tears from his eyes and said:

"We need more guys like Jacob. He was nothing for big words and puttin' on a show.

"He just had a good heart—and his heart was always with us and with the union."

Union members are still wondering about that 'brother' and 'cousin' but there's no doubt in their mind about one thing: Jacob was a real trade unionist. **R.S.**

BACKFIRED, DIDN'T IT, SENATOR?

Union Flays Steel Industry In Third Shortage

A WARNING THAT the nation's steel production may prove insufficient to meet military and civilian needs is sounded—again—in the current issue of Steel Labor, official publication of the CIO Steelworkers.

The union has urged major expansion of production facilities since the end of World War II.

"For the third time in this century," the article says, "the steel industry's production falls far short of the tremendous demand for steel.

"If America moves into an all-out production program, there will not be enough steel to make the planes, tanks, ships and guns that a long-range military program requires, and still keep essential civilian goods rolling off the production lines. Then you will begin hearing about production 'bottlenecks,' and the number one bottleneck will be caused by an acute shortage of steel.

"Meanwhile, the best the industry has done is announce plans to add less than 6.5 million tons capacity between now and the end of 1952. The industry's announcement did not come until the Korean war was a month old.

"The steel industry's spokesmen insist that there is no need for alarm. The public should feel 'no concern whatsover' over the lack of capacity, Chairman Eugene Grace, of Bethlehem Steel, said weeks after the North Koreans attacked. Stop worrying about any 'drastic reduction' in the production of civilian-use steel, Grace advised.

"Chairman Irving S. Olds of U. S. Steel indicated that government power to institute compulsory allocation of steel to the most essential users first might lead to a 'socialistic state.' Yet, it has been generally agreed that voluntary allocation on the part of the steel industry would be far from adequate.

"Mr. Olds refers to the 'magnificent production record' of the steel industry in World War II as proof that it can handle the job of allocations itself. The fact is that the steel industry struck a hard bargain before it achieved that 'magnificent record.'

"Moreover, the steel industry came out of the conflict with millions of dollars worth of new facilities built at bargain rates with taxpayers' money. In addition, it earned fat profits from 'cost-plus' contracts and enjoyed special tax advantages for every dollar it put into expanding capacity on its own.

"IS THE STEEL industry right? Is there enough steel capacity?

"The United Steelworkers of America does not think so. It has, in fact, been urging increased capacity long before the present world crisis confronted the United States. The union long ago advocated increased capacity to meet the demand for steel both at home and overseas. It urged more capacity to break the bottlenecks in the production of civilian goods and to kill the gray market in steel.

"In September, 1947, representatives of the United Steelworkers appeared before the steel subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee and declared that the shortage of steel was a gamble with America's future. The chief problem at that time was one of unemployment—brought about by a shortage of steel for processing and fabricating plants.

"The union repeated its story to other governmental bodies several times since."

Warning Went Unheeded

The impending increase in the shortage of steel due to the world crisis would have been averted if the industry had heeded the United Steelworkers' warning in 1947. The union then told a senate committee:

"Capacity expansion could and should be made by the industry itself. The responsibility should be placed squarely on the industry's shoulders. Such an approach is the only one consistent with a free enterprise economy.

"Apparently, however, the industry is fearful of assuming all the risks involved. We sympathize with the companies' fears, but they must not be permitted to stand in the way of capacity expansion. In other periods, industry has expanded its capacity, but only on its own terms and those such as high profit margins, rapid plant amortization, income tax reductions have contributed to alternating 'booms' and 'busts.'

"We want expansion now, but not at the price of 'shaking down' the country and the labor movement. The cost of expansion is tremendous, but it can be met by the industry from its present working capital, from its current high profit margins and from capital borrowing.

"It is evident, however, that the government must assume at least a part of the risks if it hopes to persuade the industry to make needed expansion."

Brophy Reports On Orient:

Better Pay Needed To Aid Democracy's Development In Asia

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

BACK FROM 30,000 miles of travel across Asia, John Brophy thinks we Americans had better give immediate thought and help to the people of a dozen non-Communist lands between Iran and Japan.

Brophy, director of industrial union councils for the CIO and veteran of years of work for American trade unions, sums up his observations of union organization throughout Asia in these words:

"They're just getting started. In many countries, their problems are far greater than those we ever had to face. But there's tremendous enthusiasm for progress—and we here in America have a responsibility to help them reach democratic goals."

Decent Wages Abroad Is Aim Of Measure

A bill guaranteeing decent wages to workers in foreign countries receiving economic aid from the United States was introduced in the House on Sept. 13 by Rep. White (D. Cal.).

"We cannot stop communism permanently with bombs and bullets and the temporary giving of money and economic aid," said White. "The one sure way we can stop communism is by removing the cause of communism, which is poverty, hunger and starvation wages."

White's bill is aimed at preventing not only the spread of communism abroad, but also the dumping in the United States of goods produced by cheap labor. It would withhold economic aid from countries which fail to force employers "to pay wages equal in purchasing power of food, clothing and shelter to wages paid in this country for similar work."

Brophy visited the countries of Asia as a member of a special mission dispatched by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to which most non-Communist union organizations throughout the world are affiliated.

The group left Brussels, Belgium—headquarters of the ICFTU—on July 1, and returned there Sept. 1. Brophy came back to Washington shortly after Labor Day.

In these two months Brophy talked with scores of union officials, government leaders and businessmen.

He experienced—for one hour—the 135-degree heat of the airport of Basrah, Iran; saw a circus with 62 (count 'em) elephants at Kandy, Ceylon; and listened to debate in the Parliament of Ceylon, now a self-governing colony of the British Commonwealth (two members of the Ceylonese Senate are Trotzky-type Communists; one is a Stalin-type Communist—and none of them likes the U. S.)

The ICFTU group's report was to be presented to the organization's executive group at a meeting in Brussels Sept. 15-17.

That report will contain a survey of trade union conditions and problems in Asia, suggested methods of helping the workers' organizations, proposals for setting up regional offices of the ICFTU and the establishing of schools to train trade union leaders; and recommendations for combating Communist propaganda and infiltration.

Democratic forces face trouble in Asia unless their friends in Europe and America can give them immediate help, Brophy believes.

"The Voice of America is little more than a whisper in Asia, compared to the hard-hitting propaganda of the Communists," he said on his return home.

"The Voice of America (the government's short-wave radio service to the rest of the world) has been limited by the congressional state of mind. As a result, the Voice isn't doing as good a job as it should.

"Unfortunately, too many Asiatic people look upon the United States as a threat to independence in Asia. Communist propaganda has been working at this theme for years, and it must be counteracted—by deeds as well as by words."

THE CIO official said his travels across the 6000 mile front between Iran and Japan convinced him there's a revolutionary ferment, with varying degrees of intensity, throughout the entire Asiatic continent.

Some other of Brophy's impressions:

1. Asiatic people are nationalists; they want independence for their countries and equality with other nations of the world. That drive for nationalist independence has been the goal of revolutionary efforts for years. The Communists push that revolutionary ferment to gain popularity; now they'd like to misuse it to bring the Asiatic nations into the Soviet camp.

2. Trade unions are still weak in almost every country, though they've grown tremendously in Japan. Establishment of the ICFTU—to which many of the Asiatic unions are affiliated — has given a new "lease on life" and a new sense of direction to many Asiatic union organizations.

3. While many trade union leaders are strong nationalists—and their unions are all wrapped up in the nationalist-revolutionary movement—they are interested in "labor internationalism" through the ICFTU.

And they're strong for the creation of regional ICFTU federations, to help build up the strength of each union group.

THE BILLION people who live on the Asiatic continent have the lowest standard of living in the world, Brophy noted. If they're to be enlisted in the global democratic cause, a start has to be made in improving the standard of living.

"We on the ICFTU mission recognized pretty early in the trip that our union organizations in Europe and America must help the Asiatic workers.

"One way we can do it is to put some pressure on the European and American corporations which are functioning throughout that area. They'll have to be pressured into improving conditions for the thousands of native workers.

"Right now, many of these corporations—in rubber, oil, tin and tea, for instance—don't provide very much of an example for a better way of life for anybody. And many Asiatic workers have to judge America by some of its corporations.

"You can guess what sort of impressions they form."

THE COMMUNISTS take advantage of the situation, he added, and they keep hammering away at the theme of American imperialism. Their articles appear in many non-Communist magazines and papers, and they reach a wide public.

"Unfortunately," Brophy reported, "our propagandists don't seem to understand the problems. The American way of life is presented in a pretty narrow way.

"The Russians, on the other hand, have a better knowledge of local backgrounds and old prejudices. And they play on them."

Most Asiatic union leaders are looking toward a future in which their societies will be combination of public-ownership of basic resources and industry, mixed in with private enterprise.

"Any attempt," he warned, "to promote free enterprise as the only means of economic progress, would lead us straight up a blind alley."

Throughout Asia, he said, there's tremendous interest in various programs for technical aid to help improve living standards.

One of these is President Truman's Point Four program, which recently received an initial $25 million appropriation — criticized by CIO as far too small to do the job.

The British are working on a somewhat similar Commonwealth Plan. And the United Nations has a number of projects under way to strengthen health, trade, agricultural and financial projects in several Asiatic countries.

THE ICFTU delegation included —in addition to Brophy—Gordon Chapman of the AFL; J. W. Dalley of the British Trades Union Congress; Robert Dekeyzer of the Belgium Confederation of Labor; and Deven Sen of the Indian National Trades Union Congress.

It was accompanied by Jay Krane of the ICFTU staff, who formerly worked for the CIO in Europe, and by Richard Deverall, one-time UAW-CIO education director who now represents the AFL in India.

Before going to Asia, the group visited Geneva, Switzerland, during the conference of the UN's Intl. Labor Organization. With many representatives of Asiatic unions on hand for the ILO meetings, the delegation worked out itineraries and arrangements for meetings.

Throughout part of the summer, the ICFTU group divided into two sub-committees, in order to cover all the nations on the list. Brophy, for instance, visited Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaya, Indonesia, Siam, the Philippines, Japan and Formosa.

In each city, the group was welcomed by leaders of the local labor organization. Then, they'd plunged into extensive talks—sometimes in English, sometimes through interpreters — on local labor union problems.

THESE TALKS, Brophy said, covered just about every problem under the sun.

"But these people are working and thinking and experimenting. They're tremendously interested in what our unions are doing, and in suggestions as to how they themselves can make their own organizations effective," Brophy said.

"In some countries, of course, the economies are largely agricultural. In others, there's considerable industry—steel, or textile, or rubber—and the unions are growing.

"But everywhere, people were inspired by the ICFTU. And they'd heard much about the CIO —and wanted to know more.

"We have a tremendous opportunity for democratic progress and modern unionism in Asia. I hope we don't muff it."

AT FILIPINO FACTORY: Members of ICFTU delegation to Far East visit a cigar factory in Manila, capital of the Phillipines. Women workers are shown processing the tobacco. Standing at right is John Brophy, CIO member of ICFTU team.

CIO IN SIAM: John Brophy (left) CIO member of ICFTU Far East mission talks over Asian problems with Siam's Premier Songgram (second from left) during group's visit to Bangkok. Other members of delegation and interpreters are shown in the picture, one of several Brophy brought back with him.

CIO Research Aid Post Filled

Nathaniel Goldfinger, research and educational director for the CIO Paperworkers since 1944 and editor of the union's official newspaper for the past five years, has been appointed CIO associate director of research.

The appointment was announced by Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO Director of Education and Research.

Goldfinger replaces Everett M. Kassalow, who recently was named assistant to Chairman W. Stuart Symington of the National Security Resources Board. Goldfinger is a graduate of the City College of New York and did graduate work as a member of the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research in New York.

'Loyalty Czar' Rules Entertainment World

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE entertainment world has a new czar. He's Theodore C. Kirkpatrick, managing editor of Counter-Attack, anti-Communist weekly news letter which has also published "Red Channels."

The latter publication is a purported list of outstanding entertainers who are alleged to have some sort of connection, however slight, with the Reds.

Appearance of "Red Channels" added plentiful fuel to the wave of hysterical anti-Communism—other highlights of which include the fantasies of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), the boomerang charges Sen. Schoeppel (R. Kan.) tossed at Secy. of Interior Oscar Chapman, and the McCarran Anti-Subversive Control Bill—which is engulfing saner and more effective operations against the Moscow madmen and their stooges in this country.

A NEW YORK Times radio columnist described "Red Channels," which appeared a few weeks ago, as "the Bible up and down Madison Ave." Madison Ave. is the home of most of the big advertising agencies which hire talent, expensive and less expensive, for radio and television shows.

Appearance of "Red Channels" touched off a series of bleats by fanatics and the gullible that cost the jobs of two of the entertainment field's outstanding personalities and threatened that of a third.

JEAN MUIR

First to go was Jean Muir, movie, stage and radio actress, Henry Aldrich's mother in the radio production, "The Aldrich Family." The General Foods Corp., which sponsors the program, paid off on her contract and fired her on the eve of her first appearance because of a handful of complaints that she was listed in "Red Channels." This made her what the firm quaintly called a "controversial personality."

A "controversial personality," it explained, might provoke "antagonism among sizable groups of consumers." The company's supine yielding to the handful of protestants certainly provoked a lot of antagonism among sizable groups of consumers.

"RED CHANNELS" listed Miss Muir's presence at a couple of meetings sponsored by Communist-front organizations and cited references to her in the Daily Worker as a sponsor of meetings and committees. She wasn't even given a chance to register her denial of Communist affiliations or beliefs before she was fired.

'Down In Front!'

Ireene Wicker, the "Singing Lady" whose programs for the last 10 years have provided children with the best in radio and television entertainment, was the next victim. Miss Wicker returned from a trip to Europe, during which she had a private audience with Pope Pius and received from him a special blessing because of her programs for and work with children, to find that her contract had been cancelled by her sponsor, the Kellogg Co., apparently because she, too, was named in "Red Channels."

Miss Wicker's programs have won honors from such organzations as the Women's National Radio Committee, National Federation of Press Women, Parents Magazine, Michigan Child Study League, Radio Guide and Radio Daily. Religious choral groups, including the famous Boys Town Choir, have appeared with her.

But she was listed in "Red Channels," on the basis of an article in the Daily Worker, as a sponsor of a committee to reelect Benjamin Davis, Communist member of the New York City Council, in 1945.

GYPSY ROSE LEE

So in spite of the endorsements of her program and its exceptionally high television rating of 15.5, and in spite of the fact that she never heard of Davis until his name appeared in "Red Channels," her contract was not renewed. And, significantly enough, no new potential sponsor has appeared.

THEN on Sept. 11 Edward Clamage, chairman of the Illinois American Legion's anti-subversive committee, charged in a speech at the state convention that Gypsy Rose Lee, queen of the strip teasers and an author as well, had pro-Communist sympathies. He said the charges were based on "Red Channels."

The American Broadcasting Co. flatly refused to kick her out of her job as mistress of ceremonies on a new audience participation program, "What Makes You Tick?" the premiere of which was scheduled for Sept. 16.

Robert E. Kintner, ABC president, wired Clamage that Miss Lee had signed an affidavit denying any Communist ties and invited him to present any evidence to the contrary if he had it. He hadn't. The answer should come, he said, "from the publishers of 'Red Channels.'"

Miss Lee took a non-communist affidavit, under the Taft-Hartley Act, as an officer of the American Guild of Variety Artists. "Red Channels" had listed her, on the basis of newspaper and book references, as tied in with various Communist Front activities.

In Omaha, Neb., another Legion spokesman tried to block presentation of the play, "Born Yesterday," by the Community Playhouse because the author, Garson Kanin, is mentioned in "Red Channels." The Playhouse refused to yield.

"There is no Communist doctrine in the play—nothing subversive," said Director Kendrick Wilson. "It has a patriotic American theme."

Joseph Vinardi, commander of Omaha Post No. 1, largest in the country, had claimed the staging of the play was "an example of being naive" about "subversive influences," but admitted that he hadn't read it.

KIRKPATRICK'S technique is to gather together clippings from newspapers, especially the Daily Worker, and other publications, use them to indicate that an entertainer is a Communist or CP sympathizer — and then challenge his victim to prove he isn't a Communist or sympathizer by demonstrating that he has done something "concretely" against Communism.

At least, that's what he demanded of Miss Wicker when she protested. In short, he assumes his victims guilty on the basis of unproved evidence and puts the burden of proof of innocence on them. The law works just the opposite way — when a man is charged with a crime, the burden of proof is on the state.

According to an article in Editor & Publisher, the publisher's trade organ, Counter-Attack is owned by American Business Consultants, Inc., of which John G. Keenan is president Kenneth M. Bierly vice president, and Kirkpatrick secretary-treasurer. All were FBI agents during the war.

"How does a name get on the Counter-Attack list?" said the article in Editor & Publisher. "Mr. Kirkpatrick told E&P his sources were newspaper clippings, court records, records of government activities like the Un-American Activities Committee and the Un-American Activities Committee of California, and letterheads and programs of various organizations and publications.

"In the booklet, associations of each listed person were accompanied by citations or of sources of information. A large number of them were newspaper sources. Mr. Kirkpatrick said he had received clippings from private individuals from coast to coast. Many of the citations were from the Daily Worker.

"Are the citations checked for accuracy of content? Mr. Kirkpatrick indicated such checking was unnecessary because 'Red Channels' was intended only as a brief notation of records and publications carrying an individual name in association with organizations.

"How does a name get off the list? Mr. Kirkpatrick declared listed persons must prove to his organization that they are not Communists or fellow-travelers. Public denial, he indicated, would have to be accompanied by active work on behalf of 'pro-American' organizations."

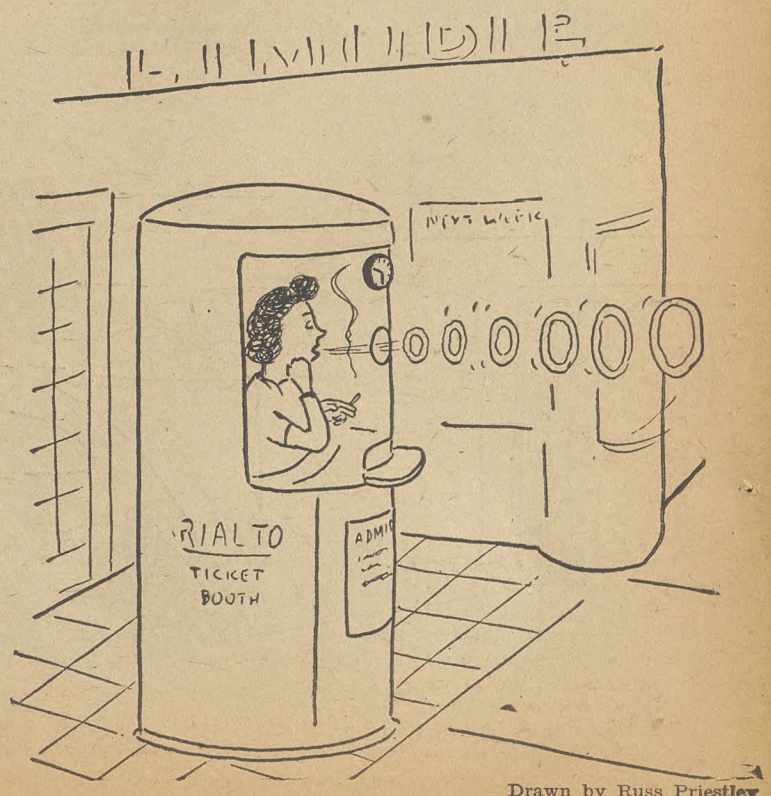
IREENE WICKER

Editor & Publisher added that none of the staff of Counter-Attack has had newspaper experience. CIO Newspaper Guild members familiar with "Red Channels" have no trouble in recognizing this fact.

'Intelligent Solution' To Charges Sought

In New York the eastern regional board of the American Federation of Radio Artists, AFL, demanded a conference of radio networks, advertising agencies and sponsors to draw up "an intelligent solution" to charges of disloyalty against radio and television personalities. It does not become effective until it is voted upon by regional boards in Chicago and Hollywoood.

"If we permit American citizens to be condemned without being given the opportunity to defend themselves," said the resolution, which was touched off by the Muir case, "we are throwing due process of law to the winds and following Stalinist patterns."



Drawn by Russ Priestley

Controls Law Strong On Allocations, But—

Price And Wage Regulations Full Of Confusion

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THE DEFENSE Production Act of 1950 is law. In the priorities, allocations, inventory control, and materials requisitioning department, the law is strong and forthright.

It sets up clear powers allowing the President to see to it that defense industry gets the supplies it needs, when needed. But in the economic controls section—in anything to do with consumer problems—the law is strictly double-talk, except for a clear section on credit control.

The price "stabilization" section is so full of loopholes you could drive right through it on the inflation wagon without feeling more than a slight jar on the wheels. Its correct title should be the unlimited profit section.

THE WAGE stabilization section is a good deal stronger, but so confusing that it seems to have a double personality, one part cracking down on wage increases and the other turning its back on them.

Here is an analysis of the bill as understood by the CIO News, and a digest of orders issued since the bill became law.

Materials and services for defense industry: The President may set aside (allocate) materials for defense use and may then issue an order stating which defense industry gets first whack (priority) at the allocated material.

Example: he may say, for instance, that 20% of all the copper produced in the U. S. must go to fill military orders, and that the aircraft industry gets first call (priority) on the copper so allocated.

The President may also seize (requisition) the materials to be allocated, forbid manufacturers to hoard such materials (inventory control), and make loans, directly or in the form of guarantees, to insure increased production of necessary materials.

The men actually in charge of all this will be in the existing government departments — Commerce, for strategic raw materials; Interior, for gas, coal, and electric power; Agriculture for food, fertilizer, farm machinery; Interstate Commerce, for rail and motor and inland boat transportation; etc.

The Commerce Dept. was the first to move ahead. It set up a National Production Authority to handle allocations, priorities and inventory control on strategic raw materials such as copper, steel, tin and zinc; appointed William H. Harrison, president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co., to head the set-up; and called the steel industry in for consultation.

The other agencies will follow suit very soon.

Overall policy will be set by, and quarrels between the agencies will be resolved by, the National Security Resources Board, headed by W. Stuart Symington. The NSRB will also be supervising the wage and price problem, of which more later.

The NSRB is thus the top policy-making and problem-resolving body under the law. It has a strong labor advisory committee and Symington has appointed two labor officials as his personal assistants on labor problems. One is Everett Kassalow, on leave as director of CIO's Full Employment Committee.

Labor supply for defense industry: The law specifically says that manpower controls are out of the picture. However, the Labor Dept. was told by the President to study the manpower situation, make recommendations, and work out with the armed services the important question of which skills should be deferred from the draft.

Price and wage ceilings: The law ties price control and wage control together, tightly. It gives the President three alternatives. First, he must try to work out voluntary wage and price stabilization.

If this doesn't work, he may put on "selective" controls, i.e. he may clamp down on the manufacturers whose prices have risen the most since Korea and let the rest alone.

But whenever he does this he must "stabilize" wages in the same industry, at the same time.

In other words, if shoes go out of sight, he may slap controls on the shoe manufacturers—but he has to "stabilize" the wages of the shoe workers at the same time, regardless of the cost of food or clothing.

His third alternative is to control the whole economy — all prices, and all wages. In fact, he is required to do this when ceilings have been put on a large proportion of retail prices—whatever that means.

There is no provision for **either price or wage roll-backs,** as such. The level of May 24 to June 24—just before Korea—is to "prevail." But price ceilings may be imposed only when the price has "risen unreasonably" above that level and will "materially affect" the cost of living. The price ceiling must be "generally fair and equitable." So must wage ceilings.

Consumer rationing of scarce items is authorized, but only **after** the entire economy has been brought under wage-price controls.

For union leaders, the picture is one of confusion. The intent of the act is somehow to "stabilize" wages and prices. And the "stabilization" feature is carefully drawn to cover all types of compensation, not just cash wages.

Presumably pension plans would be "stabilized," too, along with holidays, vacations, night shift premiums.

Actually, it does not look as if union leaders need fear the loss of whatever gains they make between now and when the first controls go into effect in their industries. Nor is President Truman at all anxious to put controls into practice, except for the priorities and allocations system necessitated by the sudden doubling of military expenditures.

So far, the only thing the President has done about price-wage ceilings is (a) to order all businessmen to preserve their price and cost records for the May 24-June 24 period, and (b) set up, but put nobody in charge of, a new Economic Stabilization Agency, composed of a Director of Price Stabilization and a Wage Stabilization Board.

(The Federal Reserve Board restored its old credit rules, and that's the one clear anti-inflation move that has been made. Effect on the consumer is to wipe out the dollar-down, dollar-a-week type of buying on important items.

To buy a car, new or used, you must plunk one-third of the price down in cash and pay the rest in no more than 21 months. To get a gas stove, ironer, refrigerator, deep freeze, air conditioner, radio, TV set, phonograph, sewing machine or vacuum cleaner, you must pay 15% down and the rest in 18 months.

For furniture or carpets, you put down 10% and pay off in 18 months. Home improvement loans require 10% down, balance to be paid in 30 months.)

The profit guarantee: The ground-rules are basically simple, even though mistaken from CIO's point of view: but the law is full of sneaking little exceptions in the price ceiling sections, written in by former enemies of OPA.

Food prices will be "stabilized," if at all, at higher levels than those now prevailing. No price ceiling is to be set on any agricultural commodity which is below either the parity price or the highest price received by the producers in the May 24-June 24 period, whichever is **higher.**

Since a number of important foods were below parity during the May 24-June 24 period, and still are below parity, because the parity level had recently been raised by Congress, you can read the handwriting on the wall.

Other than food prices will be "stabilized" in a vacuum, and any manufacturer can get around the ceilings very, very easily. Congress even spelled out how to do it. The Director of Price Stabilization is forbidden to set any standards, that's all. If a shirt manufacturer used to put out three lines of differing qualities, selling at $3, $5 and $7, there is nothing in the law to prevent his selling his $3 shirt for $7 under a different label.

The Price Stabilizer can't even tell him he can only make so many $7 shirts and must divide the rest of his production between $3 and $5 garments. The manufacturer can, if he likes, concentrate on making a $3 shirt, labelling it differently, and selling it for $7 regardless of what it's actually worth. Not only does the law guarantee him his pre-Korea profit, it guarantees his profiteering.

Rent control is specifically written out of the law.

The wage confusions: The law was written in an election year and labor has a good many votes. Therefore the worst amendments to the law were defeated—the ones that would have forbidden any wage increases at all, above the May 24-June 24 level. What is left is purest double-talk.

The Wage Stabilizers are told to hold wages to the May-June level except that if they were not "generally representative" between those dates they should be set at the nearest date on which they were "generally representative."

The Board also must "give due consideration to such relevant factors . . . as may be of general applicability" and must set wage rates that are "fair and equitable," "make such adjustments as are necessary to prevent or correct hardships or inequities" and "give due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production."

Wage stabilization, in other words, would be genuine stabilization, not a freeze, if that were as far as it went.

On the other hand, the President is directed to **"prohibit** increases in wages, salaries and other compensation which he deems would require an increase in the price ceiling or impose hardships or inequities on sellers operating under the price ceiling."

The President is also empowered to set up new agencies to settle labor disputes, if he feels like it, but the law is completely unclear as to whether the Wage Stabilization Board would handle the disputes or whether there would be two new agencies, one for hearing arguments about wages, the other for "settling disputes."

In explaining this hodge-podge to the nation, President Truman mildly remarked that it was confusing to the point where it might be necessary to resort to general, over-all controls before they are really necessary.

"This may prove to be a defect in the law which will require correction," he said, which is one of the understatements of the year.

Fortunately for the nation, the wage-price section of the law expires next June, which means that the new Congress will be forced to review it as one of its first tasks.

Digest Of Broad Economic Powers Given To President

Here are the principal clear-cut powers given President Truman in the new economic stabilization law (Defense Production Act of 1950):

1. He may allocate strategic materials and establish priorities to govern distribution of the allocated materials. This has already been started.

2. He may requisition whatever the military needs and pay for it later. This power has not yet been used.

3. He may crack down on hoarding by both manufacturers and consumers. An industrial anti-hoarding order (i.e. an inventory control order) is in preparation.

4. He may "stabilize" wages and prices, piecemeal or altogether, but must control both at once. If price ceilings are established in a single industry, wages in that industry must be controlled too. Machinery is ready for this. Price stabilization power is very weak, wage stabilization powers confusing.

5. He may set up a consumer rationing system—but only after the entire economy has been brought under wage-price controls, not before. No machinery yet.

6. He may regulate consumer and real estate credit. The Federal Reserve Board has already revived its old consumer credit regulation. Real estate credit curbs are in the works.

7. He may make direct loans, or guarantee loans, to industry for plant expansion and other purposes.

"Oh, I'm not going anywhere. I just wanted some change for the parking meter."

'Unconstitutional,' Bell Says Of Utility Anti-Strike Law

THE NEW JERSEY Bell Telephone Co. is still trying to get out from under a state arbitration board award which in April gave 11,000 CIO Communications Workers a $2.50 weekly pay raise.

The company's latest maneuver took place before the N. J. Supreme Court where Thomas G. Williams, attorney for Bell, argued that the state's utility anti-strike law under which the arbitration board was set up by Gov. Alfred Driscoll is unconstitutional. He based his argument on the alleged invasion by the state of the field federal communication regulation.

CWA Counsel Israel Green argued that the company could not attack the constitutionality of the act since it had joined in creating the board and had participated in hearings and other proceedings in accordance with the law.

Benjamin C. Van Tine, state deputy attorney general, defended the act by declaring that the state, in providing the legislation, had done nothing more than move to protect services essential to the New Jersey public. He said that such action is not an invasion of the federal commerce field.

The Appellate Division of the Superior Court sustained the act and approved the board's increase, but the company's appeal to the Supreme Court barred the Superior Court direction that the raise be paid, effective April 20.

Haywood Tells Woodworkers:

200,000 Join CIO During Purge Of CP Unions

By MANLEY J. WILSON

CIO VICE Pres. Allan S. Haywood told the fourteenth annual convention of the Intl. Woodworkers of America that more than 200,000 persons joined the CIO during the past year, simultaneously with the purge of Communist-dominated unions.

In an eloquent plea for continued war against the Reds, Haywood told the 400 delegates to the convention at Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Whenever we find Communists in unions now, we are out to supplant them with real unionists. Two weeks ago the 'last of the Mohicans'—Harry Bridges — was expelled from the CIO."

Haywood's address highlighted the second day of the convention. The CIO leader was given an ovation when he appeared on the convention floor. Later he attended a cabaret party and banquet at which Movie Star Pat O'Brien also was a guest of honor.

HEARTY WELCOME: Allan S. Haywood, CIO Vice President and Director of Organization, is greeted at the Union Station in Minneapolis, Minn., on his arrival there to address the CIO Woodworkers' convention. Left to right, Adolph Germer, IWA Director of Organization; Fullerton Fulton, CIO Regional Director for Minnesota; Haywood; IWA Pres. J. E. Fadling; IWA Secy-Treas. Carl Winn; William Angove, IWA Board member, and John Hawkins, IWA Vice President. Haywood got an ovation when he appeared on the convention floor.

THE CONVENTION voted overwhelmingly to sustain J. E. Fadling, IWA president, whose reelection last November was disputed by the Columbia River District of the union. Alleged violation of union rules for conducting elections was cited.

"During the past 12 months, our membership achieved long-sought and important goals on the economic front," Fadling told delegates. "The membership has received social benefits and security far beyond expectations. We are particularly pleased with the health and welfare program negotiated with the vast lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest and California.

"The health and welfare program of the IWA now covers 40,000 members of the union. On August 31, approximately $48,000 had been paid in death claims and more than 500 members had received claims for lost time due to illness and accidents."

Fadling also pointed out that since price rises have started in the past two months, a 5c hourly wage increase was negotiated by a large block of IWA locals in the State of Washington.

The minimum wage in that area is $1.50 per hour, plus 7½c per hour for the health and welfare insurance program. Three paid holidays — Memorial Day, Fourth of July and Labor Day—have been allowed.

TILFORD DUDLEY, assistant National PAC director, warned the delegates that the national election is only eight weeks away and that labor must intensify its efforts to get voters registered and to the polls.

"The kind of Congress we elect in November," he declared, "will probably determine the future security and peace of the world."

A series of resolutions on questions affecting organized labor and the country were passed by the convention. One condemned Communists, Fascists and Nazis who "have carried on vicious and unprincipled campaigns undermining the trade union movement from within."

A more equitable balance between the prices people must pay and the income of working people was recommended in another resolution. It was urged that the IWA utilize every possible means to increase wages for its members and to join with all labor and the general public to force a roll-back of prices to the June 1 level and fight for re-establishment of rent controls.

IWA WAS urged in another resolution to support a federal safety code in the lumber industry, need for which was explained to the President's Conference on Safety. Congress will be petitioned to hold immediate hearings on pending safety bills.

The writer, who attended the President's conference, charged that Congress had not enacted the Humphrey-Burke Bill for federal safety codes legislation because of the opposition of the Labor Dept., casualty companies and employers in industries having high accident frequency rates.

Authored by the IWA Klamath Basin District Council, a resolution was approved branding an attack by the lumber industry on reciprocal trade agreements as a smoke screen to divert public attention from enormous profits.

Charging that, despite tremendous technical advance in medical science during recent years, American workers and their families do not fully enjoy opportunities for better and more healthful living, the convention called for an integrated national health program, including national health insurance.

Get Out Vote Or Lose, Kroll Warns Colorado CIO

THE POLITICAL history of Colorado "shows conclusively that when large numbers of voters go to the polls on election day, the excess numbers vote the Democratic ticket by a ratio of 2 to 1," PAC Dir. Jack Kroll told delegates to the Colorado CIO Industrial Union Council convention in Denver.

Kroll advised the 100 delegates, representing 41 CIO locals, to insist that candidates for re-election to public office run on their records.

"It's their record," he said. "They made it, let them stand or fall on it."

He cited in detail the unfortunate experiences of labor and liberal forces in other sections of the country when voters fail to turn out for primary elections.

"Don't let that happen in Colorado," he warned. "Liberals and labor, working together, have the strength and the ability to stem the tide of reaction."

Backing up Kroll's contention that citizens are reluctant to vote in primary elections, Pres. Clarence Palmer, of the Utah CIO Council, recounted that in the recent Utah primaries, only 86,000 out of 386,000 registered voters went to the polls.

ANTHONY W. SMITH, assistant director of industrial union councils, informed the convention that the CIO is "willing and anxious" that rank and file members of unions, expelled because their leaders insisted on them following the Communist Party line, return and "continue the fight for genuine trade union objectives," but only on the condition that they repudiate such Communist leadership.

The convention passed resolutions urging repeal of the Colorado labor peace act which outlaws the closed shop; asking for an increase in state unemployment compensation to $35 weekly; calling for a guaranteed teacher's minimum wage of $2400 yearly, and recommending establishment of a state department of labor.

The group urged continued cooperation with AFL, IAM, railroad brotherhoods and other liberal organizations for improved social legislation in the state.

Gov. Walter Johnson, of Colorado, briefly addressed the convention.

In 10 Weeks, Puerto Rican Farmhand Earned Minus $9.69

ONE MAN worked for almost 10 weeks and owed his employer $9.69. Another averaged $2 a week for eight weeks. These and many similar accounts were given to the President's Commission on Migratory Labor at its hearings in Saginaw, Mich., by Puerto Rican field hands flown to Michigan in June to work on the sugar beet crop.

Santos Cintron, who ended up owing the Michigan Sugar Co., testified the same thing had happened to many others he knew. He told how he and seven others arrived here at dawn on June 12 from Puerto Rico and were working in the fields by mid-afternoon. The group lived in a 12 by 18-foot building and slept under the double-deck bunks when it rained, he recalled.

Cintron said the company took $55 from each man's pay for transportation and advanced $5 weekly for food. On Aug. 9 the men were told they weren't needed any longer and were also told they owed the company money. (Under terms guaranteed them before they left home, the workers were to receive at least $46.35 by that date.) Cintron reported he was unable to send his wife and seven children money for three months. He is now earning $75 weekly in a Detroit steel plant.

Other workers produced similar testimony. Rev. Clement Kern, of Detroit's Holy Trinity Church, said he had seen six pay statements, covering a five-week period, which showed net earnings for two of $10.19; for another, $13.24; $16.14 for one and $16.15 for another, and $34.37 for the other. Father Kern said that "about 100" Islanders went to his "beaten down" parish on "Skid Row" to talk over their problems.

"I could not be a priest for five minutes if I didn't stand up and protest against the horrible concept that men with families can get along without money to send to them," he said.

Saginaw has been the scene this summer of much controversy over the migrant problem. A CIO Auto Workers' local initiated a probe and found conditions "brutal" and "shocking." Puerto Rico's Labor Commissioner flew in, looked over the situation, and reported to his government the charges were all true, that the treatment his countrymen were getting was "indecent."

THE INSULAR Legislature allocated money to aid the workers and recently Michigan Field Crops, Inc., negotiated an agreement with the Puerto Rican government on wages and conditions for those remaining here to harvest the crop.

Representatives of the Michigan Field Crops, Inc., comprising 18,913 growers in 44 Michigan counties, warned the President's commission that federal regulation of the use of farm labor would be "ruinous" to their industry.

One contended that there is "no quick, ready answer" to the migrant problem, and charged that "many persons without any direct responsibility in the problem are interested either from a crusading point of view or because they have personal or political axes to grind." (LPA)

Pardon Me, But Aren't Your Tires Pinching Your Rims?

If you buy a new car, it might be a good idea to take a close look at the size of the tires before you proudly drive it out on the highway.

The United Rubber Worker, official publication of the CIO rubber union, warns in its September issue that certain auto manufacturers are equipping new cars with tires which are too small.

As a result, the tires in many cases are averaging only 12,000 miles instead of the 25,000 they should give under ordinary driving conditions.

Why do some manufacturers equip their cars with too small tires?

Because of the added profits, the union publication says. They save at least $1 on each "too small" tire. That's $5 saved on each car. Multiply that by one million cars and the manufacturer winds up with $5 million to which he is not entitled.

So, while admiring the motor and the paint job of your new car, don't forget to take a good look at the tires. It may save you money.

World Council Spot To UPW

A place on the executive council of the International Trade Union Federation of Food and Drink Workers has been granted to the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

Marius Madsen, president of the Intl. Union of Food and Drink Workers (IUFD), hailed the affiliation as a major event in the organization's 25-year history.

School Board 'Shelves' Book Rapping Press

THE CHICAGO School Board has virtually banned a textbook because it speaks frankly about the bias of the commercial press. Head of the board is William B. Traynor, a vice-president of Swift & Co.

The book, "Our Changing Social Order," has been put on the "reserve" list, and the board will ask the publishers to alter the chapter devoted to the press, because it contains "untruths."

Here is what the chapter says in part: "The typical newspaper is far from being impartial. The bias or special interests of its owners are reflected on every page. News unfriendly to their point of view may be omitted altogether or printed in very brief form, perhaps near the foot of an inside page.

"The desire to please advertisers may also interfere with impartial presentations of the news. A modern newspaper obtains the bulk of its income from advertising. Therefore the advertising manager is likely to have more power than the editors. He will not approve editorials that might offend big advertisers. Local news items hostile to the interests of big advertisers may not appear or may appear in garbled form.

"Pressure from advertisers is not the chief reason that newspapers so generally favor business men, rather than consumers, employers rather than working men. Newspaper owners themselves are businessmen and employers. They have labor troubles of their own, and it is natural for them to sympathize with other employers involved in strikes. In all matters of public policy they tend to reflect the point of view of the social and economic class to which they belong." LPA

Taft Pleads For Loan To Franco, Says 'People' Want Spain As Ally

AS SEN. TAFT (R.) left Washington last week for Ohio to carry on his re-election campaign, he called upon Pres. Truman to let Spain have the money Congress voted to loan the Franco regime.

The President, he said, should "follow the obvious desires of the American people" and make available the $62.5 million Congress wrote into the Omnibus Appropriation Act for Dictator Franco's government.

The President had pointed out in signing the bill that the loan was only an authorization and not an order to him, which he contended would be unconstitutional. Spain can get the money, the President added, when it gives proper security under arrangements which "serve the interests of the United States in the conduct of her foreign relations."

The CIO and other liberal organizations have opposed the Franco loan.

The Ohio Republican thinks the time has come to round up all anti-Communist countries in the defense setup, and that if at least part of the loan to Spain is used to strengthen that nation's defenses, there is no reason why it should not be made. In addition, he maintained, the people generally want Spain on our side.

One of the things Taft is going home to is a gold-plated testimonial dinner scheduled for Cleveland on Oct. 9, with every heavy-sugar papa in Ohio—and a few from outside the state—on the list of patrons.

How they will react to his stand on the Spanish loan was uncertain, because they seem to be torn between two fires insofar as their own attitude is concerned. One school of thought envisions Spain as merely a stopping place for all that lovely money en route from the U. S. Treasury to their own coffers.

ANOTHER fears that it will be used to strengthen Spanish government agencies that exercise a form of state corporation, and that private enterprise in that country will get no more than a few crumbs at best.

The Taft testimonial is sponsored by the Laymen's National Committee. This outfit used to be known as the National Committee for Religious Recovery and is an old-line, anti-New Deal, anti-labor organization with strong Nazi and Franco ties.

It accepts no money from churches or church organizations because big business finances it more than adequately.

The committee also has the paternal interest of Merwin K. Hart, head of the National Economic Council, another repository for big business funds earmarked for propaganda purposes.

PATRONS OF the testimonial to the Ohio "statesman" include Tom Girdler, chairman of the board of directors of Republic Steel; Pres. Charles M. White of Republic Steel; Frank Purnell, board chairman of Youngstown Sheet & Tube; Pres. Robert E. Woodruff of the Erie Railroad; Harvey Firestone, Jr., chairman of the board of Firestone Tire & Rubber; Pres. John L. Collyer of Goodrich Tire, and George W. Codrington, head of GE's Cleveland Diesel Engine division.

Publishers and editors are joining in the tribute to their fair-haired boy, too. Patrons include John S. Knight, publisher of the Akron Beacon Journal; Paul Bellamy of the Cleveland Press; Charles F. McCahill of the Cleveland News, and Henry R. Luce, publisher of Time, Life, Fortune, etc.

From outside the State come such stalwarts as Earl Bunting, managing director of the National Association of Manufacturers; Pres. Harry B. Higgins of Pittsburgh Plate Glass; Pres. Samuel Messer of Quaker Oil; Pres. Smith W. Storey of General Portland Cement; Gen. Robert E. Wood, board chairman of Sears Roebuck, and Fred M. Zeder, vice chairman of Chrysler.

Danish, French Unions Flay Aggression

The United Nations' resistance to Communist aggression in Korea continues to win support from workers in all parts of the world.

In Denmark, the Danish Federation of Labor, representing some 650,000 workers, has publicly condemned the North Korean attack and the fake peace campaign of the Communists. The federation's newspaper, Arbejderen, recently exposed Communist aggression and propaganda in a front page article.

"There is no doubt that the Russian people's will to peace is as great as is the will to peace in other countries," it said.

"It is certain that the Russian people do not want war, but in a dictatorship it is the wielders of power who determine whether there is to be peace or war. They are, sadly enough, able to direct a one-way course for public opinion and stir that opinion through untruthful propaganda proclaiming that the democracies have designs on attacks for conquest.

"All peace appeals, therefore, ought to be directed to the masters in the Kremlin, the place where, if they wish it, peace could be reestablished in Korea and in the rest of the world, and the cold war could be changed for a productive, cooperative work among peoples."

In the official journal of the Force Ouvriere, the French free union group, Assistant Secy. Robert Bothereau wrote that it is "very clear that the armed attack came from the North."

He warned that the united reaction of the free world in Korea may well turn Stalin back to "nibbling" to establish new so-called people's democracies through political subversion. He also warned French workers that the CGT, the Communist-dominated union federation in that country, will intensify efforts to disrupt French industry and again urge pacificism and a fake working class united front.

Pegler Said To 'Typify School Of Fascism'

Westbrook Pegler "typifies the school of fascism in this country," the House was told last week by Rep. Jacobs (D. Ind.) Jacobs was replying to a recent column by Pegler, widely syndicated columnist.

Pegler, said Jacobs, is "the patron saint of everything ugly, mean, low and cruel that America stands against."

A subcommittee headed by Jacobs investigated union practices, and Pegler, in one of his columns, wrote that Jacobs could save the country lots of money by just calling on Pegler to tell what he knew. Jacobs did, and Pegler flopped. "The man who seemed so bellicose to millions of readers was as mild as a sucking dove," commented the Louisville Courier Journal on Pegler's testimony.

Pegler, said Jacobs, "attempts to deceive the public without engaging in technical falsehood. And he seems to think the Lord did a mighty bum job of creating everyone on earth except Pegler."

Because of the international situation, Jacobs went on, Pegler is dangerous. "I maintain that every man who discloses the iniquitous and vicious technique that is employed by these angels of hate—of whom Pegler is the archangel—every man that can contribute to jerking down the veil so that he can be seen in his true light, is rendering a service to his country."

NLRB Changes Mind, Gives CIO Chance To Get In Poll

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board has reversed itself and given the CIO Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee a chance to show that it has an "interest" in a representation election involving thousands of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. agents in six states.

The board's action followed an earlier ruling, handed down a few weeks ago, dismissing the CIO's request for a place on the ballot in a forthcoming election, or at least an opportunity to intervene and demonstrate that it can show sufficient membership to merit a spot on the ballot. The CIO's request for reconsideration was granted.

The election has been pending for more than a year. It was ordered after an earlier election in which the CIO was represented on the ballot by the United Office & Professional Workers, since expelled as Communist-dominated.

The UOPWA was chosen bargaining representative of the agents in New York and New Jersey. In other states the results were inconclusive or "no union" polled the most votes. The NLRB ordered that election set aside and a new one held.

The agents affected by the ruling work in Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

"She began condemning my husband's union, but she suddenly got a headache and went home!"

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

What Price Hysteria?

SOMETIMES policemen can be too eager—as one was in Cleveland, O., recently.

Paul McDonald, a staff member of the CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee, was passing out photostated copies of a 1946 New York State Communist party nomination petition at the offices of the Monumental Insurance Co., where an NLRB election is scheduled. The petition listed James H. Durkin, president of the CIO-expelled Office & Professional Workers Union, as one of the signers.

One of Cleveland's finest approached Paul and asked what kind of literature he was passing out.

McDonald handed him a copy which was headed "Communist Party Petition" and the policeman, without reading the contents, promptly arrested him for distributing Communist Party literature.

Fortunately when they arrived at the cooler, the head man of the Cleveland Police Dept. Labor Squad was on hand and after he read the leaflet McDonald was speedily set free.

His rescuer gave him his card and told Paul if he was arrested for the same offense in the future to show the card and ask the arresting officer to call the police station before hauling him in.

POLITICAL ACTION IN THE MIDWEST: Sadie Bean (above) was one of the 100 CIO union members who responded to the call of the Milwaukee CIO Council for volunteers to distribute get-out-the vote leaflets. Following the distribution of 20,000 leaflets, a rise in registration was reported. The council is cooperating with the AFL and independent unions in the Labor Political League.

Medical Society Sued By Harassed Hospital

FOR TWO DECADES, members of the Farmers' Union in southwestern Oklahoma fought a losing fight against organized medicine's battle to destroy the community hospital and clinic they had established to provide group health facilities on the pre-payment plan.

Time after time, over the years, they saw competent physicians leave their jobs with the Community Hospital at Elk City because of fear of reprisal by medical societies.

Time after time, they saw the membership applications of qualified doctors on the hospital staff kicked around by the Beckham County (Okla.) Medical Association, never acted upon.

Time after time, they saw the hospital refused money grants, which it needed badly to maintain and expand facilities, because organized medicine had blacklisted it.

Now the worm has finally turned. The Farmers' Union Hospital Association and a group of its members have filed suit in the Beckham County District Court for $300,000 in triple damages from the Beckham County Medical Association and its members as individuals.

The hospital association charges the medical group and its members with violating the state's common law, which forbids conspiracies in restraint of trade, and the state anti-trust laws.

The hospital association is a non-profit corporation organized under Oklahoma laws. It was founded in 1931 with Dr. Michael A. Shaddid as first medical director.

The suit was filed by the Washington law firm of Arnold, Fortas & Porter, in association with L. G. Brewer, Elk City attorney. The 10-page complaint lists in detail the specific actions of the medical association and its members upon which the general charges are based.

In addition to the $300,000 in triple damages, the group health association is also seeking an injunction restraining the organized medicos from continuing in their actions; an order requiring the medical association to admit to membership qualified members of the hospital medical staff, and another order requiring the defendants to post a $100,000 bond to insure compliance with the court decree.

Hawaiian Director Is Named By CIO

Rudolph Eskovitz, formerly port agent for the Marine Cooks & Stewards in Honolulu, has been appointed to the newly-created post of CIO regional director for the Hawaiian Islands, Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, announced last week.

Tim Flynn, CIO regional director for northern California, will go to Honolulu later this month to assist Eskovitz in setting up the new regional office. The Marine Cooks & Stewards was expelled from the CIO at the recent meeting of the Executive Board because of Communist domination.

Oakland Paper Folds

Oakland, Cal., newsboys have one less paper to hawk. Their cry of "Get your P-E now" is gone from the bay area streets. The Oakland Post-Enquirer has folded, and so have the jobs of 400 employes, 147 of whom are members of the American Newspaper Guild-CIO. P-E's exit, after 64 years of operation, makes Oakland the largest one-newspaper city in the nation.

Steel Union Asks Weirton Certification

THE CIO Steelworkers have opened a frontal attack on one of the few remaining citadels of reaction in the steel industry by filing a petition for certification at the Weirton Steel Co. with the National Labor Relations Board at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The petition was filed five weeks after the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, following 13 years of litigation, upheld a finding that the company had violated the Wagner Act. The court also supported a ruling that Weirton Steel dissociate itself from its company-dominated union.

Acting for the USA-CIO was Paul Rusen, director of the union's District 23, at Wheeling, W. Va. The plants of Weirton, a subsidiary of the National Steel Co., are at Weirton W. Va., and across the Ohio River at Steubenville, O.

At the same time Rusen asked Pres. Thomas Millsop of Weirton for an "early meeting" to discuss a contract. Millsop refused. He took refuge in the terms of the court ruling which barred the company from recognizing a union or negotiating a labor contract for 90 days after the decree was entered. There was nothing in the ruling about meeting with a union to discuss a contract before expiration of the 90-day period.

Rusen claimed a majority of the company's employes are members of the USA. William Huff, president of a newly-formed "union," the Independent Steelworkers Union—which the USA-CIO claims is the old company union under a new label—asserted that he is keeping in his files $2 bills from each of 7500 Weirton workers who want to be members. The dummy's attorney, former Gov. C. W. Meadows, of West Virginia, is preparing to incorporate it, he said.

Court Approves TWU Pensions, But Not Bosses'

IT PAYS TO be a member of the CIO Transport Workers Union.

If you don't believe it, ask any one of 25 retired TWU members in Schenectady, N. Y., who will continue to draw pensions even though their former employer, the Schenectady Railway Co., has gone into bankruptcy.

Federal Court Judge Stephen W. Brennan handed down a ruling in answer to a suit by a creditor to enjoin payment of pension benefits to 28 men who had retired prior to appointment of a trustee last June.

The decision was based on the premise that an employe's wage is not limited to his hourly rate alone, but includes seniority rights, vacation privileges, sick leave and pension benefits.

He held that where pensions are provided in a union agreement, part of the current wage cost is the pension payment due union members who have retired under the agreement.

How about the other three guys?

They held supervisory ratings not covered by the TWU contract. Judge Brennan ruled they are not eligible for any further pension payments.

1.6 Million Laugh At Taft Comic Book

Nearly 1,600,000 copies of "The Robert Alphonso Taft Story" have been distributed by the United Labor League of Ohio, proving that Taft is a good subject for a comic book.

As amusing as any comic you're likely to find, the book tells about Taft's record.

Members of the United Labor League are the Ohio CIO Political Action Committee, Ohio State Federation Political Education League, Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, United Mine Workers District 6, and the railroad brotherhoods.

Bulletin Shows How BLS Prepares Tables

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has prepared a bulletin showing the steps taken in the preparation of each of its 13 major statistical tables.

The descriptions cover industrial employment; labor turnover; occupational wages, both the sampling procedures and the conduct of surveys; strike statistics; earnings and hours in industry; union wage and hour scales; productivity; industrial injuries; housing volume; new construction expenditures; monthly and weekly wholesale prices, and the consumers' price index.

"The way prices are I can't get by on my usher's pay."

Steel Workers Open Drive For Union Shops

THE CIO Steelworkers are in the midst of a drive for union shop elections in the basic steel and aluminum industries.

Union staff members are rounding up signatures for petitions to be filed with the National Labor Relations Board, which requires the names of at least 30% of the employes of each bargaining unit.

The drive is scheduled to be completed first in the U.S. Steel Corp. and its subsidiaries, then go on into other basic producers. The union hopes to get the first election out of the way about Nov. 1.

The USA-CIO has hundreds of fabricating plants under union shop contracts, members having demonstrated overwhelmingly in elections that they want security for their union.

These elections are continuing, with one set for some 18,000 employes of the American Can Co. in 25 plants for the next few weeks. In addition, some 12,000 employes of the Continental Can Co. are signing petitions in anticipation of a request for an election, to be filed soon. Both companies consented to the election, which will cover all units of each except American Can plants in Texas and Arkansas, where state laws forbid union shop agreements.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer, along with Pres. Murray, other CIO people and AFL representatives, attended a dinner in Washington on Sept. 8 for President Harry S. Truman.

Enroute to Minneapolis, Minn., the writer attended a nice affair in Chicago honoring Steelworkers District Director Joseph Germano. It was a splendid gathering and demonstrated the affection and respect that workers and friends have for Brother Germano. The Mayor of Chicago, Martin J. Kennelly, as well as Sens. Douglas and Lucas, were in attendance.

The writer attended the Intl. Woodworkers convention in Minneapolis this past week. This organization has shown a healthy growth since its convention a year ago.

The most remarkable achievement has been the improvement in the situation in Western Canada, where Harold Pritchett and his Communist groups attempted in every way possible to take Canadian members out of the IWA.

The union was compelled to give battle to protect its members. Today the IWA is stronger than ever and Pritchett and his group were completely routed.

The convention through Pres. Fadling, Sec.-Treas. Winn, Vice Pres. Hartung and the other officers voiced support of the CIO and its policies, and support of the stand of the CIO, the United States, and the United Nations in the present world crisis.

The IWA is desirous of expansion and continuing growth, and is determined to achieve this end. It has had a wonderful history and the membership, the officers, and the CIO are proud of it.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a representation election at the Rubber Corp. of California, Garden Grove, Calif., the workers voted in favor of the United Rubber Workers-CIO by 188 to 11 for no union.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, Intl. Woodworkers, reports the following representation election victories: Coast Way Lumber Co., Glenwood, Ore., IWA-CIO 24, no union 0; Dulaney Veneer Co., Cuthbert, Ga., IWA-CIO 22, no union 12, challenged 2.

Thomas Andert, president, United Optical & Instrument Workers-CIO, reports that in a de-certification election at the Clement Co., Northampton, Mass., the workers voted in favor of the UOIWA-CIO by 48 to 11 for no union. UOIWA Reps. Duggan and O'Reilly were in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that the United Steelworkers-CIO won a representation election among shipping department workers of Layne and Bowler, Memphis, Tenn., by a vote of 35 to 2. CIO Rep. J. D. Harris handled this campaign.

Al Hartnett, assistant to the chairman of IUE-CIO, reports a representation election victory at Felt and Tarrant, Chicago, Ill., by the following count: IUE 303, no union 34.

Reg. Dir. Pete Mosele reports that the United Steelworkers-CIO won representation elections at two mines formerly under the jurisdiction of the discredited Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers: Alan Wood Steel Co., Dover Mine, N. J., USA-CIO 283, against 3, and Alan Wood Steel Co., Oxford Mine, N. J., USA-CIO 55, against 6.

Studebaker Grants Hike

THE STUDEBAKER Corp., South Bend, Ind., has fallen in line with other major producers in the industry.

A new five-year contract has been negotiated, winning for 21,000 CIO Auto Workers members an immediate increase of 9c, an annual increase of 4c an hour for each year of the contract, and cost of living adjustments. Wages will be reviewed every three months in line with living costs.

General Motors, Chrysler, Ford and Kaiser-Frazer already have raised wages, affecting about 600,000 employes.

Subversive Controls Bill Ready For Final Action

THE HOTLY-debated McCarran-Mundt-Nixon "anti-subversive" bill was about ready, late last week, for final Congressional action.

Passed first by the House with only 20 votes against, it sailed through the Senate, at the end of a week of debate, by a 70-7 vote. But a number of preliminary tests in the Senate found up to 29 Senators opposing various sections of the bill.

President Truman, a week earlier, had said he would not sign the original Mundt-Nixon measure. Later, White House aides said that the final product of Congress on the subject would get careful study, in view of a number of changes voted into the legislation.

With adjournment scheduled for mid-September, some supporters of the bill—which has been branded as dangerous to civil liberties—were seeking a formula to keep Congress theoretically in session for a week or two.

They acted out of a belief that adjournment would permit the President to use his constitutional "pocket veto." Bills under consideration at the White House when Congress adjourns fail to become law if the President does not sign them in 10 days. However, the President said on Sept. 14 that he will not give it a pocket veto, but will turn it down with a formal veto if he determines it ought to be killed.

Supporters of the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon Bill are hopeful, in view of their strength in both branches of Congress, that a possible Presidential veto could be over-ridden. They want such a test with the President.

THE SEVEN Senators who voted against the bill were all Democrats — Graham (N.C.); Green (R.I.); Leahy (R.I.); Kefauver (Tenn.); Lehman (N.Y.); Taylor (Ida.); and Murray (Mont.).

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in a letter to each of the seven, offered his "congratulations and appreciation" for fighting the "dangerous provisions" of the bill.

"I was deeply impressed with the dangers it carries for liberal and labor organizations, under the guise of allegedly regulating subversive activities," Murray wrote.

Voicing hope that the fight against the bill will be carried on to the very end, the CIO president added:

"In so doing, you will be performing a real service to the great majority of Americans who agree that there should be no room for totalitarianism of the left or of the right in this great country of ours.

"The CIO fully believes in the necessity for closing loopholes in our statutes dealing with espionage, sabotage and treason.

"But there is no justification for destroying time-tested safeguards for our constitutional liberties in the process of building our national defense and security.

"I fear that the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon Bill in its present form would invite hysteria, persecution and silencing of honest opposition to government policies."

THE BILL which passed the House was one that had been recommended for many years by the House Un-American Activities Committee. It has been opposed by the FBI and the Dept. of Justice on grounds that it would merely drive the Communist Party underground.

In the Senate, Sen. Kilgore (D. W.Va.) offered a substitute proposal which would have provided for mass detention of Communists and others in times of emergency. While less sweeping than the McCarran bill, it also was subjected to criticism that its language was broad and fuzzy.

An effort to pass the Kilgore Bill as a substitute was beaten, 50-23. Another motion, by Sen. Lucas (D. Ill.), to wipe out the controversial Communist registration section of the McCarran bill in favor of Kilgore's proposal, was knocked down, 45-29.

Merger of the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon and the Kilgore Bills was defeated at first by a 37-35 vote. But later, the Senate reconsidered the proposal and passed it by a voice vote.

Some improvements in the Kilgore measure were also voted. They provided for habeas corpus and other safeguards for people picked up for detention, and guaranteed that warrants would be needed to arrest suspected spies or saboteurs.

Alaska Statehood Approval Urged

Speedy action on the Alaska Statehood bill was urged on the Senate last week by the CIO in a letter from Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation.

"We are convinced that this bill as reported is a good bill with one exception," he wrote, "that is, the subsection which prevents the establishment of Indian reservations in Alaska.

"We urge that this subsection be eliminated by reference back to the committee or by amendment, and that the bill be passed without further change or delay."

NAM Pouts Out Loud And Denies It's Stupid

IT'S ROUND two in the battle of words between Fortune, the $1.25-a-copy businessman's magazine, and the National Association of Manufacturers.

The hassle started when Fortune's September issue carried a bristlingly hostile analysis of the big-business advertising hoopla for "free enterprise."

Fortune complained that the propaganda was pretty stupid; was not reaching its mark; and that behind a mask of "impartiality," it was designed to help elect Republicans to office.

In the course of its extended remarks, Fortune took a generous swing at the NAM, which it cited as the spearhead of the "free enterprise" propaganda campaign.

Last week, the NAM News replied—with a tone that "sticks and stones will break my bones, but names will never hurt me."

"This department is inclined to wonder," the NAM News said in a lead editorial, "how many unflattering remarks about Fortune could be collected from U. S. businessmen if one were to try diligently enough."

The NAM editorial said it can always find fuzzy thinking at Lake Success or Washington, but thought it surprising that a "first class magazine" like Fortune would arrive at false conclusions on the basis of insufficient evidence.

And the NAM gave itself a generous plug on the back for keeping America from going "Socialistic"—despite what it chose to describe as "nearly two decades of indefatigable effort by powerful, persuasive and skillful forces to take it in that direction."

THESE FIVE COMELY LASSES were contestants for the title of "Miss Crystal City" in a beauty contest at a CIO picnic held at the glass manufacturing center in Missouri. The tall girl in the center, Ruby Dantice, won the title and a first prize of $50. She is a receptionist in the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's employment office in Crystal City. The girls are, left to right: Billy Young, Barbara Leftridge, Miss Dantice, Joyce Huckie and Doris Fischer. Vice-Pres. Leland Beard of the CIO's Federation of Glass Workers, who took the picture, was a judge, and according to a spectator looked as though "he wanted to be the jury, too, and pronounce all five of the beauties guilty—of being whistle bait."

Labels Reach County Fairs

THE CIO Clothing Workers are carrying their million dollar union label campaign to the country's farmers.

At the same time they are demonstrating effectively the close economic ties between the men who grow the nation's food and the urban consumers who eat most of it.

The ACWA is staging union label exhibits at county fairs in Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Michigan, demonstrating to an average of 100,000 persons at each that the farmer gets a better buy in clothing in every price range, when he purchases a suit or overcoat with an ACWA label.

Furthermore, the farmer is told, support of decent wage and working standards for union workers gives them greater purchasing powers—of which the farmers are among the principal beneficiaries.

The union is displaying its exhibits at the fairs in tents—like the rest of the exhibits. It passes out especially prepared literature and awards free a suit of clothes on the basis of a survey of union labels.

Speaker Paul Powell, of the Illinois House of Representatives, assisted in the ACWA booth at the Vienna, Ill., fair. Gov. G. Mennen Williams, of Michigan, was an interested visitor to the display at the Barney County Fair at Hastings, Mich. At the Paducah, Ky., exhibit visitors registered from 21 states.

Extra Cash Held To Be Theater Employes' Aim

A minimum hourly wage of 75c is too much for the theater employes, according to up-state movie theater owners who testified at a hearing at Albany, N. Y., on the proposed rate.

They claimed the type of work and hours were "peculiar" and most of the employes—cashiers, ushers, ticket takers, doormen, and cleaners—were unskilled, part-time, irregularly employed help. The owners maintained the only incentive of their employes was to earn some extra money.

State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi, empowered to establish a minimum wage for recreation and amusement industry employes, presided at the hearing. He is scheduled to hold two more, in New York and Rochester, before making his decision, which is expected about Dec. 1. The proposed 75c hourly intrastate minimum was recommended by a specially appointed state board.

81-6

Ex-Rep. Thomas Ends Jail Term

Former Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R.N.J.), one-time chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, was released Sept. 10 from the Federal Prison at Danbury, Conn.

He had served 8½ months of a six to 18 months' sentence for padding his congressional payroll and forcing his employes to kick back part of their salaries to him. "Arrangements" were made, it was said, for payment of a $10,000 fine without which his release would have been impossible under the terms of his sentence.

Thomas was freed because of poor health. Dr. George C. Killinger, chairman of the Federal Prison Board, said he is in "very poor physical condition."

He left the prison puffing on a 15c corncob pipe and complaining that his sentence was "no pink tea party."

13½c A Quart 'Spread' Is Reported In Milk

The middleman makes more out of milk than the dairy farmer. The farmer's share is shrinking, and the middleman's share is growing. The housewife pays and pays.

That's what the Pure Milk Association, a co-op marketing and processing group, said at a Chicago hearing of a Senate subcommittee investigating the spread in food prices.

Producers in the Chicago area, said the association, get 8c a quart for milk. The housewife pays 21½c. The processor gets the difference.

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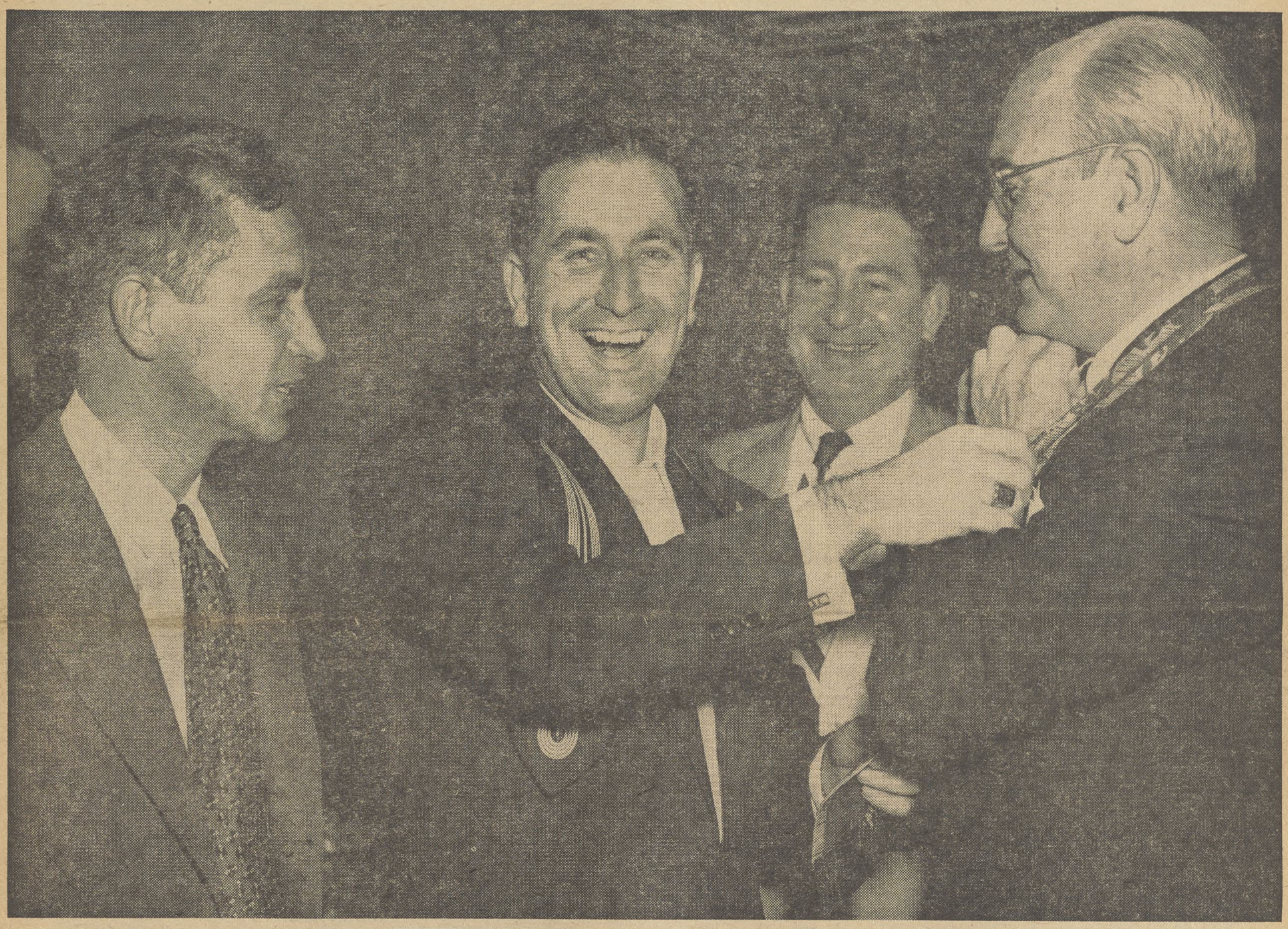
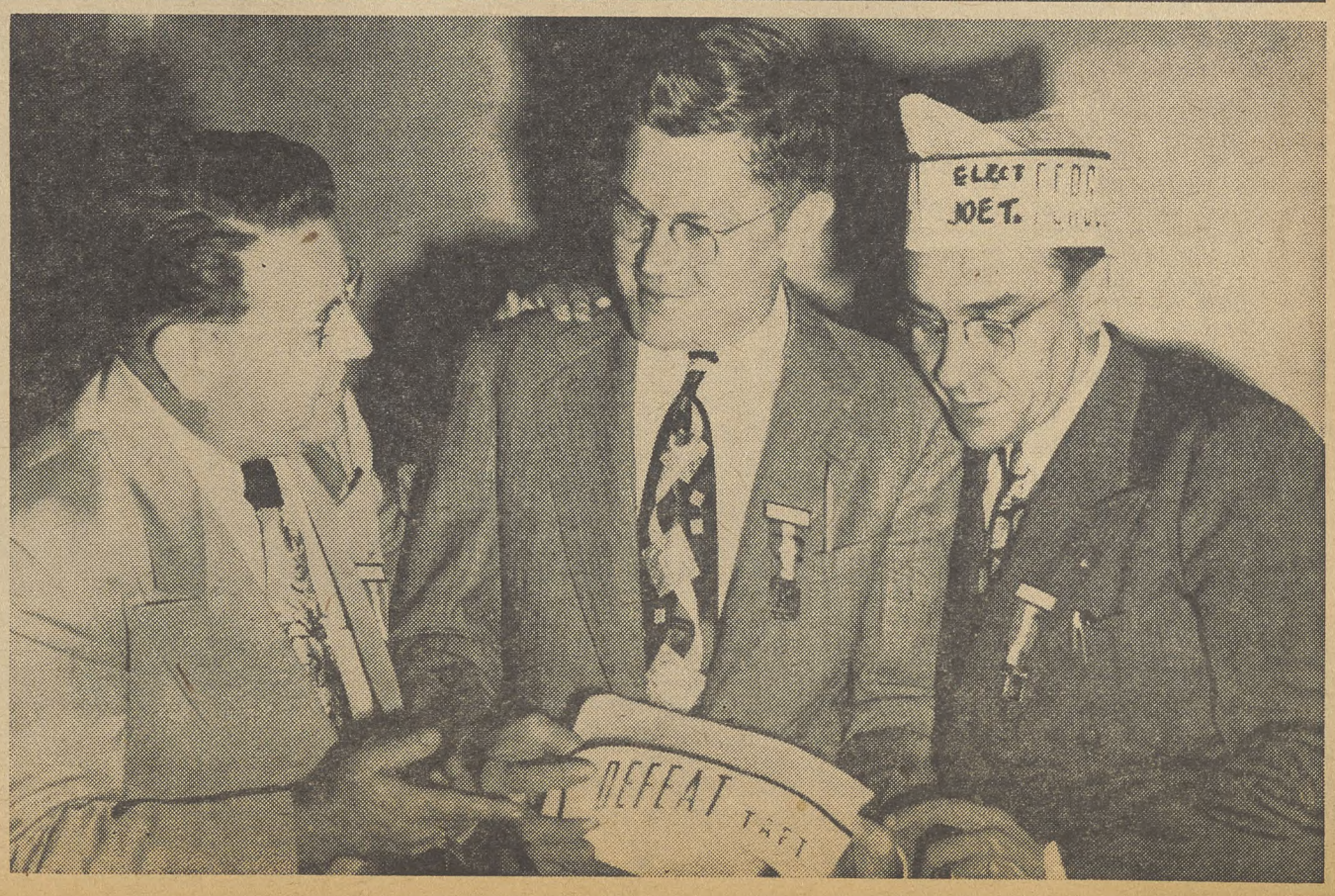


TAKE MY TIE—you took my shirt, GE Vice Pres. L. R. Boulware (right) tells J. H. Callahan (second from left), of IUE-CIO Local 255, Pittsfield, Mass,. after settlement was negotiated. Watching are IUE Chairman James B. Carey (left) and U. S. Conciliator R. W. Donnahoo. Pact yields 10c wage boost, an "up but not down" cost of living clause tied to BLS index, effective Mar. 1, 1951, and $125-a-month pensions. (See Story on Page 2.)



BEAT-TAFT hats, an adorable confection of stiff paper and starched cheesecloth, were de rigeur at Rubber Workers convention in Cincinnati last week. At right H. L. Pipkin, of Local 43, Los Angeles, Cal., admires one that David B. McCann (center), of Local 2, Akron, O., clutches lovingly, while Henry W. Gilliam (right), of Local 18, Barberton, O., models his in best Conover tradition. (See Story on Page 7.)

High Prices Are Expected To Go Higher

THOSE HIGH prices you've been seeing in the stores lately may be expected to go even higher. Reports from around the country the week of Sept. 20 showed boosts in several fields.

Kaiser-Frazer raised the price of its cars $10 to $120 and it was predicted that other auto manufacturers would follow suit. Nash increased the price of its 1951 models $29 to $98.

General Electric increased the list price on five of its eight major appliances. Boosts of $20 to $40 were made on refrigerators, $20 to $30 on home freezers, $10 to $50 on electric ranges, $10 to $20 on water heaters, and $20 to $30 on automatic dish washers. The way was left open for possible price hikes on television and radio sets.

Wholesale coffee prices went up, which means that the price to the housewife will not be far behind. Vague references were made to the weather in Brazil (no rain) as a possible reason.

BEEF PRICES promised to go even higher than they are now as the packing companies paid more for cattle on the hoof. Packers base their prices to the customer on what they can get, not what they pay.

Prices for raw wool are at a record level, and prices on finished woolen products are climbing rapidly. Several carpet mills have announced boosts on carpet prices.

Southern pine lumber hit a new peak, as manufacturers started to substitute wood for steel in spots where shortages already exist. The price of wood pulp went up $8 to $22.50 a ton, along with prices for waste paper and for finished paper products.

Prices of products on the commodity exchanges jumped around wildly, rising and dipping as news from the Korean war front went one way and then another. Sugar prices showed the least tendency to rise, because of the huge stock that our government recently bought from Cuba. The government has also helped matters by slapping a ceiling on the price of raw sugar to the refiners.

APPOINTMENT OF E. G. Plowman, $62,000 vice president of U. S. Steel, as a dollar-a-year-man in charge of the Defense Department's Traffic Service, along with passage by the Senate of a bill taking rail freight rates out from under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Justice Dept., will probably have the end effect of exorbitant freight rates paid the railroads. This will boost prices on practically all goods, most of which are shipped great distances before they reach the consumer.

Meanwhile, a spot survey by United Press showed that sales of autos, television sets, washing machines, refrigerators and other appliances have not declined because of the new installment credit terms that call for larger down payments and shorter periods to pay. A report from the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association showed that shipments of gas ranges continue to be as large as ever.

Doubt that the new inventory controls would prevent hoarding by storekeepers, wholesalers and manufacturers was expressed by labor economists. **LPA**

IUE Wins 1-Way Living Cost Plan, 10c, $125 GE Pension

A PRECEDENT-Shattering one-way cost-of-living clause, a 10c-an-hour wage increase and other gains were contained in the agreement which ended the strike of CIO's Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers against General Electric on Sept. 15.

The cost-of-living adjustment plan is unique in American industry, according to IUE. The plan makes mandatory a wage increase on March 15, 1951, if the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index rises 1.14 points over the level of Sept. 15, 1950, with the increase becoming part of the wage structure and remaining in effect even if the index figures decline.

There will be a 1c-an-hour increase in pay for each 1.14 point increase in the BLS price index.

THE FLAT increase of 10c will include the 3% raise which went into effect July 1. GE had held that it would grant only a 3% wage increase, until several IUE locals, including the 20,000 workers at Lynn, Mass., struck in protest.

The same day that IUE reached agreement with GE, the CIO-expelled United Electrical Workers union announced that it had reached a tentative settlement with GE. The only details revealed by UE or GE are that the pact will run for two years and does not contain the cost-of living provision of the IUE contract, but includes six-month wage reopeners.

Substantial improvements were won in the contributory pension plan at GE. The new IUE agreement provides that pension minimum for workers retiring at 65 with 25 years service will be $125 a month, including social security, with no increase in the worker's contribution.

This means that for workers with lower incomes the company will pay up to $30 more per month. Retired workers in the lower income bracket will receive up to $30 per month more from the company than under the previous plan. Reduction in the worker's contribution, retroactive to July 1, was won for the middle-wage bracket.

An additional holiday, Election Day, brings the yearly total of paid holidays to seven. An added 5½c an hour increase will go to skilled workers.

ANOTHER concession by GE allows workers' dependents to be included in the hospitalization, surgical and maternity benefits. Weekly sickness and accident insurance will provide approximately 60% of weekly earnings up to 26 weeks; hospitalization benefits up to $800 for any one disability; surgical benefits of $175 for any one operation, and maternity benefits up to $150.

The amount of life insurance is approximately one and a half times the worker's annual earnings, with the first $1500 paid for by the company. Accidental death or dismemberment brings an additional $2000.

Negotiations with GE started in the early summer. When a deadlock was reached at the end of August, IUE's GE conference board called for a strike on Sept. 5. The Conciliation Service, headed by Cyrus Ching, stepped into the dispute and for two weeks held talks with the company and the union until agreement was finally reached on Sept. 15, after 40,000 GE workers had struck.

IUE Administrative Committee Chairman James B. Carey said: "IUE members will permanently retain the cost-of-living increase which they will obtain on March 15. It cannot be taken away from them by any possible decline in living costs.

"We have persuaded GE to appreciate the militant economic powers which our members wield. We have persuaded GE to understand for all time to come that it is no longer dealing with a weak, Communist-dominated union, which in the past has supinely permitted GE to take gain after gain from its employes.

"In this strike by a large majority of IUE members in GE, our union has emerged stronger, more unified and better equipped to deal with GE and other corporations in the future. Our struggle has been not only against GE—which for months refused to make acceptable concessions—but also against the Communist-controlled UE which has sabotaged the fight from start to finish."

Lobby Probers Given $10,000 To Finish Up

The House Lobby Investigating Committee, which had been threatened with "foreclosure" by the House, was given another $10,000 on Sept. 21 to clean up its work.

Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), the chairman, had asked for $25,000 but agreed to the reduction. The committee's report, which is expected to show an informal alliance between anti-labor, anti-Fair Deal, anti-New Deal propaganda machines and the most reactionary elements in the Republican Party, is due about Oct. 15.

NEGOTIATORS who wrested from General Electric the gains that ended the IUE-CIO strike are shown above. They are (left to right), seated, Frank Fiorillo, secretary of the union's GE Conference Board; IUE Chairman James B. Carey, and Frederick Kelley, Lynn, Mass., Conference Board president; standing, John H. Callahan, Local 255, Pittsfield, Mass.; William Emery, Local 301, Lynn; Wilton Young, Local 805, Tell City, Ind.; Jack Rupe, Local 203, Bridgeport, Conn.; David Fitzmaurice, Local 707, Cleveland; Dallas Smith, Local 901, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Joseph Abata, Local 618, Erie, Pa.; Harold Martin, Local 320, Syracuse, N. Y., and Ed Houchins, Local 119, Philadelphia.

Primary Vote 25% Higher Than In '46

IF INTEREST in the primary races is any indication, 1950 will break all records for an off-year election, even allowing for the increase in voting-age population since 1946, the last off-year.

In fact, says the CIO Political Action Committee, it looks as if 42½ million people will vote this year, as compared with 34 million in 1946.

Analysis of the number of primary votes cast in the 23 states for which PAC has accurate records shows that the vote ran 25% ahead of the number cast in the 1946 primaries and 11% ahead of the number cast in 1948. Adjusting this for the increase in the number of potential voters, it's still 16% over 1946 and 8% over 1948.

Registration figures are even more startling, although the number of states sampled is smaller.

In nine states, registration is already 33% over 1946, allowing for the increase in voting population. And in 10 states registration is 2% ahead of what it was in 1948—a presidential year.

FURTHERMORE, in the nine states mentioned above, the number of registered persons who took the trouble to cast a primary vote has increased: votes were cast by 48% of those registered in 1946, whereas 53% voted in 1950.

All these figures, worked over by the PAC research staff well into the night, yield the prediction that 42.5 million might actually vote in the elections this year. The previous high-water mark for off-year voting was 36 million, reached in 1938.

For the increase in registration, which PAC hopes and believes is country-wide, PAC and other labor political organizations can take a good deal of the credit.

However, other outfits are doing a "register-vote" job, too. They may not be groups whose political beliefs coincide with those of labor, but they're crusading to get voters to the polls in record numbers.

ALL THE initial outfits — GOP, NAM, AMA (CIO News readers should know what those stand for) are doing it. Of more interest, however, are instances where two relatively small organizations are actually running get-out-the-vote contests.

The American Heritage Foundation, which concentrates on "better citizenship" on a non-partisan basis, is offering a series of awards "to communities, counties and organizations that conduct outstanding community-wide campaigns on the theme, 'Voting is Everybody's Job!'"

The American Press Association, trade organization of the nation's weekly newspapers, is conducting a get-out-the-vote contest "to see who can do the most to stimulate voting." This contest is limited to editors and publishers of weekly and semi-weekly papers and was given a terrific send-off in "The American Press," the association journal, in September.

The journal quoted at length from various important public figures on the importance of voting. One from Sen. Elbert Thomas (D. Utah) simply said:

"When one realizes how long men have fought for the right to vote, one can hardly believe that those who have the right fail to embrace it."

Denham, Fired By HST, Now Big Biz Lawyer

IT HAPPENED with dramatic suddenness, and without advance notice.

● On Sept. 15, General Counsel Robert Denham of the National Labor Relations Board wrote to the President of the United States:

". . . You have now seen fit to request my resignation forthwith. In obedience to your wishes, I feel that I must comply."

● On Saturday, Sept. 16, the President of the United States wrote to Robert Denham:

"The situation which has been created in the relationships between the board (NLRB) and the general counsel is, as you indicate in your letter, one 'that should not be allowed to exist in a governmental agency occupying so important a part in its influence on our industrial economy' . . .

"Accordingly, I accept your resignation, effective at the close of business on Sept. 18 . . ."

● Next day, on Sept. 19, Denham had a desk in the corporation law office of Gall & Lane. John Gall, head of the firm, is a former general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, and has represented a number of the nation's most important corporations in Washington.

DENHAM'S removal from office had been asked repeatedly by almost every union in the country —CIO, AFL and unaffiliated.

The CIO convention last year described Denham's administration as "irresponsible and arbitrary" and said he had adopted "an extreme anti-labor position."

The CIO resolution noted that of 56 injunctions sought by Denham up to June 30, 1949, 54 were directed against unions and only two against employers.

It noted that "in case after case" Denham had refused to issue unfair labor practice complaints based on union accusations against employers. Denham had often intervened in local situations to "deliberately obstruct peaceful and stable bargaining relations," the CIO charged.

In recent months, Denham and the members of the five-man Labor Board have been engaged in increasingly bitter quarrels over jurisdiction, policies and program.

NEVER IDLE: Robert N. Denham is here trimming an arbor vitae tree in the yard of his suburban Washington home shortly after he resigned—at President Truman's request—as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board. He was not out of a job long; the day after his resignation became effective he had a desk in the corporation law office of Gall & Lane in Washington—a firm with big business clients.

The General Counsel's office was given vastly increased status under the Taft-Hartley Act, and the Board's power of supervision over the General Counsel was greatly limited.

UNDER T-H, the General Counsel has almost complete power to initiate cases, to seek injunctions, and to control most of the Board's legal staff and regional offices. But Denham came into sharpening conflict with the Board on a number of major policy matters.

In one recent case before a U. S. Circuit Court, for instance, the NLRB formally asked the judge to disregard a brief filed by Denham, on grounds that it did not represent Board thinking and attitudes. A flurry of memos and counter-memos between Denham and the NLRB followed this unprecedented public argument.

Another problem that revealed sharp differences concerned the T-H non-Communist affidavits.

The Board ruled that affiliated unions could use NLRB facilities even if officers of the CIO and AFL had not filed oaths. But Denham argued that until the two national organizations signed, the affiliates could not use the Board's services. Three cases on this matter are now awaiting appeal to the Supreme Court.

Still another issue was the administrative question of whether the very small firms, employing a mere handful of workers, should be considered in interstate commerce—and thus subject to the NLRB's jurisdiction.

The Board upheld the traditional position that these very small firms should be outside the Act, while Denham argued that they should be handled.

DENHAM—a trial examiner for the Board until he was elevated to the general counsel's office in 1947—said in his letter of resignation that there were pretty obvious differences of opinion between himself and the NLRB.

He recited that he had tried "unsuccessfully" to "obtain" the Board's cooperation. Unable to do so, he said, he had come to believe that a situation had been created "which should not be allowed to exist in a governmental agency occupying so important a part in its influence on our industrial economy."

Pres. Truman, in his reply, conceded that Taft-Hartley "creates an administratively unworkable arrangement, which invites confusion and conflict between the general counsel and the board."

Nevertheless, the President added, he had the job of trying to make the two-headed arrangement work.

"I believe the differences which have arisen between the board and the general counsel are so deep-seated that there is little prospect of restoring between them the harmonious relationship necessary to the effective administration of their mingled responsibility," Truman wrote.

During the past year, Denham has spoken frequently before trade associations and business groups —almost always with a strong anti-labor bias.

He has hailed the Taft-Hartley Act as a bulwark for a free labor movement, has criticized union leadership; and has, on occasion, berated Presidential policies.

No Action Likely On Unfair Practices

A flock of candidates—but no definite successor—has appeared to seek the NLRB General Counsel's job left vacant by the requested resignation of Robert Denham.

Until a successor is named, the Board's activities on unfair practice cases are apt to grind to a halt. The General Counsel has final authority over the issuance of complaints.

In his final official action, Denham advised regional offices of the Board not to issue further complaints against either unions or employers.

Government lawyers are studying the statutes to see if an acting general counsel can take over until a successor is named by the President. Such a formal appointment must be confirmed by the Senate.

Senate Unit To Probe NLRB, Counsel's Post

An investigation of both the National Labor Relations Board and the office of its independent general counsel has been voted by a Senate Labor sub-committee.

Proposed by Sen. Wayne Morse (R. Ore.), the probe would cover "policies, practices and procedures." The same subcommittee has been studying effects of Taft-Hartley on labor-management relations in such fields as telephone, southern textiles and maritime.

Morse suggested that after a study by the committee's professional staff, the Senators would decide whether to conduct formal hearings.

Morse's administrative assistant, Ivar Peterson, a former NLRB employe, has been mentioned as a possible candidate for Robert Denham's job as general counsel.

Steel Union Asks Wage Clause Reopening Early Next Month

THE CIO Steelworkers told some 1400 large and small employers last week that they want a wage increase now.

The employers were notified in a letter signed by Pres. Philip Murray, who also is president of the CIO, that the union's Wage Policy Committee at a meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., had decided to ask for more money immediately. The letter suggested that they reopen the wage provisions of their contracts on Oct 9 and that negotiations begin at that time.

The wage clauses of Steelworkers' contracts are open under the agreements on Nov. 1, but Murray said the employers will be asked to advance the date.

"Obviously," he wrote, "the national interest requires that we conclude a mutually satisfactory agreement at the earliest possible date."

MURRAY stressed that the union will live up to the contract if the industry refuses the earlier reopening. The agreements provide that if no settlement is negotiated by Dec. 31, the union is free to strike on Jan. 1, 1951.

The specific increases the union will ask have not yet been determined. The Wage Policy Committee will meet again in Pittsburgh on Oct. 4 and 5 to draw up exact proposals, he said, for presentation to employers at meetings on Oct. 9.

The union bypassed wage increases, when the present contract was negotiated, in favor of pensions.

In the letter to the employers, Murray wrote that the decision to press for immediate pay boosts was based on three considerations:

"1. The needs of our people.

"2. The Nation at present is going through a period of national mobilization. No doubt in the next few months there will begin to be felt shortages of manpower, particularly where questions of wages have not been settled.

"3. The question of maintaining morale at a high level during a grave national emergency."

On the same day that the union's announcement was made, a big non-ferrous metal employer under contract to the union, the Aluminum Corp. of America, gave a tacit form of recognition to the factors Murray cited in his letter to the steel companies.

THE COMPANY offered a general 10% increase in basic wage rates to all of its hourly-paid employes, effective the first payroll in October if acceptable to unions representing its workers.

A company spokesman said the raise was offered voluntarily and in advance of contract wage reopening dates because of trends in the cost of living, recent economic developments and what he described as the firm's policy of being "fair and helpful" to the people who work for it. Salaried employes also would receive appropriate pay hikes, he added.

Use Of U. S. Equipment In Strike Again Protested

FOR THE second time this year the CIO Textile Workers last week protested to Army authorities against the use of federal equipment by state National Guardsmen on strike duty.

John W. Edleman, Washington representative of the union, wrote Maj. Gen. Edward F. Witsell, adjutant general, that two companies of the South Carolina National Guard were kept under arms at the Greenville, S. C., armory for about a week, ready to be taken to the strike-bound Woodside Mills in that town.

"This is a policy matter," Edelman wrote, "The Army would brush aside possible legal aspects if there were recognition in the (Defense) Department of the utter absurdity of permitting local sheriffs to parade expensive and needed munitions and material in front of any struck plant at a time when our government is obliged to offer excuses for the delay in getting the necessary equipment to Korea to halt a Communist invasion."

Edelman on June 9 protested to the Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson against the use of Tennessee Guardsmen in the strike at the Enka plant at Morristown, Tenn. Gen. Witsell replied:

"Any attempt by the Secretary of the Army to interfere in a State's use of its National Guard or the property in question by restricting the use of equipment lawfully issued thereto, under the circumstances, might constitute an encroachment on the rights of the state reserved to it by the Federal Constitution."

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

We Need A Good Propaganda Program

America Has A Convincing Story To Tell The Rest Of The World But Isn't Doing Good Telling It

By ALLAN L. SWIM

OUR COUNTRY'S Voice of America program is little more than a whisper in the Orient compared with the hard-hitting propaganda of the Communists.

That's what CIO Councils Dir. John Brophy said on his recent return from the Far East, where he studied conditions as a member of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions delegation.

At about the same time, a State Dept. representative privately told a CIO staff member:

"We're sure missing the boat. We're bragging about our fine automobiles to workers overseas who would think conditions were fine if they could buy decent bicycles!

"In our propaganda we've got to learn to talk in 'bicycle' and 'pork chop' language."

THE STATE DEPT. representative made his point even more clear when he declared:

"Talking to most overseas workers about buying automobiles is a bit like telling American workers, 'Keep your nose clean, believe in democracy, keep free enterprise alive and some day you can own a 120-foot yacht."

What he said makes sense—and what Brophy said is disturbing.

What they both meant is that we as a nation aren't getting our story across.

This has been obvious for a long time to those who have made an effort to check up on our propaganda activities.

There may have been times in the past when this wasn't of great importance—but those times have passed.

TO PUT IT bluntly, what our country needs to do is to apply to its propaganda efforts some of the techniques used by every good union organizer.

And one of the first things a good organizer does is to find out about those things in which workers are interested.

Once he has this knowledge, he tailors his campaign to fit the actual conditions with which he's dealing. He doesn't go on the assumption that the type of campaign which clicked in Connecticut will work successfully in Alabama.

He takes into full account that people in different parts of the country react differently to the same thing and that they judge propaganda in the light of their own experiences.

And the organizer who's afraid to try something new and different usually isn't around for long.

THE PURPOSE of this column is not to heap criticism on the Voice of America—because the Voice is sharply limited in its activities by the act which created it.

The purpose, rather, is to call attention again to the need for our country to step up sharply the "battle of words" which makes up a large portion of ideological warfare.

We're losing this battle in the Orient—and we haven't won it yet in Western Europe.

Yet if we don't win it there's a strong possibility that we'll have to substitute bullets and bombs for words before a decision is reached.

Few people in government seem to be aware of this—or if they're aware of it they're doing very litle about it.

WE'RE NOT going to win the "battle of words" by employing American advertising techniques.

We're not going to make any progress in the battle by sending a radio beam toward people who can't afford radios or by getting favorable "publicity" in newspapers which do not reach the bulk of the people.

What we need is a real propaganda program, tailored to fit conditions in each country in which we're interested.

We have people capable of doing such a job—and many more capable of learning quickly how it should be done.

Little can be done, however, unless Congress is willing to provide the "go" signal and the necessary money.

We've got a good story to tell—a story much better than the Commies are peddling.

Bue we aren't telling it well enough or often enough—and we should.

GOOD RIDDANCE

The labor movement didn't shed any tears when it received the news that Robert N. Denham had been ousted as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

Quite the opposite was true—because good news doesn't cause sorrow.

Denham asked for it, and he deserved what he got.

The CIO, of course, didn't like the Taft-Hartley Act provision under which the office of general counsel was established. But its feeling for Denham resulted from the actions which Denham, as an individual, took on various occasions.

He demonstrated time and again that he was lined up firmly with those who fight labor unions. He showed partiality and bias.

National CIO, many of its affiliates and other labor groups had asked on numerous occasions that Denham be given the gate—and President Truman certainly was justified in asking for his resignation.

Senator Taft, however, didn't think so. He squawked, as might have been expected, that the President was bowing to the CIO and AFL. It was part of a political deal, he said.

The truth of the matter is that any President—Democrat or Republican—would have been justified in giving the boot to a governmental official who had performed as Denham had.

Well, Denham's gone from NLRB—but the Taft-Hartley Act is still around. Denham's going won't improve the act although there could be improvement in its administration by the general counsel's office.

Labor, of course, welcomes the change. But what it really wants is the repeal of T-H.

★ ★ ★

IT SIMPLY ISN'T FAIR

It takes money—and a lot of it—to fight a war like the one we're now engaged in and at the same time prepare for the possibility that there will be armed conflict on a much larger scale.

It takes money, too, to finance the type of programs we've launched in an effort to keep more of the world from swinging to communism and to keep us out of a new world war.

Everybody knows that.

We may complain that taxes are too high and that we're really going to be pinched when they take a jump next month.

Such complaints are normal but deep down inside ourselves we know that our tax burden must be increased in the present emergency.

That's why most of us refrained from blowing our tops when we learned that income taxes were going to be increased about 20% in October.

But a lot of us are blowing our tops—or at least complaining bitterly—about the tax picture. And here's why:

We felt that Congress should make a real effort to equalize the burden of war mobilization.

Congress hasn't done so. It has voted to increase the income tax burden by about one-fifth. But it hasn't enacted an excess profits tax.

Members of Congress are going to have trouble convincing the people that it was OK to slap higher taxes on wage earners but not on war profits.

95% Of Labor Force Now Employed

RISING unemployment was more than a mere cloud on the horizon a few months ago. The situation has changed so sharply that there are manpower shortages now in eight critical occupations, and the labor market is tight in at least 19 cities.

Where unemployment was hovering at the 5-million mark not long ago, it had dropped to 2,500,000 by mid-August. From mid-July to mid-August, U. S. factories broke hiring records by adding 620,000 to their payrolls.

Civilian employment increased by about a million in August, and stood at 62,400,000. Industrial production was 4% above July, a new postwar peak. Total employment was more than 2 million above August, 1949.

About 95% of the nation's labor force is now employed. That means that if defense production is increased an appreciable extent, such workers must be drawn from civilian production, or from those not now in the labor force.

THE MANPOWER supply can be expanded by 5,600,000 to 69,100,000, according to a special study by the Labor Dept. These 5,600,000 would have to come from the 44,500,000 persons over 14 years old who are not now in the labor force. Of these 32,700,000 are housewives. So most of the additions to the labor force would have to be women.

The Labor Dept. study said that with an armed force of 12 million, war industries would have 3,200,000 more workers than they have now, but the industries producing civilian goods would have to cut their work force by 6,600,000, or about 25%.

Since there is virtually full employment now, and since those coming into the labor force would for the most part be less skilled or entirely unskilled, the Labor Dept. has recommended that the expanding number of skilled jobs be filled by upgrading those already at work at semi-skilled jobs. That would mean increased pay, through higher rate classification, even if wages were "stabilized."

DEFENSE plants already have been given priority in hiring. All 1800 Federal-state employment offices have been so instructed.

The industries in which employment is far below wartime peak are aircraft, shipbuilding and ordnance, as shown by the drop of 35% in the metal working industries since 1943.

Spots where there is less than 3% unemployment include Denver, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Rockford, Ill.; Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis and South Bend, Ind.; Cedar Rapids and Des Moines, Iowa; Flint, Kalamazoo and Pontiac, Mich.; Omaha, Neb.; Charlotte, N. C.; Austin and Dallas, Tex., and Madison and Milwaukee, Wis.

Occupations showing the worst shortages include engineers, tool designers, machinists, tool and die makers, skilled construction workers, skilled aircraft workers, and skilled assemblers. LPA

Lehman, Lynch Endorsed

NEW YORK STATE CIO-PAC last week announced plans for a vigorous campaign on behalf of Senator Herbert H. Lehman and Congressman Walter A. Lynch, candidates on the Democratic ticket for the U. S. Senate and governorship, respectively. PAC support of the balance of the State Democratic slate was announced at the same time.

The endorsements were announced by a special PAC committee which has been studying the platforms and records of all candidates in the November elections following a meeting at the Hotel Statler, New York, Sept. 18.

The choices were based on the determination of the state PAC, as stated in the committee's report, "to advance the programs and principles of the Fair Deal and to put New York State back on the course of progress which was set for it by Governors Smith, Roosevelt and Lehman."

Herbert H. Lehman is being opposed for election to a full term by Republican Lieut.-Gov. Joe R. Hanley.

Walter A. Lynch, who is opposing Thomas E. Dewey's sudden-switch effort at re-election, is completing his fifth term as representative in Congress and is a former New York City magistrate. He was one of the leaders in the House in the battle for the 75c minimum wage and improvements in social security.

"The record and platform of the Republican candidates are in sharp and unfavorable contrast to those of Senator Lehman and Congressman Lynch," the report continued. "The Republican Party of New York State again has evidenced a calloused indifference to the problems which face the state and the nation."

The New York City CIO-PAC, meanwhile, endorsed the candidacy of Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, Democratic nominee for mayor in the special election made necessary by the resignation of Mayor O'Dwyer.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Oil Organizer Had His Own Party Line

THIS IS A story about an organizer who made good use of a "party line" which was installed by a big corporation.

It's not a political story and the "party line" is in no way connected with the Communists.

It's a yarn about a big, tough organizing job—a yarn which was spun during a "bull session" at the recent CIO Oil Workers convention at Long Beach, Calif.

Those telling the story differed somewhat as to details, but in broad terms this is how they outlined what happened:

THE OIL Workers has always had a problem resulting from the fact that members and potential members work in widely scattered places.

Even so, the union realized it was taking on a big job when it decided to organize workers employed on a major pipeline—one which extends from the Southwest to the East.

The distance from one end of the line to the other meant the campaign would have to be conducted in a number of states.

But that wasn't the worst of it.

All along the line were pumping stations, many of which were located miles from towns and cities.

Contacting the men employed at these stations was viewed at first as a nearly impossible task.

But there was one organizer who operated on the theory that "where there's a will there's a way."

FINALLY THE organizer, seeking a way of contacting potential members without driving for miles, came forth with the "party line" idea.

A private telephone line, he told himself, extended over the entire pipeline system. There were telephones at all the pumping stations.

This system remained constantly "open" so that a message put on any part of the line was carried over the entire system.

The fact that one of the phones was in the company's main office bothered the organizer at first—but not for long.

He weighed the advantages and disadvantages and then decided to give his plan a trial.

ONE DAY, without any advance notice, a strange voice was heard all over the system—and his message was a startling one insofar as company officials were concerned.

He told everybody listening in that a union was going to be established by the pipeline workers if enough of them wanted one.

He made a fast "pitch" in favor of the Oil Workers.

Then some pumper cut in with, "Say, Mac, how much dues are we going to pay and how do we go about signing up?"

The organizer provided the answers.

There were a few more questions and a few more answers. Then the organizer "signed off."

The same thing happened a number of times—and on each occasion the organizer got most of his story across before being interrupted.

IT SOON became obvious that most of the pumpers were interested in a union—and then the campaign began to roll.

Eventually the group was organized.

When the union sat down to talk contract with management, company representatives seemed more interested at first in the "mystery" voice than in negotiations.

One top official was quoted as saying, "Why, hell's fire, you can't expect us to get our minds on our business until we learn who did that telephoning."

He wasn't told. **A.L.S.**

'PASS THE BUCK . . . TO PAC!'

AMA To Unleash Big Ad Drive On National Health Plan

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

GET READY for one of the heaviest bombardments of pure hokum ever loosed upon the American public. Big ads will stare out at you from your daily paper, from your Sunday supplement, from the magazine you are reading. The same kind of stuff will blare forth on your radio.

All this hullabaloo will purport to bring you "a message of freedom" from the American Medical Association—the reactionary outfit that is spending millions to confuse and mislead the public concerning the proposed National Health Program.

During the month of October alone, the AMA has allocated $1,110,000 for this advertising drive. It boasts that a five-column, 14-inch deep ad headed "Who Runs America?" will run in 10,333 newspapers during the week of Oct. 8.

EVERY BONA fide daily and weekly paper in the U. S. as well as Hawaii and Alaska will carry the ad, says the AMA. These ads will appear in daily papers on Oct. 11, and in Sunday newspaper supplements on Oct. 15, including the American Weekly, This Week, Parade, and 28 independent Sunday magazine sections, with an estimated total circulation of more than 38 million, reports the weekly "Editor and Publisher."

In addition, the AMA has a series of "tie-in" ads which it has offered to 25,000 big firms, to local business firms of all kinds, and to 7000 members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Mentioning the $20 million which it has been estimated will be spent altogether in the campaign against the health program, Sen. James E. Murray (D. Mont.), one of the sponsors of the bill to set up a National Health Program for the benefit of the American people, called it "a tragic waste when you consider what it could buy in the way of better health for more citizens."

The Senator said he hoped "that this lavish expenditure of funds to work against the welfare of millions of Americans will backfire by calling attention to the present lack in the national health picture and making millions of Americans want to learn the facts about the Administration's health program.

"I hope every American who reads or hears this anti-health propaganda will realize what the $20 million it will cost could have bought in the way of medical care."

Here are some of the things it could do, Sen. Murray said:

1 Pay for more than one year's average medical care for more than 160,000 families in the $3000-a-year bracket; or

2 Pay medical school tuition for four years for 9000 students who could care for six million patients after they became doctors, or

3 Pay for the training of 5500 heart specialists to combat the annual death tolls of heart disease of more than 600,000.

Rep. John D. Dingell (D. Mich.), another sponsor of the National Health Program bill, in a blistering attack on the AMA's so-called "educational campaign," said that it "is designed to spread by massive injections of untruths, lies, distortions, and innuendoes, a contagious infection among our people so that they will fall victims to the big-lie technique of the medical lobby's propagandists. (Dingell was referring to the AMA's husband-and-wife high-paid publicists, Clem Whitaker and Leone Baxter, who are directing the anti-National Health Program drive.)

"These doctors of public opinion are seeking to doctor, drug and slug the American people into believing the crude big lie that sickness is health; that insurance is socialism and communism; that the President's plan for National Health Insurance is socialized medicine."

Rep. Dingell charged that the AMA's "spurious" campaign "is a terrible threat to freedom of American thought." He said the medical lobby is "seeking to overwhelm every source of public expression, to shout louder and longer than all the forces of truth, to cry down all facts and saturate our eyes, ears, and our very minds with its all-pervasive cry of reaction."

If the campaign succeeds, Dingell said, "then we shall witness the beginning of a new and evil mechanism on the American scene—the unparalleled use of money to dominate and control all thought. Money—and money in staggering amounts—will be the open sesame to all future contests, for with enough money, selfish interest will feel able to mold public opinion as they will, without fear of truth."

To prevent this, Rep. Dingell called upon the Democratic Party and upon all liberal-thinking Americans, upon the leaders of our free trade unions, and upon our independent-minded physicians to help spread the truth to counterattack the lies of the medical lobby.

"We must not abandon the field to the forces of reaction. We must stand and fight," he said. "For against the medical lobby's millions there is the antidote of truth. And that antidote can and must be spread by all of us who are dedicated to the welfare of our people, their progress and the satisfaction of their needs."

Only CIO Man In Congress Faces Tough Fight

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

TOM BURKE, 46-year-old Democratic Congressman from Ohio's 9th district, faces the political fight of his life, this fall.

He's the only CIO man in Congress, and because he is, he represents not only his 400,000 constituents but, in a sense, about 6 million CIO members.

Because he's still not as widely known as he should be, and because we believe CIO members everywhere should do a little thinking about what "a labor Congressman" is up against, the CIO News is giving Burke a lot of space this issue. He's not only a man with a fight on his hands, he's a phenomenon of these times and a symbol of what happens when "labor" gets into "politics."

* * *

OHIO'S NINTH district contains about 400,000 persons, and consists of Toledo and the surrounding areas. It is highly diversified, including everything from farms to heavy industry, and it might be called a typical cross-section of America.

Tom Burke was elected in November, 1948, by a 12,000-vote majority out of 162,000 cast. He won the Democratic nomination in a four-way race—"one CIO man, one AFL man, and two others." The CIO and AFL had agreed that whichever candidate won, the other organization would support the winner in the elections.

Papers Rechristened

Burke has been attacked so often in the editorial columns of the Toledo Morning Times and the Toledo Blade that he has come to expect it.

In fact's he's coined his own names for the two papers. He calls them the Morning Pipsqueak and the Daily Slasher.

Burke's Republican opponent was Homer Ramey, who was seeking his fourth term on Capitol Hill and who now is a police court judge. There was no third-party candidate. Burke describes Ramey as a shell-back Republican and a good speaker.

The Toledo Morning Times and Blade, both owned by Republican Publisher Paul Block, endorsed Ramey, not because Block liked him but as "the lesser of two evils." The Blade called Ramey a clown and worse, but added, in effect, "Bad as he is, he's still a Republican."

The two Block papers are the only dailies published in Toledo, so the citizens don't get both sides of any question.

TOLEDO'S UNITED labor committee functioned effectively, and Burke also carried a large part of the farm vote, even winning by a one-vote margin in a small town which had never come near to going Democratic before.

Ramey, in the 1946 elections, had won by only 333 votes, running against Toledo's Democratic mayor, Michael Di Salle.

This year, Ramey is running again, and if that were the only trouble, Burke, whose service to his constituents regardless of party affiliation is excellent, would not be too uneasy. Ramey's been at home long enough now, Burke says, for more people to get to know what he's really like.

Ramey, Burke says, will get "the wealthy vote and the nicey-nice vote," because there are some people who don't think it's "quite respectable" to have a working man represent them in Congress.

REP. TOM BURKE (D. O.), the only CIO member in Congress, was elected in 1948 by a 12,000-vote majority and now faces a tough fight for re-election in a three-way race. Here he is, wading through a pile of papers in the closing days of a session in which he has fought tooth and nail for the liberal point of view. He wanted to know if he should put on his coat to have his picture taken, but we persuaded him to leave it off—he's a working man and a working Congressman.

But the real threat lies in the fact that this time, Burke faces a three-way contest. An "independent" has entered the field—a former Democrat named Frazier Reams, wealthy prosecuting attorney of Lucas County, which includes Toledo.

By more than coincidence, Burke feels, Reams is the Blade's lawyer, and the Blade is supporting him. Burke is quite blunt in his accusations: he says the Blade, which means Paul Block, persuaded Reams to run, in spite of its protestations to the contrary, not with any idea that Reams would win, but in order to split Burke's vote. It's been done before.

ON TOP OF this, registration among Toledo union members as of Sept. 18 was only about 40% out of a total potential vote of 90,000 to 100,000. Toledo registration is permanent, so that any union man who voted for Burke in 1948 and is still there is still registered.

Burke feels he is going to need just as many of those potential new votes as he can get. The unions are going to put on a terrific registration drive, starting next week, with booths in every precinct.

It is obvious that Burke was not by any means elected by the "union vote" alone in 1948, but he feels it's his biggest backlog of potential gain.

Burke worked for nine years, from 1928 to 1937, in the Spicer Manufacturing plant, which makes axles, universal joints, transmissions, etc. He was active in helping establish the CIO Auto Workers in his plant, and in 1937 he went on the payroll of the UAW's Amalgamated Local 12, which now has about 40,000 members. He's a genuine working man and an experienced union man.

Before he ran for Congress, Burke was vice-mayor of Toledo and had been on its city council since 1943. Before that, from 1940 to 1942, he was in the state Legislature, so he is widely acquainted and personally very popular in Toledo, but the town does have a history of swinging towards the Republicans in off-years.

That's the situation he faces.

WHEN BURKE got to Congress, he was assigned to the House Committee on Education and Labor, and his first job was to work on the various proposals for repealing the Taft-Hartley law.

The results were no surprise to him; he'd been in politics too long by the time he got to Congress to confuse a Democratic majority with a liberal one. As CIO News readers will remember, the long fight ended in a draw.

The House passed the Wood bill—Taft-Hartley in thin disguise—by a 12-vote majority, and then, the next day, the House sent the Wood bill back to committee, where it died, along with all 81st Congress efforts to repeal Taft-Hartley.

Burke plugged ahead in committee, trying to get some kind of a repealer out—he had campaigned against the law with deep, personal conviction born of experience—but he got nowhere.

HIS IDEA, incidentally, was that since it apparently was necessary to make some provision for compulsory settlement of labor disputes in times of national emergency, the Congress should restore the Wagner Act and then insist on compulsory negotiation in emergency cases—not arbitration, just negotiation. "Sit them down and make them talk," was the way he put it. The proposal came from years of experience as negotiator for UAW Local 12, but it was too simple for the theoreticians and too gentle for labor's genuine enemies.

Looking back over that fight, in which his personal wishes were much involved, Burke sees the positive side, rather than the negative. "I think there's been a good deal of progress in this Congress," he says, staunchly. "After all, Taft-Hartley passed by an 80% majority, while the Wood bill squeaked by on only 12 votes and then was recommitted. That's progress. I tell my labor constituents that you don't take a man off a two-year sick-bed and expect him to run a 100-yard dash. Congress was good and sick from 1946 to 1948."

Burke was made chairman of a sub-committee on labor-management relations, and with his committee conducted an extensive tour of the Eastern half of the U. S., investigating local problems and solutions, gathering more material for a new assault on the subject. The hearings were published, but the sub-committee has not had time to make a formal report and recommendations.

NEXT BIG bill before Burke's committee was the Federal Aid to Education measure. The bill passed the Senate in fine shape and then bogged down in the House committee on a religious question involving the use of school buses to carry children to parochial as well as public schools. The committee was completely deadlocked on this and the bill never got out.

Burke again tried to find a way out of the deadlock, this time proposing that the federal government give funds to the states to assist them in raising the salaries of teachers in public elementary and secondary schools. This didn't get anywhere either, although it mustered a good deal of popular support and received considerable publicity.

He introduced a variety of other bills: equal-pay-for-equal-work, federal aid for the education of crippled and handicapped children, middle-income housing, uniform safety standards.

He sponsored, alone or with others, several resolutions, calling for world government, an international police force, cancellation of reciprocal trade agreements with nations back of the Iron Curtain, increasing benefits under the Railway Retirement Act, and allowing the government to dispose of surplus vessels to Great Lakes shippers on the same terms as they are sold to the ocean-going trade.

He also introduced several private bills—"for the relief of John Doe"—at the request of constituents whom he believed had valid claims against the federal government.

None of his major bills has passed, although several of his private bills went through, but freshmen Congressmen do not expect to prevail in their first term. As a matter of fact, the number of bills Burke has introduced is small, by comparison with what comes forth out of other Congressmen's offices. Each one has been carefully thought out and painstakingly written, which is more than can be said for a great many of the measures that are thrown into the hopper each year.

The Blade and the Times attack him with monotonous regularity as an "errand boy for the labor bosses." He's willing to stand on his record. He points out that the same papers call it "statesmanship" when another Congressman goes to bat for the bankers. It all depends on where you sit.

Burke has served his constituents impartially, he feels, on matters involving their personal welfare. As for his votes on controversial issues (he was "right" 11 times and absent because of illness once, on 12 major issues according to the CIO Voting Guide)—he says he campaigned on those attitudes and was elected, has voted his convictions, and has no apologies.

On the other hand, if you ask Burke if he considers himself strictly a "labor vote" in Congress, he'll say no. He believes he truly represents most of the 400,000 people in his district—not only the union members, who are probably his biggest single bloc of supporters but are far outnumbered by other, smaller groups who like him—but the farmers, grocers, white collar workers, gas station operators, druggists, small manufacturers, housewives—everybody but the "wealthy vote."

'What A Guy!' Says Burke Of GOP Foe

Burke speaks of his Republican opponent, Homer Ramey, with something resembling wonder, though he has no admiration for his brand of political maneuvering.

For instance, he tells about the time Ramey addressed a temperance group about the evils of Demon Rum, left the platform, walked out a side door and slaked his thirst in a nearby tavern, emerging just as the dry's meeting broke up, several hours and potations later. He ran smack into the temperance leaders.

"Homer stood there and told them he was a fallen boy and his own worst enemy," Burke says. "He said he was the classic example of the evils of alcohol! He said he was weak, he said they were right—and they all voted for him. What a guy!"

His attendance at important House sessions has been exemplary, and besides that, since he believes the best politics is service, he has one of the hardest-working offices on the Hill.

Helped by staff of three people, he has handled floods of mail, tracked down and answered innumerable requests for information, made hundreds of speeches, helped hundreds of constituents, entertained what seems like thousands, and flown back and forth from Toledo oftener than he cares to remember.

HIS PRESS secretary, Eleanor Coakley, who is his individual Girl Friday in all this work, is a former Blade reporter, former president of the Toledo Local of the American Newspaper Guild, former secretary of the Toledo Industrial Union Council, of which Burke was once president, and former international vice president of the Newspaper Guild.

The Burkes live in Alexandria, Va., across the river from Washington. They have five children and three grandchildren, and sometimes they're all on deck at once. Mostly, though, only the younger Burkes are in Washington. Burke also has kept his old home, 620 South Street, Toledo.

Friendly as a puppy, essentially a simple good-natured person, and honest sometimes to the borderline of political error, Tom Burke now looks at the Toledo situation with pardonable anxiety.

"I can always earn a living," he says soberly. "And there are certainly easier ways to do it. I still have my seniority at the Spicer plant — negotiated the clause myself. But all these people who wanted a working man in Congress, and who seem pleased with me and proud of me—I hope they'll take the time to say so where it counts.

"I think I should be re-elected, just because I am what I am. Most of the people in this country are workers, on the assembly line, in the stores and gas stations, in the fields and orchards. They've been represented by lawyers, professional men, newspapermen—the downtown boys. In Toledo, they're represented by a working man. I think that's healthy, and I think it should stay that way."

URWA Regains Unity, Re-Elects Buckmaster

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE CIO UNITED Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers of America—to give them their full name—have come a long way in the last year.

For instance, 121,000 members who in September, 1949, had little to look forward to when their working days are over are now covered by pensions.

Thousands of members have won wage increases in the 12 months. A dozen more locals have won the union shop. Eighteen locals gained paid holidays for the first time, and 19 locals negotiated one or more additional paid holidays.

But when the delegates gathered for the 15th annual convention in Cincinnati's Hotel Gibson last week, it was evident that the union had gained something which in the long run may prove more important than all the contract improvements won in the last year.

IT HAD GAINED a measure of unity behind the leadership of Pres. L. S. Buckmaster that it had lacked for years—unity that was in bright and hopeful contrast to the strife-torn conventions of the two previous years.

This doesn't mean that all of the nearly 550 delegates, representing some 235 locals, were solidly behind Buckmaster. But on virtually every issue the administration forces emerged victorious with the support of a strong majority.

True, the delegates did vote down an administration suggestion that the terms of the officers be two years instead of the present one year. But they re-elected Buckmaster to another term by a thumping 967 to 463 votes for Carl Samuels, of Local 102, Youngstown, O. And as the CIO NEWS went to press the administration was trying to win a raise in dues and an increase in the international's share of them from 70c to $1 per member per month.

The debate, while as vigorous as it has always been at Rubber Workers' conventions, was conducted for the most part with more restraint than in the past, with the issues taking precedence over personalities.

The first full scale debate came early in the convention. It was touched off by the refusal of the credentials committee to recommend the seating of W. R. Childers, vice president of Goodrich Local 5, Akron, O., as a proxy delegate from a small California local.

The committee's refusal was based on its finding that Childrens' proxy delegate papers did not meet the requirements set forth in the international constitution.

For more than an hour speakers on both sides of the issue belabored the delegates, with Buckmaster, in the chair, leaning over backwards to make sure that anti-administrationites had full opportunity to present their views.

Finally a vote was taken, and on a show of hands the credentials committee was upheld by a count of 259 to 211.

The first roll call vote came on the report of the rules committee and followed another couple of hours of free-wheeling discussion.

THE ISSUE was the appeals of seven former organizers who were dismissed about a year ago. To understand it fully, a little back history is necessary.

Shortly after his re-election at the 1948 convention, Buckmaster was ousted as president by the international's general executive board on a charge of acting outside the union constitution. The union's field staff was shaken up and a number of anti-Buckmaster men were given jobs.

One of the first actions of the 1949 convention, sitting as a committee of the whole, was to reinstate Buckmaster as president. Later in the convention he was re-elected, along with a sympathetic executive board.

The anti-Buckmaster staff members were replaced shortly after the convention. Their appeals for reinstatement were denied by the general executive board and were carried to the 1950 convention, which had not acted as this edition of the CIO NEWS went to press.

The fight that led to the first roll call vote was based on the rules committee's recommendation that the appeals be heard by an appeals committee, which would report to the convention.

Anti-Buckmaster forces led by H. R. Lloyd, president of Mohawk Local 6, Akron, who had succeeded to the presidency when Buckmaster was ousted in 1948, sought to bypass the appeals committee and have the convention, again sitting as a committee of the whole, hear the appeals and render individual decisions. They also wanted the matter pushed farther ahead on the agenda.

Debate was long and vigorous but generally temperate, with delegates from the same local, in some cases, taking opposite sides on the question. The anti-administration forces contended that the discharged field representatives, being members of the union, were entitled to the same treatment Buckmaster received at the 1949 convention.

Pro-Buckmaster speakers maintained the situation was different because Buckmaster had been elected to his post and the others were appointed. Several of them flatly accused their opponents of political maneuvering.

The debate went on for a couple of hours, the afternoon of Sept. 18, before a show of hands was called for. The count ended in a 251-212 victory for the administration. But the opposition demanded a roll call vote. It was taken the following morning, and when the tellers completed their task showed the rules committee strongly upheld by a tally of 894 to 489, based on membership.

Buckmaster took note of the greater degree of unity within the union in his opening address, tying it in with negotiations for new contracts at Goodyear and Goodrich, which are now under way.

"We have had the highest type of cooperation between the people in the locals and the people in the international," he said, "and I hope it continues. That doesn't mean we've seen eye to eye on everything. But when we've had differences we've been able to settle them among ourselves, and when the time came to meet with the employers, we presented a united front. That's the way it should be, and I hope we are able to keep on working together.

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, CIO vice president and director of organization, expressed the same hope. "When the convention is over," he said at the conclusion of his speech, "may you all go back home united as never before as workers in a great union of which the CIO is proud."

Buckmaster during his talk also served notice on the Big Four of the industry—Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber and Firestone—that as part of its 1950 program the URWA is going after the union shop.

"We're going after greater union security," he declared, "despite the Taft-Hartley Act."

"We're going after the union shop if that's what our members want for union security, and they've shown they want it in the places where we've gone after it and had National Labor Relations Board votes.

"The Big Four gave security to their company unions 30 years ago—and there is no reason they can't give it to us today."

HE ALSO reviewed the 1950 program, drawn up recently, "that looks toward doing something more for our people in the way of remuneration along the line that increased profits in the industry be shared with the men and women who make them possible."

"We know that our productivity has increased," he added, "and we feel that those who share in the producing should share in the profits. Also, we know what has happened to the cost of living, and we don't want the standard of living of our members to drop."

What with most of the rubber industry being concentrated in Ohio, and Ohio being the home state of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R.), co-sponsor of the Taft-Hartley Act and reactionary GOP spokesman who aspires to re-election this year, politics got its share of attention from the delegates.

"We've established our part as a political factor," Buckmaster said in urging Taft's defeat. "There was a time before the CIO when there was a reluctance by union members to become involved in politics. The CIO set a new pattern. We had a lot to learn.

"Today, through the CIO Political Action Committee, we've placed ourselves in a position where we can, if we try hard enough, become a very important factor in the political life of our nation."

One of Taft's main points in his campaign speeches around Ohio has been that the CIO is using "communist tactics" against him. Haywood took him to task and turned the tables on him.

"This is a damnable implication," declared the CIO vice president. "It is unsportsmanlike and unfair. It is Taft who is using the tried and true Communist tactic of the big smear on the CIO."

HAYWOOD WENT into Taft's Senate record in detail, showing how he has voted, over the years, against every bit of legislation aimed at the general welfare while at the same time he has fought for laws that stood to benefit only the wealthy and powerful.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers also paid his respects to the chieftain of the most reactionary element in the Republican party.

"The election and what the American people do in it is part and parcel of what our fighters in Korea are doing," he said.

"The Rubber Workers have a double responsibility in Ohio. Ohio has given the reactionary forces of the United States their spiritual leader—Taft.

"TAFT says the labor movement misrepresents his record. I say he's afraid to run on that record, because it is one of failure to understand the basic forces at work in the world.

"If the United States had followed his leadership, we'd have lost the war against Hitler. If we follow it now, we'll lose the war against communism. If you get a list of the basic foreign issues in Congress, you'll find that the reactionary Republicans on the far right have always voted the same as Rep. Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.), the Communist on the far left. Get a list of the basic domestic issues and you'll find that Taft is always on the wrong side.

"The little fellow in the United States is willing to pay any price for freedom—and freedom comes high. But he's going to say that if he has to pull in his belt, the big fellows are going to have to pull in their belts, too. And Taft is bleeding and dying for the boys in Wall Street, blocking the excess profits tax that would take away some of their war-acquired gains.

"Taft doesn't know anything about fighting Communists. He thinks that the negative approach of guns and bullets is the only answer. We in the labor movement have forgotten more about fighting Communist than Taft ever knew.

"A positive, approach to the problem, by feeding the hungry, ending poverty and improving the standards of living of people who have little or nothing, is the way to fight Communism, because they are the conditions that create the state of mind on which Communism thrives."

S. H. Dalrymple, international president of the union during the first 10 years of its existence and now a National CIO staff member on the Pacific Coast, was a guest of the convention and greeted the delegates in a brief talk. Cyrus W. Ching, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, himself a product of the rubber industry, also spoke. Jack Kroll, chairman of the National CIO-PAC and president of the Ohio State CIO Council, was scheduled to speak at the convention's final session.

CIO Members To Be Asked For Funds For UN-GIs And Anti-CP Korean Unions

The CIO Community Services Committee will soon appeal to CIO members in the factories, shops and offices for a multi-million dollar fund to send gift packages to United Nations troops in Korea and to help the Korean labor movement fight off Communist aggression.

First announcement of the plan was made by Irving Abramson, committee chairman, before the 15th annual convention of the CIO Rubber Workers last week in Cincinnati, O.

Recalling that CIO members contributed between $100 and $150 million to over-all war relief between 1942 and 1945, when the CIO War Relief Committee, of which he was chairman, was in existence, Abramson told the convention that "before the inevitable victory" in Korea, CIO members will be asked to contribute again.

"The committee will see," he said, "whether or not we can raise in the CIO sufficient funds for the GIs of the UN in Korea to give them some comfort packages while they are in the foxholes of Korea fighting this great war against Communism.

"I know that I can speak with great conviction when I say that this kind of campaign will receive the vigorous support of not only the Rubber Workers but of all CIO—that it will get across our message to the fighting forces and to the people of the world that we are not only passing resolutions against communism, but that we are willing to dig down into our pockets and give some real manifestation of support to our people fighting in the mudflats of Korea.

"This will lay at rest the propaganda which the Soviet has been throwing around in an attempt to show that our boys are fighting a Wall Street war for American imperialism, propaganda that can best be answered by the labor movement of the United States.

"Another answer to that kind of propaganda is for us in the CIO to give to the labor movement of Korea the kind of support it needs. So the other part of this campaign will apply to sending across the Pacific the materials—equipment, typewriters, pencils, pads, whatever it is that the South Korean labor movement needs—to build itself as a free Korean labor movement as part of the job of fighting Communist aggression.

"And the North Korean labor movement may be sure we will extend the same kind of help to them as soon as they are liberated from Communist influence."

Trade Union Business Fine, Delegates Told

Business — the democratic business of labor unions run by their own members — is good, delegates to the CIO Rubber Workers' convention were told.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, told the convention that the CIO lost 800,000 members when the Communist-dominated unions were ousted. But since the ousters began, he went on, the CIO has gained backed not only those 800,000 members, but an additional 200,000 members as well.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers said that in August his union received dues payments from "just short of 1.2 million members."

Acorns Plus Work Make Great Oaks

Once upon a time between 35,000 and 40,000 workers were organized in the rubber industry, but when the United Rubber Workers received their charter from the AFL on Sept. 3, 1935, in Akron, O., there were but 3080 dues-paying members, delegates to the 1950 convention in Cincinnati were told by R. C. Murray, convention chairman.

Murray, a veteran of early sitdown strike days in Akron, is now director of the union's District 1, with headquarters at Akron.

International officers, in their report to the convention, showed some 175,000 dues-paying members on the rolls despite a falling off in employment caused by labor-saving devices.

OHE Helps Landlords Get Increase

THINGS LOOKED gloomy on the rent control front as Congress prepared to go home and campaign. The bad news:

1 Congress did nothing, and would do nothing, about strengthening rent control, as requested by the President.

2 The Office of the Housing Expediter put on a campaign aimed at getting "small landlords" to come and get rent increases under a "liberalized policy." The landlords responded, and how.

3 As the weeks went on, only 148 incorporated communities had voted to ask for continuation of federal rent controls beyond Dec. 31. (The law provides that controls expire on that date unless local councils vote before then to request continuance to next June 30.)

This left 3000 communities still to be heard from.

OHE Chief Tighe Woods, apparently trying to play successful politics on behalf of rent control, put out the news that he was asking Congress for a very, very, very tough new law, which would do away with local option decontrol, empower him to recontrol on his own motion, outlaw all state statutes on the subject, and control commercial rents as well as residential ones.

And practically in the same breath he stepped up his appeasement drive—asking the landlords to come in and take advantage of the loopholes in the law.

(Labor's reaction was no better than it was when Robert N. Denham, erstwhile general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, implored employers who didn't like NLRB decisions to appeal them to the courts.)

WOODS MAY have thought that by inviting rent increases under the law he would remove landlord objections to retaining controls, but CIO housing officials think this belief, if he holds it, is naive.

At any rate, in the months of July and August, OHE granted 87,000 petitions for rent increases, covering about 100,000 rental units. The increases granted averaged 19%, or $6 to $7 a month.

OHE not only invited the landlords to do this, but devised a simple one-page form to make it easier, and even advertised on the radio—in Chicago, at least—to make sure the landlords heard about it.

The one-page form simply gives the landlord's name and address, describes the unit involved, asks if the landlord has had a rent increase since 1947, and asks whether he has always abided by the rental ceiling.

A copy goes to the tenant, who can quarrel with the landlord's facts if he chooses.

If the landlord has not had an increase since 1947 and says he has been a good boy otherwise, the local rent advisory committee is empowered to grant him an increase, forthwith.

In Chicago, after this was announced, 18,000 landlords rushed in at once, and 80% of their petitions were granted. In New Orleans, increases averaging 15% went to 20,000 landlords. In Atlanta, it is estimated that there'll be 20,000 increases.

Ousting Of Commies From Cal. CIO Should Be Cause For Bragging

By ALLAN L. SWIM

CALIFORNIANS have done much to encourage the idea that they have a rip-roaring state in which anything can happen and in which almost everything does.

To hear some of them tell it, Los Angeles extends almost from San Francisco to the Mexican border and the rain which sometimes pours in Southern California is merely heavy dew.

This, perhaps, has blinded many persons in other parts of the country to some of the really big things that have been going on in the state which serves as a backdrop for Hollywood.

The Census Bureau, in a recent set of dull figures, told part of the story.

Another part of it was told in court and in the record of a series of actions taken by CIO groups.

The Census Bureau revealed California now has a population of 10.5 million, which makes it the third largest state in the nation. Only New York and Pennsylvania have more people.

This means to the politically minded that California will be entitled to 30 seats in the U. S. House of Representatives instead of the present 23.

To union members — and to others—this has special importance because of what has been taking place in CIO circles in the rapidly growing state.

ONE CALIFORNIA CIO official bluntly put it this way: "We've tossed the Commies out on their ears!"

This official—and other CIO members—told the story this way:

The Communists began moving in on the CIO in California at its very beginning and before long had gained control—or considerable influence—over the new organization.

The Longshoremen & Warehousemen, headed by Harry Bridges, became the dominant CIO union in the state and Bridges became known as the "little dictator" of party line ideology in the region.

The Commies also gained considerable influence in the Auto Workers, the Steelworkers and the Newspaper Guild.

They controlled the state CIO council and dominated the Los Angeles, San Francisco, Alameda County (Oakland) and Contra Costa County industrial union councils, to which a majority of California CIO unions were affiliated.

There was opposition to the Commies from the start but it never really organized until 1946, when a strong attempt to clean up the state council was made but was defeated.

THE REAL, wide-open break between the left and right wings occurred over the third party of Henry Wallace.

National CIO voted opposition to the Wallace group. The California state council wouldn't go along. Morris Zusman of the Clothing Workers resigned as council president and non-Communist members of the Executive Board gave up their posts.

In June, 1948, the California National CIO-PAC was established as an organization separate from the state council and it did an effective job in elections that year.

A short time later union representatives connected with California CIO-PAC filed formal charges against the state council. Hearings were held last December in Washington — and the council's charter was revoked early this year.

The Commie-dominated council went into court in an effort to block the charter revocation. The case was thrown out of court last May.

And in June a new state council dedicated to CIO policies was established. More than 700 delegates representing all CIO unions in the state—except the Longshoremen and the Marine Cooks & Stewards—attended the founding convention.

MEANWHILE, pro-CIO forces in the state were moving to clean up the city and county council situation.

The Los Angeles council was reorganized in April, 1949, without having its charter lifted.

Hearings were held in July, 1950, on charges that the San Diego, Alameda and Contra Costa councils were no longer representative of the CIO. Their charters were lifted last month.

Two other major developments tie in closely with the council story.

One was the trial and conviction of Pres. Harry Bridges of the Longshoremen on charges that he lied about being a Communist when he became a naturalized citizen.

The other was the expulsion from the CIO a few weeks ago of the Longshoremen, Marine Cooks & Stewards and the Fishermen & Allied Workers on charges that they consistently followed the Communist Party line in preference to CIO policy.

Here, in brief, was what happened:

Communist forces, who were riding high in CIO and political circles in California four years ago, have lost a major portion of their influence in the state. They're fighting — and losing ground—in a purely defensive battle.

Special significance is attached to the situation by many West Coasters because of the increased political importance of California resulting from its population growth and also because a large portion of the men and material going to the battle against Korean Communists passes through California ports.

"It's a funny thing," commented a California CIO official recently. "We who are supposed to brag about everything haven't done much bragging about our housecleaning job now that we've really got something to brag about."

Win 6c Hike

Agreement has been reached between the International Shoe Co. and the CIO Shoe Workers Union on a 6c wage increase. Affected are 12,000 workers in 32 plants, mostly in the St. Louis, Mo., trade area, and including four in New Hampshire. The one-year contract is to date from Oct. 1 and is subject to membership ratification.

FIFTY-SIX HUNDRED PERSONS visited the booths of the Topeka and the Kansas CIO Councils at the Topeka State Fair in 5½ hours one day. They received literature and signed names for a drawing for a free ham, which was given away each day. Facing the camera and giving balloons to the children is Secy.-Treas. H. J. Yount of the Kansas Council. In charge of the booth was Dwight Lesser, chairman of the Topeka CIO booth committee. The CIO is also represented at state fairs in many other states.

ICFTU Has Sharp Queries On Peace Plea

"DO YOU know that the men who inspired this hypocritical peace appeal—the leaders of the Cominform who take their orders from the Kremlin—are the same men who are actively supporting the invasion of Korea?"

That is one of the questions addressed by Pres. Paul Finet and Secy. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in an open letter to those who have signed the Stockholm "peace" petition. Other questions asked in the letter are:

"Do you agree that the democratic way of life is worth saving and that it can only be saved, and at the same time war averted, if the democracies are strong enough to defend themselves, and to back up the decisions of the United Nations, which exists to prevent aggression and to ensure collective security?

"Do you not, also, agree that the risk of further aggression will be greatly reduced if it is made clear to the would-be aggressors that they will find no allies or dupes within the democratic countries; and that the refusal of any support to Communist fifth-column agents — under whatever "peaceful" guise they may be masquerading—is a vital condition for the maintenance of peace?

"Is it not evident that peace will only be finally secured when democracy is introduced, or restored, to the peoples who are now condemned to silence in the slave regimes behind the Iron Curtain, and when the ordinary peace-loving Russian, Pole and Czech regains control over his government?

"We cannot—if we wanted—compel you to answer 'Yes' under threat of deportation and forced labour. We can only appeal to your reason and good-will.

"But on the answers you—friends of peace and freedom everywhere—find to these questions, and on your firmness in resisting Communist aggression, will depend the happiness of you and your children for generations to come."

Disabled To Lose U. S. Benefits For Month

Thousands of Michigan's totally disabled citizens will lose at least a month's benefits under the new federal social security law.

The GOP-dominated state legislature, in its rush to vote a recess, failed to amend the state's welfare laws to allow Michigan's disabled workers to take advantage of the new federal benefits available Oct. 1.

Since it will take at least 45 days after enactment of a welfare amendment before machinery for these payments is set up, disabled workers are out at least a month's benefits.

Candidate Compares Opponent To Stalin

Rollin H. Everett, CIO Cincinnati Newspaper Guild member running as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the 2d Ohio district, told the voters last week that his Republican foe has voted on national security issues "just as Stalin or the Communist Daily Worker would have wanted him to vote."

Everett is running against Rep. Elston, who is seeking another term. Elston, he said, still "has the gall to pose as a military expert after having voted, or been recorded, just the same as Rep. Marcantonio (A.L.P. N. Y.) 11 out of 13 times on national security issues."

CIO Aide Back From Panama:

'Native Canal Workers Just Don't Get Enough Pay'

CIO DEMOCRATIC unionism has made remarkable headway in the Panama Canal Zone during the last six months—but there's plenty of room for further progress.

That was the report brought back from the canal area last week by Gilbert Anaya, who has served as representative of national CIO there since last April.

Anaya, on loan from the United Steelworkers, is returning to his staff post in Los Angeles. In Washington for conferences with Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization, Anaya said:

"Local 900 of the Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee has lots of members, a sound structure, and plenty of spirit and optimism.

"It deserves all our compliments for the job its people have done in six months, since the CIO expelled the United Public Workers as a Commie-dominated organization.

"But don't ever forget—they need all the help we in the CIO can give them."

THOUSANDS of former West Indians are employed by the government in the Canal Zone — but at wage rates that are "just about enough to permit a man to live, somehow."

According to the CIO representative, the great majority of West Indian and native Panamanians employed in the Canal Zone receive between 30c and 35c an hour.

"Nobody can say that living costs are low down there," Anaya commented "I know, from first-hand experiences. And the government knows it, too. There are about 6000 American citizens working at the top skilled jobs in the zone; they're paid the going rate for their trade in the States, plus a 25% living cost bonus.

"But the native workers just don't get enough."

CANAL EXCURSION: Many workers who had helped build the Panama Canal Zone four decades ago had never had a chance to ride through the 47-mile ditch—until CIO organizing committee arranged special trip for Canal Zone "old timers." Scene shows CIO members taking a look at the canal scenery. Excursion was part of a Labor Day celebration.

LOCAL 900 has about 3500 members, Anaya said, in every section of the Canal Zone. The local is made up of six chapters in communities throughout the strip of land—about 45 miles long between Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, and running about five miles in from each side of the canal itself.

The local has conducted negotiations with Gov. Francis Newcomber of the Canal Zone on matters of wages, pensions and housing, Anaya said, but needed improvements simply haven't been forthcoming.

One "fringe" benefit won by the CIO union was a Labor Day ship excursion through the Canal for local "old-timers," many of whom had helped build it in Teddy Roosevelt's day. Anaya said that large numbers of the "old-timers" had never had a chance to ride through the canal they built.

Hundreds made the trip under CIO auspices on the vessel "Presidente Porras," which the Canal Zone administration offered to the union for the day.

Edward A. Gaskin, president of Local 900 of the GCEOC, told Canal Zone workers—in a Labor Day speech broadcast from Colon, Panama—that the "sordid picture mirrored by the Canal Zone to Latin America shall have to be eradicated."

He pointed out that "psychologically and militarily, Americans living on this strip of land can make or break democracy in this part of the world."

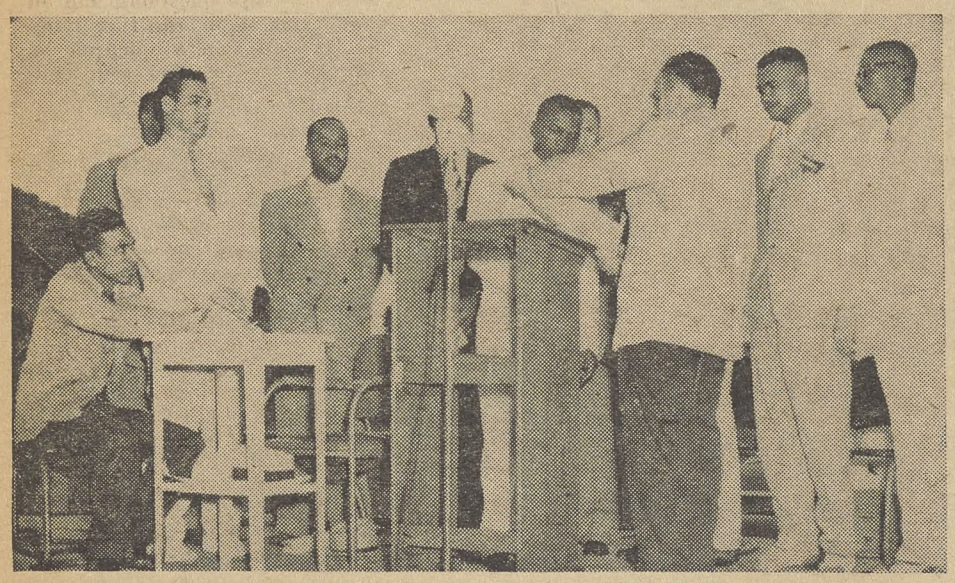
LOCAL 900 is mindful of its commitments "to follow the policies of national CIO," he said.

"Though segregated, oppressed and discriminated against, we have faith in the regenerative powers of democracy. Our task is cut out for us . . .

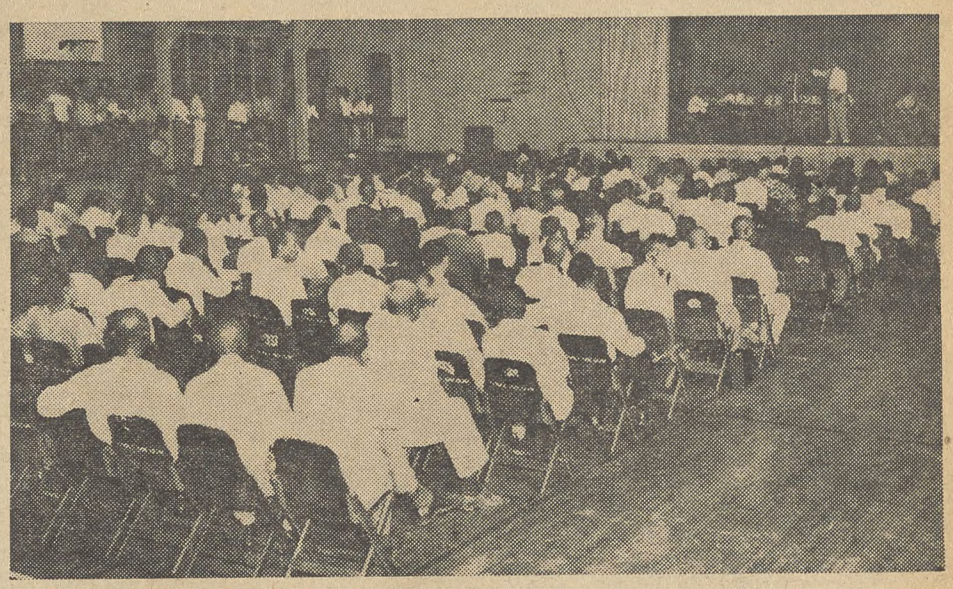
"Segregation and discrimination must go; the obsolete Carribean wage scale must be eliminated, and the principle enforced of equal pay for equal work; housing conditions must be vastly improved . . . decent pensions must be obtained for all workers; and conditions in our hospitals must be bettered.

"Such an outlook is surely not utopian. It is merely too long overdue.

"Local 900 is pledged to wage a vigilant and intelligent campaign to effect these sorely needed reforms, for America can ill afford to allow selfishness and bigotry to continue to undermine her very foundation."



CANAL ZONE CHARTER: George DeNucci, former CIO regional director in Columbus, Ohio, presents charter for Local 900, Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee, to Edward Gaskin, local president. Local 900 was set up to provide a home in the CIO for members of the expelled Public Workers.



HOT NIGHT IN PANAMA: The breezes that come from the ocean—both oceans, that is—are tropical but Panama Canal Zone workers are turning out in big numbers for CIO union meetings. Several hundred attended this one; workers are angry about discrimination, low pay rates.

Left-Wing Union Is Accused By UAW Of Trying To Break Harvester Strike

A BACK-TO-WORK movement by the unaffiliated Farm Equipment Workers Union last week brought charges of "strike-breaking . . . treachery . . . collusion" by the CIO Auto Workers.

Both the UAW and the FE—the latter expelled from the CIO last year on grounds of Communist domination—have been on strike at scattered plants of the Intl. Harvester Co. Some 50,000 workers are involved.

John Livingston, UAW vice-president, said that "UAW Harvester workers will continue their strike until Harvester management meets their legitimate demands."

About five days after the end of its strike, the FE announced signing of a wage contract with Harvester. It was expected that a UAW agreement might also be forthcoming.

Particularly under UAW attack was Gerald Fielde, FE organization director, who called a "recess" in that union's walkout and sent members back to work.

Fielde's action in calling off the strike without a wage agreement, Livingston said, "cannot be distinguished from outright strike-breaking. It smacks of collusion with Harvester management."

The UAW saw in the FE's move an effort to under-cut the status of the CIO auto union, which represents close to 25,000 Harvester employes in eight cities.

"This is not the first time that the pro-Communists have played the role of strikebreakers," Livingston said. "But if either Harvester management or the FE leadership is entertaining the hope that this action will weaken the strike of UAW members in Harvester plants, they are due for a sharp disappointment."

The UAW members walked out in July when the union asked for a new pact with substantial wage boosts and guarantees against future wage cuts through finagled changes in piece work rates.

THE STRIKE started shortly after FE—a division of the United Electrical Workers, also expelled by CIO as Communist-led—had accepted an offer which "on paper" promised 3c to 10c an hour increases.

"It soon became evident that the agreement was a phony designed to trap the UAW-CIO into an inferior contract," the UAW said.

With the UAW strike under way, FE rank and file members also joined the walkout. The company, finding all its plants shut down, came forward with new offers.

Negotiations broke off Sept. 12 when the UAW turned down the company proposals, which would have seriously hamstrung the union and given the workers little protection.

Three days later, FE leaders ordered an end to their strike.

Brewery Workers Re-Elect Four Top Officers

By EMIL BEINECKE

PRES. Karl Feller and four other international officers were re-elected at the 31st biennial convention of the CIO Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink & Distillery Workers at Boston, Sept. 11-16.

Other officers are: Edward Hughlett, corresponding-recording secretary; Joseph J. Hauser, secretary-treasurer; Charles H. Lindberg, organizer, and Joseph Brady, coordinator of state councils.

Referenda will be held in three districts in November to elect executive board members. Two candidates from each of the three districts were named at the convention. There will be no contests in the seven other districts.

THE CONVENTION changed the practice of a national referendum for contests for board officers. The board members will henceforth be elected by the members of the districts they represent.

Contests will be held as follows: Second district, comprising New York and New Jersey, Fred Sickles (incumbent), New York City, John Hoh, Brooklyn; fifth district, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia, Jack Heil (incumbent), Cleveland, and Otto Gunla, Chicago; ninth district, Ontario and Quebec, John Gavin (incumbent), Toronto, and W. W. Lessard, Waterloo, Ont.

PRES. KARL FELLER of the CIO Brewery Workers (left) had just completed congratulating Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin when this picture was snapped at the union's convention at Boston. Tobin drew applause when he predicted the eventual repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, attacked Sen. Wherry (R. Neb.)

The convention cleared the way for establishing an education and research department by providing the necessary funds.

PLANS were made for continuing the anti-prohibition program. The convention voiced objection to the ban on the rationing of one can of beer to servicemen on the Korea front—an order that was later rescinded. The delegates:

- Called for a 35-hour week at 40 hours' pay.
- Reaffirmed previous convention demands for industry-wide pension plans.
- Backed the United Nations and the United States action on Korea.
- Commended the CIO for ousting Communist-dominated unions.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union, who appeared at the convention as the personal representative of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, warned the Brewery Workers against minimizing the threat of Communist infiltration.

"Your union has a fine record," he said. "You have kept the Commies out and you will keep them out, but I think you should be ever watchful."

LABOR SECY. Maurice Tobin also warned of danger of Communism to unions, but a large portion of his speech concerned the administration's policy of the containment of communism.

He attacked Sen. Wherry (R. Neb.) for saying that the blood of the boys in Korea is on the head of Secretary of State Acheson. He said that Wherry was opposed to aid to Greece, Turkey and Korea, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact and military aid to the Atlantic Pact nations.

"You can take Sen. Wherry on the one side, and Rep. Marcantonio (ALP N. Y.) on the other, and no one will deny that he follows the Commie line. The record is 100%," Tobin said.

Packing Locals Ask Authority For Walkout

LEADERS of CIO Packinghouse Workers' locals at seven plants of Wilson & Co. have asked the international union's executive board to authorize a strike.

The local union leaders asked the board "to approve a strike to be called against Wilson if the company persists in refusing to negotiate a contract which would respect the working rights of union members."

After a day-long meeting, the local leaders declared: "We are fed up with Wilson's stalling tactics and its deliberate refusal to work out an agreement similar to those now in effect with other packing companies."

The meeting was led by A. T. Stephens, UPWA vice-president and director of organization.

With the exception of Wilson, the CIO union has master contracts with all major meat packers and many leading independent companies, covering more than 130,000 workers in the meat industry.

ALTHOUGH the UPWA is certified by the National Labor Relations Board as bargaining agent at seven Wilson plants, the union has been unable to negotiate an agreement with the company.

No contract has been in effect between Wilson and the union since the spring of 1948, when the company canceled its contract during the nation-wide meat strike.

Meanwhile, the NLRB has issued a complaint against Wilson for unfair labor practices and presently is conducting an investigation on these charges.

The seven plants, employing more than 10,000 workers, are at Chicago, Ill.; Albert Lea and Faribault, Minn.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Kansas City, Kans., and Omaha, Neb.

PAC IS THE SUBJECT which absorbs the attention of these delegates to the second annual Texas CIO education conference. Don Ellinger, PAC director for Texas and the instructor, is at the extreme right. Texas primaries are over, but there'll be contests Nov. 7.

MORE THAN 100 PERSONS attended the Texas conference, which was conducted by the staff appearing in the lower photo. Left to right, standing, Ed Coffey, Auto Workers regional education director; Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO education and research director; Ellinger, Ted F. Silvey, Natl. CIO staff (seated on table), Gus Cramer, educational director, Division 20, CIO Communications Workers; Texas CIO Council Pres. Walter Gray; Bob Eckert, CWA; Dell Sackett, of the council staff; Council Secy.-Treas. J. J. Hickman; George T. Guernsey, CIO associate director of education; seated, Mabel Kuykendall, Packinghouse Workers staff, Dallas, and Emilie Heinatz, labor attorney, Austin. CWA led the other CIO unions in attendance with 35 delegates, and Packinghouse Workers were second with 22. This was an unprecedented turnout. Conference was non-segregated.

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

Amalgamated Is Requesting 15% Pay Hike

THE CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which saw its members faced with a rapid rise in the cost of living since the Korean war started, is asking employers for a 15% wage increase.

The decision was made by the union executive board's Sept. 15, meeting at Atlantic City, N. J.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky recalled that the union had not sought a wage increase since November, 1947. The demand, he said, is being made at this time because it is felt that higher wages are "a must" to make ends meet for the members.

"We have always felt a responsibility to guard prices, as well as wages, because the worker is concerned with how much his pay envelope will buy," he said.

"The increase we are asking at this time is not inflationary. It is merely an adjustment of wages to keep pace with living costs, which have gone up so sharply since the Korean war.

"The prices of wool and cotton fabrics have shown an extraordinary rise in recent weeks and this will have a more profound effect on clothing prices than the wage rise we're seeking."

The ACWA executive board voted to send a delegation of union representatives to Italy to "demonstrate the democratic way of life in the global struggle against totalitarianism."

N. J. CIO Warns Of CP-Led Raids

New Jersey CIO Pres. Carl Holderman last week warned AFL and CIO locals throughout the state to be on the alert against "a raiding campaign by a motley crew of Communist-led unions, led by the independent Distributive Workers Union."

Holderman said that three unions expelled by the CIO following their conviction on charges of Communist domination and leadership have merged for "an all-out raiding campaign on plants, shops and stores already organized by the CIO or AFL."

He listed the three unions as the Distributive Workers Union, formerly Local 65 of the CIO Retail Workers in New York; the United Office and Professional Workers, and the Food and Tobacco Workers.

Wood Union Upholds Report Of Officers

A **HEATED** argument preceded the unanimous adoption of the officers' report by the convention of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers at Minneapolis on Sept. 16. This action came near the end of the convention, which was reported in the Sept. 18 issue of the CIO News.

Debate centered around proposed changes in the report which were made by a convention committee. The changes were termed a "weasel-worded" attempt to inject left-wing philosophy into the convention records. Charles Ballard, Portland, Ore., led the fight against the proposed changes.

IWA Pres. J. E. Fadling asserted the changes proposed by the committee presented a false picture of the relationship of the IWA and the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which was expelled from the CIO as being Communist-dominated.

"The report made by your international officers on the Alaskan situation," Fadling declared, "gave a true picture of what has happened and what is happening now in Bridges' attempt to raid our membership in Alaska."

THE OFFICERS' report described an unsuccessful attempt made by Bridges to raid locals of the IWA at Juneau and Ketchikan.

Fadling also said, "The committee's report made a mild reference to this attack on our membership as 'recognition' of the 'great future' for organized labor in the great stands of Alaskan timber. It gives a completely false picture of the situation."

Fadling said woodworkers are in complete sympathy and accord with the rank and file membership of the ILWU, but that attacks made on IWA membership by Harry Bridges (ILWU president) are completely unjustified attempts to invade the jurisdiction of the woodworkers and to harass the IWA because it has spear-headed the support of the National CIO policy on the Pacific Coast.

The convention also sent a telegram to President Truman which stated: "We, as workers in the lumber industry, have successfully fought communism within our organization for more than 10 years in a realistic manner. We believe the present emotional, hysterical approach taken by so many of our political leaders of today will help the cause of communism rather than maintaining our present form of satisfactory, democratic government."

The delegates also voted to establish an Int'l. Woodworkers Safety Council to be made up of one member from each district. The Council is to act as a coordinating committee in accident prevention work and safety education with the District Councils and locals of the IWA.

Ching Dissipates UE 'Dream' Plot

The ousted United Electrical Workers, gasping hard, held a convention in New York last week. James J. Matles, organizational director of the union kicked out of the CIO because of its Communist domination, came up with a lulu.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Cyrus W. Ching, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, "plotted" to call out the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers on strike against the General Electric Co., he said with a straight face.

"There was nothing sinister or unusal about the procedure," Ching said in Cincinnati, O., where he was speaking at the convention of the CIO Rubber Workers. "There was a strike threatened at some of the GE plants and I sent telegrams to both the company and to James B. Carey (IUE chairman) asking their assurance that there would be no work stoppage. They met in Washington and got the thing ironed out. I didn't sit in on the meeting. There wasn't any 'scheme' that I know of."

89 Named In Eyeglass 'Kickback' Suit By U.S.

The Federal government has added the names of 89 dispensing companies or individuals to its anti-trust suit against the American Optical Co. The suit was filed in 1946, and the government's action Sept. 18 was an additional complaint.

The complaint said "successor" companies were set up after American and other optical companies were accused of illegal "kickbacks" to oculists from the proceeds of sales of eyeglasses. The dispensing companies, said the government, continued the "kickback" practice. The government wants the 89 named included in any court decision.

Taft Ad Tries To Link His Foes With Commies

Sen. Robert A. Taft charged in Zanesville that the leaders of the AFL and CIO "are waging a campaign of class hatred to eliminate from Congress those who are unwilling to follow the party line as do the Communists."

But just a week before, in the Zanesville Times Recorder, the Taft forces ran a full-page ad linking those who oppose Taft with Communists, socialists, racketeers, unioneers or just plain boobs. (The ad violated Ohio law because it did not carry the names of its sponsors.)

That ad really appealed to class hatred, and was "a lying attempt to suggest that the opposition to Taft is subversive," declared Henry Miller Busch, professor at Western Reserve Univ., who is supporting Joseph T. Ferguson, Taft's Democratic opponent. Taft recently ran out on a promise to debate the Taft-Hartley act before the Glendale Town Forum in Cincinnati. He dodged when he learned Busch would be his opponent.

Segregation Banned At N. J. Housing Projects

Negroes and whites will no longer be assigned to separate parts of Newark, N. J., housing projects, the Housing Authority announced. Its resolution, adopted unanimously and effective immediately, stated that units will be allocated on "basis of need without regard to race, religious principles, color, national origin, and ancestry of applicant."

Missouri CIO Backs Hennings For Senator

THE CAMPAIGN to replace U. S. Sen. Forrest Donnell (R.) with Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., (D.) occupied a good portion of the time of the convention of the Missouri CIO Council at St. Louis Sept. 16-17.

Hennings addressed the 400 delegates to the convention. They gave him a rising ovation and unanimously endorsed him.

In the primary race CIO leaders had supported Hennings' opponent, State Sen. Emery W. Allen. Made an honorary delegate, Hennings gave a fighting speech.

He warned that CIO members "must get rid of the idea that the election is in the bag." He said that he was worried about St. Louis, Greene and Jasper counties.

He attacked the Taft-Hartley Law and the National Association of Manufacturers for its support of the measure. Hennings received a second ovation when he declared that "we must not only build our military might against the Communists, but we must unite at home."

TILFORD Dudley, assistant National PAC director, stressed the responsibility of union and consumer groups in ringing doorbells and using other means to get out the vote to defeat Donnell. Of the latter Dudley said:

"He persisted, despite our best efforts to educate him, in being anti-union and anti-consumer. He voted for every bill to make the Taft-Hartley Law as viciously anti-labor as possible."

Harold E. Edwards, Kansas City, Ralph Turrentine and James Davis were re-elected president, vice president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Council. William Bastinas, Communications Workers, Kansas City, was elected to the new post of second vice president.

Speakers included Anthony W. Smith, assistant CIO Councils director; Charles A. Ricker, director of the Missouri Division of Employment Security; L. L. Duncan, director of the Missouri Division of Public Inspection, and Arnold Griffith, of the St. Louis office of the U. S. Conciliation and Mediation Service.

ACW Wins Guaranteed Annual Wage Increase

An immediate 7c hourly wage increase and guaranteed annual raises have been won by 5000 of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers employed by the Dry Cleaners Institute of Detroit. The new five-year agreement replaces the present pact, which was due to expire next February.

The workers will receive a 3c boost next March, and additional 3c hikes each succeeding year through 1955. The contract is open to wage negotiations if the cost-of-living index undergoes substantial changes. The new pact also covers part-time workers for the first time, improves working conditions and liberalizes the holiday pay schedule.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer attended the United Rubber Workers convention in Cincinnati this past week. This fine organization has had a remarkable growth since the time it was one of the founders of the CIO.

In the past two years the Rubber Workers have gone through trials and tribulations, but at this past convention, I must say, a great deal of unity was exhibited. Pres. Buckmaster and his associate officers are doing a swell job. The writer had the honor of addressing the delegates and he discussed developments in CIO, the expulsion of the Communists, and why they were expelled. Also discussed was the present economic situation, of rising prices and rising profits.

The writer also talked about Robert Taft, who charged that the CIO is using Communist tactics to bring about his defeat. Taft, the symbol of anti-unionism to the American worker, should talk about the one organization which has done so much to eradicate communism in America and is assisting to eradicate it in other countries.

Taft's statement was typical, and shows the methods he resorts to in order to stop the progress of the American worker and his union. Despite Taft the labor movement will continue to grow and progress.

The United Brewery Workers who recently held their convention have announced that their entire slate of top officers was re-elected without opposition. Congratulations to all.

The writer, as this goes to press, will be attending the convention of the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers in Cleveland, Ohio. More about this next week.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in a representation election held at the Sprague Meter Co., Bridgeport, Conn., the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers was again victorious by the following vote: IUE 268, no union 12. The UE withdrew from the ballot.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports a representation election victory for the IUE at the Bendix Freeze Division, Towson, Md., by the following vote: IUE 305; against 19; challenged 24.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to the Chairman of IUE, reports the following representation election victories: Cochrane Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., IUE 65, no union 5, UE withdrew; Master Vibrator, Dayton, O., IUE 27, no union 26; U. S. Corrugated Fibre Box Co., Dayton, O., IUE 19, no union 1; United Motors, Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 17, no union 2; Federal Tool, Minneapolis, Minn., IUE 37, no union 1.

Thomas Andert, president of CIO United Optical & Instrument Workers, reports that the UOIW won the following representation elections in Milwaukee, Wis., by unanimous vote: Mossey Otto Dental Laboratory, Neiland Dental Laboratory, Bunde Upmeyer Laboratory, Erk Laboratory, Webb Wrasse Laboratory and Weiss Laboratory. Intl. Rep. Dorbic was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. John Easton reports that in a union shop election held at the General Cigar Co., Huntington, W. Va., the workers voted in favor of the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers-CIO by the following vote: eligible 445, for 297, against 61, void 3, not voting 84. Union Rep. Lou Koletka and CIO Staff Rep. Joe Rice conducted the campaign and election.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in a representation election held at the Memphis Sales Mfg. Co., the workers voted in favor of the United Furniture Workers-CIO by the following vote: UFWA 23, no union 21, challenged 3. UFW Rep. Carl Curtis was in charge of the campaign.

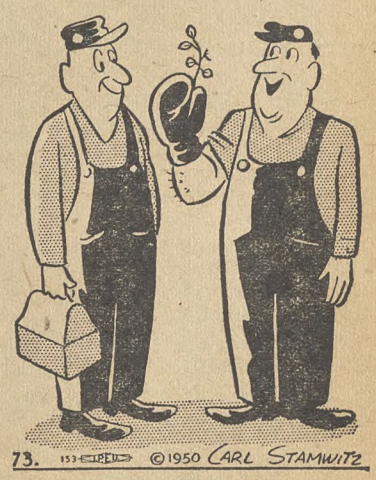
John Green, president of the CIO Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America, reports that in a union shop election held for Nicholson Terminal and Dock office workers, River Rouge, Mich., the vote was as follows: Eligible 24, IUMSWA-CIO 13, against 9, challenged 2.

Reg. Dir. John Maurillo reports the following two representation elections won by the United Packinghouse Workers-CIO: R. T. French & Co., Rochester, N. Y., UPW 165, no union 71; Sowers & Hicks, mail contract drivers, Syracuse, N. Y., UPW 7, no union 1.

UAW Signs Two Pacts

The CIO Auto Workers and the Bendix Aviation Corp. have reached a supplementary agreement under which the two-year contract signed July 28 was extended for three additional years with provisions for an immediate 5c per hour wage increase, an additional 3c for skilled workers who make up between 10% and 20% of the company's 13,000 employes, and a cost of living clause similar to those in the General Motors and Ford Motor Co. agreements.

UAW Local 12 in Toledo, O., and the Willys-Overland Co. signed a new contract giving 18.86c per hour, including wage boosts, pensions and other benefits, to 7100 members.



"Sure, I always talk to these 'No-Union' advocates with an olive branch in one hand!"

Truman Vetoes McCarran 'Anti-Subversive' Bill

PRESIDENT Truman on Sept. 22 vetoed the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon-Wood "anti-subversive" bill.

The CIO had called for a presidential veto of the bill as dangerous to basic civil and union rights.

The bill was sent to the White House on Sept. 21 after Senate and House had passed a revised, final version of bills earlier adopted in the two branches of Congress.

The CIO letter to President Truman was signed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray. It said:

"On behalf of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, I strongly urge that you veto H. R. 9490, the so-called McCarran-Mundt-Nixon-Wood Bill.

"As you know, the CIO's opposition to this bill does not stem from any tenderness or sympathy for Communists or Communism. The CIO has weeded from its own ranks these traitors to both America and the American labor movement, and it supports any measures necessary to guarantee the security of our democratic system against these totalitarians.

"H. R. 9490 is of doubtful efficacy against Communism. As the Department of Justice has repeatedly protested, it will drive the Communist Party completely underground and make detection of its adherents more difficult.

"In the guise of combating Communism, it opens the way for repression of honest and non-Communist political dissent. It could well be used to hamper legitimate trade-union activity.

"MOREOVER, the bill is a hodgepodge of numerous ill-coordinated measures, on many of which no hearings have been held and which received scant consideration in Congress. Many of its provisions are of dubious constitutionality. Its treatment of aliens is inhumane and violates our conceptions of fair play.

"In urging you to veto the bill, I wish to suggest that you appoint a commission of distinguished public citizens to review the entire problem of reconciling our democratic traditions with the necessity of securing our democracy against its Communist enemies without and within.

"The commission should, of course, carefully consider all of the proposals embodied in H.R. 9490 as well as other more moderate and perhaps more effective measures for reconciling our internal security needs with our democratic liberties and traditions."

As Congress gave its final blessing to the bill, Attorney-General Howard McGrath hinted broadly that the President would veto the measure.

McGRATH SAID that the registration of Communist political and front outfits provided by one part of the bill would "count for little in fighting wily persons trained in, and bent upon, intrigue and deception."

He added that to try to supress the "bankrupt ideas of communism" would tread upon constitutional guarantees of free speech.

He added that the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon Bill might "serve to pin the wings of martyred angels upon the devil's advocates." Instead of a dragnet measure of the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon type, he urged tightening up of espionage and sabotage laws, as President Truman had recommended earlier.

The bill was originally a product of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and it has been widely condemned by labor, liberal and religious groups.

They have argued that the loose definitions and sweeping provisions of the bill could be used to silence all sorts of non-Communist organizations. The Justice Dept., also opposing the bill, has maintained that its principal effect will be to drive the Communist movement "underground"—just the opposite of what the bill purports to do.

Hysteria Has Struck Hard Before In United States

"I SPENT a good part of my time getting people out of jail in the period after World War I," said a veteran labor leader who later became a CIO union official.

9-25

He was referring to the raids ostensibly aimed at the Communists by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, in which so-called radicals and labor leaders were caught.

The nation was then in a hysterical mood, as a result of the reaction that had set in following the end of the war. That hysteria was fanned by birth of Soviet Russia in 1917 and the creation of Communist Parties wherever possible.

In many cases that period parallels 1950. The attitude of Russia in the United Nations and the Korean aggression by a Soviet satellite helped to create the hysteria which is sweeping the country now.

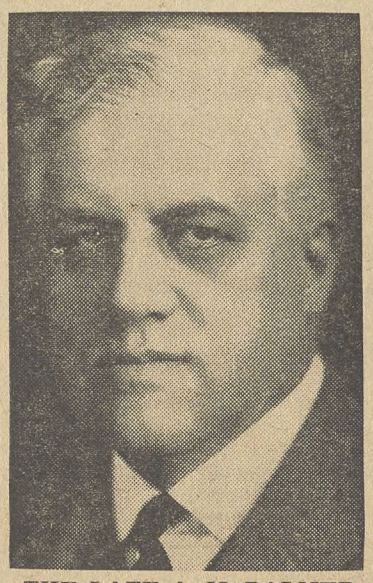
Then as now there were business elements and politicians who jumped on the anti-Red bandwagon in the hope that they would be able to do irreparable damage to organized labor.

Labor was hurt by the Palmer raids. The functioning of unions was disrupted and fear was sown in the hearts of thousands of union members.

HYSTERIA is being whipped up again today by:

- The McCarran - Mundt - Nixon "anti-subversive" bill, which has been branded as a threat to civil liberties and which will doubtless be passed by Congress over a threatened Presidential veto.
- The use of booklets such as "Red Channels" to smear radio and television entertainers.
- Wild charges in Congress such as were made by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) and Sen. Schoeppel (R. Kans.).

If American history repeats itself, it will not be the first time. The Palmer raids themselves had a precedent in the suppressions caused by the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts in



THE LATE A. M. PALMER
After World War I, Attorney General Palmer ordered widespread raids ostensibly aimed at Communists but landing many labor leaders in jail.

1798, when feelings ran high against France—following the Revolution—and there was fear of French agents in this country.

The story is told by Charles and Mary Beard in "The Rise of American Civilization":

"The Alien Act, although it was not enforced, gave great offense, especially to the many foreigners in danger under its provisions. The Sedition Act was vigorously applied and aroused a tempest.

"Several editors of Republican (the first Republican party and forerunner of the present Democratic party) papers soon found themselves in jail or broken by heavy fines; bystanders at political meetings who made contemptuous remarks about Adams (President John Quincy Adams) or his policies were hurried off to court. In vain did John Marshall (Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court) urge caution, explaining that the Sedition Law was useless and calculated to arouse rather than allay discontent. In vain did Hamilton (Secretary of the Treasury) warn his colleagues: 'Let us not establish a tyranny. Energy is a different thing from violence.'

"The high and mighty directors in the party of 'talents and wealth' would be satisfied with nothing short of destroying their opponents.

"AS MARSHALL and Hamilton had foreseen, the resentment of the Republicans answered prosecution and finally burst all bounds. They denounced the legislation as despotic and its sponsors as tyrants.

"They invoked the protection of the First Amendment to the Constitution which expressly forbade Congress to make any law respecting the freedom of speech and press. They appealed to the rights of citizens and states.

"Not content with the usual verbalism of politics, Jefferson (later to become President) proposed something akin to defiance. He drafted a set of resolutions declaring that the Alien and Sedition Acts violated the Constitution and were therefore null and void—resolutions which were introduced into the Kentucky legislature, passed, signed by the governor, and proclaimed to the country as representing the creed of the state.

"Simultaneously Jefferson's competent aide, James Madison (who also became President), started a similar revolt in Virginia, inducing the legislature to adopt resolutions condemning the obnoxious legislation and advising the states to cooperate in defense of their rights.

"Though Kentucky and Virginia found that their appeals encountered indifference or even opposition on the part of their neighbors, they were not daunted. The former, hearing from some of the northern states that it was the business of the Supreme Court to decide high questions of law, announced, in reply, the fateful doctrine that a state could review acts of Congress itself and nullify any measure it deemed unconstitutional.

"While the Virginia legislature shrank from the full logic of this strong doctrine, it did appropriate money for arms and supplies. Fortunately for the Republicans, the fourth presidential election was now at hand and they could call upon the voters to repudiate at the polls the authors of the Alien and Sedition Acts. The issue became a factor, at least a rhetorical one, in a nation-wide campaign."

Although reaction has not taken the extreme form advocated by Jefferson and Madison, opponents of the present mounting hysteria became increasingly vocal on several fronts:

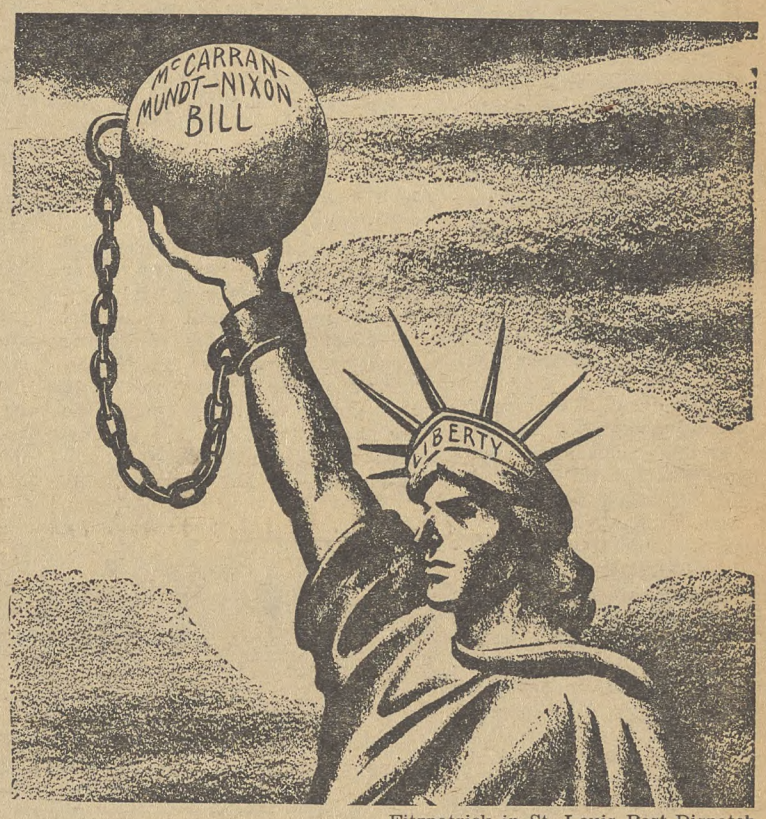
1 The New Jersey CIO Council executive board and its Political Action Committee condemned "the use of the irresponsible publication, 'Red Channels,' to smear loyal Americans, such as Ireene Wicker, Gypsy Rose Lee, Jean Muir and to deprive them of their livelihood without due process of law and merely on the pretext that they once belonged to organizations now considered Communist-controlled. (The American Broadcasting Co. refused to fire Miss Lee.)

"We urge those Congressmen, who displayed poor judgment and unreasoning fear by voting for the Mundt-Nixon-Ferguson-McCarran anti-civil liberties bill (also known as the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon Bill), to uphold President Truman's veto of this un-American and unconstitutional legislation," the Council said.

"We commend those local unions, who, despite severe and deliberate provocation by Communist agents in their ranks, have used democratic and legal means to rid themselves of Communist leaders and disrupters during the past few years."

2 The leaders of 17 national organizations, including the American Association of University Professors, the American Civil Liberties Union, American Veterans Committee, the CIO Textile Workers, the Intl. Association of Machinists and a number of religious groups, urged President Truman to veto the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon Bill.

3 One of these organizations—the American Civil Liberties Union—announced that Merle Miller, best-selling novelist, would head a committee to investigate blacklisting in the radio and television industry.



Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

What Price Politics?

'Front' No Substitute For Oath—NLRB

A union can't use a "front" to decertify another union when its own officers haven't complied with T-H non-Communist affidavit requirements, the National Labor Relations Board ruled last week.

The decision was handed down in a case involving the United Mine Workers and the Progressive Mine Workers. both unaffiliated, at the Knife River Coal Mining Co., Beulah, N. D. Albin Becker, as an individual, filed a petition to decertify the PMW, which represents the 130 employes. The NLRB threw out his request on the ground that the record showed he was acting for the UMW, officers of which have not signed the non-Communist affidavits.

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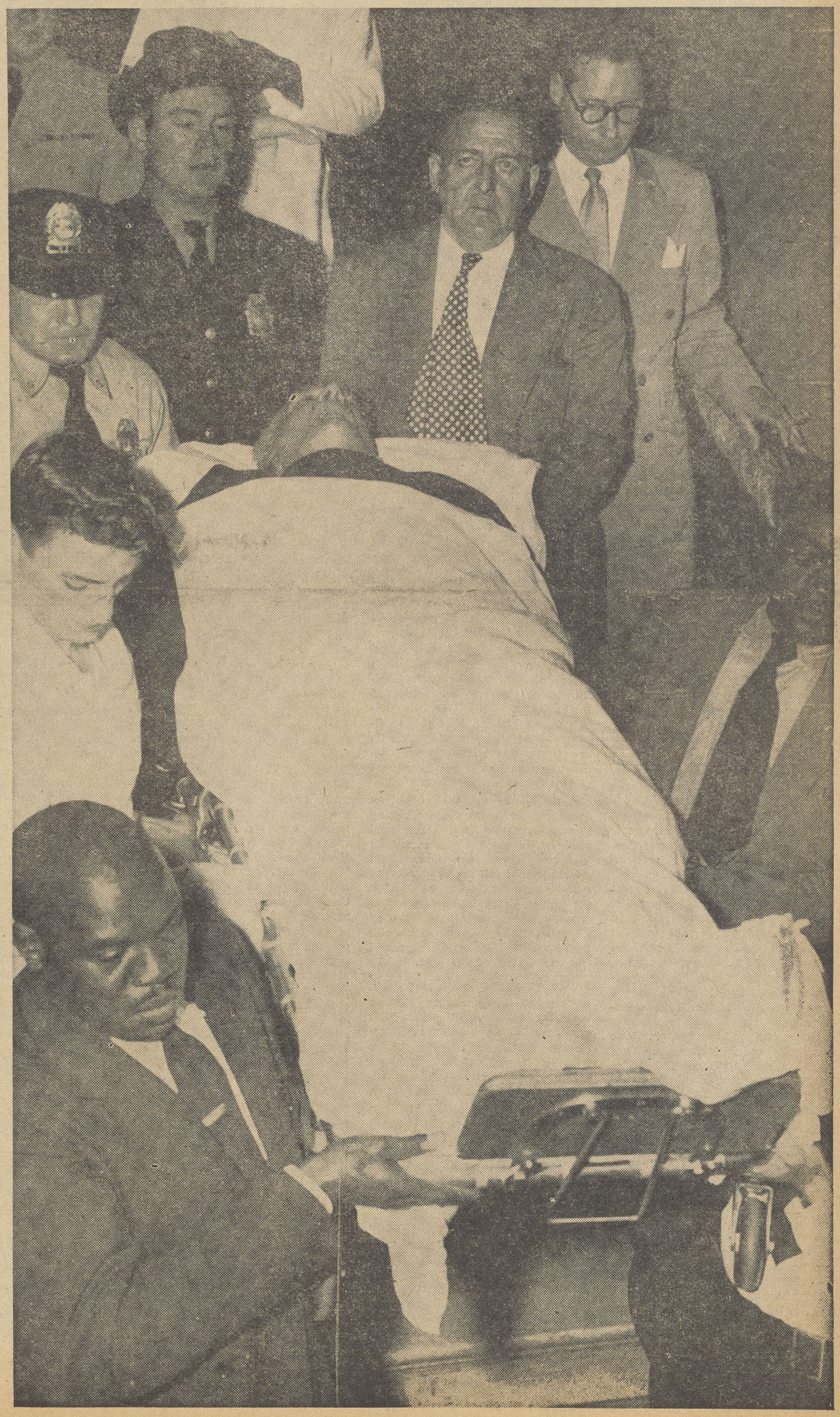


JUST BEFORE Congress went home to campaign in an election now only five weeks away, a dramatic fight by 11 die-hards against overriding President Truman's veto of bill to control subversives kept Senate in session for 22 hours. Sen. Langer (N. D.), only Republican in group trying to impress U. S. with act's threats to non-Communists, collapsed at 5 a. m. on Sept. 23 after five-hour speech. He was removed (right) to hospital. Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) (above) saw Langer in difficulty, asked him to yield and continued fight. Story on Page 7.

More Pay Sought

Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the CIO Steelworkers last week said that the 10% increase offered by the Aluminum Co. of America was a step in the right direction as he accepted the proposal on behalf of the union. He added that the offer fell far short of the actual needs of the Alcoa workers. The union has notified the company that it will seek an additional increase when the contract is opened in the near future. (See story on Page 3.)

Earn A Million?

If you are earning between $3000 and $5000, are married and have two children, you are about to pay 20½% more income tax. If your income is a million a year and you have three dependents, then your tax will go up only 11½%. (Stanley Ruttenberg, head of the CIO Education and Research Dept., explains the new tax law on Page 6.)

UE Finances In Bad Shape, Says IUE News

THE UNITED Electrical Workers, expelled from the CIO on charges it was Communist dominated, "is swiftly becoming financially as well as morally bankrupt, it was disclosed during closed sessions of the UE convention," says the current issue of the IUE-CIO News.

"Newspaper reporters and all non-delegates were barred from the convention hall during a supposedly 'secret' discussion of UE's financial structure," the newspaper says.

"The extent to which UE is now tottering was revealed when Secretary Julius Emspak reported that UE received per capita of only $86,000 in July. This figure indicated a dues paying membership of 172,000—just about half the 340,000 figure used by Organizational Director James Matles earlier in the convention.

"Moverover, it was pointed out that the figure of 172,000 was what UE claimed as the membership for July, 1950. Scores of NLRB and disaffiliation elections since then have further cut into UE's waning strength.

"Even more significant was the disclosure that in July UE's expenditures were $51,600 in excess of income. In July UE's general fund had become completely exhausted and its reserve fund reduced to $400,000. (Last year's UE convention was told that UE's total assets amounted to $2,507,000.)

"Two drastic measures were taken in an attempt to halt UE's drift into bankruptcy. All staff salaries were cut by 10%, and the organizing staff was reduced from 168 to 92. (Slightly more than a year ago UE's total staff was more than 300.)"

New organizational work must necessarily be curtailed because of the staff reduction and UE's hope of ever regaining any of the ground lost to IUE-CIO was virtually abandoned. In a final desperate attempt, the convention increased per capita taxes to the national office from 50c to 75c.

"Thus, this per capita increase, long overdue, was put in effect, not to improve union activities, but in a desperate attempt to delay the union's death.

"Among the organizers and staff members who got the axe were a number with Communist Party records dating back 12 and 15 years. In many instances these comrades, it was discovered, are now desperately attempting to attach themselves to the various Communist fronts still in existence.

"The irony, however, is that many of these fronts cannot afford to hire additional staff because the flow of UE money into their treasuries has slowed to a trickle. Several have asked to be taken on the Communist Party's own field staff."

Bread Costs More, Farmers Get Less

Prices on bread have climbed for the consumer, but the farmer is getting less of the profit, the Agriculture Dept. has reported.

Middlemen were taking 71% in 1949, compared with 61% in 1947, the report shows. In 1947, the farmer got 3c and the bread cost 13c. In 1949, the farmer got 2.4c and the bread cost 14.5c. Retailers and bakers were making 10.3c in 1949, compared with 7.9c in 1947.

Anti-Labor Republican New U.S. Ambassador To Britain

WALTER S. GIFFORD, wealthy monopolist, enemy of unions and a Republican, was named U. S. ambassador to Great Britain and its Labor Government by President Truman last week.

Gifford, former chairman of the board of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., succeeds Lewis W. Douglas, who resigned because of ill health. He will take over from his predecessor on Nov. 1 under a recess appointment, and his name will be sent to the Senate for confirmation when Congress comes back on Nov. 27.

Gifford has an outstanding record of devotion to reaction which is not expected to serve him well with the workers' government of Great Britain.

Before becoming chairman of the AT&T board in 1948, he had served it as president for 23 years. During his regime his employes were represented by some of the most supine company-dominated unions in American labor history, their relations with AT&T and its operating subsidiaries being distinguished by low wage rates and spectacularly long progression plans.

WHILE STILL head of the phone monopoly, Gifford in 1931 became chairman of a committee of prominent industrialists named by President Hoover to promote job opportunities as the country was settling down to its worst depression. The committee evolved a slogan, "Give A Job To June," meaning until June, 1932. Gifford put the slogan to work in reverse. His firm during the depression forced 185,000 of its employes to resign by threatening to withhold their severance pay if it was compelled to fire them.

With about 25% of its employes thus off its payrolls, AT&T retained its position as one of the prize blue chips on the New York Stock Exchange and continued throughout the depression to pay its regular dividend of $9 a year.

A Federal Communications Commission report in 1939 described the firm headed by the new diplomat as "probably the most anti-social of any American corporation."

Gifford was still president of AT&T when thousands of its employes, rebelling against their company union status, went on strike in 1947 and tied up or slowed down telephone service in all parts of the country. The gains won were for the most part pretty small, but the lesson of united action was well learned and was a major factor in organization of the CIO Communications Workers.

If Your Pay Is Cut, You May Go On Strike, But It's Illegal To Slow Down Under T-H

IT WAS perfectly all right for the Elk Lumber Co., Medford, Ore., to jerk its operations around so that five men who loaded lumber into railroad cars found their earnings reduced from $2.71 to $1.52 an hour.

But when the five men slowed down to a point where they were giving $1.52 worth of work for their hour's pay, they were fired —and the National Labor Relations Board ruled last week that the firm was within its rights.

The board's decision was based in part on the fact that although the men are members of the AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers, and the union filed the case, no evidence was produced at the hearing to show that it was representing them when they were discharged, or that it had any part in the slowdown.

A unilateral cut in production by a group of employes while they remain on the job, the board asserted, does not come within that section of the law which guarantees employes the right to engage in concerted activities for the purposes of self-organization or collective bargaining. Had they walked off the job on strike, the board added, they would have had the protection of the law.

IN ANOTHER decision last week, the board by a four to one majority ruled that when the members of an employers' association discharged their workers because their union went on strike against one member-firm, they violated the Taft-Hartley Act.

The case involved 35 Chicago liquor wholesalers and the AFL Distillery Workers, who had bargained on an association basis for several years. The union tried to negotiate a new contract over three months of meetings, but failed.

Then it approached individual members of the association with the same contract, and again met refusal. Thereupon it called a strike against the Old Rose Distributing Co., which employed 35 salesmen.

Immediately all association members, including Old Rose, discharged their employes — about 700. Each employe received an identical letter in which the association said that "since the salesmen of your union have walked out on one of the houses it it is our position that you have decided to strike every wholesaler who has been a party to the industry-wide negotiations."

THE BOARD rejected this contention as an "incongruous construction" of the Taft-Hartley Act which would extend, rather than minimize, industrial strife. The four-man majority contended that the act "does not permit a discharge to reduce, by anticipatory action, the effectiveness of an expected strike." even though the walkout may "place severe economic pressure on the employer."

The salesmen, who were discharged April 8, 1949, were reinstated when a contract was signed about May 1. The board ordered the employers to reimburse them for lost wages and commissions. The ruling was signed by Chairman Paul M. Herzog and Members John M. Houston, Abe Murdock and Paul L. Styles. Board Member James J. Reynolds, Jr., dissented.

AT&T Mum On Pay Raises

OFFICERS OF the CIO Communications Workers were getting the familiar run-around from the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., recently in exploratory talks designed to determine AT&T's position on voluntary wage reopenings within existing contracts.

CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne and Vice Pres. A. T. Jones told AT&T Vice Pres. W. C. Bolenius that a round of pay boosts affecting millions of workers is well in the making and that living standards of telephone workers are deteriorating again due to rapidly rising price levels.

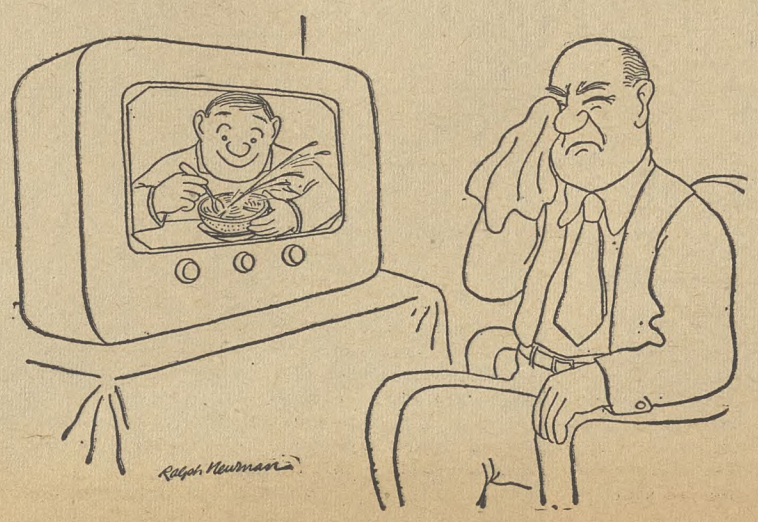
Beirne further pointed out to Bolenius that it would be to the company's advantage to adjust levels upward in order to stem increasing unrest among workers and to attract needed labor.

Bolenius first expressed interest in voluntary contract reopening on wages, Beirne said, but got back in his shell in a hurry when asked what "advice" he would be willing to give to associated companies on the matter.

Bolenius was said to have refused to answer the question and stated he was unwilling to voice his personal views or those of AT&T.

Faced with this refusal of the company's policy officer to talk frankly on the issue, union officers accused him of running out on his obligation to workers.

Beirne said that despite the attitude of Bolenius, CWA is planning action in defense of the living standards of its members. He said that action is being made clear to divisions in a series of directives.



George J. Bott Named NLRB Top Counsel

GEORGE J. BOTT, a "career man" at the Natl. Labor Relations Board, last week was named to serve as the NLRB's independent general counsel.

Announcement of the Bott appointment was released by President Truman less than two weeks after he had requested the resignation of Robert Denham.

Since 1948, Bott had served as an associate general counsel under Denham. He has been in charge of operations of the various NLRB regional offices.

Under the Taft-Hartley Act, the board's general counsel is given far broader powers than the top lawyer in any other government agency. He has wide discretion over filing complaints in unfair labor practices cases, in controlling the actions of the regional offices and the NLRB's legal staffs, and in bringing cases into the courts.

DENHAM — who had achieved notoriety through his outspoken anti-labor speeches and his stretching of the T-H law against unions—had been in a virtual war with the five members of the NLRB for many months.

Bott, 40 years old, was born in New Haven, Conn., and was graduated from Georgetown Univ. in Washington in 1932. After getting a law degree at Yale in 1935, he served as a clerk in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati for two years.

He has worked in NLRB regional offices in Detroit, Kansas City and Chicago.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Of THE CIO NEWS, published weekly at Washington, D. C., for 1950.

The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are. Publisher, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Editor, Allan L. Swim, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., Philip Murray, President; James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer; Vice-Presidents, Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emile Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgagees, or other securities are: (**If there are none, so state.**) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) 123,264.

ALLAN L. SWIM
(Signature of editor)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of Sept. 1950.

Marguereta N. Carroll
(My commission expires 12/14/'54)

Labor Unites To Fight York Anti-Red Law

A LOT OF hysteria has been generated in the United States since the Communist North Korean army invaded the South Korea republic.

Not only is it reflected at the national level by such legislative monstrosities as the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon-Wood Act, misnamed the Internal Security Act of 1950, which was passed by an adjournment-minded Congress despite President Truman's powerful and damning veto message.

It is reflected at the local level, too, in a wide variety of city ordinances which are alleged to put all manner of restrictions upon Communists—but which are loaded with weasel-words almost guaranteeing they will be used against labor unions and their leaders.

ONE OF THE worst of these acts has been passed in York, Pa. — and the combined labor movement is sparking a drive for its repeal.

The measure ostensibly is aimed at halting the distribution of Communist literature. But it includes loose language that bars the selling or giving away of literature which "encourages or tends to encourage a breach of the public peace or good order of the community," an opening made to order for anti-laborites.

York is notorious as a low wage, open shop community and a refuge for runaway shops from better organized areas. The committee that saw the entire labor movement there endangered by such an ordinance in the hands of men like the city fathers and started the repeal movement were William Holderman, field representative of the CIO Textile Workers; Henry Dropkin, field representative of the CIO Clothing Workers; Leon Silar, business agent of the AFL Teamsters, and Carl Burtner, business agent of the unaffiliated Machinists.

The CIO Industrial Union Council and the AFL Central Labor Union endorsed the committee's stand and voted themselves into the fight.

The ordinance was passed at the behest of Mayor Felix X. Bentzel, who was elected originally with labor support on the basis of his record in the Legislature, according to the York Gazette & Daily.

(This was the only daily newspaper in the U. S. to support Henry A. Wallace's Progressive Party bid for the presidency in 1948, but ordinarily the owner, Charles M. Gitt, is a liberal democrat.)

The paper also said Bentzel broke with labor after three of his cops invaded a negotiating meeting between the AFL Upholsterers Union and spokesmen for a furniture company involved in a strike.

The unions' venture into intensified policital action took on redoubled significance when Bentzel announced that passage of another ordinance, this one requiring the registration of Communists, would be sought.

Again, however, the draft prepared by the City Solicitor says the aim is "to avert by every cautionary and reasonable method, any act of sabotage to be attempted in the city which would seriously disrupt or curtail the normal operation of our industrial plants."

ROBERT T. CREASEY

CWA Aide Gets Labor Dept. Post

ROBERT T. CREASEY, an official of the CIO Communications Workers, has become assistant secretary of labor. He is serving an interim appointment in the post while the Senate, which must confirm such appointments, is recessed.

Creasey is filling the job formerly held by John W. Gibson, one-time Michigan CIO Council President.

Creasey was born in Oklahoma and raised in Texas. In 1929 he went to work as a transmission man for a phone company, at the same time attending Southern Methodist University and Dallas Law School. He is a member of the Texas bar.

As far back as 1936, he was active in the formation of the Long Lines Union. In 1945, when it became the American Union of Telephone Workers, he was elected vice-president.

Active in the formation of the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee, he later was chairman of the group that brought about the merger of TWOC with the Communications Workers of America. The American Union then became Division 10 of CWA (Long Lines Division), and Creasey became division president, the union post he holds today. **LPA**

TV Tax Starts Nov. 1

If you wanted to buy a television set before the new 10% federal tax goes on, you can still make it. Because of a delay by Congress in passing the tax bill, the TV tax, which was supposed to go on Oct. 1, will not be effective until Nov. 1.

Steelworkers Accept Alcoa Offer; Push Union Shop Drive

THE CIO Steelworkers union last week accepted a 10% wage increase offered by the Aluminum Co. of America for its 20,000 members in nine plants, but warned the company that it will seek further raises.

The boost averages 14½c an hour.

In accepting the offer, USA Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes said that the increase was a step in the right direction, but it fell far short of meeting the actual needs of Alcoa workers.

"The amount and character of the increase just granted does not eliminate the inequities and differentials, which no longer can be justified," he said.

"There is no rhyme nor reason to the present inequities in the company's wage structure. Starting rates at the nine plants of the company now range from $1.04 in Arkansas to $1.31 in Detroit."

THE UNION notified Aloca it was reopening its agreement under the provisions of the contract, with negotiations to start not later than Nov. 1.

Thimmes said that the union, in addition to seeking wage increases, will also ask for additional paid holidays and other financial benefits.

After a 45-day strike in 1949, the Steelworkers won some adjustments of wage inequities from Alcoa in addition to $100-a-month non-contributory pensions.

On another front, the Steelworkers formally opened their campaign for union shop elections in basic steel.

Eleven companies, including Bethlehem and the biggest U. S. Steel subsidiary, Carnegie Illinois, were notified that the National Labor Relations Board had been petitioned to hold elections involving more than 250,000 workers.

The following Bethlehem plants were covered by the petition:

Chicago, Ill.; Sparrows Point, Md.; Bethlehem, Lebanon, Steelton, Williamsport, Leetsdale, Pottstown and Rankin, Pa.; Los Angeles, South San Francisco and Alameda, Cal., and Seattle, Wash.

Seventeen Carnegie Illinois plants employing 85,000 workers were covered by another petition.

In addition, NLRB elections have been asked at Republic Steel covering 47,000 workers; National Tube — 22,000 workers; Jones and Laughlin—25,000 workers; Crucible Steel—13,000 workers; Wheeling Steel—12,000 workers; Tennessee Coal & Iron—17,000 workers; Columbia Steel—5000 workers; and Pittsburgh Steel—9000 workers.

American Steel and Wire Co. petitions cover USA members at Cleveland, O.; Donora and Rankin, Pa.; Duluth, Minn.; Wooster, Mass.; Trenton, N. J.; Greensburg, Ind., and New Haven, Conn.

THE UNION has won about 200 union shop elections in the fabricating section of the industry, which converts basic steel into finished and semi-finished steel products. Until the present, no union shop elections have been held among the producers of raw steel.

The basic steel companies and the union now operate under a maintenance of membership clause. Under that agreement union status is "frozen" except for stated intervals between contracts.

Philip Murray, president of the CIO and the Steelworkers, has set the first of the year as the goal for winning a union shop throughout basic steel.

Similar petitions for other producers will be filed by the union in the near future.

Jones & Laughlin meanwhile became the first of the major steel producers to indicate a willingness to advance the opening date for a discussion of wage increases with the Steelworkers.

In a reply to Murray's request to move the opening date up to Oct. 9 from Nov. 1, Admiral Ben Morrell, J & L president, said the earlier date was acceptable to the company, providing the deadline for a strike (Dec. 31) remain the same.

Under the contract signed last fall, the union could ask for a reopening of wages Nov. 1 and strike the last day of the year.

The giant of the industry, U. S. Steel, told Murray that no decision could be made on earlier reopening of wage increases until the company's industrial relations director, James A. Stephens, returns from a west coast trip.

The amount of the wage increase to be sought by the Steelworkers has not yet been made public. The union's wage-policy committee is scheduled to meet in Atlantic City Oct. 4 to outline the wage proposals and other benefits to be sought.

Let Country Go To H - - -; Just Ask Bell

"Duty to the company takes precedence over duty to the country." That's what a spokesman for the Michigan Bell Phone System told the CIO Communications Workers in negotiations at Detroit when the proposal for time off for voting was discussed.

When union negotiators pointed out that Michigan Bell's approach was at variance with the rest of the Bell system, the company negotiators said "they're out of line."

When the union pointed out that under the state law a fact-finding board must intervene before a utility strike may be called, the company retorted that if the union invoked that procedure, the company would challenge constitutionality of the law and tie up the whole matter in the courts for at least a year.

Big FTA Local 'Agin' Merger

AT LEAST one local of the Food & Tobacco Workers wants no part of the commies. Local 80 Camden, N. J., has overwhelmingly defeated a proposal to merge with the Distributive Workers and the United Office & Professional Workers.

FTA and UOPWA were heaved out of the CIO for following the Communist party line. The Distributive Workers withdrew from the CIO.

Proposal for the merger was made by John Tisa, FTA president. Of the 6000 local members, most of whom work for the Campbell Soup Co., 3000 attended the meeting. Only a dozen backed Tisa's proposal.

The others staged a demonstration, carrying signs saying "There Is No Place For Communism In Our Union"; "DWU Is A Tool For The Communists"; "We Went To War—We Don't Want To Go To Jail"; "Let The Supporters Of Stalin Go To Moscow. **LPA**

Murray Endorses Boy's Club Plan

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has endorsed with "hearty approval" the program of the Boy's Club of America and has called upon all affiliates to help establish clubs in communities which do not already have them.

"The CIO is heartily in approval of the great work of this organization just as it is vitally interested in participating in and supporting all worthwhile community services," Murray said.

"We are especially interested in this undertaking however, because the benefits of Boy's Clubs are available to all boys, regardless of race, creed or color at a cost any boy can afford."

Call Issued For 12th CIO Convention

THE CALL TO the 12th National CIO convention, to be held the week of Nov. 20 in the Palmer House, Chicago, went out last week to all affiliated national and international unions, organizing committees, local industrial unions and industrial union councils.

Signing it were Pres. Philip Murray and Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey.

"We stand united in support of our government and our national determination to defend vigorously the principles that liberty and self-determination are the rightful heritage of all peoples, regardless of their race, color or creed," the call said.

"Mindful that as workers we constitute the first line of national defense against totalitarian communism and fascism, we are faithfully and successfully defeating the conspiracies of those who seek to subvert the American people to alien loyalties. Our resistance to totalitarian attack has made us stronger than ever.

"At the same time we reiterate our firm conviction that increased security of the American people in their liberties and freedom from exploitation under a truly democratic form of government, is the only certain guarantee against totalitarianism.

"We shall, therefore, continue to insist that the skills of our people and our great store of natural resources be fully utilized to provide full employment for workers at just wages, reasonable profits for investors, lower prices for consumers, and a steadily rising standard of living."

The basis of representation at the convention and the manner of election of delegates are set forth in Article VII of the CIO Constitution.

The first convention session will be held at 10 a.m. on opening day. The CIO Executive Board will begin a series of meetings at 10 a.m. on Nov. 15 in the Crystal Room of the convention hotel.

Ruml Says Companies Need Labor On Boards

Labor should be represented on corporation boards of directors, according to Beardsley Ruml, author of the "pay-as-you-go" income tax plan.

Ruml, former chairman of the board of R. H. Macy & Co., told a taxation forum of the American Bar Association that the board of directors today is "a vestigial and obsolete institution." He said there should be four paid trustee-directors, each as spokesman for one of four interests—employes, vendors, customers, and stockholders.

Can't Protect Liberty By Endangering It

Truman Acted Wisely — And With Courage — When He Vetoed Controversial And Dangerous 'Anti-Subversive' Measure

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT TOOK considerable courage for President Truman to veto the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon-Wood "anti-subversive" bill after it had been passed by huge majorities in both houses of Congress

His veto message was delivered just six weeks before election day and at a time when our nation is locked in a bitter struggle with the Communists at which the bill was aimed.

He must have known in advance that his enemies will use his action as the basis of charges that he wants to give aid and comfort to the Reds.

And he must have known, too, that some Republican politicians will attempt to capitalize on his veto in their own election and re-election campaigns.

Yet he didn't hesitate. He informed the Congress and the people in no uncertain terms that he thought the measure an extremely bad one.

In doing so he revealed again his strong belief in civil liberties and he demonstrated he hasn't become a victim of the anti-Commie hysteria which is making many persons do strange things these days.

THE POSITION of the CIO, which has had considerable successful experience in fighting Communists, parallels that of the President on the "anti-subversive" measure.

Our opposition is based on the belief that the law will do more harm than good, that it won't protect the nation against sabotage and espionage and that it will drive the Commies underground.

The CIO feels strongly that the measure cuts sharply into civil liberties because it seeks to punish people because of what they think and not because of what they do.

There is no room in a democracy for "thought control." There is no room for punishment based solely on political beliefs.

And as a nation we must be extremely careful that in our fight against communism we do not destroy those things which make democracy desirable.

Judging by some of the antics on Capitol Hill and by some of the speeches made elsewhere, many persons seem to have the idea that our big battle is against Communists in the United States.

They seem to feel, too, that if we bat the Commies over the head on the home front they'll suffer considerably on the international front.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

Compared with Communist strength elsewhere, the U. S. Reds make up a weak and ineffective—though noisy and annoying—group. If they were all jailed tomorrow the event would make only a small dent in international communism.

This doesn't mean that our domestic Commies should be permitted to give aid unhampered to forces outside our country which are fighting us. Quite the contrary is true.

But the main part of our battle against the Moscow totalitarians must be fought outside our own borders.

And it is extremely important that we do not weaken democracy while we're fighting to preserve and expand it.

WE SHOULD never permit ourselves to forget that democracy rests on civil liberties and that without the latter we cannot have the former.

And we, as a people, should make a real effort to learn what makes communism tick. If we did, we'd realize that we must change some of our tactics—and change them quickly.

WE'D realize, first of all, that a really strong democracy is the best offense—as well as defense—against communism. And we'd admit that lip service to democratic ideals isn't nearly enough.

We'd know before long that it doesn't make sense to fight Reds with one hand and hand them ammunition with the other.

And we'd understand that such things as loans to Franco and Peron, racial segregation, restrictions on voting—and such things as the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon-Wood measure, too—make people in other lands skeptical about following our leadership.

Many people in many lands are dissatisfied with life as they're forced to live it. They are willing to try something new—but they want something better.

Our best chance of having them turn to our way is to convince them by both words and actions—that our way is best.

And we can't do this by endangering the very foundation stone of democracy—a stone we call liberty.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST

Back on January 3, 1949, this paper carried a front-page editorial entitled "A New Congress Convenes."

We remarked:

"The people knew what they were voting for on Nov. 2. They expect result—not excuses—from the new Congress. They expect the men and women for whom they voted to carry out campaign promises to the best of their ability.

"Liberal Democrats now have an excellent opportunity to make our economic and political systems function more efficiently—and for the benefit of more people—than in the past."

What the American people received from the 81st Congress was considerably less than was expected by a fair share of the voters who cast their ballots for Harry Truman and his Fair Deal ticket.

By and large, looking back at the record of the 81st, the trouble wasn't with the liberals. The trouble was there just weren't enough liberals in either the Senate or the House.

In the overwhelming number of cases, the men and women endorsed by CIO unions back home lived up to their campaign platforms and promises. The Fair Deal program wasn't sabotaged by its friends; it was blocked by its enemies among the southern Dixiecrats and the northern Republicans.

That conservative coalition defeated the Taft-Hartley repeal; it filibustered the civil rights program to a legislative death; it licked the middle-income housing program, and wrote serious weaknesses into the rent control law.

But the coalition couldn't beat the improved minimum wage, or the slum clearance bill, or badly needed improvements in social security. Nor was it able to cripple the foresighted foreign policy of the Administration, on issues like the Marshal Plan, Point Four, aid to Korea, or the Military Assistance Program.

The Korean incident, of course, changed the country's thinking; home front issues yielded precedence to problems of national security and economic mobilization. But the conservative coalition made it clear after June 25 that it wants a defense program based on "spare the rich" rather than on "equality of sacrifice."

SAME ISSUES STILL ARISE

In other works, that old, old issue of liberalism vs. conservatism is always with us—in time of peace and in time of war. The problems change, the bills take new form, but the conservatives in Congress stand fast by their philosophy that the common people don't count—that the common people should foot the bill—that the special interests should have a vested interest in the profits and privileges.

The issue of the people against the special interests, which dominated the 1948 election, is going to dominate the 1950 election as well.

But the way your Congressman and Senators acted in 1949 and 1950 is the clearest tip-off to the way they'll act in the crucial two years ahead. Study the records; see how they voted on home-front issues of the people against the interests, and judge for yourself how they're apt to vote in the future.

And when you go to the polls, remember that the future of Fair Deal policies on domestic issues and foreign policy is in the hands of each American citizen.

The Ford Foundation: A Study In Irony

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE MULTI-MILLION dollar Ford Foundation, originally set up in 1936 by "Flivver King" Henry Ford, will devote itself henceforth to "two great and related needs," the achievement of "lasting peace" and of "democratic strength, stability and vitality," Henry Ford II, chairman of the trustees and grandson of the founder, announced last week.

The assets of the Ford Foundation are estimated at close to $250 million, exceeding those of the Rockefeller Foundation by more than $90 million. The report states that the assets consist mainly of stocks, bonds, cash and real property contributed by Henry Ford and his son, Edsel Ford, during their lifetimes and by their wills; by Mrs. Clara J. Ford and by the Ford Motor Co.

Not mentioned, of course, is the contribution of the many hundreds of thousands of Ford workers throughout the years, out of whose toil and sweat the fund was built.

Reading the many laudable goals, outlined in the foundation's report, on which millions will be spent—for example, "the achievement of a greater degree of equality of economic opportunity for individuals"—it is sad to recall how much human misery could have been saved if some of these millions had been spent earlier to improve wages and working conditions for Ford workers.

AS IT was, Ford was the last major company in the auto industry to grant its workers the right to belong to a union. It took the bitter strike of 1941, marked by some of the worst violence ever perpetrated by company-hired thugs, to force Henry Ford I to recognize a union and sign a contract with the CIO Auto Workers, thus giving the workers "a greater degree of equality of economic opportunity."

Five main areas in which Ford Foundation money will be spent are outlined in the report: Promotion of world peace; activities designed to win greater adherence to basic principles of freedom and democracy; advancement of the economic well-being of people everywhere; improvement of education and promotion of greater equality of opportunity, and scientific improvements in the interests of individuals and society.

There is much in the report with which the CIO would agree heartily.

A section dealing with the need for the development of educational opportunities, for instance, observes that "the advantages of education are also walled off behind economic barriers . . . The poorer families, and those composed of members of our minority groups, are the ones most urgently requiring educational opportunity to improve their economic and cultural status.

"Yet they are the very ones against whom these educational barriers loom highest, and in consequence their cultural and economic inequalities tend automatically to be inherited."

The CIO would also agree with this:

"For education to depend so largely on individual economic status presents grave dangers to democracy. We thereby deny to millions of young people an equal chance to make the most of their native abilities; we also deprive society of a vast number of potential leaders and of citizens educated to assume their adult responsibilities—personal, civic and social."

And this: "Concerned with individual dignity and well-being, the Trustees are disturbed by the extent to which our society fails to achieve one basic democratic objective—the full development and use by each person of his inherent potentiality."

THE REPORT is full of many such worthy sentiments, but nowhere in it is there any mention of the most direct, effective and realistic method yet found to reach many of the injustices discussed—the organization of worker into strong, democratic unions devoted to the cause of obtaining a steady rise in their standard of living by obtaining increased wages and continual improvement of working conditions.

The subject of unions is never mentioned in the whole of the report, with the exception of a brief sentence in the introduction: "The viewpoint of labor was solicited."

Chemical Union Wins

A five-year contract covering 3400 employes of the Carborundum Co. at Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been signed by CIO Chemical Workers. A 5c pay boost is retroactive to July 19.

There are guaranteed annual pay boosts of 3c (adding up to a total 17c wage package for the life of the contract.) A cost-of-living escalator in the contract can move upwards, but cannot fall below the 1950 base,

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
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'Here's $5; Return What You Do Not Use'

BROTHER X can chuckle about it now, but there wasn't anything funny about it when it occurred 15 years ago.

He belonged to one of the "large" local unions established by a new organization in one of the nation's big industrial centers.

The local had only 13 members—and 15 were required to keep their charter. So, once a month the 13 held a meeting and contributed enough to pay dues for two non-existent members.

This didn't pose a real problem for the group—but a major problem arose when the new organization decided to hold its founding convention.

Here's how it arose and how it was solved:

THE LOCAL DECIDED that it should send a delegate to the convention and then it elected Brother X.

At this point a member rose to his feet and said, "We've elected Brother X as a delegate but I don't know how he's going to get down to South Bend for the meeting.

"He hasn't worked for some time because he's been blacklisted for union activities. He'll have to have some place to stay and some food to eat while he's gone—and he's broke.

"So I move that we turn over to Brother X the entire contents of our treasury."

The treasurer jumped to her feet and declared, "We can't afford to spend any of our money foolishly—so I offer an amendment that Brother X be instructed to return to the treasury any unexpended portion of the fund we give him."

The amendment was approved and then the motion was given an OK.

Then the treasurer dug into her purse, removed a $5 bill and handed it to Brother X!

WITH THE $5 BILL tucked away in his pocket, Brother X and four other delegates from the big industrial center headed for their national convention.

They went to a hotel and Brother X told the clerk, "We want the widest double bed you've got in the house."

The clerk said all double beds in the hotel were the same size.

Brother X said his group had no real interest in the size of the room they were given but they wanted the largest possible bed.

The clerk repeated that the beds were all the same size.

The five persons registered — and all headed for the same room.

It took a bit of figuring on their part but they finally worked out a sleeping arrangement.

Three of the men slept on the mattress on the bed and the other two slept—or tried to sleep—on the box springs, which were placed on the floor.

BROTHER X AND other delegates tackled the job of setting up a national union—a union which later affiliated with the CIO after the latter was established.

Brother X, so the story goes, slept uncomfortably and didn't eat too well—but he felt the trip and the experience well worthwhile.

He plunged head over heels into union work when he got back home and before long his name was being mentioned frequently in local union circles.

Then, as time passed, Brother X expanded his field of activities, established a wide reputation as a speaker and battler for his fellow workmen.

He told this story about himself recently at the Rubber Workers convention at Cincinnati—but he wasn't introduced to delegates as Brother X.

He was introduced as Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers. **A.L.S.**

—But Where's The Rest Of The Platform?

Bosses Better Learn Workers Are 'Human Beings'

THE PHILOSOPHY of management personnel practices is carefully and dispassionately taken apart in the current issue of the Harvard Business Review by Sol Barkin, research director of the CIO Textile Workers, who thereupon tells why it doesn't tick.

Basically, Barkin says, management has a personnel program as a means of boosting efficiency and profits, and is geared toward individual bargaining. Traditionally, it has visualized the worker as an economic unit. But he happens to be a human being, Barkin adds, and he "cannot be molded into a model of the 'economic man'," nor can he "perhaps be persuaded to acknowledge the propriety of management's efforts to make him one."

Barkin's scalpel job apparently threw the editors of the Harvard Business Review off their stride. At any rate, they attached a foreword to his article piously proclaiming that "whether or not we agree with Mr. Barkin's interpretation, we feel that all businessmen may gain in having a clearer understanding of the thinking of this well-known union leader."

BECAUSE OF THE increasing influence of labor unions, management needs an entire new philosophy of personnel administration, Barkin claims.

"The rise of unions," he writes, "has actually changed the psychological characteristics of the organized worker.

"He is no longer the helpless and unoriented person depicted by the Harvard researchers. He is likely to have faith in the future, to expect a constant improvement in his lot. Not only does the union put his desires within reach, but it raises his sights toward still greater goals.

"Inevitably, these changes not only affect the worker as an economic organism but as a person as well. His release from many tensions, his assurance of status, his new confidence—all tend to make him better adjusted to the world about him.

"This is understandable if the day-to-day workings of a trade union are considered. The union's primary objective is to dispel the dissatisfaction of workers. Grievance machinery offers a formal and secure method of presenting complaints which, if necessary, will be formulated for greater effectiveness by more articulate union members.

"A well-run grievance system uncovers undesirable conditions in the plant and assures genuine solutions. The very opportunity to air a complaint may relieve tension in some cases.

"Thus the union achieves the goals sought by management's former counselling and interviewing service, and often, in fact, strengthens the effectiveness of this substitution by establishing its own counselling services to improve workers' use of community facilities and the union's own mechanism."

THE SUCCESS OF unions, plus the changes they have made in workers, has led "to a constant broadening of the scope of collective bargaining," Barkin claims, thus steadily shrinking the opportunities for unilateral decisions by management.

The rise of unions has multiplied personnel managers' efforts to set up competing groups intended to wean away the workers' loyalty, "but unions cannot be circumvented." When the respective obligations of both parties to a contract are set down in black and white, management-sponsored groups just cannot develop "plant loyalty," Barkin claims.

So employers are being either forced or induced to use the union to reach the workers, he adds.

"The union functions, wholly independently of the employer, in the community, the state, and the nation," says Barkin. "It evolves policies at each level, and at each level it meets the employer as either an ally or an enemy.

"Thus, if an employer is leading a National Association of Manufacturers drive for anti-labor legislation, the union in his plant is likely to regard him less sympathetically than if he were publicly endorsing a higher federal minimum wage—and he will not be able to change matters much by playing shortstop on the company baseball team.

"Most fundamentally, unions have challenged management's concept that a worker can find a satisfactory way of life by accepting the employer's logics, identifying himself with the company, and in general permitting himself to be absorbed into the business ethic.

"Union leaders simply do not believe this is either desirable or possible. The profitability and efficiency of the enterprise cannot be the workers' primary concern; what is 'good for the boss' is not necessarily the best for them.

"By overlooking this fundamental point, management is making a wasteful and perhaps dangerous mistake. A personnel policy built on the same error cannot long endure in an economy in which trade unionism is constantly growing in scope, strength and maturity."

WHAT IS REALLY needed, says Barkin, is a "more realistic philosophy," with a new basic premise—"that the enterprise must seek to achieve the goals of both management and the trade union."

"As long as we have a private-enterprise economy," he adds, "those ends must be satisfied through the same mechanism. And if our economic system is to survive in an era of strong trade unions, neither union nor management can operate exclusively of the other."

Rich Get Richer, Poor Poorer Under Tax Law

By STANLEY RUTTENBERG
CIO Director of Education and Research

CONGRESS has enacted a tax law which raises your income tax 20%—if you earn less than $5000 a year. Over the $5000-mark the more you earn, the less is the percentage increase in your tax.

Beginning this week—Oct. 1, to be exact—the increased tax will be withheld from your pay. The withholding tax rate has been boosted from 15% up to 18%—an increase of 20%.

If you have been paying $5 in taxes, you will be paying $6; if $10 was deducted, your next deduction will be $12, and if you have been accustomed to an involuntary pay cut of $20, get used to having it upped to $24, etc.

A married man with two children earning between $3000 and $5000 a year will find his tax increased by 20½%. Another man with the same number of dependents earning $25,000 annually will pay an additional 14½% in taxes, and a man with a similar-sized family earning $1 million a year will have to pay only 11½% more taxes.

ALTHOUGH passed under the pretext of equality of sacrifice, the tax bill places a greater degree of sacrifice upon the working people. There is no question but that we should all pay our fair share of the cost of defense and military appropriations. Certainly we should pay for as much of the cost of the war as possible. Everyone should share sacrifices alike.

The new law increases the tax upon corporations from 38% to 45% for the year 1951, an increase of about 18%.

Corporations will have their rate increased to only 42% for the year 1950. In 1951, corporations will pay, according to present estimates, an increase of $1½ billion dollars in taxes to the federal government.

THERE WAS a very small group of senators and congressmen who were for immediate enactment of an excess profits tax. Both the Senate and the House, however, declined to enact such a tax at the time that they were increasing the tax upon low-income individuals by 20½%.

The only concession the small group was able to secure was that an excess profits tax would be enacted either later this year or early next year. It would be retroactive to either Oct. 1 or July 1, 1950.

It seems exceedingly unfair that taxes on incomes of workers should be increased while the tax on excess profits of corporations is postponed.

The CIO will continue to press for enactment of an adequate and substantial excess profits tax when Congress reconvenes.

BIG BUSINESS' tax concession boys were not content with having an excess profits tax postponed or even with having the tax upon individuals increased to a greater extent upon those with incomes of less than $5000 than upon those with incomes greater than that amount.

One loophole after another was increased in size so that high-income individuals were able to have their taxes reduced. Some of our liberal friends were successful in having one or two of these loopholes removed from the final tax bill.

One wide loophole is known as "employe stock options." This sounds like a complicated concept, but it really is a very simple one:

MANY corporations give their top executives the right to buy stocks in the corporation at a price below the open market quotation.

In the past, this difference between the market price of the stock at $100 and an option to buy at $50 was taxed at the normal individual income tax rates.

However, the new bill permits this profit to be taxed at the so-called "capital gains" tax rate of 25%.

For example, if a corporation wants to give one of its $30,000 a year executives a $20,000 cash bonus, such a cash bonus would be subject to the normal individual income tax rates. That tax would amount to $12,000. If the corporation wants to take advantage of the stock options under this new tax bill and give to the executive the equivalent of the $20,000 cash bonus in a stock option, the executive would save $7000 in taxes.

Wage earners will not benefit at all from this option clause.

In order to benefit one's income before exemptions must be in excess of $15,000.

ANOTHER loophole cuts payment of estate taxes. The heirs of an individual who at death left an estate 50% of whose value was invested in a corporation or a company are permitted to sell stocks in the corporation without paying income taxes provided the money is used to pay the estate tax.

This was originally, of course, designed to benefit individuals whose entire investments were tied up in their own corporations. In one of the earlier versions of the bill, at least 70% of the estate must have been invested in the corporation.

THE TAX act also gives concessions to life insurance companies. Under a peculiar provision of the previous tax law, life insurance companies have not paid any tax upon their incomes from investments since 1947.

Officials of life insurance companies testified before Congress that they have set aside reserves to pay taxes upon income since 1947 in anticipation of Congress' requiring them to do so.

The House made a tax upon life insurance companies retroactive only to 1949. This latter is the version which finally was accepted by both houses of Congress. This means that between $55 and $60 million in taxes upon life insurance companies will not be forthcoming to the federal treasury.

This tax bill provides for a five-year amortization of emergency facilities. This is a provision which permits corporations to build new plants and install new equipment, and pay for such construction and installation out of profits before they pay taxes to the federal government.

It is normal practice for corporations to pay off the cost of new plants and equipment over a 20-year period. However, this bill permits them to do it over a five-year period, thus in effect permitting them to use the exorbitant profits earned during the war period to build new plant and equipment.

A similar type of provision existed during World War II. As a matter of fact, back in 1941, American corporations were on a sit-down strike, sitting down refusing to build new plant and equipment until the Congress permitted them to write off these new facilities in a five-year period.

A SPECIAL committee investigating the National Defense Program during the 80th Congress, headed by Senator Brewster (R. Me.), said of the five-year amortization provision:

"Legal profiteering resulted from certificates of necessity. (This is the same as five-year amortization.) Many companies came out of the war with new, valuable, fully amortized facilities which they could either use or, as some have done, sell. In this way, a facility actually paid for out of a contractor's war taxes was additional war profit to him to the extent of its postwar value.

". . . Many administrators of the Renegotiation Act think that the largest unjustifiable war profits were made as a result of the certificate-of-necessity program."

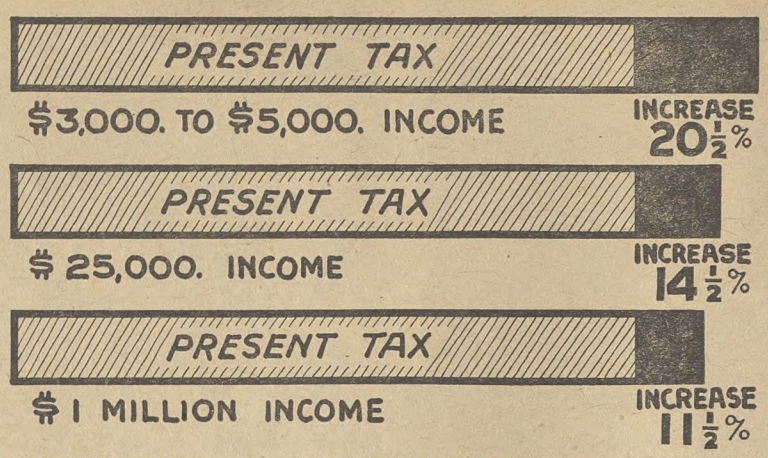
Congress left some other big tax loopholes on our statute books. It was proposed that a withholding tax be applied to dividends distributed by corporations. This proposal was made because approximately $1 billion in dividend distribution are not reported on individual income tax forms. As a result, approximately $175 million is lost in revenue to the government.

The House included this provision in its version of the bill, but the Senate took it out. The bill as finally passed did not place a withholding tax upon dividends.

Another big loophole provides that married couples may split income between themselves, a provision which gives larger tax relief to individuals with incomes of over $10,000. A person earning $10,000 saves over 15% of his total tax bill if he divides his income with his wife. An individual earning $50,000 saves over 25% of his tax. An individual earning $4000 saves nothing.

The current tax bill is an effort to reestablish tax rates that existed in 1945. Persons with incomes of less than $5000 will pay approximately the same tax as they did in 1945, but those with income above $5000 will pay less as a result of the split income provision. This means that not only do the high-income individuals benefit from a smaller increase in taxes under this law but they further benefit by the fact that the split income provision adopted in 1948 over CIO's protest still remains as law.

It must be remembered that every dollar in taxes not collected or every loophole that permits tax evasion requires that taxes be raised on some other segment of our economy.



THIS DIAGRAM shows the inequities of the tax law. In all three categories the taxpayer has three dependents.

Law Dean Says Tax Favors Oil Firms

The tax bill concocted by Congress is full of "gross, almost crude inequities." The bill favors "oil interests and everything that smells of oil."

That's the opinion of Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard Law School. He hit at the tax lawyers in a speech before the tax section of the American Bar Association convention at Washington, asking why the members were silent at the time the legislation was being debated.

"Where was the voice of the tax section on that matter?" he asked. "The tax section ought to be quick to act in the public interest. John Q. Taxpayer needs our help, too."

Heavier Taxes Are Predicted By 2 Cabinet Members, Others

FORECASTS of much heavier taxes came from many quarters this week, despite the good news from Korea.

In New York, Secy. of the Treasury John Snyder, attending the bankers' convention, said the average American "has no notion" of the heavy tax burden the defense program will entail. He pointed out that $30 billions already has been appropriated for defense in this fiscal year, and the total will be boosted "materially." He said there is general agreement that defense spending must be paid for out of current revenue.

A. L. M. Wiggins, a past president of the American Bankers' Association, told the bankers it is possible to operate on a pay-as-you-go basis and the additional tax burden will not be too great provided there is an "equitable distribution of the load." He did not specify.

Dr. Marcus Nadler, professor of finance at New York Univ., told the bankers "it is unrealistic to assume that we are headed for socialism" and that military preparedness can be attained without too great a dislocation of the civilian economy "and without serious inflation" if the defense program is financed pay-as-you-go as far as possible.

At Lake Placid, N. Y., Roy Blough, a member of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, hinted that special excise taxes may be in the wind. He said that may be one way to halt inflation and put the defense program on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Blough suggested total new taxes high enough to meet the full cost of rearmament. Borrowing, he said, through sale of government bonds and other methods, only puts off payment until later. He also called for excess profits taxes.

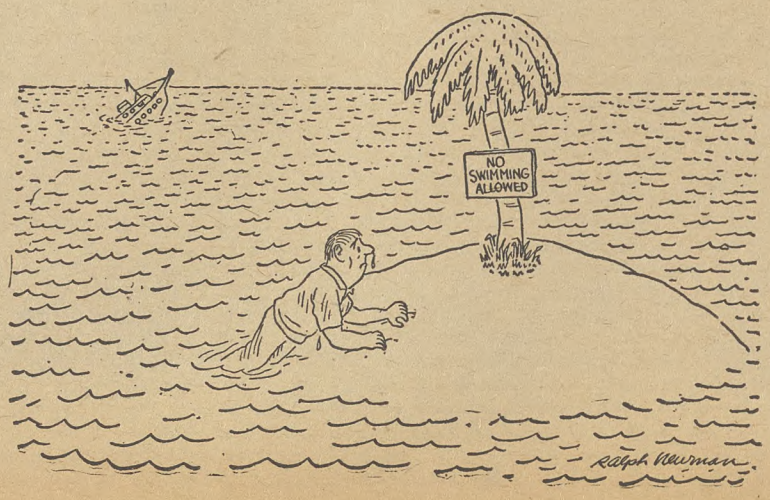
In Chicago, Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer said "we can look forward to heavy and continued tax burdens—all of us." Serious shortages, heavy taxes and problems of inflation, he said, will face the country for years to come.

He warned businessmen against the "folly" of boosting prices, and urged labor not to make demands for pay hikes.

Receivership Suit Filed Against MCS

Charging that officials of the Marine Cooks and Stewards have violated their oaths of office and have juggled the finances, an ex-union member has asked the California Superior Court to put MCS's assets, about $500,000, in receivership.

William J. McCourt, 75-year-old charter member, filed the suit, charging that MCS Pres. Hugh Bryson and Secy-Treas. Eddie Tangen had broken their pledges and had "dissipated or improperly handled" about $100,000 of union funds since last October. He also asserted the union was functioning under an illegal constitution. The MCS was recently ousted from the CIO for being Communist-dominated.



Congress Spurns Veto Of 'Anti-Subversive' Bill To Hurry Home

THE McCarran-Mundt-Nixon-Wood "anti-subversive" bill, which a lot of people regard as the biggest gift the communists have received in many years, is now a law of the United States.

It was passed over President Truman's veto by members of Congress with their eyes on adjournment. They paid practically no attention to one of the strongest veto messages ever transmitted by a President of the United States, a 5500-word note soberly analyzing the measure and pointing out in detail the evils inherent in it, the ease with which Communists can evade it and how innocent political dissenters can become enmeshed in it, and its tragic failure to answer a crying need for the protection of democratic institutions against totalitarian fifth columnists, spies and saboteurs.

The House passed the bill by a 286 to 48 vote, scarcely waiting for the reading clerk to finish his droning way through the veto message—which, incidentally, was widely praised in newspaper editorials as a thought-provoking document which should have received mature consideration on Capitol Hill.

THE END came after a 22-hour attempt by 11 Senators to dramatize the issues by marathon speeches that kept the Senate in session the entire night of Sept. 22. At 5 a.m. on Sept. 23, Sen. Langer (N. D.), the only Republican in the little bloc, collapsed after five hours of speaking.

The protest — which sponsors admitted had little chance of success—was carried on only because Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), its leader, saw Langer swaying on his feet and asked him if he wished to yield. Langer whispered an affirmative as he slumped to the floor. He was later taken to Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital, where his condition was diagnosed as exhaustion.

At 2 p.m. Humphrey closed the debate for those who had fought through a night and a day to uphold the President's veto.

Proponents of the bill led by Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.), one of the co-sponsors, then talked in its favor for nearly two hours, seeking to answer the President's objections.

The vote was 57 to 10. Voting to sustain the President were only the half-score left after Langer's collapse — Sens. Humphrey, Chavez (N. M.), Douglas (Ill.), Graham (N. C.), Green (R. I.), Leahy (R. I.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Kilgore (W. Va.), Lehman (N. Y.) and Murray (Mont.). All are Democrats.

Then the Senate recessed, as the House had done a couple of hours earlier, so everybody could go home and mend political fences.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray had asked President Truman to veto the bill because of its "doubtful efficacy" against Communism, its possibility of misuse for "repression of honest and non-Communist political dissent" which "could well be used to hamper legitimate trade union activity," and its "dubious constitutionality."

In his veto message President Truman listed seven "principal objections" to the measure. These were:

1 "It would aid potential enemies by requiring the publication of a complete list of vital defense plants, laboratories and other installations.

2 "It would require the Department of Justice and its Federal Bureau of Investigation to waste immense amounts of time and energy attempting to carry out its unworkable provisions.

3 "It would deprive us of the great assistance of many aliens in intelligence matters.

4 "It would antagonize friendly governments.

5 "It would put the government of the United States in the thought control business.

6 "It would make it easier for subversive aliens to become naturalized as United States citizens.

7 "It would give government officials vast powers to harass all of our citizens in the exercise of their right of free speech."

The President also gave Congress specific details about his objections.

"One provision alone of this bill is enough to demonstrate how far it misses the real target," he wrote.

"Section 5 would require the secretary of defense to 'proclaim' and 'have published in The Federal Register' a public catalogue of defense plants, laboratories and all other facilities vital to our national defense—no matter how secret.

"I cannot imagine any document a hostile foreign government would desire more. Spies and saboteurs would willingly spend years of effort seeking to find out the information that this bill would require the government to hand them on a silver platter.

"There are many provisions of this bill which require me to return it without my approval, but this one would be enough by itself. It is inconceivable to me that a majority of the Congress could expect the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the United States to approve such a flagrant violation of proper security safeguards."

This particular section was injected into the bill to provide a handy list of places where Communists and their sympathizers are not allowed to work.

ONE FEATURE of the act requires all Communists and members of "front" organizations to register within the next 30 days. The Communist Party has announced that its members will defy the law and refuse to register. This stand probably will keep the act in the courts for years, even though failure to comply is punishable under the act by up to five years in prison and a maximum fine of $10,000.

The Dept. of Justice will have to enlarge its staff considerably to handle registrations and probably will not even be able to hire enough people to handle the job within the 30-day limit.

President Truman commented bluntly on these parts, too.

"Sections 1 through 17 are designed for two purposes," he wrote.

"First, they are intended to force Communist organizations to register and to divulge certain information about themselves—information on their officers, their finances, and in some cases their membership.

"These provisions in practice would be ineffective, and would result in obtaining no information about Communists that the FBI and our other security agencies do not already have. But in trying to enforce these sections, we would have to spend a great deal of time, effort and money—all to no good purpose.

"Second, these provisions are intended to impose various penalties on Communists and others covered by the terms of the bill. So far as Communists are concerned, all these penalties which can be practicably enforced are already in effect under existing laws and procedures.

"But the language of the bill is so broad and vague that it might well result in penalizing the legitimate activities of people who are not Communists at all, but loyal citizens.

"Thus the net result of these sections of the bill would be: No serious damage to the Communists, much damage to the rest of us. Only the Communists would gain from such an outcome."

The registration program, he said, is "about as practical" as a law requiring thieves to register with the sheriff.

THE PRESIDENT said he wrote the veto message after conference with governmental security and intelligence agencies. The Justice, Defense and State Depts. and the Central Intelligence Agency, he said, "have all advised me that the bill would seriously damage the security and intelligence operations for which they are responsible."

"In actual operation," he wrote, "the bill would have results exactly the opposite of those intended."

In addition to requiring the registration of Communists, Communist organizations and Communist-front groups and calling for a listing of defense facilities, the bill:

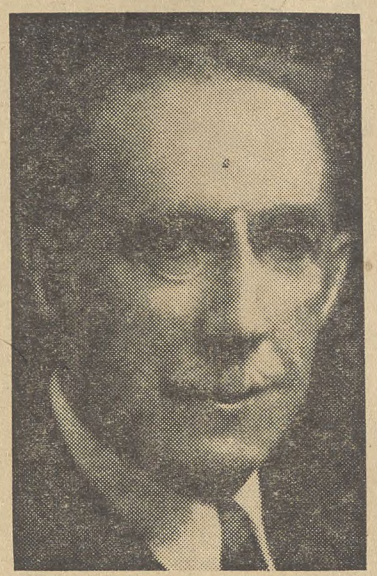
1. Authorizes in time of war, insurrection or invasion the internment of those deemed to be potential spies or saboteurs.
2. Prohibits Communists from holding federal jobs or working for defense plants or laboratories, and on transportation facilities.
3. Provides stiffer punishment for spies and saboteurs and extends from three to 10 years the time in which prosecution can be initiated on espionage charges.
4. Deprives the government of power to grant asylum to foreign diplomats who repudiate Communism and restricts the admission of all diplomats.
5. Excludes from the United States anyone who supports a one-party form of government.
6. Bars citizenship to aliens listed as members of organizations of which registration is required, but makes them eligible promptly upon withdrawal.

They Voted To Uphold President

Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.)

Sen. Murray (D. Mont.)

Sen. Graham (D. N.C.)


Sen. Green (D. R.I.)

Sen. Kilgore (D. W. Va.)

Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.)

Sen. Leahy (D. R.I.)

Sen. Chavez (D. N.M.)

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.)

Brophy Gets ICFTU Post In N. Y. City

JOHN BROPHY, CIO Councils director, has been appointed to the New York office of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, through which the ICFTU maintains its representation at the United Nations.

Brophy has received a leave of absence from the CIO in order to accept the assignment from the ICFTU.

In 1949, Brophy was a member of the CIO delegation to the preliminary conference at Geneva, Switzerland, at which plans for creation of the ICFTU were first discussed by representatives of trade union groups in some 40 nations.

JOHN BROPHY
Gets ICFTU Post

DURING THE past summer Brophy was CIO representative on an ICFTU delegation to Asia that spent two months discussing organizational and economic problems with leaders of free trade unions in every non-Communist nation on that continent.

The ICFTU has been granted a "Category A" consultative status by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

"Category A" consultants are entitled to participate in meetings of the Economic and Social Council, to suggest items for the council's agenda, and to attend meetings of the council's nine commissions.

On previous occasions, the ICFTU has indicated that it intends "to come forward with positive proposals relating to economic and social conditions in various parts of the world."

THE ICFTU also contemplates using its New York office for liaison work with trade unions throughout North America.

Brophy was born in England in 1883 and came to this country as a boy. He joined the United Mine Workers of America in 1899, and held a number of positions in that organization. He has been connected with the CIO since its creation in the autumn of 1935.

During World War II, he was a member of the War Labor Board and of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. His home is in Washington, D. C.

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

Furniture Workers' Campaign Has Gusto Of Early CIO Days

THE 20,000 or more underpaid, unorganized and overworked furniture workers in the Hickory-Newton-Lenoir area of North Carolina are hearing about the CIO in a big way these days—and they're going to hear more about it until the 35 or 40 plants in the section are organized.

The district is the scene of a major drive by the CIO Organizing Committee. The campaign has all the gusto and color of the big CIO drives of the middle 1930s. It has met with relatively little police interference, and management attempts at intimidation of organizers have ended thus far in rather dismal failure, thanks to the workers' militancy.

CIO sound trucks are in almost constant use, the employers never knowing at what plant gate a noon-day rally will be held. The workers who hear the speeches of Franz Daniel, state director of the Organizing Committee, Area Director Neil Hickey and other staff representatives, listen with interest, because the CIO has a definite program for them.

The program includes an immediate wage increase of not less than 25c an hour and a minimum hiring rate of not less than $1 an hour. And the speakers tell them that they are being paid 75c to $1 an hour less than their counterparts working in northern and western centers of the industry.

THE COMMUNITIES are being let in on the campaign, too. Recently about 40 furniture workers went through the business and residential areas of Hickory and Lenoir, distributing 12,000 leaflets telling of the union's aims.

The literature told of the CIO's program, the 25c increase and $1 starting rate minimums, explained that furniture workers in other parts of the country are paid far higher, pointed out that the cost of living has jumped and is going higher, and disclosed that the industry's profits are higher than they have ever been in history, with plants booked at capacity well into 1951 at ever increasing prices.

Petitions for National Labor Relations Board representation elections have been filed for the Southern Desk Manufacturing Co., with about 450 employes, and the Hylan Furniture Co., with about 200 workers.

The Hylan plant, at Hickory, was the scene of one unsuccessful management attempt to scare the organizers and their sound truck away from a noon-day rally. Supervisors tried to force them to leave, but the organizers' decision to stay was enforced by the workers.

At the Broyhill plant in Newton supervisors threatened to call police if organizers didn't stop distributing leaflets at the gate. But the CIO men, aware of their legal rights, calmly told the straw bosses to go ahead and "call the law" if they wished. The leaflets were distributed without interruption.

AT ANOTHER plant a boss—aptly named Lewis Boss—led five strongarm men out of the gate to chase away CIO organizers who were distributing literature. Boss took a punch at CIO Rep. Hamilton Martin, who ably defended himself against the unwarranted attack. Plant workers saw to it that nobody interfered while Martin completed his self-defense. After things calmed down the leaflets were distributed without further interference—and were eagerly accepted.

A mass rally of all workers in the area is scheduled for Hickory on Oct. 8. National Director John V. Riffe, of the CIO Organizing Committee, will be the principal speaker.

Brophy Grateful For Aid While Council's Dire

JOHN BROPHY, taking leave from his CIO post as director of industrial union councils in order to serve on the staff of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the United Nations, issued this statement:

"It is 10 years since Philip Murray assigned me the task of heading a department to coordinate and direct the work of our CIO councils on the basis of the CIO program and policies.

"Since that time this work has gone forward and despite a few lapses here and there the council structure has become a great organizational, political and educational force in the cities and states of the nation.

"Our councils have done much to aid in our overall legislative program. They have served our national unions in times of stress. Their work stands justified by the test of service in behalf of our people and true trade unionism.

"**DURING THE** decade I served as national director of the council department, I had the cooperative assistance of both local and state councils and other departments of CIO. The success achieved has been due not only to the teamwork, but also in large measure to the valuable and untiring efforts of my assistant, Anthony W. Smith, who has worked with me during this entire period.

"I am taking this means of expressing my deep appreciation to all those who in the past have shown me good will and cooperation in my work. I have tried to respond in kind.

"With the approval of the CIO and with a leave of absence granted by Pres. Murray, I have accepted an appointment as a United Nations Consultant for the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. As a representative of the ICFTU, I shall continue to serve labor in a field that is requiring more and more attention from trade unions—that of international affairs.

"I hope to have from friends their continued support in this new endeavor."

THOUSANDS OF PIECES of CIO and PAC literature were distributed at the booth (shown above) of the Kentucky CIO Council and PAC at the State Fair at Louisville. This was the third year the booth has been maintained at the fair.

4 UTSE Locals 100% For PAC

Four locals of the CIO United Transport Service Employees have notified international headquarters in Chicago that every member has "thrown his buck into the kitty" for the CIO Political Action Committee, Secy.-Treas. Eugene E. Frazier reported last week.

The outstanding records were established by Local 605, Harrisburg, Pa.; Local 810, Miami, Fla.; Local 509, Toledo, O., and Local 907, Sacramento, Cal.

ICFTU Plans Union School, 'Info' Center

THE INTL. Confederation of Free Trade Unions will go ahead with its plan to open an information center in Singapore and establish two residential trade union schools for the training of Asiatic labor leaders, the ICFTU emergency committee announced recently at Brussels, Belgium.

The emergency committee said the two colleges will be set up as soon as possible and the Singapore Bureau will have branches elsewhere. In addition, the ICFTU will call an Asiatic trade union conference at Karachi next May, the committee revealed.

The emergency committee also decided in favor of immediate participation in the work of the U. S. Economic Commission for Asia to promote large-scale assistance for Asiatic peoples.

In addition to the Karachi conference for Asiatic labor, the committee said there will be a European conference in Brussels in November and an inter-American conference in Mexico City in January.

Decisions regarding Asia were made after a five-man ICFTU mission to the Far East returned recently. John Brophy of the CIO and Gordon Chapman of the AFL were members of the mission.

Discrimination Loses Fight To Perseverance

Remember the old copybook tip that "If at first you don't suceed, try, try again?"

Well, it still works.

The lastest confirmation of the rumor that its advice is sound was chalked up by the Fair Practices Committee of CIO Auto Workers Local 76, at the Fisher Body plant in East Oakland, Cal.

For eight months the committee tried to show management that it was cutting its own throat by not hiring Negroes. At meeting after meeting, Morris Rogers, committee chairman, and Robert Hannah, former president of the local, pounded away at management's Jim Crow philosophy.

Finally, the "iron curtain" around the plant fell, and company spokesmen agreed to hire Negroes who have the "right qualifications."

But the committee didn't let it go at that. It got management to put down its idea of the "right qualifications" in black and white.

Then it went out and rounded up about 15 Negroes who had them.

P. S.—They got the jobs.

Civil Liberties Union Ready To Test Parts Of 'Anti-Subversive' Measure

The American Civil Liberties Union stands in "readiness to aid in court tests of those provisions of the (McCarran-Mundt-Nixon-Wood) act which we regard as unconstitutional," the board of directors announced last week.

"As uncompromising opponents of Communist tyranny and all other forms of totalitarianism," the board said, "we deplore most of the provisions of the act. They endanger the constitutional rights of all American citizens, and weaken instead of strengthen our national security against subversive acts. They embarrass our democracy in its worldwide struggle for the minds of men by making us appear hypocritical rather than sincere in our professed devotion to civil liberties.

"We call on all Americans to re-examine carefully the wisdom of the various provisions of the act. We also call on all Americans not to let the passage of this act cause a general cancellation of free speech and other civil liberties—either by fear of exercising one's own rights, or by suppression of the rights of others."

Senate Unit Told How:

Cities Service Hired Spies To Thwart Sea Union

COMPANY efforts to cover up a labor spy racket along the east coast waterfront were blasted wide open Sept. 26 by the Senate subcommittee on labor-management relations.

Witnesses subpoenaed by the group confirmed union charges that they were shadowing union men and "fingering" union sympathizers on ships. They told how they were hired to sail oil tankers of the Cities Service Co., hang around saloons, hiring halls, and union headquarters, and report on the men working aboard the ships.

Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), chairman of the Senate group, said that pressure was put on him to call off the tanker hearings on grounds that a contract has been signed with the Seafarers Intl. Union-AFL. The SIU contract was signed by Cities Service less than two days before the hearing was scheduled to open. The union has been trying to get a contract for more than three years.

LAST YEAR, THE company paid $150,000 damages to seamen they had fired for union activities, rather than go through with a National Labor Relations Board hearing that would expose their activities.

Bruno J. Augenti, Ceasar L. Scotti, and John Dugan told the subcommittee of their activities shadowing union leaders. Albert F. Strasburger, attorney for the firm's company union, told how he worked for both the union and the company. David Furman, president of the company union, told how Cities Service officials agreed to finance the group as a front to fight SIU.

William Potter Lage, company attorney, failed to appear at the hearings, after the subcommittee was unsuccessful in an effort to serve him with a subpoena. Senator Murray said the group may ask that Lage be cited for contempt of Congress.

SIU SECY.-TREAS. Paul Hall told about the union's experiences with Cities Service.

Under the Taft-Hartley Act, the main tactic of the company was "stall, stall, stall," the union official said. Asked by Senator Murray whether he thought the law intended to make such tactics possible, Hall answered, "Whoever wrote that thing must have had some idea of gumming up the works."

The company's stalling tactics within the law, however, "were as tame as a May Pole dance," Hall said, compared with what went on outside the law. "The desperate measures employed on the waterfront, on the ships and in the back rooms of lawyers' offices to circumvent and destroy the union drive are an almost unbelievable story in themselves," he declared.

Hall told about a network of spies that shadowed union leaders and tapped their phone wires. The spies sailed Cities Service ships and put the finger on anyone they found expressing a pro-union sentiment.

In more than 150 cases, the NLRB found the company guilty of firing men for union activity, he reported, adding that the NLRB cases don't tell the whole story: "In the years during the SIU drive, the approximately 500 unlicensed jobs in the Cities Service fleet were held by 5000 men." The company lawyers, Hall said, "even had the spies checking on each other."

SEVERAL OF the men hired as spies were men who had worked the waterfront for the Coast Guard and Naval Intelligence during the war.

"One of the most alarming features of the spy ring setup," Hall said, "is the propaganda value to the Communists resulting from the fact that ex-Coast Guard officers in charge of seamen screening in World War II used their associations and connections with the Coast Guard to lower the boom on loyal American seamen seeking genuine trade union representation."

There's nothing on the waterfront the Commies like better, he warned. "Marine transportation is a field in which they're interested."

Hall told how the SIU's case on the Cities Service fleet dragged through the NLRB for years, with the company time and again making petty complaints in order to hold up union certification.

"The Taft-Hartley law," he told Murray, "allows people like them (the union attorney) to hang their hats on a lot of little bitty points giving them six to 12 months extra." He told of an instance where a long delay was made possible by the law's provision barring supervisory employes from the union.

ANOTHER example, Hall said, was the requirement that the union file a financial report, when the employer doesn't have to. "What about all the money they spend to beat our brains out?" he asked. "Why don't they have to file about that?"

When the company's stalling tactics began to run out, it then formed a company union, Hall charged. Leader of the union was a John Collins, he said, who also headed up similar company unions for Esso, Socony, Texas and other tanker fleets. The union leader also charged collusion between the big tanker companies on hiring practices. He urged that responsible federal agencies investigate the situation.

At one point, when the SIU organizing campaign was hot, Hall said, "The company became so hysterical about the possibility of men with union sympathies flooding its New York hiring offices that it ceased hiring men through its offices and procured all of its seamen from the notorious Paddy Keane, a 'crimp' who operated out of Bayonne gin mills."

A "crimp" is a person who shanghais sailors.

HALL SAID before that time, Esso did some hiring for Cities Service, using "company finger men" to keep pro-union men out.

The union hiring hall, at present outlawed by the Taft-Hartley Act, could help this situation, Hall claimed.

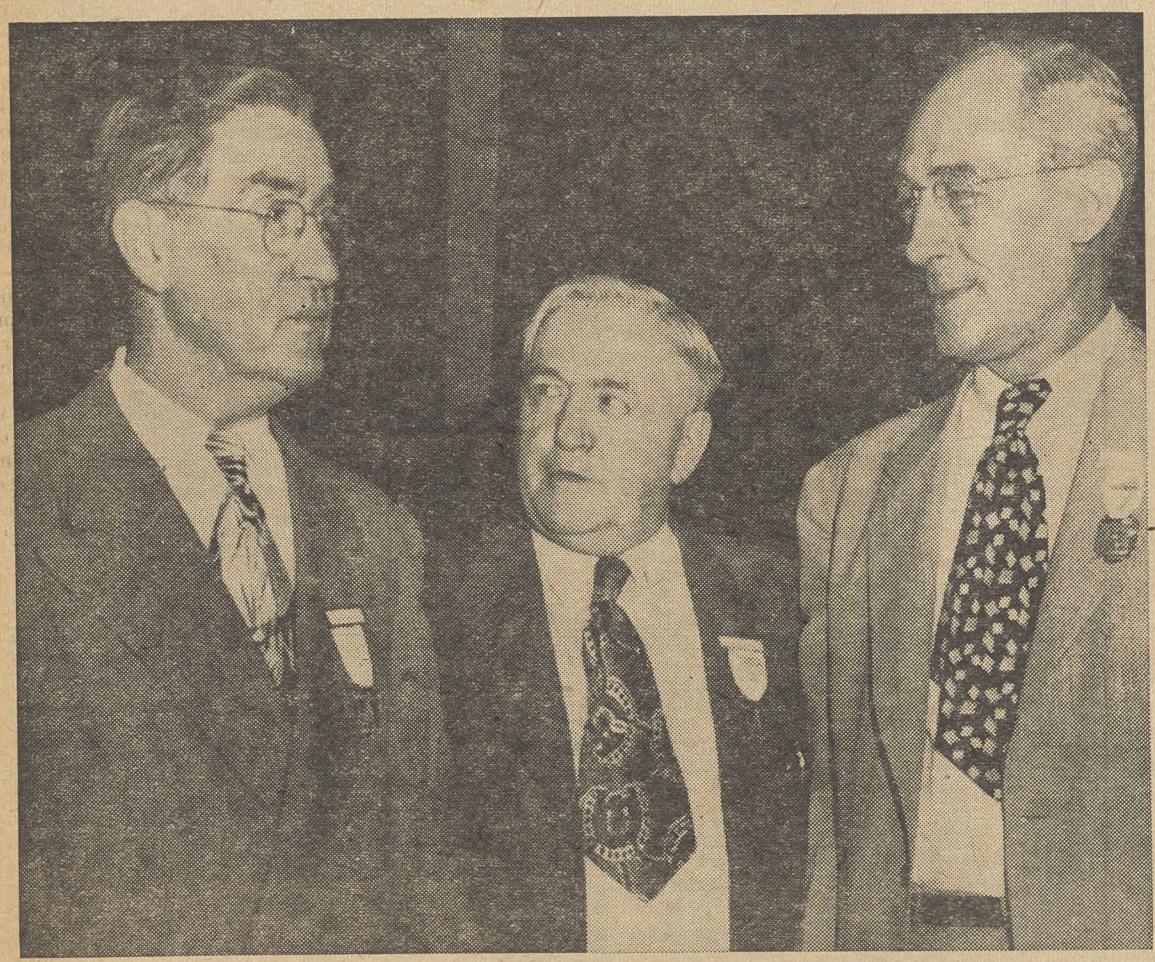
"If the hiring hall clause were incorporated into any contract we sign with the company another segment of the industry would become stabilized and the unsavory practice of paying for jobs through crimps and shipping masters would be ended," Hall said.

"Too, we feel that the union, through the hiring hall, can act as a responsible organization, both in the matter of discipline among seamen and national security."

Still another Taft-Hartley complication described by Hall was the use of the "one-man company union" to break up SIU on the ships. "Evidently the company believes,'" he said, "that under protection of the Taft-Hartley law, it can draw on its previous experience in dealing with the SIU and in rigging and operating the company union, and begin another protracted onslaught against SIU members in the fleet.

"It will be the same old merry-go-around with the company ignoring the legal machinery, just as they have since our first certification three years ago.

"All of this maneuvering will be protected by the present wording of the Taft-Hartley law. The vicious campaign to hamstring the union and frustrate the wishes of the men on the ships will be given the green light and the company will be protected by the Taft-Hartley law." **LPA**



PAST AND PRESENT presidents of CIO United Rubber Workers chat at 12th annual convention in Cincinnati with Allan S. Haywood (center), CIO vice president and director of organization. At left is S. H. Dalrymple, who was president of the union for its first 10 years, and at right is his successor, L. S. Buckmaster. In his speech to the convention Haywood praised Dalrymple, now on the CIO staff, as "one of the statesmen of the CIO."

Board Backing Buckmaster Elected By Rubber Union

THE CONVENTION of the CIO Rubber Workers in Cincinnati, O., ended with the re-election of Vice Pres. Joseph W. Childs and Secy-Treas. Desmond Walker, and selection of a general executive board which supports the policies of Pres. L. S. Buckmaster. Buckmaster had been re-elected earlier.

Three new board members chosen were Fred F. Winrich, Local 19, Eau Claire, Wis.; Alvin M. Phillis, Local 307, Topeka, Kan., and Gerald J. Fitzpatrick, Local 184, Gloucester, N. J.

The convention rejected the board's proposal for a dues increase, of which an additional 25c would have gone to the international. Leaders of the fight for rejection supported another proposal to increase the salaries of the international officers, but Buckmaster, Childs and Walker all spoke against it and it was defeated.

In a final session, the convention upheld the discharges of six field representatives who were replaced when Buckmaster took over at the 1949 convention after having been removed from his post as president some months before by an executive board which was opposed to him. Long Beach, Calif., was chosen for the 1951 convention.

As an aftermath of the meeting, Sen. Taft (R.), campaigning for re-election, launched a bitter attack on Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, who in a convention speech had urged Ohio members of the union to vote against the reactionary GOP leader.

Taft's denunciation of Haywood as an "outsider" who went into Ohio to tell the people how to vote quickly recalled a "testimonial dinner" for Taft scheduled for Cleveland on Oct. 9, but which was cancelled because of public reaction to the long list of millionaire and big business patrons. Not only were Ohioans on the list, but wealthy and important persons from non-Ohio communities all the way from New York to Chicago and from Detroit to Washington.

Fifty-Six Newsmen Request Free Press For Servicemen

SEVEN Washington newspapermen who during World War II were on the staff of Stars & Stripes, the Army newspaper, asked the Defense Dept. last week to make sure that GIs get at least as free a press in the service as they do at home.

Their appeal has been endorsed by 49 other former Stars & Stripes staff members now with publications outside the Capitol.

It called attention to "serious mistakes" of the last war that included censorship by minor officers and over-tight military restrictions. The groups made four specific suggestions:

1. All overseas Army papers, the magazine Yank and all necessary communications should be operated by a press section in the office of the Secretary of Defense.

2. In charge of the operation should be a general, "possibly editor of one of the nation's leading newspapers."

3. This general, rather than theater commanding officers, should have final authority over service papers in order to keep under control subordinate officers "who believed their rank entitled them to dictate what should or should not go into the newspaper."

4. Policy should be determined by an unsalaried advisory committee of civilians who would also help handle some of the major problems. The signers suggested a five-man committee composed of two nominees of the CIO Newspaper Guild, two of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the fifth, possibly an educator, by the Secretary of Defense.

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

Prejudice In Textbooks

'Before You're Six Or Seven Or Eight'

WHY DO some people hate and fear human beings whose skin happens to be a different shade? Why do some distrust or dislike those who have a different religion, or who were born in a foreign country?

A recent extensive study made by a group of educators indicates that the trouble may lie partly in our school textbooks, particularly in the lower grades. Perhaps, as a lyric in the famous musical "South Pacific" puts it:

"You've got to be taught before it's too late,
Before you are six or seven or eight,
To hate all the people your relatives hate,
You're got to be **carefully** taught!"

The lyric by Oscar Hammerstein, II, is quoted in a new pamphlet that summarizes in popular language the findings of an extensive study of textbook material made by a committee of the American Council on Education and published in a book entitled "Intergroup Relations in Teaching Materials."

The pamphlet, called "Prejudice in Textbooks," was written by Maxwell Stewart. It is No. 160 in a series of brief studies on subjects of general public interest issued by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., non-profit, educational organization at 22 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y., and sells for 20c.

THE TEXTBOOK study found that while "textbooks and courses of study were, with very few exceptions, free of intentional bias toward any group in the American population," there were many instances of "inaccurate writing, revealing a hidden bias." One text for instance, links "Jews and atheists," another, "Jews and Communists."

Others, seemingly sympathetic, write of Negroes as though they were all marked with childlike and superstitious characteristics, instead of having as many differences as other people. "The textbooks which single out these characteristics tend to mislead the students," says the pamphlet.

Important gaps and omissions, however, rather than these small indications of unconscious prejudices on the part of authors, constituted the most serious failure, the educators found. Here are some of them:

● Although democracy is built on the principle of respect for the worth and dignity of the individual citizen, little attention was paid to this in the textbooks, most of which ignored the subject completely.

"In many books the very meaning of personality is distorted," the pamphlet says. "It is treated as something you can put on or take off as you can a suit or a dress. Rarely is it made clear that personality is the kind of person you actually are."

● The treatment of civil liberties is abstract in character, almost never personalized, or explained by case studies, so that school children can really understand their application.

● The right to vote is also sketchily treated, with few textbooks explaining it as a protection for the individual. "The failure of millions of citizens to vote in our national, state, and local elections suggests that many people have never learned to use the vote as a protection of their welfare as individuals," according to the pamphlet.

● Most texts fail to give a clear conception of the patterns of group organization. Politicians think in terms of the "church vote," the "farm vote," the "Italian vote," the "labor vote," showing they recognize the importance of groups in American society. Textbooks tend to type a group, implying that all members of the group are alike.

"We would look in vain, for example, through our commonly used texts for background information about the Jewish group that might be used in dispelling the popular misconceptions and prejudices about them," states the pamphlet.

● The treatment of immigrants is usually patronizing; they are generally classified as "old" or "new," and such terms as "hordes" or "swarms" are used in describing the "new" immigration. Many texts give the untrue impression that the "old" immigrants were always enthusiastically welcomed.

● A biased conception of "Americanization," based on the "melting pot" idea popular in the 19th century, is common in textbooks. This was based on the belief that all Americans were pretty much alike and that foreigners were "different" and had to be subjected to "Americanization" to mold them into good Americans.

● The treatment of religious and nationality groups is often prejudiced, inadequate or historically unsound, with little or no attempt made to explain basic agreements or the common concern with ethical and humanitarian developments.

One of the most serious omissions, the pamphlet says, is the neglect of modern Judaism. Less than 12% of the texts even mentioned the Jews as a modern religious group, and no text makes a major point of "the remarkably close relationship of the Jewish religious ideal to American democracy."

Although most textbooks admit the existence of racial and religious prejudice, the pamphlet concludes, in pointing to the need for a positive program, "very few of them tell how projudices originate. And few indicate how they can be eliminated or reduced."

Firestone Wage Talks Scheduled

Negotiators of the CIO Rubber Workers and the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. will begin talks on a revision of the general wage level on Oct. 4 in Cleveland, Ohio, it was announced by URWA Pres. L. S. Buckmaster.

Represented in the company-wide sessions will be policy committee members from eight URWA local unions representing about 20,000 Firestone workers.

Negotiations will be held under the wage re-opening provision of the collective bargaining agreement now in effect between the union and company. The agreement expires March 20, 1951.

One day prior to the beginning of discussions, the Firestone section of the International Policy Committee will meet in Cleveland.

CCL Convention Frames Strong Economic Program

A STRONG POLICY of economic action designed to bring a better life to the people of Canada was laid down last week at the 10th anniversary convention of the Canadian Congress of Labour in Winnipeg, Man.

The CCL is the Canadian counterpart of the CIO, and locals of CIO unions in Canada are affiliated with it, although some independent unions also are members.

In both the policy declaration of the CCL executive board and supporting statements from the convention floor, there was recognition that such a policy represents the only effective answer to communism.

At the same time it was made clear that the CCL's position is one of positive action, rather than defense.

Direct action on Communist efforts to control Canadian unions was taken when the convention rejected by a 660 to 40 vote an appeal by the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, which had been suspended because it is Communist-dominated. The convention ordered the union's expulsion, as the CIO convention did in Cleveland last year. The CCL expelled the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers at the 1949 convention, the CIO executive board following suit a few months later.

"You are out and you going to stay out," CCL Secy.-Treas. Pat Conroy told the UE representatives.

DELEGATES attacked the Canadian government for its failure to protect living standards through control of prices, which have increased sharply in the last few months. The convention unanimously demanded a price roll-back to June 1, 1950, levels, and urged unions to demand immediate wage increases to restore the losses suffered by the families of Canadian wage earners.

The delegates also were unanimous in demanding action on a housing program which would provide living quarters for low income families, and for a social security program including adequate pensions and a broad medical and hospital plan.

The executive board took the position that both communism and capitalism have failed to meet the needs of the people. Its broad statement of economic philosophy was enthusiastically endorsed by the convention.

"Secure the material welfare of the people," the statement urged, "and by doing so provide them with a moral purpose to fight and live.

"Having once possessed such moral purpose, the people will arm themselves militarily and in every other way to bring into being not merely a world that has conquered the brutal menace of communism, but a world that is the rightful heritage of every man, woman and child.

"The Canadian Congress of Labour believes that the barbaric and persistent challenge of communism to our civilization can be met only by a coordination of the efforts of the democratic institutions and the freedom-loving individuals of every land, willing to make whatever sacrifices may be necessary not merely for survival, but to progress toward a social order which will provide economic security and social justice without losing the basic rights of freedom."

THE IMPORTANCE of political action was stressed by Pres. A. R. Mosher in his opening address. The CCL since 1943 has supported the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Canada's Socialist Party, as "the political arm of labor."

"I believe that political action by the labor movement is one of the most important questions facing the workers of Canada today," he said. "It may mean not only the securing of legislation which will help to remove the basic causes of some of the social and economic evils of our time, but also the very preservation of democracy itself."

Other speakers included Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers, and Vice Pres. A. R. Kinstley of the CIO Oil Workers.

Biz Paper Fears Symington Captive Of CIO

A BACKHANDED indication that W. Stuart Symington may be doing a top-notch job in his new post as defense co-ordinator came from the business newspaper, the New York Journal of Commerce, September 22.

The Journal felt so deeply about Symington's recent behavior that it put an editorial right on the front page pleading with him to stop trafficking with such low organizations as labor unions.

"After the Black Sox baseball scandal," wrote publisher B. J. Ridder, "kids used to trail 'Shoeless' Joe Jackson pleading with him: 'Say it ain't so, Joe.' That is almost the way we feel today about W. Stuart Symington."

Reviewing the capable job that Symington did, first as Surplus Administrator, then as Secretary of the Air Force, Ridder said he was pleased when Truman promoted the man "from the relative obscurity of the chairmanship of the National Security Resources Board."

Since Symington has been in the defense job, however, the big business representative hasn't been so pleased. "Now we are afraid," he moans, "that Mr. Symington is swallowing the CIO party line hook, line and sinker. The way he coddles union leaders outdoes anything even Mr. Leon H. Keyserling has ever done. And any day now, we expect Mr. Symington to outdo Mr. Brannan in cooking up a special pie for the country's farmers."

Truman's defense appointments, Ridder charges, are being influenced by the coming elections. The Journal, on the other hand, is thinking only of "the nation's interest," he says.

Capital observers have difficulty picturing the dignified Mr. Ridder trailing tall, brisk-striding Symington and pleading, "Say it ain't so, Stu." Even in "the nation's interest." **LPA**

"I want to make sure I never forget."

Insurance Of Strikers To Be Paid By UAW

The CIO Auto Workers will pay the group insurance premiums for the families of UAW members on strike at the Deere & Co. farm equipment plants in Illinois and Iowa.

UAW Vice Pres. John Livingston said the union decided to keep up the premimum payments and then make deferred collections from the workers after the strike is settled.

More than 10,000 Deere employes at seven plants have been on strike for almost a month in support of union proposals for a 15c hourly pay raise.

NMU, Engineers Seek Pay Hike For 44,500

THE CIO Maritime Union and the Marine Engineers asked wage increases for thousands of their members in notices served last week on Atlantic and West Coast steamship operators.

The notices, calling for "adequate" pay boosts to meet the increases in the cost of living, went to Frank J. Taylor, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute and chairman of the shippers' labor committee.

Two-year contracts between the unions and the employers expire June 15, 1951. Both contain provisions for one wage review, which neither union has invoked until now. The NMU reopened its agreement early this summer for negotiations on a pension and welfare fund and on working conditions, but wages were not discussed.

"In view of the present economic situation existing in the country," NMU Pres. Joseph Curran wrote to Taylor, "a sharp rise in the cost of living over the past few months and the fact that the vast majority of industries throughout the country have recognized the sharp rise and compensated their workers in part by granting wage increases, the NMU takes this opportunity to advise you that we believe it imperative, in order to continue stable relations, that negotiations take place."

The NMU proposal covers about 40,000 members of the union, that of the MEBA about 4500 members.

The MEBA is now negotiating with 15 tanker operating firms for pay raises for about 1000 engineering officers. The union's letter to Taylor covered men on dry cargo ships.

Marine Cooks Again Ignore Leaders' Orders

OFFICERS OF the Communist-dominated Marine Cooks & Stewards have failed for the second time to tie up the American President Lines ship Pres. Cleveland in San Francisco.

As on the first occasion, rank-and-filers ignored commands from Intl. Pres. Hugh Bryson not to sign on and threats of an MCS patrolman that those who did ship out would be expelled, and the ship sailed on schedule for Los Angeles and the Orient with supplies for the armed forces.

The first attempt to keep the ship in port was in protest against the anti-Communist waterfront screening program. The second was against the screening committee's action in barring from a job on the ship's first trip John Wiley, a steward.

Chairman James Randall, of the Committee to Combat Communism Within the MCS, and Les Boatwright, a member of its steering committee, denounced the attempted intimidation by the union's officers.

"MCS officials," they said, "are endangering the jobs of all steward's department members not only on the Cleveland but on all other commercial shipping, by their latest attack on the security screening program.

"Their action opens the way for the Military Sea Transport Service to take over additional ships, thus affecting the jobs and contract benefits of members of all seafaring unions."

Randall, Boatwright, Art Hilliker and Carl Faler have been suspended as members of the union for their fight against Communism and for the National CIO within the union. The MCS was expelled from the CIO last month on a charge that it followed the Communist Party line rather than CIO policy.

Randall, who has been an MCS member since 1937, has filed suit in San Francisco Superior Court to void the suspension order, regain his job on the President Cleveland with back pay, obtain restoration of his membership to good standing, and obtain $35,000 damages from the APL, Bryson, Secy-Treas. Eddie Tangen, Port Agent Nathan Jacobsen and other union officials. He is asking nothing from the union.

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

"I hate to see the boys face the fortunes of war while the boss stays here and reaps one!"

400 Textile Workers Win 7½c Increase

CIO Textile Workers at St. Louis accepted an average 7½c hourly wage raise, ending a 16-day strike at the Bemis Brother Bag Co. The boosts range from 7 to 15c an hour. The 400 workers walked out after negotiations, provided for in a wage-reopening clause, broke down.

California Packingshed Polls To Open Oct. 18

PACKINGSHED workers in the Salinas-Watsonville area of California will have a chance to name a real CIO union to represent them in collective bargaining when the National Labor Relations Board holds a representation election on Oct. 18, 19, 20 and 23.

The dates were set as the aftermath of a hearing in San Francisco on Sept. 18 on a petition for the election filed by CIO Local Industrial Union 78. About 3500 packingshed workers—who are known as "fruit tramps"—are eligible to vote. Some 2000 have signed CIO cards.

The Salinas-Watsonville area is regarded as the key to organization in all of the huge fruit and vegetable packing industry in California and Arizona.

The San Francisco meeting was attended by the Food & Tobacco Workers, expelled from the CIO several months ago on charges that it was Communist-dominated, and the Grower-Shipper Association.

The FTA and the employers gave grudging consent to the election after flopping in efforts to mess it up.

THE FTA TRIED to have the CIO give up the idea of using the number "78" in the ballot designation, as the FTA local has the same number. The CIO agreed on condition that the designations be simply "CIO" and "FTA," but the latter thereupon insisted that both groups use the "78" in the designation.

The FTA also proposed a three-year "non-aggression" pact under which the union winning the election would be free from interference for three years. The CIO refused to have any part of a deal that would have permitted FTA, if it wins by some sort of miracle, to keep the workers in subjection for three years.

The employers sought to make a deal concerning several workers fired at FTA insistence for alleged failure to pay their dues. The CIO has filed charges of unfair labor practices with the NLRB, asking that the victims be reinstated with back pay. The employers offered to reinstate them if the CIO dropped its charges—but the CIO demanded full compliance.

CIO spokesmen at the San Francisco meeting were headed by Richard T. Leonard, CIO national representative heading the drive in the fruit and vegetable sheds.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer had the pleasure of attending the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers Convention in Cleveland, O. They had one of the largest conventions they have ever held because they are a dynamic, growing organization. The delegates voted to increase their dues to $1.50, and they also voiced complete support of the CIO and its policies all down the line. Pres. Martin Wagner, Vice-Pres. Joseph Joy, and Secy.-Treas. Cecil Martin have done much to consolidate the forces of UGCCW-CIO in the South and throughout the country.

The writer then proceded to Dayton, O., where he addressed the delegates to the eighth annual conference of District 25, United Steelworkers of America. The Steelworkers have a solid organization among the local unions in District 25, they are continuing to expand, and at present they are engaged in an organizational drive among the workers of the National Cash Register Co., as well as other machine and tool shops in the area.

It is interesting to note that the workers of the Campbell Soup Co., plant in Camden, N. J., overwhelmingly repudiated the plan of Donald Henderson and the FTA to merge with the Distributor's Union and the UOPWA. Watch for happenings there.

Our good friend, Bob Creasey, of the Communications Workers of America, has accepted the honor of becoming Assistant U. S. Secretary of Labor. He is replacing John Gibson. Brother Creasey worked hard for unity within the CWA, he worked courageously, and he displayed a willingness to submerge and sacrifice his own interest in the interest of the CWA. Congratulations, Bob, your many friends and associates wish you the best.

Pres. Si Helfgott, of IAWOC-CIO Local 1706, reports a representation election victory at the United Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York, The vote: IAWOC 25, UOPWA 10, no union 3.

Reg. Dir. Walter Harris reports a representation victory in a run-off election held among the Monumental Insurance Co. agents in Ohio. The vote was: IAWOC 86, AFL 68, void 2. The election was held in Cleveland.

These two elections, small in actual numbers, however, reflect the trend, a trend that will be increasing as the days go by. Congratulations to the insurance men and staff who made this possible.

Reg. Dir. George Craig reports that in a union shop election at the Heinback Baking Co., Bethelehem, Pa., the workers voted in favor of LIU No. 425 by the following vote: eligible 86, for 83, against 3.

Reg Dir. Lee Tucker reports that in a representation election at the Owosso Furniture and Mfg. Co., Benton, Ark., the United Furniture Workers were victorious by UFWA 251 to no union 65, with 4 challenged.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following elections held in Illinois: representation elections—Uni Sportswear Co., Inc., Chicago, eligible 28, Chicago Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers-CIO 18, against 5; Taylor Forge & Pipe Works, Cicero, eligible 50, Steelworkers 30, Forge & Machine Workers Industrial Union 20. Union Security elections— Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., Chicago, eligible 803, UAW 687, against 42, challenged 2; Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Springfield Works, Springfield, eligible 2419, UAW 1645, against 199, challenged 2; Benjamin Harris & Co., Chicago Heights, eligible 99, USA 90, against 2; Crane Co., Chicago, Ill., eligible 5322, USA 3706, against 1264, challenged 103.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in a representation election at the Proctor Electric Co., Baltimore, Md., the workers voted in favor of IUE-CIO by a vote of IUE 199, against 34.

Al Hartnett, assistant to the Chairman of IUE-CIO, reports representation election victories at the LNR Mfg. Co., Arlington, N. J., IUE 22, no union 19, and the Buffalo Meter Co., Buffalo, N. Y., IUE 102, no union 3.

Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh reports a victory for UAW-CIO in the new Autolite Co., plant at Hazelton, Pa., by a vote of 68 for UAW to 28 for an independent union in a run-off. UAW Rep. Lawrence McNally had charge of the campaign, assisted by CIO Field Rep. Fred Fudge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Roy Atkinson reports that in a representation election at the General Electric Service and Repair Shop, Seattle, Wash., the tally was: eligible 42, IUE 29, UE 2, void 3, no union 7.

Reg. Dir. Chester Dusten reports that in a representation election among the workers of the Libby, McNeil & Libby cannery, Portland, Ore., they voted in favor of the International Woodworkers, with whom they were affiliated, by a vote of IWA 605, Teamsters-AFL 205.

Intl. Rep. Nicholas Zonarich, USA-CIO, reports the following representation election victories: Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd., Timmins, Ont., Canada, eligible 1532, USA-CIO 860, Mine-Mill 269, no union 194; Inland Lime & Stone Co., Manistique, Mich., eligible 331, USA-CIO 302, no union 5, void 1.

Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that in a union shop election at the Guggenheim Packing Co., Wichita, Kan., the Packinghouse Workers-CIO won by the following vote: eligible 74, for 70, against 2. Rep. Frank Brown was in charge of the campaign.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, International Woodworkers, reports the following representation election victories: Moss Planing Mill, Washington, N. C., eligible 55, IWA-CIO 32, no union 22, challenged 1; Carolina Lumber Industries, Washington, N. C., eligible 65, IWA-CIO 50, no union 8, challenged 6; Flintcote Co., Meridian, Miss., eligible 414, IWA-CIO 283, AFL 105, no union 1, challenged 2.

2 New Councils Will Be Formed

A convention to set up a new Contra Costa County CIO Council will be held Oct. 17, at Martinez, Cal., the Contra Costa County Committee for National CIO announced last week.

The new council will replace a predecessor which lost its charter through revocation by action of CIO Pres. Philip Murray in August after the Committee for National CIO had charged that it was Communist-dominated.

Organizers of the successor include locals of the Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Oil Workers, Rubber Workers, Telephone Workers and Utility Workers representing more than 11,000 members.

A convention to organize a new San Diego County Council has been called for Oct. 24-25 in San Diego by Irwin L. DeShelter, CIO regional director in Southern California.

CIO Plans Drive Among Fishermen

The CIO will soon launch an organizational campaign among gill-net fishermen in the Portland, Ore., area, affiliated with the Columbia Fishermen's Protective Union, an arm of Harry Bridges' Longshoremen's Union (recently ousted from the CIO).

John M. Brost, Oregon CIO Council president, expressed confidence that 200 Astoria cannery workers, moving away from the fishermen's union since it merged with the longshoremen, will choose the CIO.

During a recent NLRB hearing to determine the need for a representation election, 1400 of them signed cards favoring the CIO, Brost said.

Record Mid-Term Vote Forecast By CIO-PAC

PROSPECTS FOR the heaviest mid-term vote in history are seen by CIO Political Action Committee research experts, on the basis of registration figures in several key states.

In Ohio—where the entire country is watching the battle between State Auditor Joseph Ferguson and Sen. "Wrong Robert" Taft—registration is believed to have soared to all-time highs.

When the voting lists were closed Sept. 27, registrations in Cleveland had jumped to 693,000—some 43,000 over the 1948 figure. Columbus, Toledo and Springfield all showed similar big increases.

Big increases in registration figures in other states are also being reported. A substantial factor in the growing list of voting eligibles is the work of unions, under CIO-PAC leadership, in getting union members registered.

SOME CIO-PAC officials believe the total 1950 vote may be as high as 45 million or almost as much as the 1948 presidential vote and far above the 1942 and 1946 figures.

In Ohio a total vote of as high as 3.6 million is foreseen. This would be almost a 20% jump over the senatorial vote there in 1944—a presidential year. In 1944, just under three million votes were cast—and Taft squeezed through by a mere 18,000 votes.

With the registration job completed in most states, unions throughout the country are rolling up their sleeves for what promises to be a series of slam-bang debates.

In California, liberal Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D.) and Rep. Richard Nixon (R.) are battling for the Senate seat left vacant by the retirement of Sen. Downey (D.). Miss Douglas, strongly endorsed by almost every union in the state, is campaigning on the basis of her support of Fair Deal policies on both domestic and foreign affairs issues.

Nixon, a long-time member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, had only one "right" vote on the 12 issues listed in the 1950 CIO News Voting Record.

IN NEW YORK, Sen. Herbert Lehman (D.) is planning a vigorous campaign for re-election to the Senate seat which he won in a special contest last year over Republican John Foster Dulles. Lehman's opponent is Lt. Gov. Joe Hanley, who had been scheduled to get the GOP's nomination for governor.

When Tom Dewey made the latest in a series of changes of mind—and finally decided to seek another term at Albany—Hanley won the senatorial nomination as a consolation prize.

In Illinois, the race is between Sen. Scott Lucas (D.), Democratic majority leader in the Senate, and former Rep. Everett Dirksen (R.), darling of Col. Bertie McCormick's isolationist Chicago Tribune.

A member of Congress for several terms until 1948, Dirksen's votes were consistently anti-labor and anti-Fair Deal.

In two other mid-western states—Wisconsin and Missouri—vigorous foes of the administration are facing heavy weather in their campaigns for re-election. Sen. Forrest Donnell (R. Mo.) — a strong supporter of Taft-Hartley — and Sen. Alexander Wiley (R. Wis.), also highly conservative, are being challenged by strong Fair Deal opponents.

ANOTHER CONTEST of national interest will take place in Utah, where scholarly Sen. Elbert Thomas (D.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, will be opposed by a leading figure in the National Association of Manufacturers. He is Wallace F. Bennett, who resigned in mid-September as chairman of the NAM board.

Sen. Thomas was a sponsor of the Taft-Hartley repeal bill which was stymied in Congress last year by the Republican-southern Democrat coalition.

Conclusion of the primary election contests in most states showed that most Senators and Congressmen who sought re-election won renomination by their parties.

Defeated for renomination were Senators Pepper (D. Fla.), Graham (D. N. C.), Taylor (D. Ida.), Elmer Thomas (D. Okla.), and Gurney (R. S. D.).

Pepper has announced he will practice law "back home"; Taylor—a former actor—is going into show business again; and Gurney is slated for a post in the Dept. of Defense. Graham, a former president of University of North Carolina, has not yet announced his plans.

10-2

U. S. Still Looks Good Even In Tito's Paradise

The Good Rumor man visited a remote section of Dictator Tito's Yugoslavia recently.

Word was passed around that the residents could leave the Communist paradise and emigrate, even to a capitalistic state. The first thing the U. S. Embassy at Belgrade knew it had received 1500 applications for visas — in some cases whole villages of 30 to 70 families applying. Then the police got word of what was going on. Quickly, the Embassy received just as many frantic letters withdrawing the applications.

Steel Industry With Long History Of Shortages Fights Real Controls

By IRVING FAGAN and CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
Labor Press Association

THE BUSINESS boys are mad because President Truman hasn't given final authority on industrial mobilization to Commerce Secy. Sawyer. They love Sawyer. He's all for "voluntary controls."

And so are they. Yet they were wrong in World War II, wrong after World War II, and they're wrong now. Chief example is steel production, key to our economic health. There is a steel shortage right now—and the inflationary effects are felt everywhere. Everything costs more—and you'll foot the bill in the long run.

The same industry "experts" who got us into the same fix in the last war, and in the years between, are again responsible. And they want "voluntary controls" for industry.

In 1941, just as now, the steel monopoly insisted there was no shortage. In fact they planted their own boy, Gano Dunn, in government to draft plans for steel production. He predicted there would be a surplus steel capacity for 1941 of 10.1 million tons and a surplus capacity of 2.1 million tons for 1942. Instead, there was a terrific shortage which boosted prices and held up the war effort.

This is what the Truman Committee said happened: "Three major factors delayed steel expansion and are responsible for our current steel shortage. . . . The desire of the big steel companies to prevent any expansion that might react unfavorably against their control of the steel industry after the war.

"They feared both the possibility of having excess capacities of steel-making facilities after the war and the competition of smaller companies which might gain strength during the war program. The representatives and employes of the big steel companies dominated the Iron and Steel branch of the War Production Board."

"They first failed to direct or even allow expansion. Finally they concentrated all of the belated expansion in the hands of the eight largest companies."

The steel monopoly, with that record, got the Army-Navy "E."

WITH the war ended, what happened? Steel production was cut. Result? Inflation, black market, layoffs because of steel shortages, increased pressure on small businesses.

In 1949 the Senate Small Business Committee looked into the matter. The Democratic minority reported that in 1947 $5½ billions were lost to the nation in income; many smaller firms were forced out of business. The Republican majority thus described the steel monopoly:

"Their similarity of interests and their close personal relationships (for example, the directors of the United States Steel Corporation include the heads of dominating banking, nickel, gypsum, utility and industrial companies) make it possible to adopt and carry out policies of limitation of capacity and output to adjust supply to their ideas of demand without formal or organized action."

These big boys actually wanted a depression. Here is what John Clark, a former Standard Oil executive and banker, told a Congressional committee Feb. 9, 1949, testifying as a member of the President's Economic Council:

"We have had presented to us repeatedly in our conferences with representatives of business that very proposal, that the best thing that could happen would be to have a larger degree of unemployment in order that there might be at the factory gates each morning a list of job hunters . . . because that would make labor more eager and more productive."

The scandalous steel shortage in 1947 brought a Congressional probe, and the big shots for steel testified. They included Benjamin Fairless, president of U. S. Steel; Wilfrid Sykes, president of Inland Steel; Tom Girdler, head of Republic Steel. They all gave their expert predictions on the nation's future steel needs.

FAIRLESS predicted production and demand would be in a balance in two years or less. (He was wrong. There was a shortage in 1948 and 1949.)

Girdler said it would take two years to produce the additional tonnage and by that time "the present excessive demand for steel will have been met." (He was wrong. The demand continued, the shortage continued.)

Sykes predicted the nation in 1950 would need a peak production of 77 million tons of steel, or an average production of 55 million tons.

(In 1948, with a production of 88 million tons, there was a shortage. In 1949, with production of 92 million tons, there was a shortage. In 1950, with production at 100 million tons, there is shortage. Yet Sykes predicted, in 1947, that the nation would not need production capacity of 96 million tons until 1975.)

Taft Labelled 'Voice From Ohio Aiding Our Enemies'

AS THE Ohio senatorial campaign approaches home stretch, Sen. Robert Alphonso Taft (R.), who is seeking re-election, is being forced more and more to stand on his record.

He does not like to be placed in that position. That was proved by his angry attacks (a) on the PAC Speakers' Handbook which documented his record, and (b) on W. Averell Harriman, adviser to President Truman, who implied at the AFL convention at Houston, Tex., that had the U. S. followed Taft's foreign policy Russia's aims would have been better served.

Realizing Taft's vulnerability, his Democratic opponent, Joseph T. Ferguson, is hammering away at that record.

IN THE keynote speech of the Ohio Democratic convention at Columbus on Sept. 22, Ferguson took up Taft's foreign policy record. He never mentioned Taft by name, referring to him instead as "the voice from Ohio."

"Here at home, in the United States Senate, the voice of confusion and obstruction from Ohio, is still being heard round the world," Ferguson said. "That is the voice that is giving aid and comfort to our enemies."

Ferguson criticized "the voice from Ohio" for demanding the resignation of the Secretary of State on the very day the "forces of aggression invaded Korea."

"We can imagine the comfort this man from Ohio gave to our enemies on that black day of June 25. And again the world was shocked when this same voice from Ohio denounced George Marshall, our greatest living American, who was called from retirement to serve his country as chief of Defense of the United States," Ferguson said.

Support for Ferguson came from outside the Democratic party and the ranks of organized labor with the announcement of the formation of "Farmers for Ferguson Committee."

Ralph Brown, Hoytville, committee chairman, said that none of the members of the 17-man committee "are swivel-chair farmers or so-called gentlemen farmers. We earn our living by farming, we don't play at it."

BROWN attacked Taft's farm record. He said:

"During his 12 years in the Senate, the senior senator from our state has danced to the tune the big monopolies have jingled on their cash registers. He has consistently obstructed legislation the farmers wanted and needed and I refer to his actions on Rural Electrification, Commodity Credit, farm-mortgage relief, funds for storage and rural telephones, to name only a few.

"He has opposed every piece of legislation designed to raise the farmer from a position of poverty to one of comparative equality in our economy.

"On the record, Mr. Taft has shown himself unworthy of being the senator from our state. He has been repeatedly wrong on domestic issues and repeatedly wrong on foreign-policy issues. In these troubled times, the farmers, housewives and workers of Ohio cannot afford to have a senator devoted only to serving the interests of monopolies.

"On the other hand, the people of Ohio have a chance to vote for Joseph T. Ferguson, who has proven himself a forthright and devoted public servant. In the years Joe Ferguson has served the people of Ohio he has always worked in the interests of the common folks. He has proven himself the friend of farmers, housewives, small businessmen and workers. He has proven himself the fighting foe of selfish interests who ignore the needs of the people in their desire for private profit."

TAFT'S ATTEMPT to woo labor also came in for attack. Members of Local 320, CIO Rubber Workers, who listened to Taft at the plant of Wooster Rubber Co. at Akron without having a voice in the matter, later passed a resolution accusing the senator of using the captive audience clause of the Taft-Hartley "to further his personal political ambitions."

Under Taft-Hartley, workers can be compelled to listen to management's anti-labor speeches.

The resolution asked the company to "extend the same courtesy to Joseph Ferguson" as was shown Taft.

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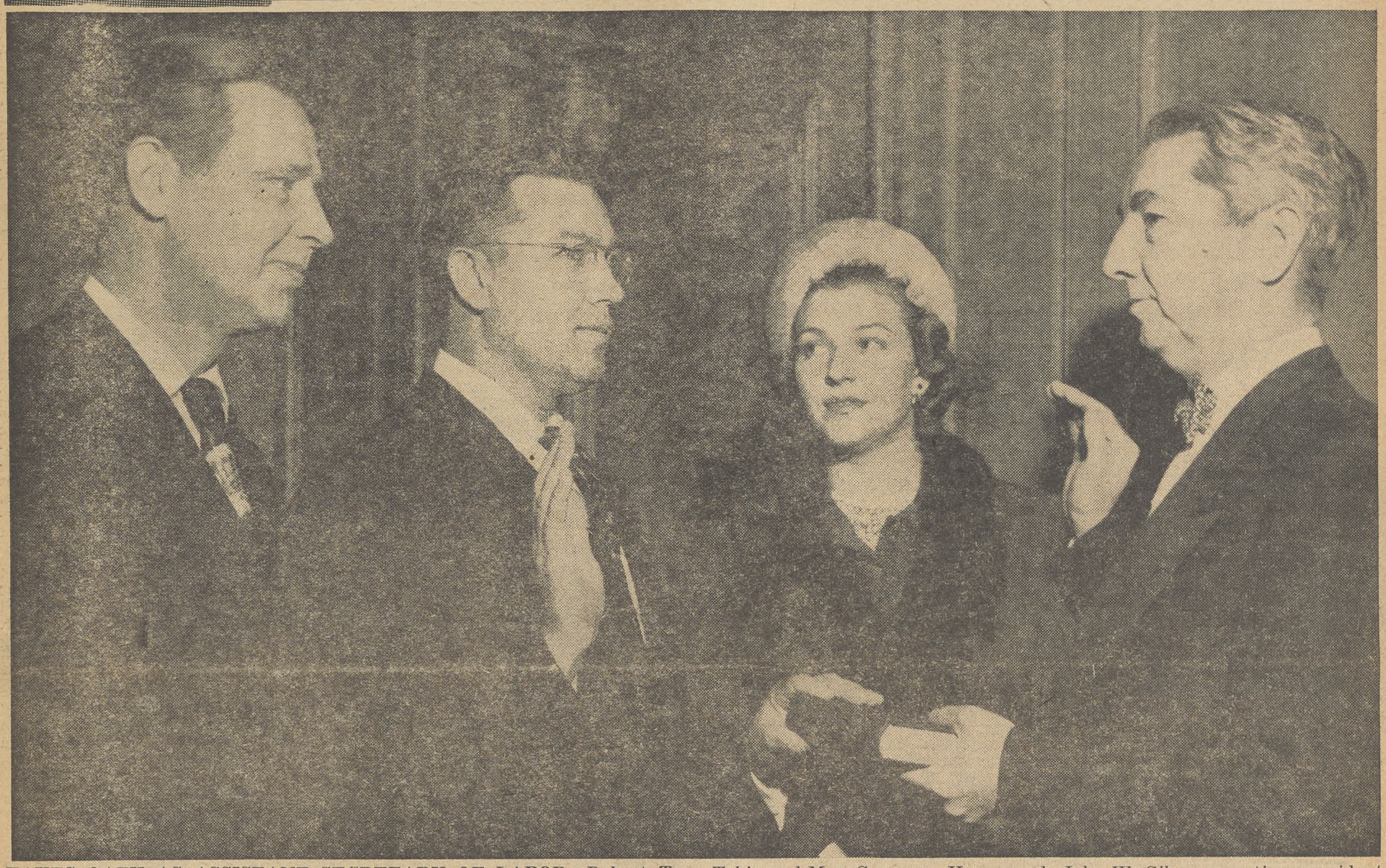
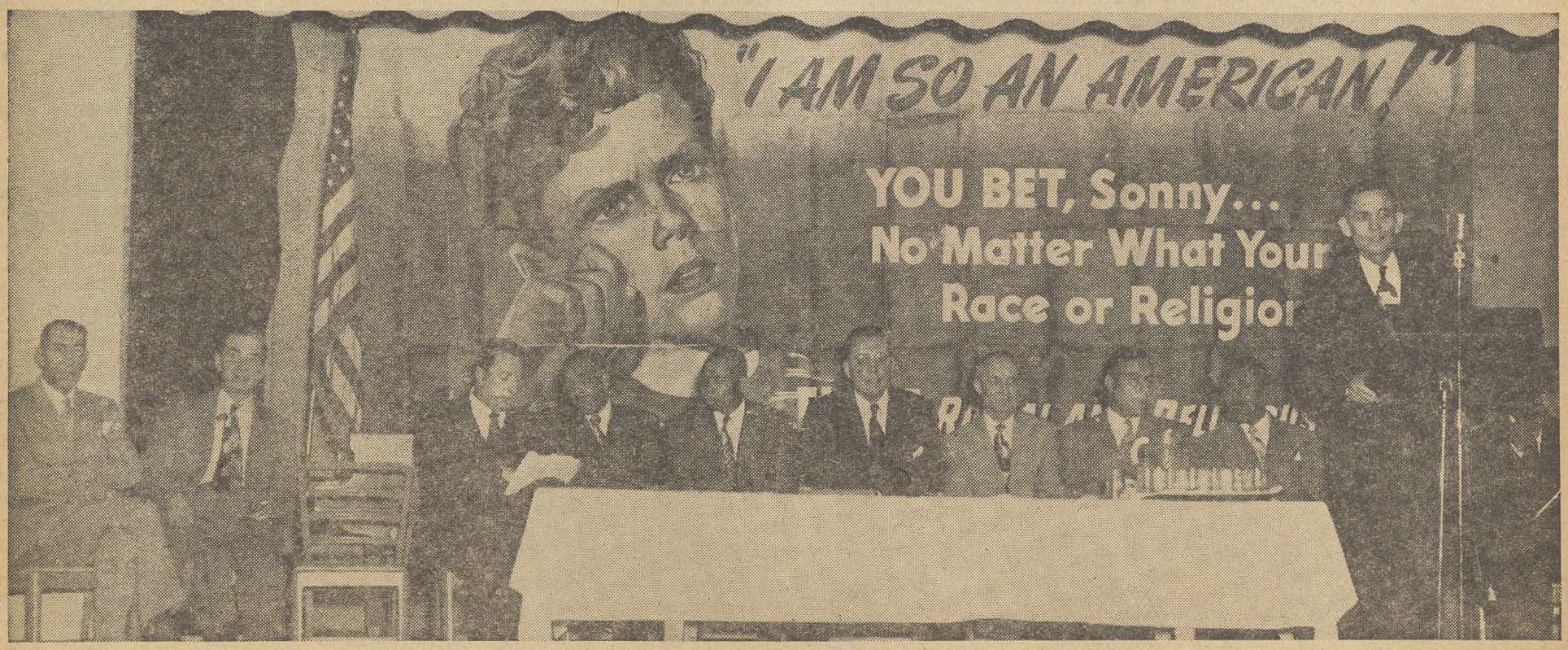


TAKES OATH AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR: Robert T. Creasey, president of Division 10 of the CIO Communications Workers, (second from left), is sworn in as Assistant Secretary of Labor by Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark. Witnesses are Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin and Mrs. Creasey. He succeeds John W. Gibson, one-time president of the Michigan CIO Council. In addition to being a labor leader, Creasey is a lawyer. He was one of the active CWA leaders in the campaign that took the unaffiliated telephone workers into the CIO.



SOME 350 PERSONS representing 20 organizations attended the Conference on Human Relations conducted in Denver by the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination. At the microphone in the photo above is Michael Livoda, CIO regional director for Colorado and Wyoming, who is opening the conference. On stage, left to right: James R. Youngs, secretary, Denver Central Trades Council, AFL; Claude Ryan, Denver Newspaer Guild, CIO; Thomas Shane, Boyd Wilson and Mike Brown, all three from the fair practices department, CIO Steelworkers; Vice Pres. A. R. Kinstley, CIO Oil Workers; Pres. O. A. Knight, CIO Oil Workers; Mayor Quig Newton of Denver; George L-P Weaver, director of CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; and Livoda (speaking). Meeting was so successful that others are being planned for several additional cities. See story on Page 2.

CIO Shows Denver How To Get Rid Of Hatreds

By RAY DAVIDSON

CIO's COMMITTEE to Abolish Discrimination carried out an experiment in Denver Sept. 29-Oct. 1—and chalked it up as a success.

This experiment was the sponsoring of a community-wide conference on anti-discrimination and better human relations in which representatives of all organizations interested in the problem were invited to participate.

Community organizations responded readily to the invitation a total of 20 such groups joining with the members of seven CIO unions in participation in the conference.

The 350 representatives of the seven unions and 20 other organizations spent most of their time in four workshop panels, in which they let their hair down and talked cold facts about the racial discrimination problem.

ON THE BASIS of the success of the conference and the experience gained, the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination now plans to conduct similar sessions in other cities. Site of the next conference has not been established, but cities under consideration include Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pueblo, Houston and New Orleans.

Vice Pres. A. R. Kinstley of the CIO Oil Workers, a member of the CIO committee, was in charge of the session and chaired general meetings. Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers was principal speaker for a kickoff mass meeting which opened the conference. He outlined in detail the damage done to the nation by discrimination against minorities, then suggested that all organizations combatting discrimination must pool their resources in fighting the evil.

It was in panel discussions, however, that the participants really came to grips with the issues.

The constant, vexing problems of dealing with discrimination on the local union and shop level were discussed exhaustively in a workshop headed by Harry Ross of the CIO Auto Workers Fair Practices Dept.

E. E. Phelps, OWIU director of research and education, conducted another on educational methods of combatting discrimination. The spirited discussion resulted in the offering of numerous problems and suggestions by many members of the audience.

With representatives of many Denver anti-hate organizations participating, George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO committee, conducted a panel discussion on the handling of racial problems in the community.

Local problems came to the front when William H. Oliver, co-director of the UAW Fair Practices Department, conducted a panel discussion on the need for an FEPC law in Colorado.

RESULT OF the conference was that participants went home with new, concrete ideas about how to fight discrimination, CIO cemented a firmer relationship with the outside organizations that joined in, and experience was gained for similar conferences in the future.

Names of the outside organizations participating make an interesting list. They were:

National Council of Jewish Women, Urban League of Denver, Denver Housing Authority, Denver Mayor's Committee on Human Relations, Colorado Conference on Social Welfare, Social Science Foundation of Denver University, Co-op, Inc., of Englewood, Colo., NAACP, Denver Council of Churches, National Farmers Union, United Labor Committee on Human Rights, Latin-American Council, Federal Council of Churches, American Federation of Labor, Denver Unity Council, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Catholic Sodality Union, Colorado State Employment Service, Denver Public Schools and City of Denver Planning Commission.

Bowling Fair Play Unit Cites Murray, Reuther

MEDALS FOR their outstanding roles in the fight to end racial discrimination in organized bowling will be presented to CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers by the National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling at a dinner in Washington on Oct. 12.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Benjamin R. Epstein, national director of the Anti-Defamation League, also will be honored.

Announcement of the dinner and the awards was made by William H. Oliver, secretary of the committee and co-director of the UAW-CIO Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department.

The drive to wipe out the color and nationality line in bowling was started by the Auto Workers at the 1944 convention of the American Bowling Congress. Three years later the Fair Play committee was organized by some 25 national organizations.

The fight was brought to a victory last April when Judge John A. Sbarbaro, in Superior Court at Chicago, in an action sparked by the National CIO, told the American Bowling Congress he would revoke its charter unless it dumped its restriction limiting membership to white males. The action was instituted by CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg on behalf of Murray. The CIO case was presented in court by A. W. Brussell, of Chicago, as an associate of Goldberg.

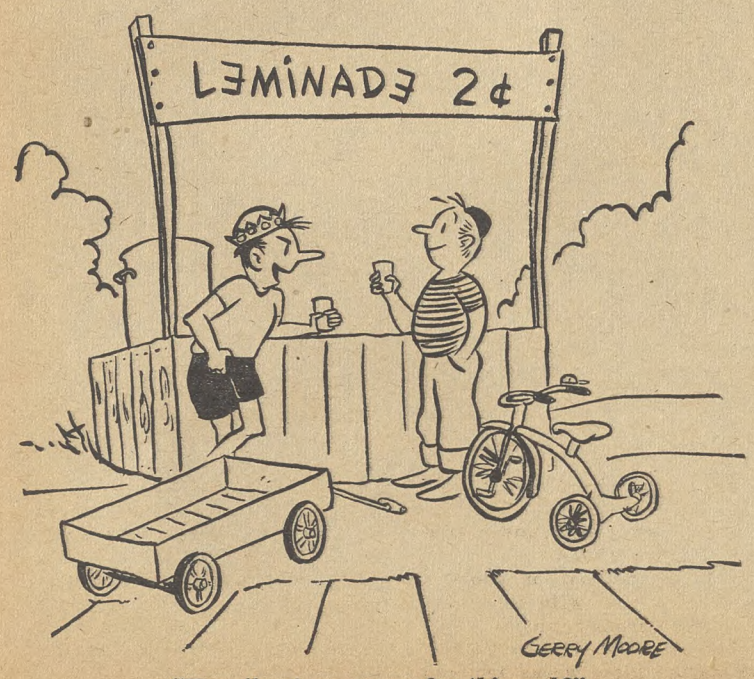
The ABC convention, held less than a month after the court decision, voted to remove the offending restriction.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) has been national chairman of the Fair Play committee since its organization. Betty Hicks, former women's national amateur golf champion, is national vice chairman.

Union Wins $6 Weekly At Ford Instrument

An immediate general wage increase of $6 a week has been negotiated by the CIO Engineering, Technical & Clerical Federation, Local Industrial Union 1726, in a new three-year contract with the Ford Instrument division of the Sperry Corp., Long Island City, N.Y.

The agreement also provides for complete hospitalization, health and accident insurance and group life insurance paid by the company; a cost-of-living clause tied to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' price index; three weeks paid vacations after 15 years, and pay boosts of 4c an hour at the start of the second and third years of the agreement.



"How 'bout one more for th' road?"

Univ. Of Maryland Is Ordered By Court To Admit Negro Student

ANTI-discrimination forces in Maryland won another victory last week when Judge John T. Tucker in Baltimore City Court ordered the Univ. of Maryland to admit Parren J. Mitchell, a Baltimore Negro student, to graduate classes in sociology on the main campus at College Park.

Mitchell, 27, is a graduate of Morgan State College in Baltimore. When he applied for admission to graduate classes on the College Park campus, where no Negro student has ever been accepted, university authorities tried to set up a special course in sociology for him in its Baltimore schools.

Judge Tucker based his ruling on the fact that as a lone student in Baltimore, Mitchell would not have the equal opportunity which is his right under the constitution, as he would be deprived of participation in seminars, the opportunity to exchange views with other students and the chance to share in other campus activities.

THE DECISION was based on the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court in the McLaurin case, involving the admission of a Negro graduate student to the Univ. of Oklahoma. The Univ. of Maryland board of regents will decide on an appeal at a meeting late this month. However, State Atty. Gen. Hall Hammond said he will not recommend such a course.

On the same day that Judge Tucker handed down his decision, F. Vernon Roberts, third-year Negro student at Coppins Teachers College, filed suit in U. S. District Court at Baltimore to compel the State Board of Education and State Supt. of Education Thomas G. Pullen to admit him as an advanced student to Towson State Teachers College. Roberts contended the Towson school offers training not available at Negro institutions, and that his application was rejected "solely because of race and color."

Pending before the Maryland Supreme Court is the case of Esther McCready, a Negro girl seeking admission to the Univ. of Maryland School of Nursing in Baltimore. The lower courts have ordered her admission, but the state is contending that she may obtain "equal opportunity" by attending nursing school in Tennessee under the Southern Regional Education agreement.

Clergyman Acts To Prevent Violence In Discrimination Dispute; Is Fired

DR. JOHN G. GILL, pastor of First Unitarian Church at Alton, Ill., since 1944, has lost his pulpit because he acted to prevent violence in a school segregation dispute. The congregation so voted, 46 to 25.

Last January 175 Negroes tried to enroll in the Alton elementary and junior high schools. When the school board denied their requests for transfers, the Negroes returned to their own classrooms. Dr. Gill had organized a group of ministers to be on hand at the schools to prevent violence.

Although no charges were made against Dr. Gill, he said later he was convinced that his attempt to prevent friction between races was "apparently resented by someone in high position."

Dr. Gill said he had acted in the face of an emergency involving children. "It was as simple as if I were standing on a river bank and saw a child in the water. I wouldn't stop to consider the child's color or the depth of the water before jumping in to do what I could."

Dr. Gill's previous pulpit was at Hingham, Mass., while he was studying for his Ph.D. degree at Harvard.

(At Nashville, Tenn., State Attorney General Roy H. Beeler, with reluctance, ruled that the state university must admit Negroes to take professional courses. He agreed that Negroes could not get equivalent training at state-supported Negro schools.

(At Atlanta, Ga., Gov. Herman Talmadge said "there are not enough police or troops in the United States" to enforce any Supreme Court decision that would even dent segregation in Georgia. He said that to end segregation in schools would mean "confusion, disorder, riots, and bloodshed."

(In Washington Miss Lillie Belle Perez of New York filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission because she was forced out of her reserved seat on a New York-Tampa train and into a "jimcrow" car. She has already filed a $100,000 suit in New York against two railroads.)

Court Denies Damages For 'Covenant' Breach

A FEDERAL judge ruled last week that damages cannot be collected from a home owner who sells his property in violation of a "racial restriction covenant."

Judge Alexander Holtzoff of the District of Columbia Court made the ruling under two recent Supreme Court decisions stating that although "racial restriction" covenants may be "valid," the courts will not enforce them because of public policy.

He threw out a $42,000 suit brought by six property owners in the nation's capital against Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Curtis of Woodmore, Md., who sold their home in Washington, D. C., in an "all white" neighborhood, to a Negro couple.

A lawyer who was a former president of the Federation of Citizens Associations represented the six property owners. He charged the sale breached a restrictive covenant signed by the Curtises in 1946 and reduced the sale value of the homes in the area.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, through their attorney, Harry W. Goldberg, said they tried without success to sell their home to white persons prior to its purchase by the Negro couple.

Judge Holtzoff declared that "such covenants are contrary to the 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution" and also that "it is contrary to public policy to aid in the enforcement of such covenants by judicial proceedings."

Steelworkers To Ask More Pay, Better Pacts

THE MILLION - MEMBER United Steelworkers last week set out to win a "general wage increase" for its "entire membership," and a long series of suggested contract improvements.

The USA-CIO goals were outlined and approved by a meeting of several hundred members of the union's wage policy committee at Atlantic City, N. J. The committee authorized the steel union's officers to get "the best agreements obtainable" in coming discussions with the industry.

Under the two-year contract with steel companies signed last November, wage discussions are scheduled to open up on Nov. 1, this year. After Dec. 31, the union has the right to strike in support of its demands.

The union, however, has suggested to leading steel companies that conversations take place before that, in view of rising living costs and the changed economic picture since the Korean fighting.

Inland, Republic and Jones & Laughlin—three of the leading "independents"— have agreed to such talks starting Oct. 9—though their answer to the union contained carefully drawn language which made no other commitments than to talk.

The 1950 Wage Policy Statement drawn up by the union at Atlantic City includes "both wage and general contract matters which may be negotiated where appropriate under the terms of existing or new agreements."

THE UNION listed five other wage goals, in addition to the demand for a general pay hike:

1 Elimination of geographical differentials — through which workers in the South and some other areas receive less money than is paid to workers in the North and Middle-West.

2 Changes in the rates paid to workers in iron ore and nonferrous mining and manufacturing —to remove inequalities and bring them in line with the pay rate in basic steel.

3 Improvement in shift premiums.

4 Severance pay for all employes whose jobs are ended "for any reason other than a quit or discharge for cause."

5 Time-and-a-half for all work done on Saturday, and double time for Sunday work; holidays with pay; and 2½ times straight pay for work done on holidays.

The union, now filing petitions for Taft-Hartley elections to authorize demands for union security, revealed it will ask for the union shop and continuation of check-off provisions.

It also called for improvement —where present agreements permit—of pension and social insurance programs.

"Continued efforts shall be made to bring about the establishment of a guaranteed minimum weekly wage for each week worked during the life of the agreement," the statement directed.

Textile Wins 12c Increases

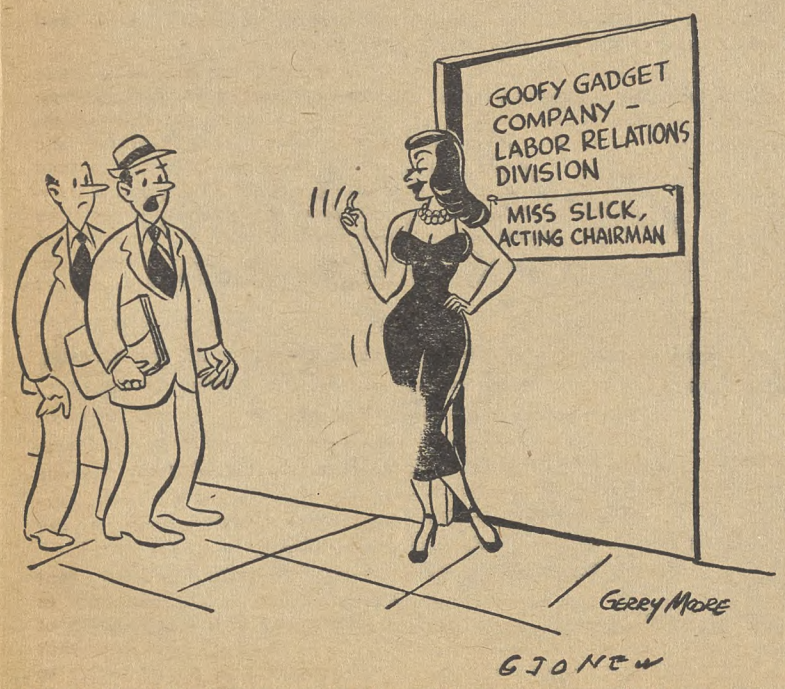
THE CIO Textile Workers have negotiated a 12c an hour increase for 18,000 members employed in 21 of the 24 plants of the American Woolen Co., largest firm in the industry.

Emil Rieve, president of the union, in announcing the agreement last week said it involved no extension of the present contract, which expires Feb. 1, 1951. The voluntary increase, he added, will undoubtedly set a pattern for more than 70,000 additional woolen and worsted workers under TWUA contract.

Some 15,000 New York-New Jersey metropolitan area dyeing, finishing and printing workers have ratified a new one-year agreement between TWUA, and approximately 300 firms which gives them a 12c-an-hour across-the-board increase.

Herbert W. Payne, TWUA dyeing director, said the agreement raises the men's minimum rate to $1.42 an hour with women's pay at a floor of $1.22. Average pay for the industry now is $1.48 for men and $1.35 for women.

The contract, which expires Sept. 30, 1951, also raises life insurance to $1000 per worker from $500; sick benefits to $26 a week for 26 weeks, from a previous maximum of $22; employer contributions to a pension fund to $2 a month per worker instead of $1; and adds maternity leaves to previous benefits. All welfare costs are borne by management.



"Aha! Another company trick—well, we still won't drop our pension demand!"

10c Hike, 6-Month Re-opener Won By IUE At Westinghouse

THE FIRST permanent agreement between the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. provides a general 10c-an-hour pay increase with a six-month wage re-opening clause, non-contributory pensions, strengthened seniority regulations and other benefits. The contract was signed Oct. 1.

The one-year contract covers more than 50,000 workers represented by IUE at Westinghouse plants in East Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Sharon, Pa.; Springfield, Mass.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Newark, Jersey City, Bloomfield and Belleville, N. J.; Fairmont, W. Va., and Cleveland, Mansfield, Newark and Lima, O.

The 10c increase for all workers is retroactive to Sept. 18. Westinghouse also agreed to pay into a fund, beginning Oct. 1, 1c an hour per worker for adjustment of inequities among day, incentive, salaried and skilled workers. This fund will be administered by three IUE representatives and three Westinghouse aides. The money will be allocated to divisions on a basis of need.

The pension and insurance plans are to be in effect for five years. Either may be reopened for negotiations after one year by mutual consent.

The pension plan, with a $100 minimum for workers retiring after 25 years of service, is completely company-paid for those earning less than $4,800 a year. Workers retiring after Jan. 1 with 15 years' service will be eligible for pensions after Oct. 1, 1950.

The social insurance program includes:

Life insurance from $3,500 up, depending on the worker's earnings.

SICKNESS and accident insurance up to $32 a week for 26 weeks.

Hospital insurance for both workers and their dependents of $10 a week for 70 days plus additional amounts for other hospital expenses.

Surgical benefits for workers and dependents up to $175, and maternity benefits and total disability coverage.

Also included in the agreement are improved grievance procedure and a better seniority system.

The contract, covering the period from Oct. 1, 1950 to Sept. 30, 1951, climaxed four and a half months of negotiations. IUE and Westinghouse representatives held 40 meetings. Agreement was reached only two weeks before the expiration of a 90-day pact signed July 14 on non-economic matters.

NEGROTIATIONS began May 18 shortly after IUE-CIO won bargaining rights for the majority of Westinghouse workers from UE, which was expelled from CIO last year on charges of Communist domination.

When IUE and the company were deadlocked on economic issues, an interim agreement covering grievance procedure, checkoff, holidays, vacations and other items was reached. Negotiations continued on wages and pensions.

Early in September, Westinghouse's best offer was an 8c-an-hour wage increase and an inferior pension plan. Negotiations continued at the union's insistence until the company made an offer acceptable to the Westinghouse-IUE negotiating committee.

IUE negotiations were headed by James B. Carey, chairman of the IUE administrative committee, IUE General Counsel Benjamin C. Sigal, Michael Fitzpatrick, chairman of the IUE Westinghouse conference board, and representatives of Westinghouse locals throughout the country.

Tenants Fighting To Keep Rent Control In Two Cities

EMBATTLED tenants in Los Angeles and in Pontiac, Mich., were fighting tooth and nail last week to keep federal rent controls, while in Washington, members of the House and Senate Banking Committees wrangled back and forth over what kind of strengthening legislation to propose to the Nov. 27 "lame-duck" session of the 81st Congress.

The Los Angeles situation was both tense and dramatic.

As the CIO News was going to press, the fate of rent control in Los Angeles temporarily rested on the shoulders of one justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. He and he alone would (in effect) decide whether rent controls stayed on another 30 days in the West Coast boom town.

The complicated situation started back in June, when the Los Angeles city council decided rent control was no longer necessary. It ordered controls lifted effective July 28. The hastily formed Tenants' Council contested the decision as technically illegal under California law and sought an injunction to prevent the council's vote from taking effect.

An injunction was issued by a lower court and then dissolved, but meanwhile another injunction was issued by the District Court of Appeals pending hearing on an appeal from the lower court decision. The Court of Appeals Sept. 29 threw the case out and ordered the injunction dissolved, effective Oct. 6.

Hurriedly conferring, the lawyers for the Tenants' Council then decided to approach the U. S. Supreme Court for a review of the Appeals Court Decision. On the very day on which the injunction was to expire, they approached the Supreme Court with a request for a "stay" of the lower court order. (One judge may issue a stay, informally. The stay has the effect of giving the parties 30 days in which to make a formal presentation to the Court.)

The grounds on which the injunctions have been issued and ordered dissolved are highly technical and complicated, as are the grounds on which the Tenants' Council lawyers decided to approach the Supreme Court—but the problems facing Los Angeles tenants were simple, indeed.

Already, the landlords are breaking bounds: The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports a 1.1% rise in average Los Angeles rentals in one month between July 15 and Aug. 15, which is an unusually large monthly increase, particularly in a town where controls are technically in effect.

In Pontiac, Mich., tenants awoke suddenly to their danger last week. The city council had ordered the question of continuing rent controls put on the ballot for the Nov. 7 elections. After heavy pressure by the real estate interests, the city council then voted to lift rent controls, effective Nov. 1.

This would have meant that the referendum, if held, would be meaningless. The tenants groups put their heads together and decided they would petition quickly for another referendum, this one directly seeking to undo the council's action. If they get the requisite number of signatures, the city council order will be suspended until the outcome of the referendum becomes known.

MEANWHILE, the Office of the Housing Expediter reported that 160 communities had requested the continuation of federal controls beyond Dec. 31. Under the present law, communities wanting controls kept in effect until June 30, 1951, must formally vote to that effect before the end of this year. Otherwise controls automatically expire.

All but two of the community actions were by vote of the governing body. The other two, in Aberdeen, S. D., and East Peoria, Ill., were by local referendum. Rent control was favored by three-to-one margins in both instances.

U. S. Rubber Wage Talks Will Begin October 10

Wage negotiations with officials of the United States Rubber Co. will begin in Chicago Oct. 10. L. S. Buckmaster, president of the CIO United Rubber Workers, said the talks concern revision of the general wage level for the more than 33,000 workers in the 19 U. S. Rubber plants under contract with the URWA.

U. S. is the last of rubber's Big Four to meet with officials of the 175,000-member union. Negotiations with Goodyear and Goodrich started three weeks ago, and with Firestone Oct. 4 in Cleveland.

Involved are locals in Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis; Eau Claire, Wis.; Mishawaka, Washington, and Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Providence, Woonsocket, and Bristol, R. I.; Passaic and North Bergen, N. J.; Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Naugatuck, Conn.; Milan, Tenn.

The union also is in wage negotiations with the General Tire & Rubber Co., for 3000 workers in Akron and Waco, Texas, and with Seiberling.

Idealism Alone Is Not Enough

U. S. Must Fully Recognize Truth Of Old Saying That 'You Can't Live On Love'—Even If It's Love Of Liberty

By ALLAN L. SWIM

ABOUT 30 YEARS ago a skinny little runt who lived around the corner from me beat the "stuffings" out of the neighborhood bully.

"How'd you do it?" one of us asked, and he replied:

"I don't know how I did it but I know why. He was always bossing me around—and I just got tired of it."

The little runt became the neighborhood hero—especially among those of us whose noses had been bloodied by the bully.

None of us was capable at the time of figuring out why we suddenly became so fond of the little fellow and eventually made him the leader of our "gang."

But some of us know now. He was fighting for freedom and against dictatorship.

A NUMBER of years later I worked with a man who had much difficulty supporting a large family.

One day, just after he had borrowed a couple of bucks from me, he had a visit from a representative of a correspondence school.

The school representative, naturally, was doing his best to make a sale. He told my fellow worker that if he took the course, "you can bet your last dollar that in a year or two you'll be earning a lot more than you are now. And when you do that you can buy a nice car and a lot of other things you want."

My friend "exploded." He declared, "Why, hell fire, man! What I want is something that will enable me to buy my kids some food tomorrow—not a car in three years."

The salesman calmly folded his brochure, snapped a rubber band around it and said to my friend, "What you need is a raise today and a correspondence course tomorrow. There's no use of my talking to you about the latter until your boss gives you the former."

THOSE TWO little incidents should throw some light on the problems that face us in the ideological struggle in which we're engaged.

Some people will fight like wildcats for freedom—for the privilege of not being pushed around.

Others are primarily interested—or at least interested first—in those things which put food in their stomachs, clothes on their backs and shelter over their heads.

And there are those who believe that freedom and economic progress must travel hand-in-hand.

We, as a nation, must recognize these three things if we're going to get past first base in the deadly serious game we're playing with the Communists.

We've got to recognize that fancy speeches about the "American way" don't fill empty bellies. Communism has been making its greatest headway among those with the lowest standards of living.

SOME OF OUR people get greatly concerned because men and women the world over are not flocking to democracy, are not becoming excited about our way of life.

They just can't understand it—yet it's understandable.

If we as Americans are unwilling to make a crusade for democracy at home it seems reasonable that people abroad might do likewise.

We still permit some of our states to impose restrictions on voting. Many of our people do not vote in elections.

In parts of the nation segregation has created second-class citizenship. Congress has refused to strengthen and expand our civil rights.

And we still tolerate poverty in the midst of plenty.

So it seems logical to say that we could make more progress abroad if we'd improve our situation at home.

PEOPLE IN SOME parts of the world are interested in the methods by which we produce so many cars and refrigerators—and others are concerned mainly with how to obtain an extra bowl of rice.

Some of these would put up a real fight for freedom if given an opportunity, but some are more interested in food and shelter than in political and economic ideologies.

And there are some who will follow the group which promises the most.

These things should make it obvious that there's a rough road ahead for us as we lead the fight to establish peace and democracy throughout the world.

If we succeed it will be because we spend a lot of money, do a lot of work and toss into the ashcan the idea that we can win by providing others with what we think is good for them instead of helping them obtain what they want and need.

And one of the first things we must do is realize that the people in a large part of the world want many things which our business leaders and conservative politicians usually condemn as "socialistic."

IT'S DIFFERENT—SO FAR

We'd expected editorial writers who adhere to the Big Business line to work themselves into a verbal lather over the unions' 1950 wage drive.

When they didn't, we wanted to know why.

"How come?" we asked the CIO economists—and they came up with some information which sheds considerable light on the matter.

First, let's take a look at a couple of figures they supplied.

Corporate profits for 1947-'49 were 229% higher than in 1940—but wages and salaries were up only 164%.

The difference between the two—in case you don't want to take the trouble to figure it—is 65.

When things get out of line like that somebody's bound to get pinched—and we're offering no prizes to those who figure out where the pinch was felt most.

But that's just part of the story. Look at what has happened this year:

During the first quarter of 1950 corporate profits were running at an annual rate of $29.2 billion (before taxes). In the second quarter they rose to an annual rate of $35 billion.

And may we pause at this point to say—again—that we're not opposed to reasonable profits. Our complaint is against unreasonably high profits and profiteering.

LABOR DID NOT DO IT

What has happened in the price field since the start of the Korean war has cut sharply into the pocketbooks of the nation's wage earners and has thrown a heavy monkey wrench into military financing and planning. And even those who are prone to blame labor for everything haven't been able to find an excuse for blasting away at the unions on this.

There has been an increase in the wholesale price of some commodities every week since June 25. Some of these increases have been fantastic!

At the rate they're now running, it's likely that corporate profits for the year will be $40 to $40.5 billion. And the unwarranted price increases will have played a major role in putting them that high.

Now, let's look at what has happened to the earnings of those employed by industry.

They increased only 3.2% between January and August. Yes, only 3.2%.

This doesn't provide the Big Business editorial writers with the kind of ammunition they need to hammer away at the unions.

But it has provided liberal writers and commentators with the reason for asking some very embarrassing questions—embarrassing to profiteers, that is.

So—

Well, some of the unions obtained wage increases recently. In some cases industries hiked pay without any hard nudging from the unions. And other unions have served notice they're going out for higher pay between now and the end of the year.

There's one thing that should be kept in mind and it is this:

Industry can afford to grant sizeable increases without increasing profits, and unless the increases are sizeable many of the nation's workers will be worse off financially—even after receiving raises—than they were at the beginning of the year.

AMA Unlimbers Big Guns This Week

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THIS IS the week that the American Medical Association begins its long-heralded, multi-million dollar effort to delude the American people into believing that national health insurance, as proposed by President Truman, is "socialized medicine" and thus un-American.

It is spending $1.1 million of its own money, obtained by taxing its membership $25 per head. And it has succeeded in promoting an estimated $19 million additional in tie-in advertising in support of its effort to make black white for which such assorted groups as druggists, railroads, department store operators, landlords and the like will be privileged to pay.

The advertising campaign is probably the greatest in the history of huckstering, and certainly the most concentrated.

DURING THE week it is inserting a 70-inch ad, five columns wide and 14 inches deep, in every bona fide daily and weekly newspaper in Continental United States and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii — approximately 11,000 publications. The ads in the dailies are due to run Oct. 11; those in the weeklies, on whatever day this week they normally appear. Next Sunday, Oct. 15, will find the ad in the supplements of every Sunday newspaper in the U.S., Alaska and Hawaii, with a total circulation of more than 38 million.

Weekly magazines get the ad on whatever day this week that they are published. Thirty national magazines with mass circulation get it in the November issues, which are distributed in October.

That sounds like a pretty sweeping advertising program, especially since there are only about 150 million people in the United States. But it's really just getting under way.

During this week and next week the AMA is sponsoring spot broadcasts on more than 1000 radio stations in the United States, Alaska and Hawaii.

According to Editor & Publisher, the newspaper trade magazine, the AMA is spending $560,000 in newspapers, $250,000 in magazines and $300,000 for radio.

The CIO and other labor and liberal groups are strongly in favor of national health insurance. They are just as strongly opposed to "socialized medicine" as the AMA, which has been fighting the President's plan with a single-minded fury that has scant concern with the facts.

National health insurance operates just like fire insurance or life insurance. You buy your protection before you need it in order to lessen the economic effect when disaster hits. And no matter what the doctors may say in their ads, it doesn't mean that you can't pick your own physician.

An editorial in the New York Post on Sept. 20 described the AMA ad campaign as "a vast propaganda campaign designed to prove we are all healthier than ever."

"It is a smug and disingenuous essay," the Post said in referring to the ad, "running 980 lines and dedicated to the fake proposition that federal health insurance is incompatible with American freedom. A careful study of the document indicates that it uses every cliche known to the modern science of double-talk."

REP. DINGELL (D. Mich.), a veteran of the long fight to get better medical service for the great mass of the people, told the House about the AMA venture into the advertising field in a speech on Sept. 14. The AMA, incidentally, is registered as a lobbying organization and in 1949 reported spending more money to influence federal legislation than any other group in the country.

"The real purpose of this campaign," Dingell said, "is to mislead the people and to corrupt the public mind against its own best interest.

"It is far more than an attack on the President's health program. It is a concerted all-out method of beating Democrats and those who support the President's health program, at the polls this November.

"I am suggesting that the people put on a telephone campaign or expose in their communities. If each person calls 10 people and each of these people calls 10 others, and the chain continues, every one will be on the alert to this new, insidious, political tactic designed to cripple the Democratic Party and the Fair Deal program."

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Publicity Director: Henry C. Fleisher
Assistant Editors: Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Arthur Riordan, (On Leave), Dorothy Rockwell Clark, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love

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Organizer Turned Down Many Times

IT WAS BACK IN 1937, when industrial workers in many parts of the nation were organizing and becoming members of the new labor organization—the CIO.

A small group of furniture workers in a small city in one of the Eastern states got together, talked the matter over and decided they needed a union.

There were two furniture factories in the town and their 500 employes, the group figured, could set up a pretty good local organization.

Members of this group became "volunteer" organizers and tackled the job of selling unionism to their fellow workers. In a short time they signed up a small number of membership application cards without too much trouble and became convinced their drive would be successful if they could get the right kind of help.

At their request, the CIO regional director soon appeared on the scene.

THE CIO DIRECTOR looked the situation over, talked with the local organizers and some of the workers and decided he should hold a mass meeting.

His next job was to find a meeting place. He contacted a fraternal organization which had a good meeting hall—and was turned down flat. The organization wasn't going to "stick its neck out" by letting the "radical" new union meet in its hall.

The director called on officers of another fraternal group—and was given the same treatment.

He kept right on trying. One group after another turned him down—and most of them weren't very polite about it.

As a last resort, the CIO director attempted to schedule the meeting at a hotel—and again he was turned down.

BY THIS TIME the director was burned up and he was determined that he'd get the furniture workers together somehow.

"We're going to hold a meeting even if it's out in the middle of a field," he told the volunteer organizers.

And that's what they decided to do.

During the next few days a "whispering campaign" was conducted at the two plants. One worker would quietly tell another about the scheduled meeting, ask him to attend and pass the word along.

This was done as quietly as possible because the CIO director figured somebody might try to break up a well-advertised meeting.

And he didn't want that to happen.

FINALLY THE DAY of the meeting arrived—and the regional director went a bit early to the meeting spot in a field outside the town.

Workers began drifting in from various directions—singly, in pairs, in groups of threes and four.

Eventually they stopped arriving, and the director called the meeting to order.

Patiently and in as understandable terms as possible he told the furniture workers about the rapidly growing new organization known as the CIO.

He reviewed the progress it had made, told about its plans for the future.

He explained the steps that would have to be taken in setting up a local union. He answered a lot of questions.

Following this meeting, the organization drive began to roll and eventually a local union was established.

"Maybe there's nothing unusual about this story," the former regional director, who's now with a CIO affiliate, said the other day, "but maybe there is.

"The place I stood when I spoke to those furniture workers was just a few feet from where Abraham Lincoln stood when he delivered the Gettysburg address."

A. L. S.

THE MAD BUTCHER!

Probers May Ask Minimum Wage For Farm Labor

THE HEAD of the U. S. Employment Service is against extending the same guarantees to American domestic migrant farm labor that are, under international agreement, granted to imported foreign workers.

That's what USES Chief Don Larin told the President's Commission on Migrant Farm Labor at hearings in Washington Oct. 3. The commission questioned Larin after on-the-spot investigations throughout the country.

The USES head said, however, that certain things should be done for domestic migrants, such as guaranteering transportation, licensing contractors and providing adequate shelter during stop-overs.

He said residential requirements should be removed so that migrants could benefit from welfare and unemployment insurance plans. Larin said all of this is the responsibility of the federal government since migrants are an interstate problem.

CHAIRMAN M. T. Van Hecke and William L. Leiserson of the commission presided at the hearings. They were aided by Executive Secy. Varden Fuller. They constantly drew upon their experiences of the past months in the fields across the nation. They asked Larin and his aides about things they had heard in testimony in Arizona, California, Texas, Colorado, New Jersey, Michigan and elsewhere.

They wanted to know why local labor wasn't used instead of migrants from other states. Larin said recruiting is at a minimum and that "a large proportion of the migrants are migrants because they want to be." He said he was quoting a survey that bore this out, and he added that "migration, per se, is not a bad thing."

The commissioners wanted to know if USES had gone along with the trend, as evidenced in New Jersey and California's San Joaquin Valley, of drawing exclusively upon workers in the state whenever possible. Larin said, in most cases there are not enough people on the spot to handle the crop. "We do not produce unnecessary migration," he added.

The commissioners asked if there could be a better system of disseminating information about wages and conditions to the workers before they migrate, at their own expense, to a certain area.

LARIN SAID they were very properly informed. Commissioner Leiserson said it "struck me strange" that the Farm Labor Committee, an advisory group to the Employment Service, should consist only of growers, with the exception of H. L. Mitchell, president of the National Farm Labor Union (AFL), who had a "back seat" status. Larin said it was not meant to be a representative committee.

The commissioners indicated what they would put into their report to the President, which will be submitted by Dec. 15. They apparently favor a minimum wage for farm workers, who are not covered by the Wage-Hour Act, and some kind of regulation of migration. They may support giving migrants the same protections and benefits granted other workers.

In a discussion of "wet-backs" (illegal Mexican immigrants), Van Hecke wanted to know if they weren't the cause of the 40c hourly wage at El Paso, Tex. Larin disagreed.

The commission is scheduled to hold hearings in Oregon and Florida before drawing up its report.

LPA

Handicapped Worker Keeps Earning Power

Cecil D. Melson, although handicapped, has had a job for years. But Melson, who lives in Des Moines, wasn't making the money he could have. His union stepped in, got the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation interested, and now Melson has been fixed up.

Melson's case is another example of a union's interest in its handicapped members, and the interest of the Labor Dept. in helping the physically handicapped work at their highest capacity. Part of the campaign to focus interest in helping the handicapped was National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week (last week). Serving on President Truman's committee to promote the campaign were top leaders of the CIO-AFL and unaffiliated unions.

Melson is a welder. He lost his left leg in an auto accident in childhood. With the aid of an artificial leg, he has been working for years. An investigation by his union, Local 2071, United Steelworkers, showed he was losing time and income because his badly-worn artificial limb had to be repaired so often. He has a wife and five children, and could never save enough to buy a new appliance.

The local took the matter to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. The case was checked, and a new artificial limb purchased. Now he can work regularly.

In other cases, workers who were losing their earning power because of failing vision or hearing have been provided with glasses or hearing aids, without cost when necessary.

LPA

Share Sacrifices, Paperworkers' Parley Demands

THE CIO is one of the "greatest forces for democracy in this beloved land of ours," Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, told 40 delegates, alternates and guests attending the second constitutional convention of the United Paperworkers of America in Chicago last week.

Haywood, who was re-elected by acclamation as honorary chairman of the convention, stated that the CIO was now numerically stronger than it had been before the expulsion of the Communist-dominated unions.

In reply to Sen. Robert A. Taft's (O.) denunciation of CIO "communism," Haywood said:

"We are doing more to defeat communism than all the statesmanship in the world. We are working to eliminate the economic and social abuses that give rise to communism. We are ousting the Communists from their positions in the labor movement."

IN A STRONG attack on Taft and the reactionary policies for which he stands, Haywood declared:

"Bob Taft never worked for a living a day in his life. He was born with a silver spoon. He grew up with the comforts given him by his daddy. Whether Taft is defeated or elected, the fight against Taftism must go on until the government returns to the people."

Re-elected by acclamation were Harry D. Sayre, president; Frank Grasso, secretary-treasurer; Anthony Adamo, Charles Bridgewater, Robert J. Davidson, Burt J. Mason, Harry Scott and Nicholas Vrataric, members of the general executive board.

The convention increased the per capita tax to $1 per member per month. The dues were hiked to $2 to $3 a month, each local having the right to set them within those limits.

Officers' salaries were raised to $5750 a year for the president and secretary-treasurer. Members of the general executive board, who also serve as area directors, received an increase to $4600.

THE CONVENTION adopted a statement on the national emergency which declared:

"The home-front sacrifices made necessary by the mobilization program should be shared equitably by all groups in our population and the working people should not be asked to take the major burden on themselves."

The convention called for an excess profits tax and the elimination of profiteering through federal controls. A resolution on foreign policy said:

"It is imperative, if the United States is to maintain its position of leadership in international affairs, that the common people of the world have full confidence in our policies. Diplomatic and armed resistance to Communist aggression is not sufficient.

"Our government must be a symbol of freedom and hope to the peoples of the world, in contrast to the slavery of the Communist police state. The foreign policy of our government must aim at the economic and social improvement of the living conditions of the world's working people.

"It must be made clear that our nation stands opposed, not merely to Communist slavery, but to all dictatorships and to the greed of vested interests, military cliques and exploiting landlords."

IN HIS keynote address, Sayre told the delegates that the Paperworkers now have 187 locals representing the employes of 249 plants.

The union, founded as an organizing committee in 1944, has 224 collective bargaining agreements, he said.

Sayre pointed with pride to contract and wage gains made by the union. Paperworkers' contracts, he declared, compare with the best in the land.

Since the union's formation, he stated, it has been the leading force for the improvement of wages and working conditions in the paper industry. More than 75% of the membership is now covered by health and welfare plans, he reported, and about 50% has pension plans.

A majority of members have received substantial wage increases in 1950, Sayre told the delegates. He indicated that the union intended to extend those gains in the coming months in plants where they have not yet been obtained.

Sen. Lucas (D. Ill.), who spoke on the opening day, declared that the vote in the November elections will be one of the largest in history. He spoke strongly for an excess profits tax, asserting:

"So long as American boys are dying on the battlefields, there should be no profiteering.

"It behooves the labor movement of Illinois and of the nation to protect the social gains we have made by defeating the reactionaries in the coming elections."

The Senate majority leader chided Taft for having talked of a "rubber stamp" Congress.

"No individual, no group of individuals and certainly no newspaper in Illinois can tell me what to do when I go to the U.S. Senate," he declared.

R. J. Thomas, CIO assistant director of organization, told the convention that CIO now has 200,000 more members than it had before the Communist-dominated unions were expelled.

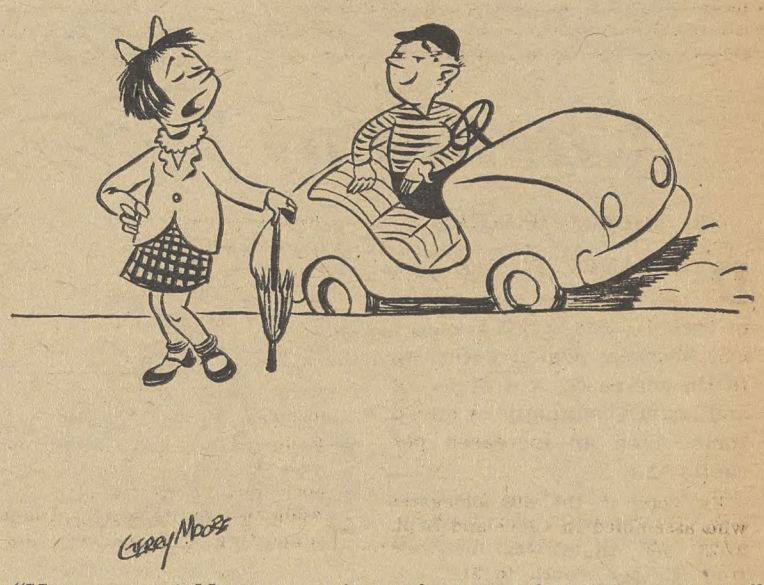
THOMAS, who toured Soviet plants in 1945, denounced current Russian propaganda which attacks working conditions in the U. S.

"There are no safety conditions in Russian factories," he said.

"I didn't see a man or woman who looked as though they were anywhere near 65 years of age. They kill them there before they get that old with hard work and lack of decent living."

The convention also called for effective rent control, improved health and safety precautions in the paper industry, and support of PAC.

Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin reviewed the gains made by working people under Democratic administrations.



"My mommy told me never to get in a car with a strange man."

French Workers Taught To Fight Communism

In a back room at the Paris headquarters of France's non-Communist trade union federation, Force Ouvriere, groups of 30 to 40 students put in a ten-day study period.

The students are miners, mechanics, machinists, and laborers. They're from all over France and some from North Africa. They were sent to those back-room sessions to learn methods of fighting communism. FO locals and the Paris branch pay the bills.

The program is a unique one for France, and so far some 300 trade unionists have attended. ECA says the program is "operating on the theory that workers armed with knowledge are better able to protect their interests." It describes the "students" as "middle-aged workers, many with sketchy academic training but virtually all with years of first hand experience in the plant . . ."

Four Million Pupils In 'Sub-Standard' Buildings

MORE THAN 4 million American school kids are getting their education in "sub-standard" classrooms and school buildings.

What's more—it will cost the nation some $15 billion during the next 10 years to bring school facilities up to decent levels—and to expand the whole system for the bigger school population of the coming decade.

Seriousness of the school situation was outlined in the current issue of the Economic Outlook, published by the CIO's Department of Education and Research.

THE OUTLOOK estimated that about 26,600,000 of the nation's younger generation are attending elementary or high schools this year. Government experts predict that by 1960, more than 34 million will be enrolled.

"The school emergency is one which requires immediate action," says the Outlook.

"Already millions of Americans are disappointed because of the failure of the House Labor & Education Committee to report favorably a general federal aid to education bill and a school construction bill.

"They are watching with more than passing interest to see whether Congress takes action which adequately meets the educational needs of American youngsters.

"They realize that action on this problem is as important for the defense of democracy as any action that can be taken by Congress."

The CIO has endorsed a proposal for $3 billion in federal grants for school construction during the next five years.

The CIO has recommended that the largest possible share of such federal funds be allocated to "those states least able to support the necessary school building program, and that within the states, the greater share of the funds be granted to those school districts that need help most."

Farm area schools need particular help, the Outlook commented. It noted that the value of rural school buildings per pupil is less than half the rate for city schools.

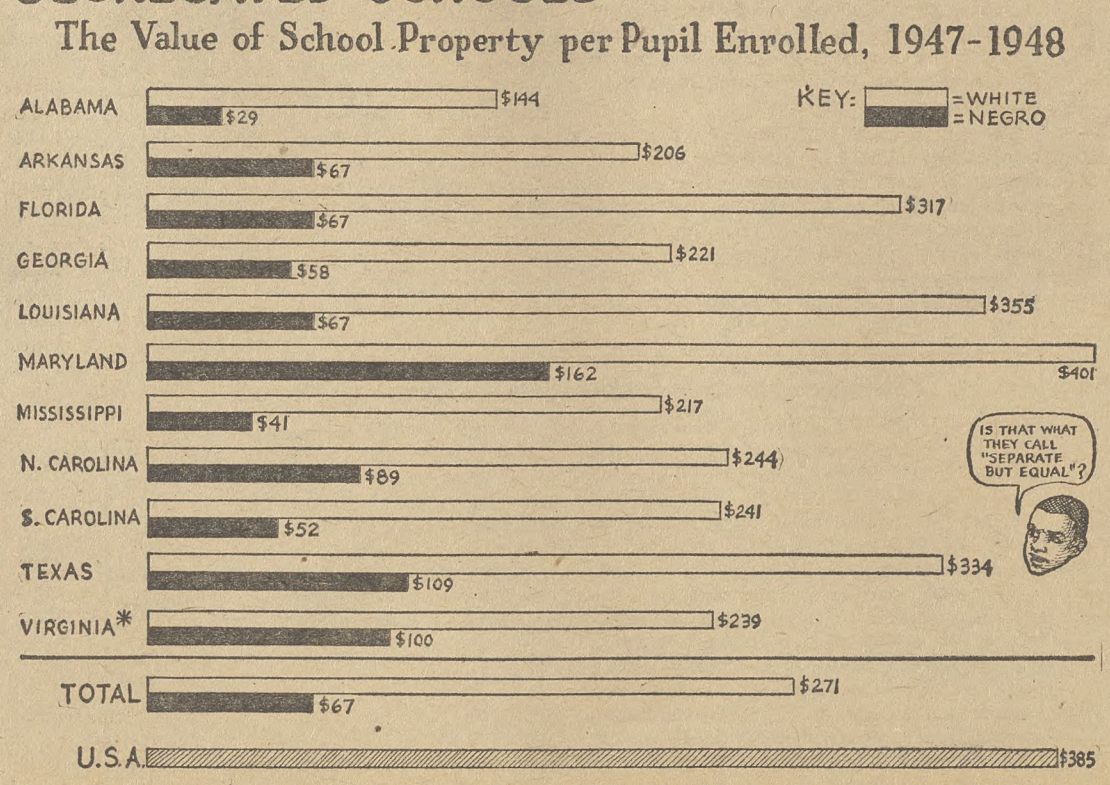
In addition, study of separate Negro and white school facilities in the southern states indicated that "white students attended schools valued at $271 per child, while Negro students attended schools valued at $67 per child . . .

"THE CIO proposes that, in any bill providing federal aid for school construction, in states where separate schools are maintained by law, the state must submit a program which provides for a progressive equalization of school plant facilities between the races before receiving federal grants.

"CIO members are concerned that the youngsters of the United States be given the finest opportunities possible to prepare themselves for living in a democratic society.

"They know that the greatest single force in the development of the public school system of the United States was the early organized labor movement of this country.

"True to the goals of the early American labor movement, CIO members will go to the polls in the various elections in the future more and more concerned as to whether their individual Congressmen supported a program of federal aid for education both in school construction and in general federal aid."



CP Attempt To Have Shoe Union Hit CIO Flops

THE DWINDLING remnants of the left wing in the CIO made a dramatic attempt to foist a common or garden variety of Communist anti-CIO policy on the seventh biennial convention of the United Shoe Workers in Cleveland, O., last week.

They failed miserably.

After hours of debate during which they belabored CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a succession of speeches for his leadership in throwing the Communist-dominated unions out of the CIO, and bitterly condemned the CIO itself for what they called "raiding" of the ousted organizations, they ended up on the short end of a 620 to 229 vote. The entire Chicago delegation, representing 123 votes, refrained from casting their ballots.

The left wingers failed utterly in their attempt to convince the more than 300 delegates, representing some 70,000 members, that they were "losing their freedom" by following CIO policy. Nor were they able to convince the majority that the union should keep silent on the important question of foreign affairs rather than support President Truman and the United Nations in Korea.

THEIR PROPOSAL was offered from the floor as a substitute for part of a nine-point statement of policy submitted by Pres. William E. Thornton and other international officers. After it was voted down, the Thornton-sponsored statement was adopted without a dissenting vote.

"Our union supports President Truman and the United Nations," said its first point, "and wishes to see it strenghtened in its efforts to secure international understanding and agreements built upon world law.

"We believe that our American democracy is the most perfect form of government, and we wish to make it more effective in serving the people by extending its use.

"Affiliation with the CIO provides us with the sound leadership of Pres. Philip Murray and the policies of that great organization. We believe in strong trade unionism, and we must use all of the resources at our disposal. With the aid and assistance provided by the CIO we must continue our organizational drive until every shoe worker in the United States is a member of our organization."

IN OTHER POINTS of the statement the union demanded unspecified wage increases to offset increases in the cost of living; social benefits including pensions, holidays, life and accident insurance and sick and death benefits to be paid by the employer, and a minimum wage of $1 an hour for the industry with a continuing fight to keep the Fair Labor Standards Act's 75c minimum in effect with no provisions for less pay for learners.

The delegates also supported the statement's demand for the same take-home pay when new machinery is introduced into a plant, pledged themselves to try to stop migration of the industry to low-wage areas, and demanded a shorter work week.

In addition, they voted full support to the CIO Political Action Committee.

The convention in another resolution condemned "Communism in whatever form we find it," and went on record "to give full support to President Truman and the United Nations in their determined effort to fight morally and physically any further encroachment of Communism wherever it arises."

Other resolutions passed supported CIO policy calling for labor unity, aid to Israel, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and intensification of the drive to organize the unorganized.

Speakers included Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, who recounted the ouster of the Communist-dominated unions from the CIO and urged support for the UN defense of South Korea; Stanley Ruttenberg, director of the CIO Dept. of Research and Education; Tilford Dudley, assistant director of CIO-PAC; CIO Regional Directors Sam Sponseller, of Cleveland, and Walter Harris, of Columbus, O.; Rep. Stephen M. Young (D.), who is seeking re-election, and Patrick O'Malley, president of the Cleveland CIO Council.

Haywood Given Membership, Shoes

The Shoe Workers at their biennial convention in Cleveland last week made CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood a life member of their organization.

In addition they started him on his way to winning the CIO's best-dressed man title by presenting him with two pairs of shoes, the gift of International Shoe Co. employes whose union organization he helped set up in the early days of the CIO.

Now if the CIO Clothing Workers only come through with a union label suit—

Chemical Union Will Step Up Organizing

By MILTON MURRAY

DELEGATES TO the fifth constitutional convention of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers Union faced up to the increased cost of living and overwhelmingly voted their union an increased per capita tax.

By vote of the 409 delegates who assembled in Cleveland Sept. 21-23, per capita was increased from 75c per month to $1.

The added income will not only offset the increased cost of operation UGC&CWA—along with other unions—has suffered, but will permit an expanded organizing campaign, increased education and research services and more effective operation of the union.

PART OF the organizing campaign will be a major move westward to carry CIO organization of chemical workers to the West Coast and to some of the intermediate spots where the ultra hush-hush chemical industry has been spotting its plants in strategic locations — usually isolated from union-organized centers.

Recognizing the feudalistic attitude and the tremendous power of the chemical industry, delegates also voted to submit to the membership, with their recommendation, a referendum on adding 25c per month to dues payments to be earmarked for a strike defense fund.

The three national officers of the Chemical Workers and eight incumbent members of the international executive board were elected without opposition. Three board vacancies were also filled without opposition.

Officers elected were: Pres. Martin Wagner; Vice Pres. Joe Joy; Secy.-Treas. Cecil Martin; incumbent board members, Stephen G. McMullen, Jack Curran, Leslie Phillips, Roberts P. Buchanan, Chester J. Adamczyk, Chester Walczak, Elwood D. Swisher and A. F. Bruyea; new board members, David Abrams, Joseph Appelbaum and Al Fremin.

During the three busy days of their session the delegates also:

1 Rejected proposal of a merger with the CIO Intl. Oil Workers Union.

2 Revised their constitution to improve administration and operation of the union and to perfect democratic procedure.

3 Called upon industry to ease the squeeze of rising living costs by granting voluntary wage increases — and urged locals to press for volunteers.

4 Exhorted locals and individual members to give greater support to political action.

5 Adopted a series of resolutions supporting CIO policy; commending President Truman's Korean stand; endorsing union label campaigns and urging a new and enforced battle for civil rights.

Joseph Ferguson, the fiery campaigner who is now picked by the best informed Ohio newspapermen and a majority of political dopesters as almost certain to beat Sen. Robert A. Taft, addressed the convention.

Ferguson made a brief and barbed speech. He said that Taft has not merely been against labor. Taft's record, Ferguson spelled out, shows he has voted consistently against the interests of the ordinary, everyday American citizen whose only lack—aside from housing, educational facilities, medical care and security—is a million dollars.

THE CHEMICAL Workers organizing drive—one of the main topics of the convention—is aimed not only at westward expansion, but at pinning down membership in plants now under contract and in organizing the unorganized branch plants of corporations where UGC&CWA is now represented. Outstanding among these are Dupont, National Gypsum, Carbide & Carbon, Minnesota Mining and Celotex.

The chemical industry is regarded as one of the most difficult to be faced by organized labor. The officers report to the convention declared:

"Probably no other American industry is dominated by a more monopolistic, paternalistic, ruthlessly calculating oligarchy than is the chemical industry. Its high diversification, its widely scattered operations and its colossal financial reserves, together with its willingness to spend fabulous sums to defeat unionization, make it the greatest remaining bastion of the open shop and the company union."

Robert C. Edwards, UGC&CWA director of organization, outlined an organizing program calling for careful planning, timing and execution of specific drives.

"We cannot afford a haphazard attack which dissipates and spreads our strength," Edwards said. "We must mobilize our full power in any campaign we undertake."

The organizing drive tied in with the proposal to establish a strike defense fund to be financed by regular monthly contributions by all members.

The defense fund referendum will be conducted in January under direction of the international executive board.

Haywood Is Voted Honorary Member

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, received the latest of a long list of honorary union memberships when he appeared as guest speaker at the UGC&CWA convention.

Lauded as a "friend of all labor and a particular friend of our union," Haywood was unanimously voted a life membership. With the membership went a solid gold engraved membership card.

MORE THAN $400 was collected for PAC by this rifle-totin' committee at the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers convention at Cleveland. Contributors received chances on the rifle and other prizes, including those shown in the photo. Members of the committee are: George F. Swift Jr., Albert Kural, S. T. Matthews, Al Yengel, Charles C. Hayes, John Marshall, Chairman Elwood Swisher, Del Durant, John Phillips, Duncan Manning and Kenneth Huntsman. The convention also approved a far flung organization drive.

House Committee Erases Red Label

ENEMIES of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers have long made hay with the outdated charge of the House Un-American Activities Committee that the union was one of those infiltrated with Communist influence.

This label was officially, formally and completely erased by the Un-American Activities Committee in a press release issued during the UGC&CWA convention in Cleveland.

(The erasure, incidentally received practically 100% indifference among the daily newspapers that carried the original listing.)

Over the signature of Chairman John Wood, the committee stated:

"The name of the United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers of America shall be dropped from future editions of the committee pamphlet, '100 Things you Should Know About Communism.'

"No additional copies of the present issue of any committee publication containing reference to this union shall be issued without notation that the statement about the union is no longer true.

"Any statement by any person to the effect that this committee now finds the United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, under its present officers and by-laws, to be under Communist influence or leadership is unauthorized and untrue."

P. O. Traces Letter Protesting Probe Of Rumely To His Office

WHEN REP. BUCHANAN (D. Pa.), chairman of the House Lobby Investigating Committee, received a letter from Dr. J. R. Kirchner of Burley, Ida., in an envelope which had gone through a postage meter and had been mailed in New York, he began to wonder.

Especially since the letter belabored him for daring to demand that Dr. Edward A. Rumely, operator of the anti-labor, anti-Fair Deal Committee for Constitutional Government, disclose the names of the contributors who keep the CCG war chest bulging. And since Kirchner added that all other congressmen were getting copies of the letter, too.

Buchanan looked at the envelope closely. It was a plain envelope, with no return address. It looked as if it had been addressed by stencil rather than typewriter. And congressmen received it just before they voted on citing Rumely for contempt of Congress because of his refusal to give the lobby investigators the information they wanted.

SO HE ASKED Postmaster General Jesse Donaldson to find out for him who used the postage meter, which carries an identifiable number. Donaldson found out. It was the Committee for Constitutional Government.

"I vigorously defend the CCG's right to try to influence Congress by mass mailing of reproductions of letters of their supporters, or by any other legal means," he said.

"I feel, however, that people who try to influence Congress should come out in the open and identify themselves, and not try to hide behind such subterfuges."

Buchanan, incidentally, is facing a tough fight for re-election in the 33rd Pennsylvania district, which centers around the steel city of McKeesport. The tories he has outraged by his determination to dig into the identity of the heavy sugar supporters of such outfits as the CCG, Merwin K. Hart's National Economic Council, Joseph P. Kamp's Constitutional League, etc., are out to get him.

THE PENNSYLVANIA Manufacturers Association, dominated from what seems like time immemorial by the octogenarian reactionary Republican, former U. S. Sen. Joseph P. Grundy, is trying to smear him with small business men by mailing out stories that he voted against their interests.

The organized physicans are reported getting ready to crack down on him lest he get around some day to doing a thorough job of probing the American Medical Association, which in 1949 spent more money than any other outfit to wheedle congressmen into voting as it wished.

Wood Union Wins Boost

Approximately 5000 CIO Woodworkers in western Washington State gained an average 7½c-an-hour pay boost in a contract with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. The pact, which includes a wage-reopening clause, provides raises ranging from 2½ to 15c. Another 5000 workers stand to benefit soon by the increase, said J. E. Fadling, union president.

IWA Vice Pres. Al Hartung said temporary wage raises have been negotiated in other Northwest regions. He stated that although there is a shortage of loggers and mill workers, no operations have been forced down but "some men are doing two men's jobs."

$9 Billion Business

In the 1948-49 marketing season farmer cooperatives did a $9,300,000,000 business, an increase of 8% over 1947-48. Membership increased 500,000 to 6,384,000, or more than half of the nation's farmers.

24 Accused Of Paying Kickback To Left-Wing Paper

THE 24 MEMBERS of the CIO New York Newspaper Guild employed by the left-wing weekly National Guardian have been cited for trial before the local on charges of kicking back part of their pay to keep the publication afloat.

A trial board will be elected at a general membership meeting of the local on Oct. 18. Hearings, it is expected, will start soon after.

The charges were brought by a sub-committee of the local executive board following an investigation. The committee found that each Guardian employe "voluntarily agreed to lend the Guardian a part of his salary" for one or two weeks beginning the first week in January, and that the local was not notified of the "illegal" agreement "until the 'loans' had assumed the form of a continuing and permanent abridgement" of a contract signed Nov. 1, 1949.

The committee's report, which covered only the time between Jan. 1 and Feb. 8, when local officers learned of the state of affairs, said that Guardian staff members "loaned" management all of their salaries except $40 a week plus $10 for each dependent.

The Guardian unit members specifically are charged with entering into an agreement with management, which they cannot do under the American Newspaper Guild constitution; acting to circumvent bargaining between the Guild and management; negotiating for inferior conditions of employment, and failing to report the contract violation.

John P. McManus, former president of the New York Guild local and a former international vice president of the union, is general manager of the National Guardian.

The charges recalled accusations hurled several years ago at Guild members employed by the Communist Daily Worker. Staff members were accused of kicking back part of their pay and with failing to press for contract improvements, but were never brought to trial.

George J. Bott

A veteran employe of the National Labor Relations Board, George J. Bott has been promoted from associate general counsel to general counsel. He succeeds Robert N. Denham, anti-union general counsel whose departure—at President Truman's request — was viewed with no regret by organized labor.

Union's Right To Name Its Agents Upheld

THE PRIVATELY owned and operated version of the National Labor Relations Act foisted by the Shell Oil Co. and the Shell Chemical Corp. on Local 367 of the CIO Oil Workers is declared illegal in an intermediate report by Alba B. Martin, NLRB examiner.

The firms, with plants at Houston, Tex., had refused to discuss grievances under their union contracts with anybody except their employes, and sought to bar not only union officials who happened not to be on the proper committee, but declined to proceed when an oil plant employe attended a chemical plant grievance session, or vice versa.

"RESPONDENTS (the companies) contend that the union in fact was present in the form of the workmen's committee," Martin found.

"If the class or group who spoke for the union was in any way limited or determined by the respondents through contract or otherwise, the union was not present through representatives of its own selection but through representatives imposed by respondents.

"Here respondents insisted upon the union's being represented only by respondents' employes, the respondents therefore, rather than the union, making the selection as to what class or group should speak for the bargaining representative.

"The refusal to discuss grievances under any other condition was an infringement upon the union's unqualified right to be present in the form of any persons it selected."

The trial examiner's recommended order, which becomes final within 20 days unless appealed, directs the Shell firms to stop violating the Wagner Act; to permit union representatives to attend grievance sessions with the refinery manager or the superintendent of the chemical plant; to cancel that part of the contract permitting adjustment of grievances without the presence of a union representative, and to pledge not to write any similar provision into any future pact.

Will Ignore Tiny Disputes, NLRB Says

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board set down in black and white last week the standards which will govern the exercise of its jurisdiction under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The standards were set forth in eight simultaneous, unanimous decisions which, the board said, "reflect in large measure the results reached in the board's past decisions disposing of similar jurisdictional issues."

"The time has come," the statement continued, "when experience warrants the establishment and announcement of certain standards which will better clarify and define where the difficult line can best be drawn.

"The board has long been of the opinion that it would better effectuate the purposes of the act, and promote the prompt handling of major cases, not to exercise its jurisdiction to the fullest extent prossible under the authority delegated to it by Congress, but to limit that exercise to enterprises whose operations have, or at which labor disputes would have, a pronounced impact upon the flow of interstate commerce. This policy should, in our opinion, be maintained."

THE SETTING of standards means that the board will continue not to exercise the power it has over disputes so local in character that they do not have enough influence on interstate commerce "to justify an already overburdened federal board in expending time, energy and money."

Robert N. Denham, former NLRB general counsel who resigned recently at President Truman's behest, made every effort to have the board exercise its jurisdiction over minor local disputes, but was constantly refused.

The board, when federal jurisdiction exists, take cases involving:

1 Instrumentalities and channels of interstate and foreign commerce.

2 Public utility and transit systems.

3 Establishments which operate as integral parts of a multi-state enterprise (e.g., chain stores).

4 Enterprises which produce or handle goods destined for out-of-state shipment, or performing services outside a state, when the goods or services are valued at $25,000 or more a year.

5 Enterprises which furnish services or materials necessary to the operation of enterprises falling under Nos. 1, 2 and 3, provided such goods or services are valued at $50,000 or more a year.

6 Any enterprise which has (a) a direct inflow of material valued at $500,000 or more a year; (b) an indirect inflow of material valued at $1 million or more a year, or (c) a combination inflow and outflow of goods which add up to at least a total of the amounts required in Nos. 4. 5 and 6 (a) and (b).

7 Establishments substantially affecting national defense.

Spingarn Named

Stephen A. Spingarn, a special assistant to President Truman, has been nominated by the President as a member of the Federal Trade Commission. Spingarn, who has been at the White House since last year and in Government service since 1934, will fill out the term of the late Edwin Lamar Davis whose seat would have expired in 1956.

Bott To Tell Why Charges Are Rejected

GEORGE J. BOTT, new general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, is making some changes.

Under the Taft-Hartley Act, the general counsel can reject an unfair labor practice charge, putting the question beyond any kind of appeal. One of the points made against Robert N. Denham, Bott's predecessor, was that he ordinarily kept mum when he refused to accept a charge so that the NLRB itself didn't always know what kind of things he was throwing out.

Bott announced Oct. 3 he would make public what he does with every unfair practice charge. However, he said he wouldn't ordinarily disclose the names of the persons involved in the charges lest they suffer harassment from baseless charges. But he declared that he would publicly describe every appeal decision he made in general terms and state his arguments.

Closing Plant No Poll Bar

Can an employer avoid an NLRB election by shutting his plant and saying he has gone out of business? The National Labor Relations Board says "No."

The West Endicott Bag Co., Endicott, N.Y., began operations Jan. 1, 1950, and stopped production when its employes went on strike June 14.

Local 22, AFL Grain Millers, petitioned for a representation election, and at the hearing one of the partners testified the plant will not be reopened. However, the union maintained its picket lines, in the belief the closing is only temporary.

The NLRB has ordered an election "in view of the possibility that the employer's operations may be resumed at a later date." The board split, with Members Houston, Reynolds and Styles voting for an election and Chairman Herzog and Member Murdock dissenting.

The latter two said "the uncontradicted testimony of the employer discloses that the plant is closed and that operations will not be resumed. Under these circumstances we would dismiss this petition at this time." **LPA**

A. S. Haywood Also To Direct Councils Dept.

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, CIO vice president and director of organization, has added the supervision and coordination of the activities of almost 300 CIO city, county and state industrial union councils to his duties.

He was appointed last week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to take over the work previously done

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Has Additional Job

for a decade by John Brophy, CIO director of industrial union councils. Brophy recently went on leave to join the New York staff of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which works with the United Nations as well as with unions in the western hemisphere.

Haywood will continue to carry on as CIO vice president and organization director. In a letter to the councils notifying them of his appointment, Murray wrote:

"I am sure that you will give Vice Pres. Haywood the same fine degree of cooperation that you have extended to Brother Brophy in the past."

New Zealand Tories Fail To Reduce Taxes

A year ago, when the Labor government was in power in New Zerland, the Tories howled that taxes could and must be cut. Sidney George Holland, then leader of the opposition, so declared in the House of Representatives.

The people believed the promises of tax cuts, ousted the Labor regime, gave the Tories power. Holland is now Prime Minister. The 1950 budget, first non-Labor budget since 1936, has been introduced. Over-all taxation is boosted from 71 pounds per head, to 77—an all-time high.

Food subsidies and price controls were removed, and as a result, food alone has risen more than 13% in the last few months. Said the Labor opposition: "The present government consistently and consciously lied to the people during the election campaign. They promised to reduce the cost of living but all they have done is to keep the Tory policy of giving to him that hath."

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

Nine Senators Hope Congress Will Repeal 'Subversive' Bill

NINE OF THE 11 Senators who staged the dramatic but futile 22-hour fight to block passage of the McCarran-Mundt - Nixon - Wood Act to control subversives joined last week in urging repeal or drastic modification of the measure when Congress reconvenes.

At the same time they warned advocates of repeal or modification not to join with Communists in fighting it, and called upon all Americans to obey it so long as it is law.

Signing the statement were Sens. Douglas (Ill.), Lehman (N.Y.), Kilgore (W. Va.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Humphrey (Minn.), Murray (Mont.), Graham (N.C.), Green (R.I.) and Chavez (N.M.). All are Democrats. With them in the diehard fight to uphold the President's veto were Sen. Leahy (D. R.I.) and Sen. Langer (R. N.D.). Langer collapsed on the floor of the Senate after five hours of speaking against the measure.

THE NINE Senators said they opposed the bill "because it would not give adequate security but would seriously endanger freedom."

"We now hope," they said, "that when Congress reconvenes in the calmer post-election atmosphere, it may repeal or drastically modify this unwise law and enact a positive, effective security program, and we shall continue to work for this objective.

"Nevertheless, now that it has become law, we are confident that in the best democratic tradition all Americans will loyally obey this measure. For it was passed by Congress under democratic procedures and represented the judgment of the overwhelming majority of the members of both house. We believe the decision was a mistake but, as believers in democracy, we should bow to the will of the majority.

"Secondly, we urge with all the emphasis at our command that under no conditions should loyal and liberal - minded Americans who oppose the act help the communists or join in organizations with them in their hypocritical attacks against the Mundt-Ferguson-McCarran Act.

"Communist party members are a devious and deceitful group, whose primary loyalty is to a foreign power. While they claim full freedom of speech for themselves when they are in a minority, they refuse to accord it to others when they take power.

"The Communists aim at violent revolution and not peaceful political action or geniune civil liberaties. They are under the control of the Russian dictatorship and a large percentage of their members would be ready to spy and to commit acts of sabotage against us when a test of loyalties came.

"Yet experience has taught us that they invariably seek to use an issue like the Mundt-Ferguson-McCarran Act for their party purposes. Thus, an act which purports to strike at them will undoubtedly be the occasion for new Communist party manipulations and appeals. 'United front' organizations will be set up with the avowed aim of securing the Act's repeal. 'Defense funds' will be gathered to protect the 'martyrs.'

"Citizens generally will be urged to join in these efforts. But the control and benefit as usual will be kept for the party and its ultimate, anti-democratic objectives. And in the long run such maneuvering will boomerang and hurt the whole campaign for the act's repeal.

"WE SHOULD not permit such a dastardly group to represent themselves as the defenders of that freedom which they would destroy. And unsuspecting, decent persons should not be drawn into their trap. Liberal-minded people should not join such communist-sponsored organizations which are urging repeal of the McCarran bill, attend communist-sponsored meetings or sign communist - sponsored petitions. They should carefully scrutinize organizations which claim to be working for these ends and avoid the slightest association with so-called 'united fronts' with communists.

"To isolate and expose the Communists in this and other efforts, the blunderbuss registration provisions of the act are not nearly as effective as the common sense, the experience and the guidance of those who have been through these battles before.

"Finally, we urge all loyal, liberal-minded Americans to develop their own methods and use existing non-communist and anti-communist organizations to urge the repeal of the Mundt-Ferguson-McCarran Act and the substitution for it of a measure that will give adequate security with the least impairment of liberty."

Organizing Drive Just Kept Going

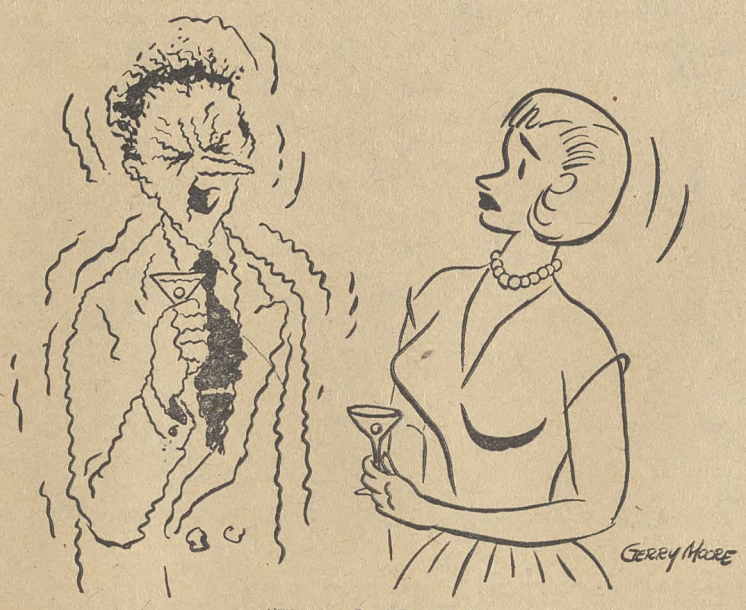
It's something more than 300 miles from Houston to San Antonio, Tex., but the distance wasn't too great for Local 804 of the CIO Transport Service Employees Union to go into action when members decided that Intl.-Great Northern Railway redcaps should be organized.

Led by Local Pres. Luther Stullivan, the Houston station employes worked with such vigor that they organized not only San Antonio, but also I-GN redcaps at Palestine, Tex. The National Mediation Board has just certified the union as bargaining agent for the redcaps in both cities.

Civic Employees Union Asks 36c In Detroit

The Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee-CIO has presented demands to the mayor for a 36c package for city workers in Detroit. Joseph R. Adamson, GCEOC regional director, said it includes a 33c hourly pay raise, 8c of which would cover the cost-of-living hike.

The committee has also asked that the city pay the full cost of life, medical, and health insurance plans, estimated by the union at about 3.1c an hour.



"You mix these?"

CSC Plans Program For GI's

THE CIO National Community Services Committee has authorized a comprehensive program for servicemen and veterans patterned after the activities of the CIO War Relief Committee during World War II. CSC succeeded the War Relief Committee.

The War Relief Committee cooperated with the USO and the Armed Services in the entertainment of servicemen and in some places operated canteens, usually with the assistance of the AFL. Two monthly publications were issued, one for servicemen and another—toward the close of the war— for veterans.

A CIO Veterans Bureau has already been opened at 306 West Third St., Los Angeles, Cal., by the Community Service Committee of the CIO Council in that city.

CIO members in the armed forces passing through Los Angles or stationed nearby can get in touch with the bureau by 'phoning Michigan 9361.

John Goss, CIO Veterans Representative in Los Angeles, who is charge of the bureau, recently related that he entertained three CIO GIs from the midwest for a three-day weekend at a total cost of $8.26 for each man.

The entertainment included meals, lodging, a visit to a night club, dancing at a Santa Monica ballrom and a boat ride.

With other civic and social agencies, the Veterans Bureau has formed a Los Angeles Armed Services Organization—with the aim of furnishing entertainment and other services for GI absolutely free.

N. J. Bell Co. Wins Fight Against Award

THE NEW JERSEY Bell Telephone Co., which has been screaming in legal anguish since a compulsory arbitration board gave 11,000 members of the CIO Communications Workers a $2.50 weekly raise last April, last week won its fight against the award.

The State Supreme Court, to which the utility carried an appeal, set aside the award and sent the case back to the arbitration board on the ground that it had failed to show if it decided upon the $2.50 by reason of "fact or speculation."

However, the court ruled that the board exceeded its powers when it gave CWA Division 55 a modified union shop. It also dismissed the company's contention that the state's compulsory arbitration law is unconstitutional.

The law applies only to public utilities. It requires the governor to seize a utility threatened by a strike or lockout, and to compel the disputants to submit their differences to a board composed of three public members and one each representing the union and the employer.

Division 55 members had fought a losing fight through a succession of courts to obtain payment of the wage increase until the case was settled.

The dispute goes back to the expiration of a previous contract on May 10, 1949. After months of negotiating had proved fruitless, the union voted to strike late in February. Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll seized the company on Mar. 1 and invoked the compulsory arbitration law.

The board's order for the increase was filed with Driscoll on April 20 and its findings of fact five weeks later.

Public Always Loses To Bell In Michigan

THE MICHIGAN Bell Telephone Co. and the Michigan courts have a system—heads, the company wins; tails, the public loses.

It works out like this: When the Michigan Public Service Commission grants Bell a rate increase, the courts have decided that it goes into effect at once despite any legal action which might lead to it being overturned. But if the PSC rules that the company must refund overcharges, the courts have decided that the monopoly can collect while it carries appeals through the whole judicial process.

This was pointed up recently when Atty.-Gen. Stephen J. Roth, on behalf of the PSC, asked Circuit Court Judge Louis Coash for "the same relief the company got in 1945" by an order impounding money already collected under a rate increase until the courts can decide if the boost was legal. Coash refused, bowing to a company argument that such a course would upset its accounting system.

The 1945 reference was to a PSC order directing the company to refund profits which were above a normal return for a public utility. The court refused to act until the case is decided—and it's still in the courts five years later.

U. S. Agency Bans Bread Experts OK

THE STAFF of life ain't what it used to be—and the U. S. Food and Drug Administration apparently wants it kept that way.

At any rate it has banned from interstate commerce, effective Oct. 9, a new type of bread that is enthusiastically endorsed by 500,000 users who proclaim its taste infinitely better than the common commercial bakery variety.

An overwhelming majority of the country's food experts also find the proscribed bread far more nourishing than any other kind they can buy in the stores.

The new bread was developed by Dr. Olive M. McCay, of the Cornell Univ. School of Nutrition, and the Ithaca (N. Y.) Consumer Cooperative. Dr. McCay was chief nutritionist for the Navy during World War II. It contains 6% soy flour, 8% skim milk solids and 2% wheat germ, and is based on unbleached—not artificially whitened and prettified—wheat flour. It is sold as Coop Triple Rich bread.

THE FOOD and Drug Administration has promulgated a decree barring from interstate commerce bread made with more than 3% soy flour or 1½% wheat germ.

Bread of 3% or less soy flour can be labelled "wheat bread," and that with 10% or more soy flour can be called "bread." But a product in between, like Triple Rich, has been jockeyed into a sort of legal no man's land by the Food and Drug Administration and cannot be sold across a state line beginning Oct. 9. Many states pick up federal standards automatically.

The Food and Drug Administration was apparently not influenced by these facts:

Triple Rich bread is being sold by consumer cooperatives as widely separated as those in New Haven, Conn., and Palo Alto, Cal.

The bread is eaten and enjoyed by the 125,000 inmates of New York State mental institutions.

Triple Rich has been adopted because of its superior taste and nutrition for the school public lunch programs of New York, Baltimore, Md., and other cities.

Nor was the federal agency influenced by the fact that commercial bakers are able to sell at a premium price all the Triple Rich they make. Nor the additional fact that the largest independent eastern producer of premium-price breads, whose products are sold in what is probably the world's greatest market area, has been planning to build a new bakery to produce Triple Rich.

THE FOOD and Drug Administration acted after holding nearly a year of hearings and listening to 160 witnesses. Dr. McCay and Dr. Marion C. Pfund, of Cornell, representing the Amererican Home Economic Association and, indirectly, the country's millions of breadeaters, were given less than an hour each.

Both urged that all bakers be required to label their bread to show all ingredients, the calory content and the percentages of protein and water. But the Food and Drug Administration, which had heard hours of testimony by baking, flour and chemical interests, blandly decided that only "small groups" are interested in what goes into a loaf of bread.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DELEGATES attended the seventh convention of the Confederacion General de Trabajadores (CGT) at Santurce, Puerto Rico. CGT is affiliated with the CIO as an industrial union council. The CGT executive board is shown in the photo above. Left to right, Pres. Vega Berrios of the Sugar Workers, CGT Gen. Secy. Armando Rivero, CGT Vice Pres. Dolores Gonzales (seated to the rear of Rivero), CGT Pres. Tomas Mendez, Mejia, CGT Secy.-Treas. Ramon Alvarez Conde, Secy.-Treas. Domitila Acosta of the Candy Workers; standing, Pres. Eduardo Melendez of the Acqueduct and Sewer Workers, CGT Vice Pres. Isidro Varga and CGT Vice Pres. Jose Ramon Aponte.

In the photo below Joseph A. Beirne, president of the CIO Communications Workers and member of the CIO executive board, is speaking to the Puerto Rican affiliate as a personal representative of CIO Pres. Philip Murray. In the foreground and dressed in white is Ernesto Ramos Antonini, CGT counsel, who served as interpreter for Beirne.

Temperate Criticism Called Slandering In Soviet Union

WHEN ODVAR LARSEN, president of the Norwegian Railroad Workers Union, went to Russia a few months ago as a member of a visiting trade union delegation, his Communist hosts told the group:

"Tell about all your impressions to the folks back home."

Larsen did. Now the Reds are burning up.

He told in an article for a newspaper that the delegation was showered with hospitality, that their hotel was fine and that Russian museums were interesting, including the one that showed a lot of relics from the days of the czars.

He also wrote that he didn't like the idea of using women for heavy manual labor, the low wages and living standards of workers, the lack of modern technical aids for them and the factory speedups. Nor was he at all impressed by the fact that union representatives wore uniforms.

His article, showing the bad as well as the good, has been denounced as "mendacious and slandering" in a Soviet newspaper. The Red writer didn't go on to show, however, where Larsen either told lies or slandered.

HST Is Asked To Seize Firm

Charging that the Columbus (Ohio) Transit Co. refused to arbitrate, local bus operators, members of the CIO Transport Workers, have asked President Truman to take over the line until a settlement is reached.

The men had postponed a threatened strike at the request of Federal Mediation Director Cyrus Ching. In their wire to Truman they said "even before the union had a chance to meet, the company arbitrarily refused Mr. Ching's request for additional conferences and said further negotiations were impossible."

Throwing Out Baby With Bath Water Dept.

In a review of Owen Latimore's "Ordeal by Slander," Duncan Aikman wrote in the Saturday Review of Literature:

"Even now some of the smear still sticks. At least once this summer a Lattimore speaking engagement was canceled by a vote of a suspicious summer-hotel audience.

"More recently the Saturday Evening Post saw fit to imply editorially that the Senate's inquisition into the Lattimore views was wholesome and desirable in view of our Governmen's proper concern with the question of 'how we lost China' —which is good deal like saying that a neat way to inquire into a distinguished physician's opinions of psychotherapy is to bring him to trial on charges of sadistic murder."

ARA Requests Atlantic, Gulf Pay Increases

THE CIO American Radio Association last week became the third CIO maritime union to seek an immediate wage increase from Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship operators as a result of the rising cost of living.

The ice was broken earlier in the week when agreement was reached with the Pacific Maritime Association providing wage and overtime rate increases of 5.4%.

ARA Pres. William R. Steinberg said the increase won from the 33 member companies making up the association would give 400 radio officers on more than 350 ships a basic monthly raise of $17.76, and increase their overtime rate from $1.75 to $1.85.

In a letter to the 96 East Coast and Gulf companies, Steinberg said the ARA "has been viewing with alarm the inflationary trend which has made its effect on the economic structure.

"We have been doing everything we can to convince our Government to take proper measures to eliminate the sources of inflation," he wrote.

"These measures have unfortunately not been taken and it appears that profiteering which has taken place in recent weeks has had an unhealthy effect on the purchasing power of our membership.

"We urge your immediate cooperation in this serious situation and request that negotiations be started on the union's request for a wage increase such as has been granted by other sections of industry faced with the same problems."

Negroes Nail Bridges' Lies About ARA

The CIO American Radio Association has refuted the charges of Intl. Longshoremen's Union Pres. Harry Bridges that ARA practices bigotry toward Negroes.

In testimony before a three-man committee appointed to hear charges of Communist domination in the ILWU last May, Bridges had accused the CIO of being "people that truly practice discrimination . . . particularly the radio operator's union (ARA)."

"You don't find any Negro radio operators," Bridges charged. "That's a lily white union from the word go." The Longshoremen's Union was subsequently expelled by the CIO.

In the last issue of ARA's monthly publication, "Log," appear three affidavits signed by Negro operators testifying that they are members of the union and have not been discriminated against because of their color.

One of the signers, John Douglass Gipson, said he had been an ARA member since 1944. He said:

"I have been free of any shadow of discrimination originating in the union. In the two cases where I encountered discrimination originating with the bigoted elements in the steamship company, I was backed to the hilt by my union and its officials.

"My own experience proves that Harry Bridges or anyone else who makes or spreads statements that ARA is a 'lily white' outfit is an outright and malicious liar."

Va. Locals To Raise Funds To Fight Taft

THE VIRGINIA CIO Council convention has recommended that half of all money collected by affiliates in PAC drives be sent to the National PAC earmarked for use against Sen. Robert A. Taft.

Money from many conservative sources has been reported pouring into the coffers of Taft's backers in the Buckeye State.

About 250 delegates to the Virginia council convention — which was held at Roanoke Sept. 28 to 30—decided to attempt to even the balance, recommending the special contribution to the campaign to replace Taft with Joseph Ferguson, his Democratic opponent.

THE CONVENTION also urged more extensive use by locals' Political Action Committees of the methods used to elect Temple L. Kessinger to the Virginia House of Delegates. Temple is president of Local 675 of the Papersworkers, Covington.

The methods included making a file of every union member, checking the names in the file against poll tax records and putting on an aggressive campaign to have union members pay their poll tax.

(Council Pres. Charles C. Webber announced that Kessinger's name would be added to the scroll of members who have done the most for the council. Webber in making the announcement presented Kessinger with a $100 check. Kessinger was honored because of his leadership of a campaign which led to the defeat of a move in the House of Delegates which would have made it virtually impossible to picket.)

The council endorsed continued joint action through the Virginia State Joint Political and Legislative Committee, which includes the AFL, the Intl. Association of Machinists and five railroad unions.

THE DELEGATES also called for improvement of the state safety and workmen's compensation laws; repeal of the public utilities anti-strike law, the "right-to-work" and the mine-seizure laws and the poll tax, enactment of a state minimum wage law and defeat of the proposed sales tax.

The convention adopted a strong report calling for state and federal legislation to end discrimination and segregation and for the continued organization of workers regardless of race, creed or color.

THE CONSTITUTION was changed to boost the number of vice presidents from 11 to 17 so that every international union in the the council may have a member on the board.

Webber was re-elected president. In the only contest, John Crew, Danville, Textile Workers, defeated Robert W. Turner, Richmond, Paperworkers, for secretary. Vice presidents elected are:

Boyd E. Payton, Lynchburg; C. E. Leadman, Front Royal, and James W. Drewery, Roanoke, all Textile Workers; J. C. Oliver, Big Island, Paperworkers; Alfred V. Atkinson, Richmond, Communications Workers; Opal Grant, Bradford, Rubber Workers; George Hardy, Charlottesville, Government Workers; Stuart Childress, Richmond, Clothing Workers; Luther Porter, Portsmouth, Woodworkers; James H. Boyette, Suffolk, Auto Workers; Lawrence Marine, Roanoke, Steelworkers; J. W. Scott, Pork Lock, Oil Workers; John A. Wilmer, Lynchburg, Shoe Workers; John P. Spry, Jr., Norfolk, Brewery Workers, J. A. Stephens, Pulaski, Electrical Workers; Roland Carvalho, Norfolk, Maritime Union, and Wesley Vanover, Pulaski, Chemical Workers.

Labor Party OK's Raises

THE EXECUTIVE committee of the British Labor Party bowed to organized labor Oct. 3 and relaxed its "wage freeze" policy. A resolution adopted by the committee also promised more vigorous action to reduce profits.

Last month, the Trades Union Congress demanded an end to the freeze against the advice of TUC leaders. More than half the TUC's 8,000,000 members are already seeking wage boosts. Organized labor, which is the Labor Party's chief support, had been cooperating with the government by restraining wage demands in order to forestall inflation.

The executive committee's action came shortly after Prime Minister Clement Atlee told the Labor Party conference at Margate, England, that a "policy of democratic socialism is the only dynamic alternative to totalitarian communism."

CAPITALISM is "static," said Atlee, and lacks the euthusiam needed to meet communism head on.

The day before, there was some criticism of the manner in which Britain's nationalized industries are being run. Too many of the former owners and others "not favorably disposed to the new order" are in key positions, according to the critics.

However, their protests carried little weight.

Members OK Streamlining Phone Union

SOME 300,000 members of the CIO Communications Workers have approved streamlining of the entire structure and method of operation of the union in a referendum election just complete, officers said last week.

The changes were voted at the last convention, subject to approval of the members, and are implemented by extensive revision of the international constitution. The referendum showed a three to one vote for approval.

Under them there will be only two levels of policy-making, the local and the international. The 38 divisions are to be dissolved. Contracts held in their names will be renegotiated by the international as they expire. The 11 districts are to be administrative units of the international. The district directors, who will be elected, will compose the international executive board with the president, secretary-treasurer and three vice presidents.

The international will begin immediately to charter an estimated 1400 locals which are guaranteed their present jurisdiction.

Coast Guard Screening Of Seamen Attacked

The Coast Guard is supposed to be screening the crews of U. S. merchant ships to keep Communists from going aboard. But both CIO and AFL seamen's unions have protested that the Coast Guard is letting Reds on the ships while loyal Americans have been held off.

At the Propeller Club's convention at Baltimore, Md., Hoyt Haddock, executive secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee, charged that the Coast Guard was making errors which were hard to correct because the "security panels" called for in the screening program have not yet been appointed. A Coast Guard officer is said to have admitted the mistakes.

Anti-Red Ordinance Is Ruled Illegal

THE ANTI-Communist ordinance of Jacksonville, Fla., is unconstitutional, State Circuit Judge Claude Ogilvie has ruled. He said it violates not only the state constitution's declaration of rights, but the 14th amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Judge Ogilvie said, "The court recognizes the patriotic feeling which inspired the enactment of the ordinance. However, we must decide cases not according to our wishes or feelings but according to the law and the constitution."

In Washington, D. C., the graduating class of the FBI Academy was told the nation should guard against anti-Communist hysteria, because it is as dangerous as Communism itself. The warning came from Rear Adm. Sidney W. Souers, former Naval Intelligence officer, who said the Communists would like nothing better than "a wholesale outbreak of vigilante activities so that they might capitalize on the ensuing confusion."

He said the nation is meeting the challenge now "in a sober and sensible way," criticized the new anti-subversive law, and warned states and communities not to pass such "unnecessary" measures because they would be "ineffective and dangerous," and a "direct infringement of the Bill of Rights."

In California Gov. Earl Warren signed the loyalty oath bill and took the oath himself.

Also in California legislation for a 16-man non-partisan citizens' commission to combat communism and at the same time protect civil liberties has been asked by the California CIO Council.

The proposal came in the form of a resolution drawn up for presentation to the special session of the state legislature in Sacramento.

The commission would be composed of representatives of labor, business, government, and other groups which have had experience in combating communism, said Council Secy.-Treas. John A. Despol.

The CIO-backed proposal would provide a "watch-dog" commission on communism and civil liberties to advise the legislature, and make recommendations for legislation to strengthen internal security and civil rights.

"Many proposals now being offered to combat communism," Despol said, "are either ineffective or excessive, as they are piecemeal attempts to meet an over-all problem. Many are ill-considered and grow out of hysteria.

"A non-partisan commission would eliminate hysteria by formulating a carefully worked out, realistic program for freedom."

Despol said proposals for loyalty oaths for public employes "tend to create a false sense of security in the public mind."

"Such oaths," he said, "will probably result in getting at no more than a baker's dozen of Communists on perjury charges."

The commission would consider legislation designed to:

1. Establish a law enforcement agency comparable to the Federal Civil Rights section of the Federal Department of Justice.
2. Establish a permanent Commission on Civil Rights.
3. Establish a joint standing committee in the legislature on civil rights.
4. Increase professionalization of state and local police forces.
5. Strengthen the right to citizenship and its privileges.
6. Register Communists and communist organizations.
7. Register agents of all alien totalitarian organizations.

LPA

Democrats In Michigan Pick Pro-Labor Slate

A pro-labor slate of state candidates was nominated at the Democratic state convention at Grand Rapids, Mich. After walking off with Wayne County (which had half the convention votes) the liberals had little trouble giving Governor Williams running mates of his own choosing.

The convention also adopted resolutions favoring fair employment practices, a corporation profits tax, a vote for 18-year-olds, and pledged support for the "classic principles of academic freedom."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer attended the 13th annual convention of the Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council in Eau Claire, Wis. In addressing the delegates the writer remarked that the council had made a tremendous advance from what it used to be when the "commies" were in control. The delegates in attendance voiced support of the CIO and its policies. It was a pleasure to be at this convention.

The writer proceeded to Chicago, where he attended the United Paperworkers of America convention at the Morrison Hotel. Upon addressing the convention I discussed the present economic situation facing the CIO and our country, particularly the excessive profits and the present wage level. There was considerable discussion and debate among the delegates, but unity had the final decision. Pres. Harry D. Sayre, Secy-Treas. Frank Grasso and all members of the executive board were re-elected. An address by Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin received an ovation.

Sen. Scott Lucas also addressed the delegates.

The writer also attended the convention of the United Shoe Workers in Cleveland, O., and the addressed the New York State Industrial Union Council. More about these two conventions next week.

CIO Pres. Murray has designated the writer as director of Industrial Union Councils in addition to present duties.

CIO Rep. Peter Flynn reports that in a run-off election at the Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J., the IUE-CIO won a smashing victory over the discredited UE by the following vote: IUE-CIO 4413, UE 2475.

Reg. Dir. William Taylor reports that in a union shop election at the Modine Mfg. Co., Paducah, Ky., the workers gave LIU 1745, United Radiator Workers, 317 votes to 3 against.

Reg. Dir. John Maurillo reports that in a union shop election at 10 plants of the Fulton County Tanners Association, Gloversville, N. Y., the workers voted overwhelmingly in favor of Local 1712, United Tannery Workers-CIO, by a vote of 497 to 96.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a representation election at the California Flaxseed Products Co., Los Angeles, Calif., the workers voted in favor of the United Brewery Workers-CIO by 14 to 6. CIO Field Rep. Rizer was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. William Mayo reports that in a representation election at the U. S. Gypsum Co., South Bend, Ind., the workers chose the United Paperworkers of America by the following vote: UPA-CIO 66, no union 5. Rep. George McGrew was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a representation election at the Huntingburg Brick Co., Huntingburg, Ind., the Paperworkers were victorious by the vote of UPA-CIO 14, no union 11.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, International Woodworkers, reports that in a representation election at Fiberboard Products, Inc., Cazadero, Calif., the workers voted IWA-CIO 15, AFL 5, no union 4.

"Have you a good skin ointment? My husband said he's been itching to get his hands on some scab!"

Control Of 82d Congress At Stake In Election

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

FROM COAST to coast, the fall election campaigns are nearing the home stretch. The air is full of slogans ("Nix on Nixon! Elect Douglas!" in California—"Beat Wrong-Way Taft!" in Ohio—"Bowles Delivers!" in Connecticut.)

Back-stage, speaking tours, radio speeches, luncheons, dinners, jamborees, picnics, baby-sitters, fleets of cars and buses, blizzards of printed material—all are being arranged. And every group, but particularly the die-hard GOP, is raising and spending money in fantastic quantities.

The prophets are spewing forth their visions of what is going to happen. The high-paid boys who were so wrong in 1948 are at it again, unabashed. They kiss off this candidate, elect that one, after consulting the ends of their thumbs or possibly talking to a few, usually GOP, political leaders.

But none of them can get around the two big unanswered questions: how many will vote, and for whom?

There are a few straws in the wind. It looks as if registration for this "off-year" election will be significantly higher than it was in 1948—a presidential year. Certainly it will break all records for an "off-year" registration. The bulk of registration is over by now, but the official figures won't be in for some time.

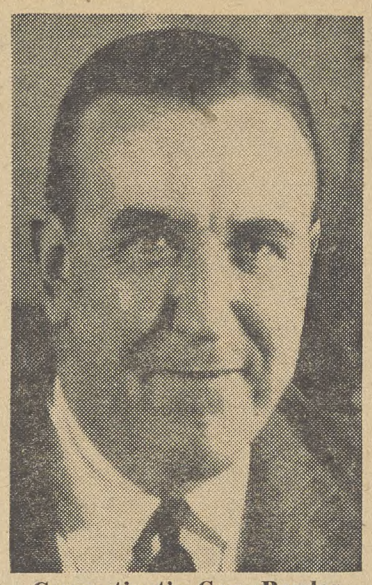
(On the other hand, 1948 registration wasn't nearly as high as it should have been. In terms of the number of people who could have registered, it was low. It wasn't even "normal." Ten million people have been added to the potential voters' list since 1940, simply by becoming 21 years of age. But only one million more voted in 1948 than in 1944.)

VOTING IN the primaries was heavy, here and there—and light in other places. Overall, allowing for the increase in the number of potential voters, there was an 8% increase over 1948 primary registration, and 53% of those who registered voted, as compared with 48% who voted in the 1946 primaries.

At stake is control of the 82nd Congress, which will set the course of this nation for the next two years—undoubtedly two of the most crucial years the United States has ever faced, domestically and internationally. All the House and 36 Senate seats are involved. Also involved are 35 state governorships and control of 46 state legislatures, critically important this year because the legislatures will handle reapportionment of congressional districts following completion of the 1950 census.

Every race is important, of course. But interest centers in the "doubtful" states and districts, where the margin by which a Republican or Democrat was elected in 1948 (or in the Senate election in that state) was significantly small.

As CIO-PAC sees it, there are



Connecticut's Gov. Bowles

150 crucial House districts—84 in which liberals (mostly Democrats) are in danger, 54 in which there's a chance of unseating a reactionary incumbent, and 12 in which the incumbent isn't running, so the field is theoretically wide open. To gain control of the House, the Republicans need a net gain of only 46 seats.

OF THE 36 Senate elections, eight in the South have already been decided in the primaries. In these, two outstanding liberals—Claude Pepper of Florida and Frank Graham of North Carolina — were defeated. In Idaho, the controversial political career of Glen Taylor is over. Of the 28 remaining seats, 18 are marginal.

To gain a Republican majority in the Senate, the GOP needs a net gain of seven seats. The defeats of Democrats Pepper and Graham really amounted to gains for the Republicans, since the two liberals have been replaced by conservative Southern Democrats who may be expected to vote with the GOP a significant part of the time.

The doubtful races center mainly in 15 states. Now that the primaries are over and the air has cleared, here is the situation in those states:

California: Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D.), probably the most outspoken Fair Dealer in the House, is campaigning against Rep. Richard M. Nixon (R.), darling of the House Un-American Activities Committee, for the Senate seat vacated by Sheridan Downey. James Roosevelt (D.), son of the late FDR, is running against Gov. Earl Warren (R.), Dewey's 1948 running mate. Twenty-three House seats also are involved, as well as one-half the State Senate and all of its lower House.

Clean-up of the California CIO with consequent renewal of activity by many unions, coupled with a terrific population increase since the last election and vigorous campaigning by all sides, make these probably the most important and exciting contests being waged anywhere except in Ohio.

Colorado: Sen. Eugene Millikin (R.), ranking minority member of the Senate Finance Committee and one of the most influential GOPsters in the Senate, is getting a hard fight from Rep. John A. Carroll (D.), who wants to take his place. Former State Sen. Dan Thornton (R.) is running against Gov. Walter Johnson (D.). Four House seats are at stake, two Democratic, and two Republican. The two Democratic seats were usually Republican until 1948.

Connecticut: This is the only state where two Senate seats and the Governorship are all vacant at once. Sen. Brien McMahon (D.), chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and an outstanding liberal, opposes former GOP Rep. Joseph Talbot. Sen. William Benton (D.), former Undersecretary of State appointed to fill an unexpired term, faces Prescott Bush (R.) and Vivien Kellems (R.). Gov. Chester Bowles, former head of OPA, is getting a terrific fight from Rep. John Davis Lodge (R.). Three House Democrats, including Rep. Chase Going Woodhouse, are in danger of defeat.

Connecticut traditionally has gone Republican in off-years. The United Labor Committee this year for the first time checked the name of every union member in the state against the registration lists and put on one of the most intensive campaigns ever seen in order to overcome off-year psychology.

Idaho: Here two Senate seats are open. Former Sen. D. Worth Clark (D.), who beat Taylor in the primaries, faces Herman Welker (R.) in the race for Taylor's seat. Clark is anti-labor and reactionary. Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R.) is running to succeed himself against Claude J. Burtenshaw (D.), who was associated with Clark in the primaries. The liberal vote in Idaho, which originally elected Taylor, currently doesn't know where to go. One Democratic House seat is in danger.

Illinois: Here the big race is Sen. Scott Lucas (D.), Senate majority leader and fighting Fair Dealer most of the time, against former Rep. Everett Dirksen (R.), sweetheart of the isolationist, ultra-conservative Chicago Tribune. The state went Democratic in 1948, but 14 of its 26 House seats are held by Republicans. The Cook County (Chicago) and downstate farm votes are important. Six of Chicago's Democratic House districts are in danger since they went Democratic by extremely small margins in 1948.

Indiana: Sen. Homer Capehart (R.), ultra-ultra conservative, faces keen competition from ex-Attorney General Alec Campbell (D.) in the Senate race here. The seven Democrats in Indiana's 11-man House delegation all are in danger, particularly four in districts which went Democratic by very small margins in 1948.

Iowa: Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R.), whose hobby is riding the Atomic Energy Commission, faces real competition from Albert Loveland (D.), former U. S. Undersecretary of Agriculture. The issue here and in the Governorship and House campaigns will be the Brannan Plan, which Loveland supports vigorously. Gov. William S. Beardsley (R.) is opposed by Lester Gillette (D.). The eight-man House delegation is solidly Republican, but the state elected a Democratic Senator in 1948.

Missouri: Sen. Forrest Donnell (R.) is getting a run for his Senate seat from Tom Hennings, Jr. (D.). Twelve of the 13 House seats are Democratic, but eight of them switched from Republican in 1948 when Truman carried the state.

New York: Sen. Herbert Lehman (D.) faces Lieut.-Gov. Joe Hanley (R.) for the Senate seat, while Gov. Dewey is opposed by Rep. Walter Lynch (D.). Of the 45 House seats, 23 are at present Democratic, one American Labor Party, and one Liberal. The three-way mayoralty race in New York City will turn out a larger-than-usual off-year vote but several outstanding liberals are in danger.

Ohio: Here, of course, is where Sen. Robert A. Taft (R.) is battling Joseph Ferguson, the Democratic Senate candidate. Ohio registration is about 150,000 above 1948 at the moment, not a big enough jump to reassure the labor-liberal forces as to the outcome. The House delegation consists of 12 Democrats and 11 Republicans. Several Democrats, including Tom Burke in the 9th, the only CIO man in Congress, are in danger.

Oklahoma: Rep. A. S. "Mike" Monroney defeated Sen. Elmer Thomas in the Democratic Senate primaries and now faces heavy opposition from Rev. W. H. Alexander (R.), "the red-headed parson."

Oregon: This is another of the more exciting states. Liberal Sen. Wayne Morse (R.) has labor support and is expected to win. Gov. Douglas McKay (R.) is opposed by Austin Flegel (D.). The four-man House delegation, currently all conservative Republican, may be changed. For the first time, registration in this historically Republican state shows more Democrats than GOP members.

Pennsylvania: This state goes Republican every off-year, traditionally, and another fillip has been given the GOP by the primary defeat of the infamous Grundy machine. For this reason, Sen. Francis Myers (D.), Senate majority whip, is facing the reelection fight of his career, running against Gov. Duff (R.). Duff's candidate for Governor is Superior Court Judge John S. Fine (R.), who is opposed by Richardson Dilworth (D.), crusading Philadelphia city treasurer. Fifteen of Pennsylvania's 33 House seats are currently Democratic, but 10 of them were Republican in 1946.

Utah: Here, Sen. Elbert Thomas (D.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, faces Wallace Bennett (R.), former chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers. The House delegation consists of two seats, both currently Democratic and both in danger. It is no secret that Thomas is expected to lose unless there is a large vote.

In each of the 15 States thumbnailed above, the difference between victory and defeat for liberal candidates lies in the size of the vote. **A large vote may elect the liberals. A small one is sure to elect the reactionaries.**

Nixon Audience Acted Out 'Nix'

Rep. Richard M. Nixon, one of California's outstanding Republican tories, who is jousting with Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, liberal Democrat, for the Senate seat left vacant by the retirement of Sen. Sheridan Downey (D.), outsmarted himself last week.

Complete with sound track and entourage, he pulled up beside the General Motors plant at East Oakland, Cal., prepared to favor members of CIO Auto Workers Local 76 with a dissertation on his virtues.

The blare began over the loud speaker. One by one the windows on the first floor of the plant were closed—from the inside. Then the whistle blew for the end of the shift. Hundreds of workers stalked out of the plant and went the other way, to their cars. A handful walked past the sound truck with bored indifference—and kept right on going.

But Nixon finally got an audience. It consisted of 25 to 30 workers led by Robert Hannah, PAC chairman. Each of them carried a big card plugging the candidacy of Rep. Douglas.

It Took Sen. Taft Only Seconds To Know He Was Unwelcome

IT WAS A red-faced and angry Sen. Taft who strode out of the Columbus, O., Dispatch building recently. Another of his captive audiences had openly displayed its dislike of the Taft record.

Taft had obviously expected a captive audience in the Columbus Dispatch would be meek and docile since the Dispatch is controlled by the Wolfe family, wealthy and powerful supporters of the Taft machine.

As soon as Taft entered the building, the foreman of the composing room went up to the chapel chairman of the Typographical Union, who corresponds to the chief steward in CIO plants.

"Sen. Taft is going to visit the men up here," he told the union official, "and the management wants to make sure none of the men boo him."

The union officer snorted, "Look, I am not the messenger boy for management, and I don't care how the men greet Taft. Why don't you go tell them yourself?"

BEFORE THE flustered foreman could think of an answer, Taft arrived at the entrance to the composing room, accompanied by top-management officials.

The first thing that met his eye was a copy of "The Robert Alphonso Taft Story," the picture book the United Labor League of Ohio is distributing widely.

Taft's face turned red with anger as he saw the book and he stalked over to the foreman's desk and shook hands hurriedly; rushed over to greet another foreman and then walked out of the composing room at such a rapid pace that management officials were forced to run to keep up with him.

He made no attempt to make a speech or to shake hands with the workers. The only people he met were foremen and supervisors.

In the mailing department Taft attempted to shake hands with the local union president who shoved his hand in his pocket, glared at Taft and said, "You soil everything you touch—I wouldn't shake hands with you."

Tool And Die Workers Win 10-15c Pay Raise

Approximately 8000 Detroit area tool and die workers have won wage boosts under a new three-year contract between Locals 155 and 157, CIO Auto Workers, and the Automotive Tool and Die Manufacturers Association and independent job shops in Detroit.

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(An Editorial)

Greedy War Profiteers Give Aid To Reds

The average war profiteer would call you a liar if you accused him of helping Communists.

He'd tell you he's all-out for capitalism, at least 100% in favor of "free enterprise" and strongly opposed to "all those isms, including Fair Dealism."

He'd probably point out he belongs to the anti-Communist National Association of Manufacturers or the Chamber of Commerce and, certainly, couldn't be a friend of the Reds.

Chances are he'd make a little speech about patriotism, ending up with something like this:

"We've got to fight communism every place we find it—especially in our own bureaucratic government."

But if it's fair to say that the Communists are helped by those things which h[illegible] the United States, then it's fair to sa[illegible] ar profiteers are helping the R[illegible]

How? Well, here's [illegible]:

- They've given us a big push along the road to dangerous inflation.
- They've placed an additional tax burden on all the people by sharply increasing the price of materials required for strengthening our armed forces.
- They've provided the Red propaganda agents with another example of the "capitalistic greed" about which they rave and rant.
- They've made necessary the governmental controls which the people of a democracy will tolerate only in times of national emergency.
- They've slashed the purchasing power of the nation's wage earners and have thus lowered their standard of living.
- They've left labor unions with no alternative to asking for—yes, and even striking for—sizable wage increases.

It isn't a pretty picture, is it?

Early in July—right after start of the Korean war—prices started climbing. It was a few cents here and a few cents there and a few cents elsewhere.

Soon the increase amounted to a few dollars a week for the average family.

And prices are still climbing.

There were no shortages of the things which the average family bought. There was no real reason for boosting prices. Yet they were boosted.

That's part of the picture, but it isn't all.

We plunged ourselves into armed conflict in an effort to offset Communist aggression and to prevent a third World War. And we decided to expand our armed forces.

Our military planners estimated our needs and what it would cost. Congress then enacted a new tax measure to help finance our preparedness.

And who got hit hardest?

The new tax bill placed a heavier burden on those with low incomes than on those with wealth.

No excess profits tax was levied—and it took a real fight to get Congress to agree to impose such a tax when it reconvenes.

And those armament cost estimates don't mean a thing anymore—except that there has been a lot of profiteering.

The cost of most strategic war materials has increased sharply. In some cases it has skyrocketed.

We can now purchase only part of a plane for the amount a whole plane would have cost a few months ago.

Here's how the situation stacks up:

- Prices are up and still climbing.
- Profits are now running at an all-time high.
- Taxes are up and probably will have to be increased again.
- Consumer purchasing power is down.
- A general round of wage increases will be necessary if workers are to avoid a bad economic beating.
- Corporations are in a position to grant such increases without boosting prices higher.

Frankly, we don't blame you if you're an "average Joe" and are pretty burned up about the situation.

We're burned up, too. In fact, we're nearly at the sizzling point.

We think war profiteering is outrageous!

We're expressing our indignation. Why don't you do the same thing?

You can express it every place you're forced to pay inflated prices. You can express it at meetings of your union, your social group, your fraternal organization.

You can express it in letters to newspapers, in messages to members of Congress, in communications to government officials.

And you can express it at the polls on November 7.

You can bet your last dollar—if you have one left—that the profiteers are, generally, supporting the candidates you'll want to vote against.

Forged CIO Letter Used Against Health Plan—For Exclusive Story See Page 3

Possibility Of New Rent Controls By Jan. 1 Fades

RENT CONTROL politics get screwier all the time. Now leading Democrats are saying the "lame duck Congress," which meets Nov. 27, can't possibly pass a decent rent control law—won't have time. But guess who's saying it can and should be done—Sen. Taft (R. O.).

Chairman Maybank (D. S.C.), of the Senate Banking Committee, started the merry-go-round by announcing it would be "impossible" for his committee to get anything together before Dec. 31, when rent controls will expire in every community whose governing body has not, before then, voted for an extension to June 30, 1951.

Tighe Woods, head of the Office of the Housing Expediter, "Mr. Rent Control" to 56.5 million people, followed suit. He said Maybank "made sense," added that he thought it was highly doubtful if a satisfactory law could be enacted even if Congress went through the motions. Woods used the opportunity to urge citizens in the 3000 communities which have not yet acted to get on the ball and make their city councils vote for rent control extension under the present law.

Then came Chairman Spence (D. Ky.), of the House Banking Committee, who told reporters he, too, agreed with Maybank. This was a change of tune for Spence, who until the middle of last week was saying new and better controls were absolutely necessary and he intended to press for action.

THIS LEFT Taft out on a limb, calling for controls like a lamb in the wilderness. Not many people would be fooled by Taft's sudden devotion to what the administration already had decided was a lost cause. He voted against even the present weak bill on June 12. The administration did not want to risk passing the kind of bill Taft would favor, preferring to let it go over until January, 1951, and then attempt to pass a measure with some teeth in it.

Meanwhile the list of communities to vote for continuing controls past Dec. 31 grew to 200—with a total population of nearly 2 million.

Controls were still technically in effect in Los Angeles, too, although an injunction keeping the city council from lifting controls had expired Oct. 6. This time Woods himself was holding it up—as he is entitled to do.

The City Council decontrol order, which originally was to have become effective July 28 but which has been fought in th courts ever since by the Tenants' Council, cannot become effective until Woods signs it. Woods was out of town and unavailable all last week, and besides that an OHE spokesman frankly said that Woods was hesitating before signing an order affecting the third largest city in the United States.

The Tenants' Council, meanwhile, brought its fourth court suit, attempting once more to get a permanent injunction restraining the decontrol order from going into effect. This time the suit was brought in the District of Columbia Municipal Court. So far, two temporary injunctions have been granted and expired.

NOWHERE were the weaknesses in the present law better illustrated than in and around Camp Atterbury, Ind. The commanding officer, Col. James Murphy, some time ago wrote an anguished letter to Woods, stating that 23,000 additional men had arrived, a large proportion of them bringing their families, and that the families were victims of unmerciful rent gouging.

Murphy cited, for example, one group of 41 families forced to pay an average of $103.09 a month for accommodations that had rented for $55 at the most before the community had voted local option decontrol.

The C. O. asked Woods to put rent controls on in an area within a 50-mile radius of the camp and to roll back rents to previous levels.

Woods canvassed the situation and found:

Five towns, including those closest to the camp, had voted local option decontrol. Under the present law there isn't a thing Woods can do about putting controls back on. Not even a vote of the city council can get federal controls renewed. The only thing the five towns can do, if they are so disposed, is to pass their own local rent control ordinance.

Seven counties which OHE decontrolled on advice of the Area Rent Advisory Board. These can be controlled again, if the board recommends such a step. Woods can't do it on his own. And if the boards recommend recontrol, it will be gone again Dec. 31 unless the local governing bodies vote continuation.

Eleven counties which never have had rent controls. For these, Woods has written to the Governor of Indiana asking him to make nominations for Area Boards. The Governor has 30 days in which to do this. The boards must then be appointed, meet, survey the situation, and decide if controls are needed. Only after all this, and of course if the recommendation of the new board is favorable, can Woods institute controls. And these will end Dec. 31, too, unless the local governing bodies also act.

FURTHERMORE, many of the little communities involved are unincorporated and cannot get controls extended beyond Dec. 31 even if they want to. Under the law, only incorporated communities have that privilege.

In no case can rents be rolled back.

So there is little enough OHE can do for the servicemen's families near Camp Atterbury.

As for the situation around military camps in Texas and Virginia, that's completely hopeless, because those two states voted state-wide decontrol, and now cannot get back under the federal tent even if they want to.

It is because of cases like these, and many others, that OHE has asked Congress for the power to control and recontrol at will.

Union Opens Negotiations With U. S. Steel This Week

THE CIO Steelworkers today (Oct. 16) will tackle the steel industry's giant, U. S. Steel, in an effort to set the pattern for a wage raise for its million members.

Philip Murray, president of the CIO and the steel union, acting on the USA wage policy committee's recommendations, has indicated that a "very healthy and substantial" wage increase will be sought from more than 1400 companies in the basic steel, fabricating and aluminum industries.

Preliminary talks were held last week with a number of steel producers, including the nation's third largest, Republic, but principal union interest centered on the outcome of the talks with U. S. Steel.

At the end of the week, only 41 companies had given an answer to Murray's request for wage discussions. Of this number, 35 said they were willing to begin talks at once, and one asked that discussions be delayed until Nov. 1.

UNDER TERMS of the two-year contract signed in November, 1949, wage discussions were scheduled to open Nov. 1. After Dec. 31, the union has the right to strike in support of its proposals.

Bethlehem Steel, which led the industry in signing a pension agreement with the Steelworkers last year after a month-long strike, has already expressed a willingness to meet with union negotiators.

Jones & Laughlin, fourth largest producer in the country, agreed to meet with the union but but at the same time called for an upward revision of steel prices "to bring them into line with the general economy."

Admiral Ben Moreell, J & L's president, told a regional meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute "Steel companies must have adequate income to replace our tools as they wear out or become obsolete and also to pay cash dividends in amounts sufficient to attract investors to our industry.

"Only in this way can we expand to meet the growing needs of our economy. In short, we must have adequate prices for our products."

THE UNION'S wage policy committee statement listed five other goals in addition to the proposal for a general wage hike, including severance pay for all workers whose jobs are ended "for any reason other than a quit or discharge cause," and elimination of geographical differentials.

Also requested were improvemen in shift premiums, time-and-a-half for all work done on Saturday, double time for Sunday work, and two-and-one-half times straight time for all work done on holidays.

The list included removal of inequalities in rates paid to workers in iron ore and non-ferrous mining manufacturing.

Meanwhile, the union filed four more petitions in the basic steel industry for union shop elections. Plants named in the petitions were the Ecorse, Mich., and Terre Haute, Ind., operations of the Great Lakes Steel Corp.; Hanna Furnace, Buffalo, N. Y., and Continental Steel Co., Kokomo, Ind.

CAREY WINS SPEAKING AWARD: CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey (left) receives a scroll naming him Speaker of the Year 1949 in the Field of Labor. The scroll is being presented by George P. Lamb, Washington, D. C., in behalf of Tau Kappa Alpha, national honor fraternity. Lamb is a member of the fraternity's board of directors.

Carey Wins Fraternity Award As Speaker In Labor Field

JAMES B. CAREY, secretary-treasurer of CIO and chairman of the Administrative Committee of the International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, last week was presented with a scroll naming him Speaker of the Year, 1949, in the Field of Labor. He was chosen from a number of nominees from all branches of the labor movement.

The scroll was awarded to Carey by Tau Kappa Alpha, national honor fraternity. Others honored were President Truman in national affairs; Eric Johnston in business; Robert W. Hutchins in educational-scientific-cultural activities and Ralph W. Sockman in religion.

George P. Lamb, a member of the national board of award of TKA, made the presentation, saying this was the first in a series of annual awards. He pointed out that the fraternity was founded at Wabash College in 1909 to promote effective and responsible speech in colleges and universities. Its membership has included Justice Louis D. Brandeis and Wendell Willkie.

This year's candidates for awards came from lists submitted by the press and the membership. Lamb said that any one in union activity is eligible for the award and asked that locals and internationals send in names for consideration to Dr. P. E. Lull, president, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.

The citation for Carey said that the "basis for the award is that the persons receiving it shall be outstanding in three particulars: first for effective public address; second, for intelligent public address, and third, for responsible public address." It continues:

"Because in a year marked by normal industrial disagreements, that are to be expected in a free society, you have been markedly conspicuous for effective, intelligent and responsible public address, we have selected you from among the labor leaders of America to receive this award as Speaker of the Year 1949."

Lamb is a member of the Washington law firm of Kittelle and Lamb.

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

Forged CIO Letter Used In Drive On Health Plan

By GERVASE N. LOVE

OPPONENTS of President Truman's national health insurance program have resorted to forgery, defamation of the CIO and misrepresentation of its position in a frantic attempt to prevent the American people from getting the kind of medical service they are entitled to at a cost they can afford to pay

On Oct. 9, two days before the American Medical Association's $1.1 million advertising campaign against the President's proposal reached its climax with large, dull ads in every daily newspaper in the United States, Alaska and Hawaii, the members of a Parent-Teacher Association in Buffalo met to hear both sides of the story.

CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson was one of the speakers in favor of the health insurance plan. Dr. A. H. Aaron, professor of clinical medicine at the Univ. of Buffalo Medical School, was the big gun of its enemies, and rose to deliver what was intended to be a crushing blow.

IT WAS A photostat of a letter he said he had received from a reliable source. It was written on what appeared to be a national CIO letter-head and bore the date Feb. 16, 1950. It read:

"To all affiliated local unions
"Congress of Industrial Organizations
"Dear Sir and Brother:

"The general executive board has adopted a resolution calling upon all its international unions, state, district and city industrial union councils thruout the nation to concentrate its efforts on socialized medicine legislation.

"It is therefore of the utmost importance that regional directors, sub-regional directors, field and international representatives urge that all local unions participate in an all-out drive for passage of socialized medicine legislation and repeal of the infamous Taft-Hartley Law.

"It is also important that the members of our CIO unions who happen to be affiliated with fraternal organizations should be urged to endeavor to have, and I repeat again, to have the fraternal organization adopt a resolution and copy sent to their congressmen and senators.

"Trusting that you will give this your immediate attention, I am
"Fraternally Yours,
"John Brophy.
"Director of Industrial Union Councils."

Thompson jumped to his feet.

"That letter is a phony!" he thundered. "It is an obvious forgery!"

THE NEXT DAY he proved it. He took from his files several genuine letters sent him by Brophy—who recently went on leave from the councils job to serve on the staff of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in New York—and called upon Aaron in his office.

Thompson and Aaron went over them together. The letterhead was undoubtedly genuine—possibly stolen from the national CIO office. The signature was obviously not that of Brophy. Thompson pointed out that Brophy's sole concern was with industrial union councils, and that he never would have addressed a letter to "all affiliated local unions." He also pointed out that the CIO has an executive board—not a "general executive board."

The typed signature on the forgery was followed by a period—on the legitimate letters it was followed by a comma. On the forgery, "Director of Industrial Union" was on one line, the word "Councils" on a third, and was followed by a period. On the legitimate letters the whole title was on one line and was unpunctuated.

At CIO headquarters in Washington a search of the files revealed that Brophy sent out no letters on Feb. 16, 1950. On the following day he sent letters to all councils covering the mailing of resolutions passed by the executive board at its meeting a few days before, but made no reference to health insurance.

The stenographer's initials on the phony were "M.B." No stenographer employed in the national CIO office had those initials, either now or on Feb .16.

Aaron capitulated.

"In view of what appear to be discrepancies in the signature," he said in a public statement, "I have turned over (to Thompson) copies of this letter, as I am as interested in clarifying this matter as anyone is so that the truth can prevail.

"The letter on what is admitted to be CIO stationery bears what purports to be the signature of John Brophy, and was received by me from a source I believed to be reliable . . .

"The CIO repudiates the authenticity of the letter. If it is, as they say, a phony, I have no wish to use it in my argument against nationalized medical care."

Thompson also issued a statement.

"IN THEIR propaganda war against prepaid medical care for the American people," he said, "the American Medical Association has used many shady devices and slogans, such as 'socialized medicine,' 'compulsory health insurance,' etc., and this forged letter is just another indication that they are attempting to deprive the American people of proper medical care at a proper cost.

"The medical profession seems to be more interested in keeping up their high fees than in giving American people the medical care they are entitled to at a cost they can afford to pay. There is nothing socialized about national health insurance as proposed by President Truman, and there is nothing compulsory about it except that all people would pay 1½% of their wages up to $4800 a year, and this would entitle them and their families to all medical, dental and hospital care, including eyeglasses and hearing aids.

"The national health insurance bill guarantees doctors absolute freedom to accept or reject the patient, and the patient is guaranteed absolute freedom to choose the doctor or hospital he wishes."

The CIO is as strongly opposed to socialized medicine as the AMA. But the President's health insurance program is not socialized medicine.

Rumely Group Tries Peddling Literature To AMA Members

The Committee for Constitutional Government, which has been working closely with the American Medical Association and other groups to block national health insurance, was in the fight again last week as the AMA advertising campaign hit its high.

Dr. Edward A. Rumely, a physician and the committee's executive secretary, has been cited by Congress for contempt for refusing to answer questions asked by the House lobby investigating committee.

Apparently using AMA mailing stencils, it sent to physicians in all parts of the country a bulky envelope carrying the name of Dr. William C. Black, of San Diego, Cal., and the return address of a New York mailing service, stuffed to its limit with six pieces of literature and a self-addressed envelope.

The first piece was a lithographed letter, on Black's letterhead, which used both sides of the paper to give the doctors "the benefit of my observations on a recent trip to western Europe . . . to see for myself how Europe's Socialism compares with our American Way of Life."

He didn't like it. American physicians must learn, he added, that "an island of medical freedom cannot long exist in a sea of state socialism." A good way to learn it, he went on, is to read the CCG's volume, "Compulsory Medical Care and the Welfare State," by Melchior Palyi, and "what John Flynn says in 'The Road Ahead' (another CCG volume) is also true." A reading of the CCG's "Why the Taft-Hartley Law?" will explain the pressures behind "socialized medicine," he said.

The rest of the literature was straight CCG plugs for sales of its literature and appeals for money to broadcast it throughout the country as part of the fight against the welfare state or something like that.

Senator, 3 Congressmen Accused Of Health Plan Sabotage

SEN. SMITH (R. N. J.) and three New Jersey Republican Congressmen were charged last week by Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council with "sponsoring phony bills designed only to sidetrack the National Health Insurance Program."

The three are Reps. Wolverton, Hand and Case.

Holderman's attack was made during the week the American Medical Association opened its $1.1 million propaganda campaign to defeat Congressional advocates of the national health insurance program.

Holderman said that Smith and the three Congressmen "are aware enough of the demand for a comprehensive medical care program to take some action. But none of them will admit the bills they have introduced are inadequate, unfair to the workers, and administratively unworkable.

"For political reasons, none of them will go all the way in support of a comprehensive program."

Smith is co-sponsor of the Taft medical "charity" bill, which provides federal tax grants to the states for medical care payments for the indigent.

"A person would have to apply for aid, have his finances investigated, and be certified as needy. It inevitably requires a needs test and a bureaucracy of investigators," Holderman said.

LEGISLATIVE Director Harry Kranz of the New Jersey CIO Council in a speech Oct. 6 before the Men's Club of Park Avenue Church, East Orange, N. J., called on the New Jersey Medical Society to "disavow" the AMA's propaganda campaign "in view of the New Jersey Society's disagreement with the AMA's contention that our present medical care system is adequate and no government aid is needed."

This is one of several steps that Kranz challenged NJMS to take "to prove its good faith in its apparent concern with inadequate medical care available to the American people."

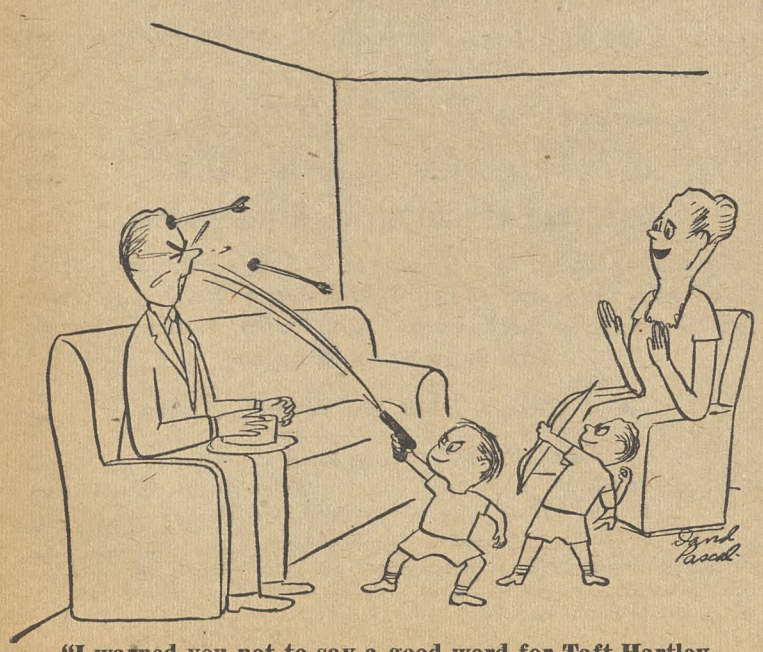
Kranz called on NJMS to take four other steps.

He urged the society to state that its own health program "provides for lavish expenditures of public tax funds to pay the medical bills of a large part of the population — the indigent, the 'medically indigent,' the chronically ill, and many others—through medically-dominated organizations, without public accountability."

KRANZ ALSO said that the NJMS's plan was rejected by the AMA hierarchy. He said that AMA should point out that the National Health Insurance Program—unlike the society's plan—would "prepay complete medical care for all through a 1½% payroll insurance contribution by workers and their employers."

NJMS was asked by Kranz to assure all its members that "they will not lose their hospital practicing privileges or other medical rights by freely discussing means to correct the lack of purchasing power for medical care."

He also asked the society to permit consumer representatives to serve on the completely NJMS-controlled board of trustees of the New Jersey Medical-Surgical Plan. Kranz said NJMS also should explain why it is helping collect the compulsory AMA assessment for the propaganda campaign from every physician.



"I warned you not to say a good word for Taft-Hartley in this house."

THE CIO NEWS 1950 VOTING RECORD

A special 12-page Voting Record of the 81st Congress—from January 1949 to June 1950—has been printed as a separate supplement, for distribution among union members throughout the country.

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It's Not Like It Used To Be

Newcomers To Industry Usually Accept As Matter Of Course Benefits For Which Unions Fought Long And Hard

By ALLAN L. SWIM

A NUMBER of years ago a group of New Englanders who got fed up with working 72 hours a week formed a union.

Their first demand on management was that the work week be reduced to 60 hours.

One of the Boston newspapers was so shocked by this "radical" proposal that it carried a strong editorial blasting the union.

A 60-hour work week, the newspaper declared, would be bad for the workers. The leisure time such a plan would provide couldn't be used wisely and profitably, the paper said, so the workers would squander it away at taverns imbibing spiritous beverages!

This, the editorial said, would be bad not only for the workers but for the community at large—and so the union and its startling ideas should be smashed forthwith.

THE ORGANIZED labor movement has come a long way since those days—even though there's a long way still to go.

And the story related here is a good one to tell those who say, "Unions haven't really done anything worthwhile for their members."

Let's examine that statement a bit—and let's start off with the matter of hours.

Trade unions were almost solely responsible for establishment of the 40-hour work week and there were many bitter strikes over this point before it was accepted as standard.

Company officials often accused the unions of attempting to "interfere with management's prerogatives" when they fought for a shortened work period.

THE IMPROVEMENTS in working conditions that have been brought about by union activities have been many and great.

Before unions began "interfering" in management affairs, workers in many fields died young because of unsafe and unsanitary conditions.

Owners and managers usually accepted such conditions as "occupational hazards" and did little or nothing to remedy them. The unions, on the other hand, demanded and eventually obtained improvements.

There is no way, of course accurately to measure the benefits to workers which came from such changes—and it would be unfair to say that unions alone were responsible. But the unions provided the "push" which made owners and managers conscious of the needs—and benefits—of safe, pleasant working conditions.

NOW LET'S TAKE a look at that thing which usually is referred to as job security.

In pre-union days the term meant little or nothing to most industrial workers. A man could be fired, without notice, merely because a foreman didn't like the way he parted his hair.

And the worker who had been fired unjustly often had nobody to whom he could appeal his case. The average worker who was fired stayed fired regardless of the reason for his discharge.

Then the unions came along with a set of standards and rules for employment and discharge of workmen. They established seniority systems and grievance procedure.

The unions, frankly, interfered with management's "right" to hire and fire indiscriminately—and in doing so established a measure of job security undreamed of before labor organized.

The unions have done much to improve the position of their members and of all workers as a group.

They brought paid vacations to a majority of industrial workers.

They were responsible for severance pay and had a big hand in establishing pensions for hourly-paid workers.

They helped work out fair job evaluation systems and played a major role in establishing reasonable work loads.

Many of those who are just now going to work under union conditions usually are not aware of these things. They don't know "how it used to be before we had a union."

THEY SHOULD be taught such things—and here's one place where the "old timers" can be of real service.

In the learning they should be informed that organized labor had to fight—and often fight on the picket line—for those things which the new employe is prone to accept as a matter of course.

And the newcomer to the union movement should be told—time and again—that many of the bad practices of the past would return if organized labor became weak.

FUNNIER AND FUNNIER

Senator Robert A. Taft, who has been built up by a large segment of the anti-Fair Deal press as an honest, forthright statesman, is providing Ohio voters with a generous supply of laughs these days.

The Oct. 9 issue of "Political Action of the Week" tells about Taft's latest complaint:

"Senator Taft last week really let fly at the 'outsiders' he claims are 'invading' Ohio to speak for his opponent, Democrat Joe Ferguson, a 100% supporter of the Fair Deal.

"Taft said it was shameful, scandalous and socialistic, unfair, unsporting and unAmerican for anybody from another state to tell Ohio citizens how to vote.

"Beaming from the platform while Senator Taft shouted we don't want no outsiders, see!—was Senator Wherry of Nebraska, who made a strong speech urging Taft's re-election.

"The act is going to get funnier this week when Fulton Lewis, a radio gossip columnist—who lives in Maryland—and Harold Stassen—who used to live in Minnesota before he moved to Pennsylvania—take the stump in Ohio to urge Taft's re-election.

"The show will have to go on without the chief comic for a couple of days. It seems Senator Taft will be in Illinois, urging people there to vote for a friend of his who's running for the Senate."

The folks over in Ohio, we figure, are doing a pretty good job telling the story of Robert Alfonso Taft and his bad record—but you just can't really blame others if they're anxious to get into the act.

The Taft-Hartley law was a kick at labor's shins all over the nation—not just in Ohio.

WE GOT INTO THE ACT, TOO

It's impossible for those of us on the CIO News to consider ourselves as complete "outsiders" in the Taft case. Several of us were called before a federal grand jury just before CIO Pres. Philip Murray was indicted on a charge of violating T-H.

Murray, you may recall, was charged with using the CIO News illegally when he directed that its front page carry an endorsement of a Maryland congressional candidate.

The fact that the U. S. Supreme Court held that Murray and the CIO News had done nothing wrong doesn't alter our feelings about the No. 1 GOP politician from Ohio.

But we see we're getting serious—and we intended this editorial to be funny—or at least point out how funny Taft is becoming in his desperation.

Just picture the scene:

There's old Robert Alfonso giving a lot of you know what to those horrible "outsiders" who dared to cross the borders of "his" fair state to express their opinion of a man who has become a national figure.

And on the platform with him is "the gentleman from Nebraska"—Wherry by name—whose record is much like Taft's.

At first we were puzzled about how Wherry got into Ohio without being an "outsider," too, but then we figured it out.

He was wearing his cloak of congressional immunity that day!

Mag Has Excess Profits Tax Pain-Killer

By IRVING FAGAN & CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

WORRIED about the excess profits tax that's coming? Well, there are ways to get out from under, you know, and the smart money boys are doing it—right now.

Take it from Business Week, which, in its Sept. 30 issue, page 50, discusses "Preparing For EPT." Says the article:

"There are a few things you may be able to do right now to cut the amount of excess-profits taxes you will have to pay under the bill that's almost certain to be passed next year:

"(1) You can decide to throw year-end business expenses into 1951 costs instead of 1950—on the chance that 1950 profits will be included in the base period Congress votes. Cutting 1950 costs raises profits—and taxes—for that year, but may produce many times as much in savings over the life of the excess-profits tax. It would also cut your taxable profits for 1951.

"(2) You can yield meekly to some of the challenges which the local revenue agent now auditing your 1948 or 1949 return may make. It might be cheaper to let him disallow some of the business expenses you claimed. True, that would raise your income and your tax. But, again, it might establish a higher profit base and mean multiple savings in the long run."

WHAT DID you say? Your income is all from wages, and you have no year-end expenses to throw into 1951 instead of 1950? How unfortunate!

And you have no business expenses to finagle with, because your taxes are withheld, and you had no choice about paying your 1948 tax early in 1949, and the 1949 tax early in 1950? How sad!

Of course, another way you can save money is to insist that your dividends from stocks be paid to you this year. As Business Week reports, "bigger dividends are being paid by some corporations to give their stockholders a chance to include the cash in 1950 income—which will be taxed at lower rates than next year's."

What, you don't own stocks? So sorry!

Of course, what with inflation, your money now buys less. But don't say there's nothing you can do about it. Business Week, for Oct. 7, 1950, devotes an entire page to "Where Smart Money Is Going." The "smart money" boys are buying ranch or farm land, buying mining properties in Mexico, buying tax-free municipal obligations, going into oil and timber, into investment trusts, into Canadian securities.

Said one Pittsburgh banker, according to the Business Week article: "It's a hell of a thing for me to say, but one place I'm not putting my money is government bonds. I think it's the worst hedge against inflation." (When the government starts its "Buy Savings Bonds" campaign, what's the bet that this very same banker will be right up in front boosting the campaign, urging the other fellow to buy government bonds?)

What? You have no spare change to be smart with? Too bad.

Maybe you ought to do a little serious thinking about how you vote in November. Maybe you don't realize just what the boys in Congress did to you in the tax law. Maybe you believe what you read about "equality of sacrifice."

Here's how the "equality" came out: If your income is between $3000 and $5000, your tax has been boosted 20½%; if your income is $25,000, your tax was boosted only 14½%; if your income is $1,000,000, your tax went up only 11½%. The tax law is full of "gross, almost crude inequities"—and this description comes, not from the "labor bosses," but from Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard Law School.

He lit into the lawyers at the recent convention of the American Bar Association (the lawyers' closed-shop union). In addressing the tax section of the convention, Griswold asked "Where was the voice of the tax section on that matter? The tax section ought to be quick to act in the public interest. John Q. Taxpayer needs our help, too."

John Q. Taxpayer was not a delegate to the convention of the American Bar Association. Or, if he was there, he was a still, small voice.

But Johnny Q. is a delegate to the greatest convention in the world—a free American election, Nov. 7.

So, speak for yourself, John. Speak up, at the polls.

Union Membership In Canada Over Million

Total trade union membership in Canada in 1949 was 1,005,639, according to the Department of Labor Statistics. The 1945 figure was 711,000.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President — James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
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Assistant Editors: Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, Arthur Riordan, (On Leave), Dorothy Rockwell Clark, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love

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It Was A Big Show For A Small Group

THIS IS the story of the 13 men who established the Storm Protection Union, the latest affiliate of the CIO.

It has a couple of unusual twists because the CIO has no organizing staff to assist industrial workers in the District of Columbia, which has almost no industry.

The first chapter was written when 10 men who work in the district got together and decided they wanted a union.

The latest chapter was completed recently when the new union obtained a good contract.

But the most interesting part of the story is what happened in between.

ONE DAY 10 men strolled into National CIO headquarters. They didn't know whom they wanted to see but they knew what they wanted.

They wanted a union.

Somebody sent them to the Organizational Department, where they told their story to Assistant Organizational Dir. R. J. Thomas, former head of the CIO Auto Workers.

Where did they work? he asked.

They said they were employed by Weathermaster Corp., which makes storm windows.

He wanted to know the potential membership at the plant.

He was told it was 10 and that there wouldn't be any organizing problem because all 10 were present.

Thomas said he'd see if something could be done about the situation.

WHEN ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, CIO vice president and director of organization, returned to his office later Thomas told him what had happened.

Haywood said it was the CIO's job to help workers form unions and that he would give all the aid he could to the 10 men.

Then Harold Ash, secretary-treasurer of the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee, was called into Haywood's office and told the story.

He agreed that something should be done.

And something was.

The Storm Protection Union was established and Weatherguard Corp. was asked to recognize the group and negotiate a contract with it.

The company agreed to do so.

THE UNION was asked to select a negotiating committee to work with Haywood, Thomas and Ash in obtaining a contract.

The union of 10 named five negotiators! This made eight persons working for improved conditions for 10—but that was OK with everybody concerned.

Union and management representatives sat down one evening and began working out contract provisions.

They held only one more short meeting —and then the contract was signed.

It contained the usual clauses that are found in good contracts and provided wage increases of 25c to 35c an hour.

THOSE WHO sat in on negotiations said they were really something to behold.

It was pointed out that Haywood, one of CIO's top officials, had negotiated contracts with some of the nation's industrial giants.

Thomas, the "boss" of Weathermaster was told, had dealt with such firms as Ford and General Motors.

And Ash has negotiated with such firms as the big Bell Telephone Co.

After receiving this information, the "boss" declared:

"I'm flattered." A.L.S.

Pass—Pass The Buck To PAC!

Historian Finds Hysteria Over Communism 'Dangerous'

FACTS ARE "the best antidote to hysteria," Dr. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., associate professor of history at Harvard, declares in a study of communism in the United States, "What About Communism?", just published by the Public Affairs Committee.

In a detailed and scholarly study of the Red menace, he deplores that too often our response to the spectre "has been that of children running panic-stricken from a haunted house—a response compounded of terror, hysteria and fear." Such a response he described as "dangerous" because frightened people cannot make intelligent decisions.

"The first answer to the spectre of communism, then, is to divest it of its spectral qualities," he said. "For communism is not an invisible ghostly power. It is a movement created by men, operated by men, and subject to the same frailties and limitations as all other man-made movements."

Schlesinger, whose book, "The Age of Jackson," won him a Pulitzer prize in history, then describes its nature. He tells about the background of communism, its development from the theoretical and philosophical forerunners to its basic statement by Marx and Engels, the historic split between the reformers and the revolutionists, and the emergence in Russia of "Bolshevik Marxism into an all-pervasive religion."

After a brief discussion of communism's role in the United States he continues:

"Since the war, the Communists, as a result of their sponsorship of the Progressive Party, their opposition to the Marshall Plan, and their unquestioning endorsement of Soviet foreign policy, have backed themselves into an exposed and vulnerable position.

"With the rise to power of Philip Murray and Walter Reuther, the anti-Communist forces in the CIO gained vigorous leadership. With the formation of Americans for Democratic Action, liberals who believed in a 'non-Communist left' acquired an organization of their own.

"As a result, open Communist influence dwindled into negligibility. The American Communist Party itself, never an important factor in American politics, was feebler than ever. The Communist youth movement folded, and its members were ordered to work with the Young Progressives.

"Nor were the Communists any more successful in their attempts to seize power in non-Communist organizations. The Communist faction was badly beaten in the American Veterans Committee. The Communist power in the CIO was whittled steadily away. The National Maritime Union and the Transport Workers, both of whom had followed the party line for years, broke away. Following its annual convention in Cleveland in 1949, the CIO set in motion procedures which culminated in the expulsion of most of the alleged Communist-controlled unions.

"Thus open Communist activity, whether under the party banner or through 'front' organizations or the attempt to capture non-Communist organizations, seemed by 1950 to be declining.

"But not all Communist activity was in the open. And it is the central and habitual dishonesty—the belief that the end justifies the means—which have in great part created the Communist problem."

"What About Communism?" is No. 164 in the series of pamphlets published by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N. Y. Price, 20c.

FBI Probes Slaying Of Negro Mechanic

The FBI is looking into the slaying at Summerville, S. C., of Moss Winn, a Negro, by Police Lieut. James Adams. Wynn, a prosperous mechanic, was scheduled to testify before a federal grand jury about an attack on him by another policeman seven months ago.

Adams claims he was "forced to shoot" because Winn resisted arrest. Adams picked 2 a. m. for the hour to serve a warrant on Winn at his home on a bad check charge. Eugene Montgomery, investigating the case for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said there was no argument or altercation before the shooting. Mrs. Winn said the four shots were fired as soon as the door opened.

Adams was arrested on a technical charge of manslaughter and released on $2000 bail. Five days after the shooting, authorities still had not set a date for the inquest although Adams was scheduled for recall by the Marine Corps. Coroner A. W. Hinson said the inquest would be "sometime soon."

The fact that Winn was killed just before his slated appearance at the investigation of the other shooting brought the FBI into the case. In the first assault, an officer, who later resigned and left the state, shot Winn twice in the legs. He said he did it after he and Winn argued over some money due another person. Winn sued the city for $5000. LPA

State Dept. Booklet Explains

Foreign Policy Aim: Community Of Free Nations

IF THE CRITICS of the Truman Administration who spend so much breath lamenting that they couldn't find out what the United States' foreign policy is, REALLY mean it, they can now find out at a cost of 30c.

If they weren't just sounding off in the hope of strengthening themselves politically by confusing people, they can send the 30c to the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office in Washington along with a request for Dept. of State publication No. 3972.

In return they will receive a 100-page booklet entitled "Our Foreign Policy." Prepared by the Dept. of State, it sets down in black and white what our policy is, how it is determined, and the principal things we are doing to make it effective.

It is an impressive booklet because it takes a complex, technical subject and presents it with a simplicity that belies its complications. It packs a wealth of important detail into comparatively few pages. It is not, of course, a thorough-going study of our foreign policy in all its ramifications—nor was it intended to be. It is, in effect, a rather broad outline, written in clear, easy-to-understand language that often is blunt.

OUR BASIC foreign policy, it sets forth, is "to build situations which will extend the area of possible agreement, to create strength instead of the weakness which exists in many quarters," for—

"This policy holds out the best hope of reaching eventual agreement with the Soviet Union."

To make that policy live requires solution of two major problems, the booklet explains. One is short-term, the other long-term.

"The short-term problem, in plain and brutal terms, is to survive as a free nation in a pioneer world society," it asserts.

And the other horn of the dilemma—

"To transform the pioneer international society of today into an orderly community of free nations: that is our long-range purpose."

The booklet compares our situation today to that of an early settler in our West.

"In those days, before law and order was established, before families enjoyed the community safeguards that we now take for granted," it says, "every settler had to carry arms to protect himself and his family against marauders.

"Today, each nation has to arm itself, and the lone nation is often at the mercy of the unscrupulous outlaw.

"In self-defense, the orderly and far-sighted men among the early settlers joined forces for common protection. A rough system of law and order developed in which each settler could get on with his job of clearing the land and plowing it, but always with one ear cocked for danger.

"So today, the peaceful nations have organized for a degree of security, without giving up their basic individual sovereignty. In the present phase of pioneer international society, nations have to live with the danger that an outlaw may precipitate war by accident or design."

On the long-range problem, the booklet adds:

"THE COMMUNITY idea is thousands of years old in the mind of man, but it is just being born in the minds of nations. To bring an international community into being may be the work of generations. But we have made a beginning. Sheer necessity might hurry up the process.

"A community has to have both a political and an economic basis. Even more important, it has to have a moral basis. Certain fundamental standards of decency and behavior have to be understood and accepted by the majority of its members before you can have a successful community.

"The majority must not only uphold those standards but insist on their being upheld. What has been called 'a consensus of moral opinion' is the foundation of law and order and the beginning of real community life.

"Five years ago, we helped to create a great testing ground for the community idea: the United Nations."

IN THE LIGHT of experience, "with all its discouraging and sobering aspects," the booklet continues, "the United States continues to put its long-range hopes for a peaceful and secure world order in the United Nations."

"We center our hopes in the United Nations," it adds, "not only because its social and economic bodies are doing valuable pioneer work in international cooperation . . . The United States supports the United Nations for all these reasons and also for practical security reasons.

"We realize that our security consists in a combination of many things. It consists in having superior military and economic power on the side of law and order. It depends on strong and free allies. And it depends also on the good will, the respect, the confidence and the moral support of decent people everywhere."

The booklet recalls that "our peaceful, prosperous society is a revolutionary society," classless, with its "main interest . . . in making things better, in progress by peaceful means, by the exercise of free choice."

"The great America trade unions," it says, "command public respect and exert considerable influence on our national and international life. When they represent the United States abroad, as they often do, they are among the best spokesmen for our liberal revolution."

We want other people to understand our personal freedoms and political democracy, but we don't want to force them on the people of any nation. If another people wants them badly enough, our experience and example will help them attain them. But, the booklet makes clear, the United States has no intention of sending its armed might into any country and imposing our principles of government and living on its people. What we want them to have is the truth.

The booklet discusses in detail some 35 factors in our foreign policy and its instrumentation. They range all the way from atomic energy control to world trade, from the Berlin airlift and China to the Truman Doctrine and the Vandenberg resolution.

It shows throughout the key role of the United Nations in American foreign policy. And it shows, too, that our final, ultimate goal is one of peace and security—not only for our own country, but for the rest of the world as well.

PAC Pamphlet Asks, Answers Questions On Korean Battle

A 12-page pamphlet which poses and answers "Questions About the Battle in Korea" has just been published by the CIO Political Action Committee.

It shows that the outbreak of war in Korea and the loss of China to the Communists were not the results of U.S. foreign policy failures, but rather aggression in the first instance and the failure of the people to realize their hopes for food and peace under the "corrupt and undemocratic" Chiang regime in the second case.

American foreign policy fits in with American policy at home, it asserts. It points out that the same people "who fight every move to raise the living standards of American workers are indifferent to the starvation of the people of other countries," and that "the people who obstructed President Roosevelt when he tried to meet the threat to peace in the 30s, now object and find fault with President Truman as he tries to save the peace of the world in the 50s."

Professor Says:

The Taft-Hartley Act: Great Bad Outweighs Little Good

THE TAFT-Hartley Law has now been in operation more than three years.

Both the CIO and the AFL want it repealed, and they want restoration of the Wagner Act with improvements.

Employer groups and some other observers have attacked the position of organized labor as biased.

Dr. Emily Clark Brown, professor of economics at Vassar College, has made an independent study of three years' operation of the act which has been published by the Public Affairs Institute of Washington.

She has carefully weighed what she considers the virtues of Taft-Hartley and its vices. Dr. Brown found that the latter far outweigh the former.

She lists the several points where "the law has done something to accomplish what many of its supporters believe was needed for honest and responsible unionism and collective bargaining."

THE accomplishments of Taft Hartley which she lists include occasional protection of the rights of individual employes or employers or the public, and decreased organizing by boycotts or picketing.

Other Taft-Hartley "virtues" she catalogues are restraint in some cases against expulsion of members from unions with union-shop or closed-shop contracts; prevention of an occasional union from refusing to bargain; greater attention by international unions to preventing wildcat strikes and to the financial practices of local unions.

But then she concludes:

"The abuses under attack have of course been far less widespread than is often assumed, and in fact few unions condone them. In so far as there is a sound case for federal control of these abuses, the controls could have been established in a fair and reasonable law, which would arouse little or any objections from the majority of unions, and this without the wholesale regulation and intervention in union-management relations upon which Taft-Hartley embarked.

"Granting these useful accomplishments under the Taft-Hartley Act, it is essential to see them in the perspective of the other effects which have wider significance. For this purpose it is necessary to consider the effects in several different types of situations.

"One all-pervading effect of the law is the great increase in the government's participation and influence in labor relations. With this has gone an increase in the role of lawyers, in litigation, and in the role of the courts.

"TO THOSE who believe in free enterprise and the freedom of employers and the representatives of employes to work out for themselves the best solutions for their problems (with due regard to the public interest), this in itself is bad—so bad as to condemn Taft-Hartley as a whole, in spite of some values."

Dr. Brown characterizes the well-publicized division of authority between NLRB and its general counsel as an "unedifying and confusing spectacle of a government agency divided against itself. It is wasteful of time and energy, confusing to the staff and the public, and disastrous to the efficient administration of the act.

"This dispute gives convincing evidence of the lack of clarity in the statute and the difficulties in operating under it," she says.

SHE ALSO finds: "The filing requirements, and especially the non-Communist affidavit requirement, after all the pros and cons are weighed, seem to have no place in a labor relations statute. They promote conflict and confusion, as well as being expensive and difficult to administer. Any problems could be dealt with by other means, where there is a case for federal action, or be left to the democratic processes of the unions themselves.

"Except in the extreme case where security might be threatened, workers should be free to choose the union they want, and to elect their officers as they choose, and the employer should be under obligation to bargain with that union."

Federal Mediation Chief Cyrus W. Ching was quoted as testifying that since the Mediation and Conciliation Service has independent status, separate from the Labor Dept., employers accept its services more readily.

Dewey Anderson, director of the Public Affairs Institute, says in an introduction that he and the Institute's labor advisers take exception to Dr. Brown's statement that labor leaders made a mistake in opposing changes in the Wagner Act. She maintains they should have offered constructive suggestions for improvements.

ANDERSON said that faced with big business' campaign against the Wagner Act, the political temper of the 80th Congress and other factors, labor leaders decided to sit tight and oppose changes until a calmer day when people in their right senses could appraise what change was needed in national labor policies.

Anderson and his advisers also take exception to "Dr. Brown's much-qualified acceptance of the provision in Taft-Hartley that both employers and unions be required to bargain collectively."

They also differ with her considerably in "our belief that a union is much more than a means of obtaining and keeping a job, and this leads us to the conclusion that a union should have the right to determine its membership, to discipline its members, and to develop that membership into a strong body of citizens intent on exercising the fullest rights and responsibilities of American citizens."

THEY MAKE the point that there is nothing in the record of the Mediation and Conciliation Service "to support a charge of bias or failure of the service to act fairly in the public service while part of the Dept. of Labor."

"We believe that it can do a good job either there or as an independent agency, depending on the quality of its leadership and the adequacy of its budget," they say.

"As part of the Dept. of Labor, it has a more intimate relationship and contact with those sources of material and access to experts, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the field offices of the department which collect first-hand information and are currently aware of conditions, aids of no small importance."

Retail Food Prices Up, Wholesale Ones Fall

The cost of living, which went only up for months after the outbreak of war in Korea, was moving in both directions last week.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that food prices rose 1.4% in the last two weeks of September, a conclusion based on special surveys made Sept. 15 and Oct. 2, and that they stood 2.7% higher than at the outbreak of hostilities. On the other hand, the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index declined for the fourth consecutive week, dropping 2c to $6.48, compared to $5.94 on June 13. The decline in four weeks was 20c.

Clothing Union Wins 10-12½c For 230,000

THE CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers signed a blanket agreement with the U.S. Clothing Manufacturers' Association last week which gives 150,000 ACW members employed in the men's clothing industry a wage raise of 12½c an hour.

Twenty-four hours later the union and employers of 80,000 shirt and cotton garment workers reached an agreement on an across-the-board pay boost of 10c an hour, with an additional 1½c for specified underpaid groups of employes.

The clothing agreement becomes effective Nov. 20, that in the shirt and cotton garment end of the industry on Nov 13. The pacts are expected to set patterns for the rest of the union's 350,000 members.

ACW Pres. Jacob Potofsky said the wage increase was based on higher living costs since the Korean war and was designed to preserve previously established living standards of clothing workers and their families.

In a joint statement, Potofsky and Raymond H. Reiss, president of the association, said the industry is convinced that both civilian and military demands for clothing will be met.

"In war and in peace, the clothing industry, both employers and workers, have faithfully and efficiently performed their obligations," they said.

"The parties congratulate each other for this attitude which presages industrial peace and cooperation for many years to come."

The new increase brings the average hourly wage of ACW members in men's clothing to $1.62½c. Week workers will receive a flat boost of $5 a week.

ACW officials will meet later with representatives of management employing 80,000 workers in the manufacture of shirts, pajamas and other garments to continue negotiations for a similar wage increase in the cotton manufacturing branch of the industry.

Heading the union negotiators for the shirt and cotton garment contract were Potofsky and Vice Presidents Gladys Dickason and David Monas. In addition to the wage increase, the employers agreed to pay an additional 1% of their weekly payrolls into the industry's pension fund beginning July 1, 1951.

The pact was reached with the same amiability that characterized negotiations in the clothing industry. Potofsky and Sylvan Geismar, who headed the employers' negotiators, in a joint statement said that "the enlightened labor-management relations which have marked the cotton garment industry for more than a decade again served to demonstrate that men of good will can widen the area of agreement by discussion and do not have to resort to force."

"We are convinced," they said, "that the amicable solution of the wage problem will insure efficient production both for civilian and military needs. The industry, both workers and employers, are geared to do the best job in their history."

State Boards Accused As FEPC Violators

Five Oregon examination boards are violating the state's Fair Employment Practices Act, according to David Robinson, chairman of the FEPA advisory committee. The five are the board of medical examiners, bar, dental board, optometry examiners and the association of public accountants.

Their application forms, Robinson pointed out, still ask such questions as place of birth, race or color, whether surname has ever been changed, parents' names, and require photographs. Robinson said that only the bar group and the accountants have even acknowledged receipt of protests.

Fair Deal Foe Named Head Of Stabilization Agency

A LONG-TIME opponent of most of the New Deal and the Fair Deal has been appointed administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency.

He is Dr. Alan Valentine, former president of the Univ. of Rochester (N.Y.), whose only previous experience in a government job was two years as head of the Economic Cooperation Administration mission in Holland. In this post, despite his record, he maintained mutually amicable relations with ECA labor advisors in Europe.

A few days later Cyrus W. Ching, chief of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, was named chairman of the new Wage Stabilization Board.

Valentine's job, under the Defense Production Act, is to "plan and develop both short and long-range price and wage stabilization policies and create the necessary organization for their administration." The task of Ching's board, on which labor will be represented, is to advise Valentine on policies for keeping down wages if wage and price controls — which cannot be separated under the law—become necessary.

VALENTINE HAS a particularly unenviable job, in the eyes of Washington. Other better known men are said to have rejected it as a hot potato. In a statement made at the time he reluctantly signed the bill, President Truman warned Congress that parts of it were so confusing as to make administration virtually impossible, and asked for speedy amendments to clarify the act. Congress went home without even considering them. The CIO had asked the President to veto the bill.

Valentine, who secured his doctor of philosophy degree as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, served prior to his Rochester appointment on the faculty of Swarthmore (Pa.) College, where he had studied as an undergraduate.

In Rochester he came under the influence of Frank E. Gannett, Republican publisher of conservative newspapers, founder of the notorious Committee for Constitutional Government, and one of the city's most powerful citizens. His thinking, as revealed in speeches made after he became head of the university, appears to reflect that of the CCG and its organizer.

IN 1938 HE TOLD the undergraduates in his charge that government welfare programs were destroying the pioneer spirit and threatening the American way of life, a favorite theme of the CCG. In 1941—just a year after he had headed a group that called itself "Democrats for Willkie," and had predicted that 75% of all Democrats would vote against President Roosevelt—he testified before a congressional committee against the pending bill to give aid to Great Britain.

In 1943 he condemned Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill of Britain for their stand on the Four Freedoms, and said the cost to this country of maintaining them would be so great "that most of our economic elbowroom and nearly all of our private enterprise system would vanish." He thought the Atlantic Charter should have included freedom of enterprise.

The Republican bloc in Congress headed by Sen. Taft (O.) thought pretty much the same way.

CHING STARTED life as a transit conductor in Boston and became an executive in the rubber industry before entering government service.

In his tenure as head of the mediation and conciliation office he has made many friends in the labor movement. Officers and active members of CIO unions, in general, regard him as a fair-minded man who will give them the fair treatment they are entitled to—and will give the same treatment to industry.

The Wage Stabilization Board will have the difficult job of recommending a "fair" wage level if President Truman imposes the price and wage controls an increasingly greater part of the country is calling for. The board will consist of two additional public members and three more each representing labor and industry. The nine men are expected to have some long and perhaps stormy sessions before they reach any agreement. Whatever they come up with, observers in Washington expect it will be at least reminiscent of the Little Steel formula of World War II.

Three Sea Unions Agree Tentatively With Ship Owners

THREE CIO Maritime unions last week reached tentative agreement with 95 Atlantic and Gulf Coast steamship operators which gave more than 50,000 members a 6.38% increase in base wage pay.

National Maritime Union, American Radio Association and Marine Engineers negotiators reached similar and almost simultaneous accord with the member companies following union proposals for wage reviews under terms of reopening clauses in present contracts.

In the NMU contract, war risk insurance was increased up to 100% and war bonus benefits will be sizeably expanded.

Base pay of able-bodied seamen was raised from $233.51 a month, which includes a clothing allowance, to $248.41. Men in higher ratings will receive proportionate increases.

Overtime pay rate for men earning less than $262.47 monthly will be $1.22 an hour and for those making more than this amount the figure will be $1.45.

When longshore work is performed by union members they will be paid at the rate of $1.76 an hour.

The ARA contract raises a radio officer's base pay on a cargo ship to $332.13 a month and provides a new overtime pay rate of $1.85 an hour.

Present rates are $323.51 a month, including clothing allowance, or $1.74 an hour. Men aboard passenger vessels are paid higher wages.

War risk bonus provisions of the now expired Maritime War Emergency Board were extended for 90 days from Oct. 1.

The third union, Marine Engineers, will have overtime rate for members increased from $1.74 to $1.85 an hour. Extra monthly compensation of non-watch standing engineers will be raised from $45.30 to $48.19. In addition, the pay of night relief engineers will be raised from $2.03 to $2.16 an hour.

Basic monthly wages will range from $396.56 for a junior third assistant on a cargo ship to $714.84 for a chief engineer. Former rates for these jobs paid $365.28 and $664.47, respectively.

Members will be covered by a 90-day extension of the now defunct Maritime War Emergency Board's system of war risk bonuses. The Engineers' agreement went into effect Oct. 15.

OFFICERS, SHOP STEWARDS and committeemen of Steelworkers Local 1014, Gary, Ind., crowd into the local's headquarters to collect a new batch of union shop authorization cards. They have already collected thousands of signed cards from employes at the Carnegie-Illinois plant in Gary. Similar activities are going on all through the steel industry.

Puerto Rican Minimums Raised By W-HA In Three Industries

Hundreds of members of the Puerto Rican General Confederation of Labor, an affiliate of the CIO, will receive wage increases beginning Nov. 6 when higher minimums go into effect under the Wage-Hour Act.

They are employed in the cement industry, where the minimum, now 40c an hour, will become 65c, William R. McComb, Wage-Hour administrator, reported last week to Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin.

The boost was one of three recommended to McComb by a special industry committee reexamining minimums in some Puerto Rican industries, and accepted by him under a provision in the Wage-Hour Law which permits the establishment of rates in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands at less than the statutory 75c. The others were from 33c to 43c in the artificial flower industry, and from 27¼ to 40c in the hairnet industry.

Salt Water Found Good As Plasma For Burns

A GOOD, long snort of salt water, laced with baking soda, is as good as blood plasma for emergency treatment of shock from serious injuries or burns, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced Oct. 13.

The announcement, which is expected to cause considerable furore in medical circles, was based on a recommendation by the Public Health Service's Surgery Study Section, an advisory body to the National Institute of Health and to the Surgeon General of PHS, Ewing said. The section is headed by Dr. Frederick A. Coller, professor of surgery at the Univ. of Michigan, and includes some of the country's foremost surgeons.

The treatment could go far in saving lives in major industrial accidents or fires or in case of an atomic bomb attack, as salt, baking soda and water are more liable to be at hand for emergencies than blood plasma.

THE RECIPE calls for a level teaspoon of table salt and a half-teaspoon of baking soda to each quart of water. Several quarts of the solution are required each day—the only limit being the patient's capacity.

Great thirst usually follows serious burns and most patients will voluntarily consume enough of it. No other drinking fluid is allowed in the first few days following injury. Sodium citrate may be substituted for the baking soda.

Shock following severe burns or injury is a severe physical and mental depression which, if prolonged, may cause death. Blood plasma is usually administered for the first day or two, followed by whole blood.

"The findings," said Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele of PHS, "are of particular importance in a period of war emergency, since it is estimated that in the event of atomic bombing about 60% of the surviving bombed population might suffer from burns. This figure, however, does not account for injuries other than burns in which shock also might be present.

"SALT WATER offers an easy, practical method for the treatment of shock which follows burns or other injuries. It is particularly important in any period of large scale disaster. Unless the patient is disorientated, is in acute collapse or is among the very small percentage who become nauseated by drinking large quantites of the salt solution, the formula will be effective when administered by mouth."

He emphasized the fact that the treatment will not lessen the need for whole blood, but offers an effective form of treatment which can be administered by anyone.

"Whole blood and plasma are still essential," he said.

"We believe that the salt water method of treatment should also be included, however, in Red Cross training programs so that the necessary information may be fully available to all first aid personnel, including firemen, policemen, air raid wardens and housewives."

The Surgery Study Section's recommendation was based on experimental work by some of its members and others, and on clinical experience at hospitals in Michigan and Texas.

Workers' Housing Hard Hit By New Credit Restrictions

IN ITS FIRST drastic "anti-inflation" action directly affecting consumers, the government last week issued an order that will make it extremely difficult if not impossible for middle and low income families to obtain new housing.

The order, shocking in its implications, is in the form of a credit regulation issued jointly by the Federal Reserve Board, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Agriculture. It tightens up greatly on credit requirements for the purchase of new homes.

No move was made to control building materials prices nor was the order accompanied by any announced program for channeling scarce and increasingly costly materials into lower-priced housing.

Instead, potential home-buyers were told they must put a whole lot more money down and take a shorter time to pay the balance, starting Oct. 12.

THE DOWN payment non-veterans must make on an $8000 home, about the cheapest available in most places, was set at $1550, and the balance must be paid off in 20 years instead of the 25 or 30 previously prevailing. To buy a $10,000 home, the purchaser must produce $2300 in cash. The down payments range on upwards; for homes costing $24,250 or more, which would interest few CIO members, the buyer must pay half in cash.

Veterans get off slightly easier, but not enough so to make much difference: $750 down on an $8000 house, $1300 down on a $10,000 one.

The officials who produced this program explained that they intended to see to it that 400,000 fewer "housing starts" were made in the next year than the building industry had originally planned. Undoubtedly the volume of building will be cut down by this order, but new building will be undertaken strictly for those who have the cash, without regard to housing need.

And since building materials prices remain uncontrolled, nothing in the new regulation guarantees that the lucky few who do have that much cash will get their money's worth. Theoretically, the fact that fewer homes will be built should mean a loosening up in the tight supply situation—but all manufacturers, including building suppliers, historically prefer to cut production rather than reduce prices.

Labor advisers, including Director Leo Goodman, of the CIO Housing Committee, fought tooth and nail against issuance of the regulation. In a series of table-thumping sessions with the powers-that-be they demanded that the government approach the inflation question in housing by (a) channeling supplies into the lower-priced housing field, and (b) controlling the price of the supplies. Significantly, the AFL Building Trades representatives stood shoulder to shoulder with CIO in this position.

All to no avail, however.

WALTER Reuther, CIO Auto Workers president and chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, aptly termed the regulation "reverse rationing."

"The present program merely establishes a reverse rationing system under which those with ample funds can secure the housing they desire, while those who need housing the most are deprived of it now and for some time into the future," he said.

"Even more important than credit control is the problem of profiteering in building materials. The lumber price index has increased 60 points to all-time high, 337.9. Intelligent builders all over the country are calling for price brakes now."

Would Columbus Have Been Threat To Nation Under Security Law?

THE HOW Silly Can We Get Dept. opened its season with a hey, nonny-nonny last week, thanks to the inspired political nonsense of Messrs. McCarran and Mundt, of the U. S. Senate, and Messrs. Wood and Nixon, of the House.

It was touched off by the usually sedate Immigration and Naturalization Service, which grew unexpectedly sportive after reading the new Internal Security Act. It armed its inspectors with writs of detention, addressed to the head man at Ellis Island or its local equivalents, and stationed them around the rim of the U. S. with orders to repel all boarders who couldn't prove they had never been dunked in what Congress must have thought were the lethal waters of totalitarianism.

The McCarran-Mundt-Wood-Nixon Law—formally dubbed the Internal Security Act—bars the admission to the U. S. of any alien "who holds or has held membership or has been affiliated with any totalitarian or Communist organization."

WITH A NET that wide, main defenses were set up at New York. The catch was terrific.

Just missed, for instance, was Arturo Toscanini, world famous orchestra conductor and a citizen of Italy with a permit to live permanently in this country. He supported Mussolini in 1919 when Musso ran the first time for the Italian Chamber of Deputies, as the candidate of protesting war veterans (Il Duce was licked).

That should have kept him out, under the law, even though Mussolini's fascist philosophy hadn't quite developed at that time, and despite the fact that Toscanini later was one of Italy's most outspoken anti-Fascists. The inspectors had quite a tussle with that one, but they finally let him in with the hope that nobody would notice.

Less fortunate was another threat to U. S. security named Friedrich Gulda, a 20-year-old Austrian pianist, who was scheduled to give a concert in New York last week.

Gulda apparently became, under the law, a bosom pal of Hitler at the age of 10, when he was dumped into the Nazi youth movement along with other potential subversives of his tender years after the Germans took over Austria. Gulda went to Ellis Island overnight. He shared a room with an Arab. Since he couldn't speak Arabic and the Arab couldn't German, they got along splendidly.

After devoting considerable thought to Gulda's problem and weighing carefully the fact that Papa Gulda, a teacher, didn't think much of the Nazis and wouldn't let little Freidrich join his fellow tykes at youth meetings, Uncle Sam let him in—long enough to give one concert. Unless they change their minds again he won't be able to appear for bookings in Boston and Chicago.

ANOTHER temporary resident of Ellis Island was Fedora Barbieri, 25, an Italian mezzo-soprano scheduled to appear at the Metropolitan Opera Co.'s opening performance in Nov. 6. Signora Barbieri broke down and confessed to the inspectors that like practically everybody else of her age who grew up in Italy, the school she attended as a child was run by the Fascists. She, too, was sprung the next day.

(The Metropolitan is real worried about whether Cesare Siepi, Italian basso, can get into the country later in the season. It fears the inspectors may regard him as a double-dyed threat. Not only is he an Italian, but he lives on the Via Moscova in Milan.)

And so it went. A whole passel of German brides of American GIs, 10 of them with children, went into detention for greater or lesser periods. So did 14 Italian musicians here on a good will tour, of all things, apparently with the blessing of the State Dept. But the 99 members of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra of London, many of whom were born or reared under Fascism or Nazism, got in without an argument.

THE ENTIRE crews of Italian ships had to stay aboard their vessels while the service went through the involved task of separating the sheep, if any, from the goats; their sin was that they had been members of the Fascist-dominated Italian Seamen's Union. Carlos Rodriguez, co-editor of the Havana newspaper Hoy, recently suspended by the Cuban government as a Communist organ, was turned back when he sought to attend the Inter American Press Conference in New York.

The climax was reached Oct. 12, anniversary of the day on which a foreigner named Christopher Columbus (undoubtedly a threat because he was an Italian working for Spain) discovered the hemisphere in which the U. S. is located. On that anniversary the State Dept. suspended the visas issued to all foreigners overseas except those for displaced persons. The displaced persons, it expained, have already been screened for their capacities to threaten the security and welfare of this country. Others en route here will have to wait until they, too, are screened.

Chickens Home To Roost Dept.

The rain falls on the just and the unjust alike, or so the old saying goes.

Last week, the managers of two of Washington's flossiest hotels, the Shoreham and the Mayflower, took advantage of a new loophole in the rent control law and told their "permanent guests" that from now on they could pay the much higher transient rates or get out.

Among the "permanent guests" caught by this dilemma were, according to the Congressional Directory, five senators who voted against any rent control at all, and five members of the House.

Their names: Sens. Brewster (R.Me), Bricker (R.O.), George (D.Ga.), Byrd (D.Va.) and Williams (R. Del.); and Reps. Chatham (D.N.C.), Jenkins (R.O.), Jones (D.N.C.), Simpson (R.Ill.) and Stefan (R.Neb).

Also caught by the rent squeeze were six Senators and 10 Representatives who voted for the bill.

Soviet Version Of DiMaggio Is Lovely Little Pushkina

When most of the daily papers in this country were headlining stories on the 1950 World Series and telling of the feats of DiMaggio, Berra, Konstanty and Reynolds, Daily Worker Correspondent Joseph Clark had more important things to do.

He was busy covering the USSR Volley Ball Championships in Moscow.

"Autumn leaves were falling from the trees around huge Dynamo Stadium where the best women and men volley ball players were matched in tournament finals," wrote Clark.

"Volley ball is a popular game all over the Soviet Union and the brand of ball played in the huge Dynamo Stadium was better than I've seen anywhere in the United States.

"About 6000 spectators crowded one end of the huge Dynamo Stadium to watch the games. Team play was the essence of these volley ball games as it is in all sports here.

"Hardly a play in all the games had fewer than the alloted three taps on their own side of the field. Each team set up the shots and then zoomed the ball across the net with such speed it seemed miraculous how often the ball was tapped back again."

And whom do you think was the hero of the gruelling contest? Clark tells us:

"A lovely little girl, Pushkina, was the favorite of the crowd and there was loud applause for her whenever she returned a difficult shot."

Walter Reuther:

New Round Of Auto Price Increases Would Be 'Crime Against U.S. People'

PRES. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers has charged that a new round of automobile price increases "would be a crime against the American people."

"Such increases would only add to profits already at record peak levels and contribute further to the already dangerously mounting inflationary spiral," Reuther said. He added that the recent wage increases to UAW members have not noticeably cut into these profits.

Reuther said that price cuts would be more in order than price increases and illustrated his point by reference to General Motors. He presented figures to show that GM could reduce prices across the board on all its products by 18.6% and still have a 10% return on investment.

"It has been the custom of the industry to increase prices after making wage adjustments and to blame the price increases on increased labor costs.

"That blame has never been justified at any time in the post-war period and it is less justified at the present time than ever before."

Reuther said that a recent UAW Research Dept. Study showed:

1 Based on government figures for the first quarter of this year, the auto industry as a whole, including the parts suppliers, could have raised payroll costs a hypothetical 15% and still have enjoyed a profit of 20% investment after taxes.

2 Six major automobile companies (General Motors, Chrysler, Ford, Hudson, Studebaker, Nash-Kelvinator) were making an average of at least 46% profit on investment — after taxes — before their recent increases in payroll costs. After the cost of recent wage increases and other economic gains won by the workers have been met, these major companies will still make an average of at least 40% return on their investment after taxes.

3 Seventeen major steel companies show an average of more than 18% profit on investment after taxes. Their second quarter 1950 profits established new records. The steel industry can make substantial wage adjustments without increasing the price of steel and thus avoid raising the costs of the automobile producers —the largest consumers of steel.

4 Thirteen major automotive parts suppliers were making an average of 35.8% profit on investment — after taxes — before meeting the cost of recent payroll increases. A hypothetical average payroll increase of 15%, on the extreme assumption that payroll equals 40% of sales (20% is probably nearer the truth), would still leave them an average of 21.9% profit on investment after taxes. Parts suppliers cannot justify increasing the prices of their products and passing on the cost of the gains won by their workers to the automobile producer and consumer.

"Ma says 'No.' Would you care to override her veto?"

Truman Overlooked This Flaw In Law

President Truman did a thorough job of documenting the flaws in the Internal Security Act of 1950. But apparently he didn't detect them all.

One unforseen difficulty came up last week in the course of a public meeting which was part of the New York State CIO's voter registration drive.

A CIO speaker was urging his audience to register. "If you don't register you won't be able to vote," he reminded the crowd.

Spoke up one well-meaning citizen: "That don't go for me, brother— I'm no Communist!"

Talmadge Plan To Bar Negroes May Fail

Despite Gov. Herman Talmadge, Georgia's Negroes may be represented at the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Talmadge named 36 whites as delegates, although a third of Georgia's population is Negro. Despite repeated efforts for a year to get balanced representation, Georgia has refused to name any Negroes, Talmadge writing that Georgia would not participate "unless the citizens of Georgia are permitted to choose their own delegates."

Oscar Ewing, as chairman of the national committee for the conference, has now sent invitations to the 36 Georgia white delegates, and to 18 additional delegates "whose names will be chosen on the basis of recommendations made by appropriate local groups in Georgia." Since that would make 54, and since Georgia is entitled to 36 votes on a population formula, each delegate will have a two-thirds vote.

Factories' 'Take' Hits New High

AMERICAN manufacturing corporations socked away a lush $3.2 billion in profits in the second quarter of 1950, the Federal Trade Commission reported last week.

Their net income was 34% more than in the first three months of the year and 59% above the second quarter of 1949—making it their most gravy-spattered quarter since the FTC and the Securities and Exchange Commission began issuing quarterly financial reports in 1947.

Practically everything else about the quarter was record-breaking, too, the FTC said. Net sales reached a new high of $43.5 billion, or about 13% above the first quarter. Costs and expenses increased only 11%. The result is that profits per dollar of sales—a bookkeeping phony dredged up by industry accountants because it was nice and low —soared until it is now a source of embarrassment: it jumped from 6.2c in the first quarter to 7.4c.

THE RETURN on investment zoomed to an annual rate of 15.6% from 12% in the first quarter.

And dividends were estimated at $1.1 billion, a slight increase from the previous three-month period.

Nineteen of the 22 manufacturing industries listed in the report showed greater profits in the second quarter than in the first—up 30% or more over the previous period for 14 of the groups.

CIO Finds Social Security Better—But Not Good Enough

FLAWS in the newly enacted Social Security law, says the current CIO Economic Outlook, make obvious the necessity for further effective political action by all union members and for further collective bargaining pressure for better pension and health programs.

The publication is prepared by the CIO Research and Education Dept.

The Outlook does not minimize improvements made in the Social Security law. Millions of Americans who have been barely surviving on miserable pittances will at last receive higher benefits, it states. Greatest gains were in old-age and survivors' insurance, under which benefits were greatly increased, and coverage extended to 10 million more people. But, continues the Outlook:

"No new social insurance programs for permanent or temporary disability or for medical care were enacted. The public assistance program was extended somewhat, but federal grants remain far too low. Instead of strengthening unemployment insurance, Congress permitted the Knowland amendment to be stampeded through by the Republicans without hearings. This amendment undermines the safeguards enacted in 1935 to prevent the use of unemployment insurance as a weapon to pressure jobless workers into breaking strikes and undermining wage standards."

The Outlook frankly says that union pressure for pensions in contracts was responsible for passage of the improved version. It adds:

Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

"Our unions are continuing to obtain better protection in the social security provisions of collective bargaining agreements. Such continued activity is essential in view of the severe limitations of the federal program. We have every reason to believe that these new collective bargaining gains, like the earlier ones, will pave the way for better benefit provisions for all Americans."

The publication details the provisions of the new law and asks union members seeking further information to apply to their nearest Social Security field office. It points out that Congress, in typical fashion, did not vote the Social Security Administration enough funds to publicize the changes, so that many millions of newly covered persons may be unaware they are now eligible.

The American Medical Association, the Outlook bluntly says, killed the disability insurance section of the administration proposals.

"THE AMA'S million dollar lobbying drive was enlisted by insurance companies to cause this cruel rejection of aid to those Americans most in need," the Outlook says.

"Telegrams from doctors to senators branded this constructive program as 'socialized medicine.' The doctors thus again permitted themselves to be scared by the trick phrases of advertising men into blocking essential constructive legislation."

As a result, a permanently and totally disabled man in the prime of life, fully insured under the law, must wait until he is 65 before starting to draw his benefits. If he has no other source of help, he must depend on inadequate home relief payments until then, probably having to sign away all his personal property in order to receive even this aid.

The original Social Security Act, the Outlook explains, provided that states, in order to qualify for federal grants and tax credits with which to pay unemployment benefits, must put their state laws into conformity with federal standards. The federal law specifically states that compensation may not be denied anyone for refusing to scab or take substandard wages, or for refusing to accept dictation as to whether or not he may join a union.

The Knowland amendment makes no change in this, but says that the federal government may not with-hold funds until the quarrel between the state and federal standards has been taken through the highest state court—which could take years.

"This action was taken in an outrageous manner," the Outlook says, "without any hearings and with little discussion. The amendment was never considered by the House Ways and Means Committee; it was refused by the Senate Finance Committee; and it was finally added on the Senate floor after five minutes' debate."

Glass Industry Giants Grant 10c Increase

THE CIO Glass Workers last week signed identical contracts with the nation's two largest glass manufacturing companies which granted base pay increases of 10c hourly to more than 18,500 workers.

The agreement signed by Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libbey-Owens-Illinois Glass covers 10 plants in seven states and brings the minimum hourly wage for both companies to $1.34.

Skilled mechanics will receive 8c an hour in addition to the base pay increase and mechanical helpers and all production non-bonus employes will get 4c an hour additional.

Pittsburgh Plate operates plants at Creighton and Ford City, Pa.; Crystal City, Mo.; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Mt. Vernon, Ohio and Henryetta, Okla.

Libbey plants are at Toledo, O.; Ottawa, Ill.; Charleston, W. Va.; and Shreveport, La.

Funds Cut For 31 Federal Agencies

To provide more funds for defense, the Budget Bureau on Oct. 10 announced cuts of $580,271,335 for the fiscal 1951 spending authority of 31 federal agencies.

The cuts included: $75 million for hospital construction; $66 million for rural electrification loans; $50 million for the Army Engineers; $50 million for European recovery program; $50 million for government and relief costs in occupied areas; $56 million for reclamation and power marketing agencies.

Congress had ordered the Budget Bureau to cut at least $550 million from the original $36 billion omnibus appropriation bill. The total budget figure went up to $54 billion when supplemental appropriations for defense were voted.

Four States Chisel On Old-Age Payments

Larger social security payments for the old folks went up Oct. 1. State payments to the old folks promptly went down—in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Washington State. In these states old age assistance, paid by the states, was reduced the exact amount that social security payments were increased. The social security payments are made by the federal government.

Murray Pays Tribute To Rep. Norton

PRES. Philip Murray, both personally and on behalf of the CIO, last week felicitated Rep. Mary Norton (D. N.J.), who is retiring after many years of distinguished service in Congress.

"Your career has been characterized by an outstanding devotion to the public interest," Murray wrote.

"You have served your constituents ably and well have attained a notable record of constructive contributions in the interests of all of the people.

"We in the labor movement are mindful of your many contributions to the cause of the men and women who work for a living. You have sponsored noteworthy legislation designed to protect and advance the interests of American workers.

"Outstanding among the bills which owe their enactment largely to your efforts is the Wage and Hour Law, which has done so much to protect the standards of the exploited and under-privileged wage-earner.

"We of labor will always remember your able stewardship as Chairman of the House Labor Committee, during which you assiduously worked to protect and advance the gains made by labor during the past 16 years.

"We also wish to record our appreciation for your activities in behalf of a fair employment practices bill designed to eliminate discrimination from the employment practices of American industry. We are confident that, ultimately, this salutary measure will be enacted.

"We have always followed with interest and satisfaction your contributions to the cause of international labor progress at the various international conferences devoted to labor in which you participated.

"We have also had occasion many times in the past to acclaim your humanitarian interest in child welfare programs and in the cause of the veterans. In both of these activities you have always enjoyed our support and have earned our gratitude.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations salutes you on the occasion of your retirement."

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

How To Make It Look Respectable?

Left Wingers Are Slapped Again By Shoe Workers

THE CIO SHOE Workers concluded their seventh biennial convention held in Cleveland, O., after handing the left wingers another in a series of defeats by voting to divide the union's largest district.

On a hand vote, right wingers behind the leadership of Pres. William E. Thornton voted 129 to 60 to split the state of Ohio from the Chicago area and set up two separate districts. Previously, left wingers in the Chicago area had controlled the whole district. The resolution, which requires a change in the constitution, must go to a referendum vote for ratification.

Another referendum vote will be required for ratification of a proposed increase in the per capita tax from 85c to $1 a month, which was approved by the convention without a dissenting vote.

The 300 delegates also voted to postpone the next convention, which ordinarily would be held in the autumn of 1952, to the spring of 1953. Autumn conventions, the union has learned by experience, interfere with major negotiations.

U. S. Agency Stays Ban On Coop Bread

THE U. S. FOOD and Drug Administration has retreated from its arbitrary debarring of Coop Triple Rich Bread from interstate commerce.

At almost the last minute it withheld its order, which was to have been effective on Oct. 9, in order to give the opposition to its ruling another month in which to make protests.

Triple Rich is the bread which contains 6% of soy flour and 2% of wheat germ, among other ingredients, and which has been pioneered by cooperatives—and a growing number of commercial bakers with an eye to sales at premium prices.

Endorsed by those who eat it as far tastier than ordinary commercial bread, and by food experts as far more nutritious, it was outlawed when the Food and Drug Administration tentatively ruled that bread with up to 3% of soy flour could be labelled "white bread," and that with 10% or more could be sold as "bread," but left no area in which a product with 3 to 10% could be placed.

Coops, nutrition experts and other spokesmen for the public protested so loudly that a few newspapers and radio commentators took up their fight. The Food and Drug Administration at last retreated and promised the new bread's friends an opportunity to register objections to its standards for "white bread" and "bread."

FTC Cracks Down, Mostly On Drug Ads

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission last week cracked down on a number of companies for using false and misleading advertising in describing products ranging from aspirin tablets to steel pipe and tubing.

The Sterling Drug Co. of New York City was told to stop inferring that the price of Bayer Aspirin has been recently reduced in 175 drug stores. "The price of 12 Bayer Aspirin tablets has been 15c since 1934," FTC said.

Sterling was also forbidden to state that Phillip's Milk of Magnesia Cleansing Cream or Phillip's Milk of Magnesia Skin Cream will keep skin free of enlarged pores or prevent the formation of enlarged pore openings; that they will control the oiliness of the skin, or the oily or dull shine of the skin, or keep the skin free of dry, scaly roughness.

Barcelona Sales Co. and Sun Ray Drug Co. both of Philadelphia, were ordered to cease claiming that Kent Castile Soap, manufactured by the former company and sold by the latter, contains significant quantities of olive oil.

The Old Mission Tablet Co., Pasadena, Cal., was prohibited from advertising that the company's product, O-M tablets, will effectively relieve gas caused by constipation or improve the digestive tract. The Valley Steel Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., was told to stop representing, contrary to fact, that it has available for sale and delivery steel pipe and tubing of specified sizes and then shipping different sizes.

"He's just checking whether you have an Amalgamated union label in your suit."

Greek Workers Assured Lies About Greece Flop In U. S.

The Greek Confederation of Labor held its 10th Panhellenic Congress recently in Athens, with 1965 worker-delegates representing 348,000 workers attending.

Arthur Strachan, director of the Labor and Manpower Division of the ECA Mission in Greece, and a former international representative of the CIO Auto Workers, gave one of the principal speeches.

Warning the delegates that labor must play a vital role in development of their war-ravaged country, he told them that 15 million American workers were looking to the convention "to counteract the slander and lies which the Communists have spread regarding the Greek labor movement."

"When I was in the United States in May, 1949," he said, "I was shocked by the attitude of the American people toward Greece. Many believed the Communist propaganda that Greece was a fascist state and not a democracy.

"But when I was home this summer, I found the attitude had changed considerably for the better."

Strachan gave two reasons for the change in U. S. public opinion —the Greek election last spring, when a government was voted into power in a free, democratic manner, and the Korean war, which pointed up the fact that Greece was saved from the fate of Korea by the Truman Doctrine.

Reuther Calls Wiley Taft's Junior Partner

THE 300 delegates to the Wisconsin State CIO Convention adopted a legislative program designed to meet state, national and international problems.

On the state level, major aims for the CIO were clearly defined in a series of resolutions calling for reapportionment in the state, revamping of public assistance legislation and increased political action.

The latter, as passed unanimously by the delegates, pledged full support for three PAC-endorsed major political candidates in the coming November elections.

Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, told the convention that Sen. Wiley (R.Wis.) "is the junior partner" of Mr. Republican, Sen. Robert Taft of Ohio.

"We must insist," Reuther said, "that politicians like Wiley run on their records and not hide behind hysteria, smoke screens and confusion."

He charged that Wiley was a "rubber stamp" of Taft and that every time Taft makes a mistake, Wiley ups and "rubber stamps" it.

REUTHER declared the American people are fighting Communism on all fronts.

"The Communists have forged poverty and hunger into a weapon. And because we have not coped with the hunger and misery of the people, they have turned to communism instead," Reuther said.

Reuther said that organized labor has done more than the McCarthys, Wileys and Tafts put together to fight communism throughout the world.

"We are against people like Taft, not only because they are anti-labor, but because they're anti-social-progress."

Wisconsin CIO Pres. Herman Steffes, who was reelected, told the delegates the CIO has received public recognition and representation in state government it had never dreamed of before 1947.

"During legislation sessions and before the legislative council, the voice of the Wisconsin CIO has been heard," he declared. He urged all CIO locals in the state to give all-out effort to constructive building of the state IUC.

T-H After 2 Years Gets Man Rehired

Lewis G. Burnside, truck driver, left his motor running for a short time while he stopped at a roadside stand for a soft drink, and he hadn't checked his gas supply that morning. So the Tampa (Fla.) Sand & Material Co. fired him without notice for "negligence." That was Sept. 9, 1948. His union, the CIO Stone Workers, went to the National Labor Relations Board.

The hearing before a trial examiner disclosed that no driver had ever been fired for a similar offense:

That Burnside had run out of gas twice before without being criticized.

That he was regarded by his superiors as a competent driver who took care of the equipment.

That back in June, 1948, the superintendent had threatened to fire Burnside if he could "get anything on him."

That after Burnside was fired, the superintendent admitted he had "been after Burnside a long time and finally got him."

Actually, Burnside's sin was that he was active in the union. Since Jan. 26, 1948, the bosses had been questioning employes about the union, had warned them against joining, had threatened them, and finally fired Burnside.

It was not until July, 1950, that the trial examiner made his report, finding for the union. The company appealed. And it was not until Oct. 13, 1950, that the board upheld the examiner, and ordered the company to rehire Burnside, and make good his lost pay.

In other words, the case took two years to settle, under that Taft-Hartley act. LPA

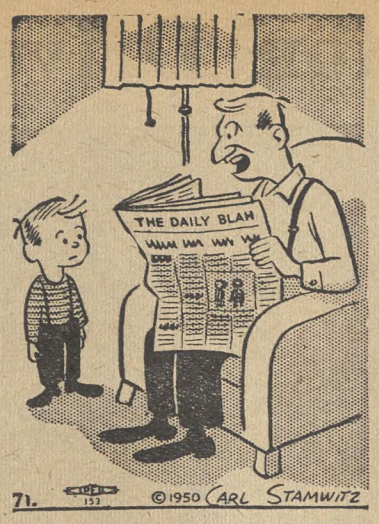
Settlement Averts Threatened Strike

The Chicago, Ill., Joint Board of the CIO Textile Workers called off a threatened strike against the Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., of Cicero, Ill., last week when the company agreed to a settlement.

Under terms of the new agreement, which runs until Oct. 1, 1951, the workers receive an immediate 8c-an-hour wage increase for production workers and $14-a-month boost for office workers.

In addition, the company has contracted to contribute $3.50 a month per employe for group, hospital, surgical and sick benefit insurance.

The contract provides for automatic quarterly wage increases if the cost of living in Chicago increases. The first adjustment will occur Dec. 1, 1950, according to Joint Board Manager Earl T. McGrew.



"Which comics do you want? The cartoons, or the editorial page?"

CWA Studies Bell Offer

CIO Communications Workers' top officers last week were studying an offer by the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. which averted strike action by Division 55 members Oct. 6.

Division officials set the strike deadline after the New Jersey Supreme Court had reversed a decision of the lower courts and had sent an arbitration award of $2.50 weekly back to the state Arbitration Board.

The court decision declared that board had no power to grant a union shop and this decision was partially responsible for the strike threat.

The company offer provides for weekly increases ranging from $2 to $4. Also offered is maintenance of membership effective Oct. 2 along with other benefits. The company, however, wants an 18-month contract without a wage reopener, in addition to a no-strike clause.

N. Y. State CIO Told Demo Win There Vital

By BERNARD RASKIN

ONE THOUSAND delegates to the eleventh annual New York State CIO Convention in New York City on Oct. 5-7 were spurred on by CIO Pres. Philip Murray's warning that "a bad Congress can destroy the labor movement" and hammered out plans for putting the Empire State representatives in Washington firmly on the side of progress.

Coinciding with the crucial innings of the 1950 election contest, the convention clearly reflected the New York organization's determination to end the Dewey regime there. Murray and Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin led a battery of labor and government notables who expressed to the delegates the nation-wide concern over the outcome of the elections in New York state.

Murray, who the day before had concluded wage policy meetings with the executive board of the CIO Steelworkers—which he also heads—said: "Labor has as much interest in this political situation as it has in its collective bargaining situations."

The standard-bearers on the PAC-endorsed state Democratic ticket, Rep. Walter A. Lynch and Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, candidates for governor and re-election, respectively, delivered pledges of continued support of the Fair Deal program, including immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.

Justice Ferdinand Pecora, running on the Democratic ticket with PAC support for mayor of New York City, promised to establish a "labor cabinet" composed of representatives of all branches of organized labor with which he would meet regularly to take up "all matters of interest and concern to labor."

STATE CIO Pres. Louis Hollander struck back at Republican attacks on CIO-PAC in the state in his opening report to the convention. He charged that a "fog of misrepresentation" concerning the objectives and methods of the CIO in politics had been created by "self-seekers masquerading as statesmen." As an example, he cited statements by New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey calling the head of the state CIO the "boss" of the State Democratic Party.

Hollander countered with the charge that the Republican Party had demonstrated "irresponsibility and contempt for the public interest." Dewey's nomination for reelection, he said, was "dictated by the head of the Chase National Bank."

Others who blasted the record of the Republican administration in the state were Emil Rieve, Jacob S. Potofsky and Michael J. Quill, presidents of the Textile Workers, Clothing Workers and Transport Workers, respectively.

Turning from the political picture to review another kind of "crisis," President Murray told the convention, "I do not think that the working people of the United States are getting a square deal or an even break."

He said that while he was no believer in socialism, he was "devoted to the system of economic thinking that says there should be a better distribution of the proceeds of industry."

CONTRASTING "subsistence levels" for the average family on the one hand and "glowing, fabulous profits extracted from the public pocketbook by too many of our industries" on the other, Murray called upon industry to demonstrate "a little mature collective bargaining." He expressed the hope that the pending wage proposals of the United Steelworkers would be obtained peacefully.

A program of national and state legislation designed "to carry forward the battle against communist aggression in the world and against greed and reaction at home" was formulated by the convention.

Repeal of the McCarran-Mundt-Wood-Nixon Internal Security Act was demanded on the basis of its "ill-considered, misdirected and un-American provisions" and the call was made for enactment of effective security legislation in accordance with President Truman's recommendations.

Pres. Hollander and Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Garno were re-elected for one-year terms.

Correction

The Oct. 2 issue of the CIO News carried a story to the effect that the CIO Auto Workers were paying the premiums on the group insurance policies of UAW members on strike at the Deere & Co. farm equipment plants in Illinois and Iowa.

The story said the union decided to keep up the payments "and then make deferred collections from the workers after the strike is settled."

The UAW, however, is paying the premiums out of its treasury —as a gift to the strikers. It was the company, not the union, which proposed the deferred collection set-up—and the workers turned it down.

The story also said the strikers were asking a 15c an hour pay raise. UAW officials say no specific figure has been mentioned.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

A revolt has occurred among the workers of the Campbell Soup Co. plants as well as in other plants in and around the Camden, N. J., area.

These workers are vigorously opposed to being thrown into a merger with the Distributive Union, Local 65, and UOPWA in New York. The FTA high command has failed miserably in its attempt to scratch the other fellow's back in order to remain on a payroll. Some 1400 workers this past week voted, resulting in only one dissenting vote, to disaffiliate from the FTA and apply for a charter from the CIO.

The writer this past week attended the United Shoe Workers convention in Cleveland. The delegates showed where they stood on the expulsion of the Communist-dominated unions from the CIO, the position the CIO took in support of the government in the present crisis, and other matters of CIO policy by overwhelmingly supporting the policies of Pres. William Thornton, Secy.-Treas. James Mitchell and the majority of their executive board.

The writer proceeded to New York where he attended the New York State CIO Council Convention. Pres. Philip Murray also was in attendance and made a glowing speech, one of the best speeches he ever made, and he was roundly applauded.

Brother Tony Smith is to continue as the writer's assistant in the Industrial Union Council Dept. The Department has rendered great service in the past and will continue to render the same good service.

The writer is presently en route to California where he will participate in the election campaign among the lettuce workers in the Salinas area. More about this next week from California.

Pres. Morris Pizer, United Furniture Workers of America, reports the following UFWA-CIO representation election victories: Lincoln Industries, Damascus, Va., UFWA 370, no union 247, void 5 (The campaign was conducted by the CIO Organizing Committee, assisted by UFWA Southern Reg. Dir. Walter Carson); Mason-Parker Co., Winchendon, Mass., UFWA 98, no union 37, challenged 4 (Bus. Rep. Thomas Binnall and Rep. Lubert Taylor of Local 154 conducted the campaign). Recognition of the UFWA-CIO was achieved at the Nodelman Dinette Co., New Haven, Conn. CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone and CIO Rep. Frank Avallone were instrumental in bringing this shop into the UFWA .

Sub-Reg. Dir. James Sweeney reports that in a representation election at the American Tile & Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., the workers voted in favor of the United Rubber Workers-CIO by a vote of 117 to 92 for no union. In a representation election at the Nearpara Rubber Co., Trenton, the workers voted 100% in favor of the Rubber Workers.

Intl. Rep. N. A. Zonarich, United Steelworkers of America-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Phelps-Dodge Refinery, Laurel Hill, N. Y., the workers voted in favor of the USA-CIO by the following vote: USA-CIO 748, Mine-Mill 117, challenged 34, void 29, neither 2.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in a representation election at the Denver Post, circulation department, Denver, Colo., the workers voted as follows: 56 American Newspaper Guild-CIO, 17 no union, 2 challenged. This campaign was carried on by ANG-CIO Local 74.

Reg. Dir. Robert McVay reports that in a representation election at the W. C. Norris Co., Tulsa, Okla., the workers voted in favor of the United Steelworkers by a vote of 156 USA-CIO, 136 no union, 0 IAM.

CIO-PAC Registration Drives Showing Results

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

VICE PRESIDENT Alben Barkley ("The Veep," as his family calls him) is touring 16 key states this fall, hoping to swing votes toward the Democratic standard.

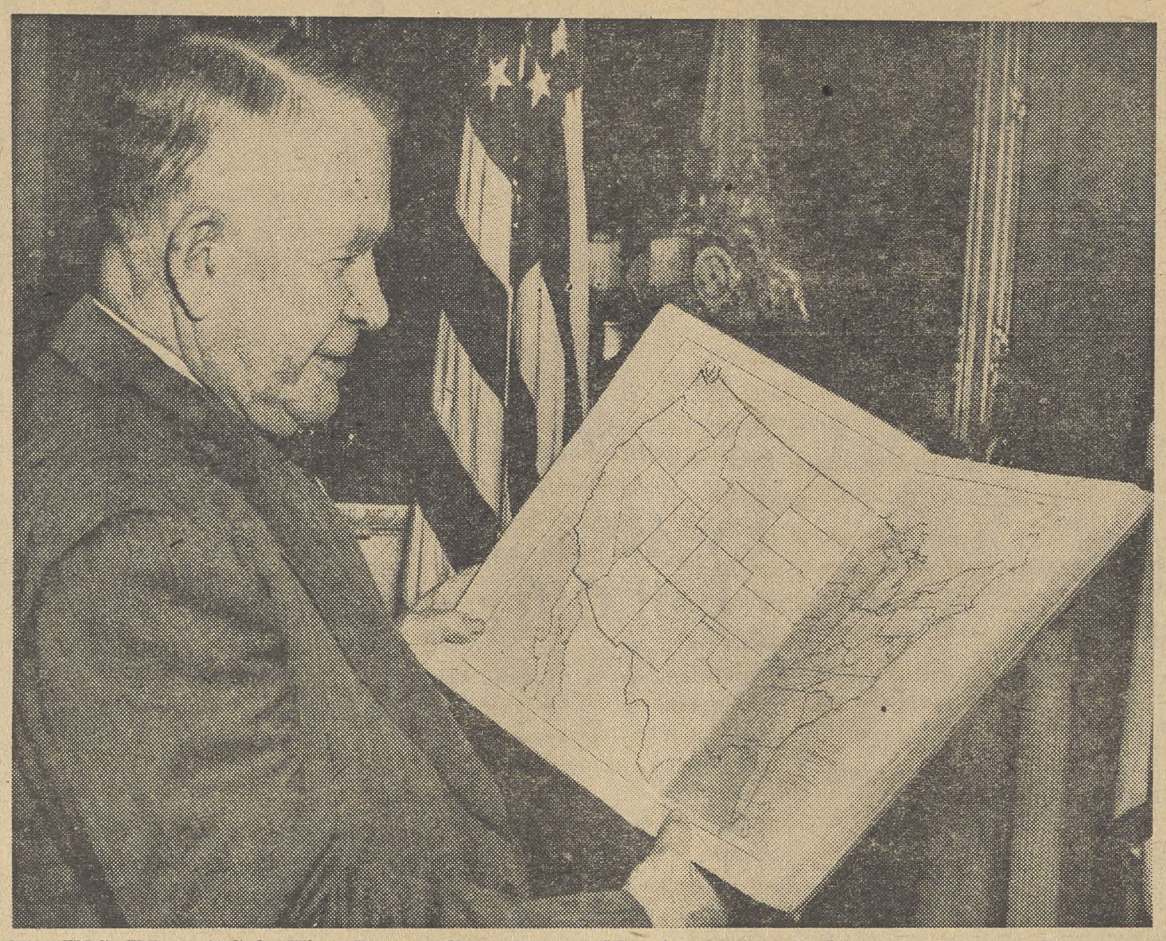
And, as Washington Evening Star Columnist Doris Fleeson reports, "a sports-loving nation that dotes on its oldest professionals has taken the famous old pro of politics to its heart and is turning out in droves to watch him do his stuff.

"His romance apparently was the one touch of nature that makes the whole world feel akin to the Vice President, and, cagey showman that he is, he begins and closes his act with references to it," she adds.

The Veep is concentrating on three main points in his series of speeches. First: he is explaining the necessity for a large, unbalanced Federal budget and the consequent tax increase. Second: he is giving the whys and wherefores of our initial reverses in Korea, and in so doing is also defending the State Dept. and Secy. of State Dean Acheson from the broadsides still being tossed around by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.). Third: he is reassuring frightened people that the U. S. is making headway against world communism and that there are no Communists in government.

And he tells them that a repudiation of the administration would "encourage our enemies and discourage our friends."

HIS TRIP started Oct. 5 and will keep him on the road till election eve, which he will spend in Paducah in his native state of Kentucky. He'll hit several cities and towns in Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, California, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Indiana, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois. It's not a "whistle-stop" tour; he's traveling in a chartered DC-6.



FLYING IN A DC-6, Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley is visiting 16 key states to speak for the Democratic candidates. Here Barkley is looking at a map of the United States in preparation for his trip. He invariably concludes his speeches by saying that a repudiation of the administration would "encourage our enemies and discourage our friends. As long as I can keep my youth and vigor I'm in this fight." So far, the Veep has kept his youth and vigor.

Meanwhile Political Action Committees and United Labor Committees everywhere are redoubling their efforts to get out the vote, and to get the issues before the people. As registration figures slowly come in, it becomes more apparent that hard work is paying off in increased determination to vote.

Registration figures for the six largest cities in Ohio, for instance, show net increases, after dropping from the lists all those who were registered but did not vote in 1948, ranging from 39,179 in Cleveland to 7682 in Akron. In Toledo, where labor registration stood only at 40% two weeks ago, the net increase was 16,913, bringing the total to 180,000—and a major share is the result of a bang-up joint drive conducted by the Toledo CIO and AFL.

State officials in Ohio, on the basis of these figures (only half of Ohio's counties require registration) are now guessing that the actual vote will be well ahead of that cast in 1948 and may exceed it by more than 500,000.

IN NEW JERSEY, a concentrated drive by the CIO helped materially in the registration of more than 100,000 additional citizens in the seven major industrial counties of the state. In the six counties for which figures were currently available, there were 55,316 new registrations and 44,280 transfers (i.e. changes of address, necessary to qualify,) for a total of 99,596. Of these, it is estimated that about 27,000 of the new registrations and 17,000 of the transfers were from CIO members. Three of the counties will have the highest registration totals in their history, and the others will have totals surpassed only in 1948, State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman says.

Unofficial and complete figures for California indicate a total registration of 5.25 million—a little more than 200,000 over the previous high, which was in 1948. The average increase county-by-county is 7%, with 58.1% registered Democratic and 37.1% Republican. In Los Angeles County, registration is 2,198,800—up 76,000 from 1948 and 132,000 from the June primaries.

In Pittsburgh, total registration is up 45,500. The Democrats gained more than that, while the Republicans lost. In Indianapolis, registration is 15,000 above 1948. And so it goes.

In view of these figures, and reports from PAC workers everywhere, there was scarcely any alarm at PAC national headquarters when the Newsweek poll of 50 political experts, all of whom were wrong in 1948, came up with a prediction that the Democrats would drop four Senate seats and 30 House seats.

If this average comes true, the Republican gains will not be enough to win control of either House.

Only six of the pundits predicted the Republicans would control either House. None of them thought the Democrats could enlarge their present margin.

MEANWHILE, the AFL Labor's League for Political Education put out its own list of 13 candidates for the U. S. Senate whom, with a completely dead pan, LLPE called "bad security risks—those who talked anti-Communist and voted pro-Communist on foreign measures."

There followed a list of key votes on international legislation, and the records of the "bad 13."

"The key votes prove reactionaries are the worst security risks," LLPE said, pointing to the fact that the same 13 voted wrong on Taft-Hartley and on liberal-supported domestic measures.

In Pennsylvania, CIO-PAC and the State Federation of Labor officially and publicly declared they were working together at the state level. PAC issued a release asking all local councils to work closely with AFL central labor bodies in the last weeks before the election.

PENNSYLVANIA PAC also published a breakdown showing that in the 1939 session of the state's General Assembly, the collective vote by parties on 14 important issues was: Democrats right 1115 times, wrong 24 times: Republicans right 100 times, wrong 1425 times. In the Senate, on 12 issues, the collective vote was Democrats right 167 times, wrong 10 times: Republicans, right 47 times, wrong 372 times.

Cutest trick of the week to reach CIO News attention, however, was one pulled by the CIO Auto Workers in Indiana. They found out that Sen. Capehart (R.), who ducked voting on the Commodity Credit bill in June, had received a total of $45,004.40 in CCC crop loans over the two-year period ending March 23, 1949. The bill, which made more crop loan money available to all farmers including Capehart, nearly didn't pass: the vote was 35-35, and the Vice President broke the tie.

UAW neglected to underline the fact that Capehart got his loans mostly on corn.

Heads ICFTU Center

Dhyan Mungat, general secretary of the Maritime Union of India since 1942, will be in charge of the information and advisory center to be opened in Singapore shortly by the Int'l Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Since last December, Mungat has been acting president of the All India Seafarers Federation.

ANNA SULLIVAN

Democratic candidate for the first Massachusetts Congressional District seat in the House of Representatives is Anna Sullivan, joint board manager of the CIO Textile Workers for Holyoke. She is seeking to dislodge Republican John W. Heselton.

Extreme Right, Extreme Left Vote Alike

Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R. O.) got his comeuppance from Pres. Walter Reuther, of the CIO Auto Workers, Oct. 10 when he accused Reuther of "smearing" him by "inferring that he is a Communist or fellow traveler."

"Not at all," replied Reuther, smoothly, "I simply stated that reaction from the extreme right and reaction from the extreme left are ganging up on democracy. And I submit that the record supports my charges against Brown."

Reuther then gave a devastating list of issues on which Brown had voted the same way as Rep. Vito Marcantonio (A.L.P. N.Y.) did. The list:

"On Sept. 9, 1940, during the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, Communist liner Marcantonio voted against establishment of a Selective Service System.

"So did Brown.

"On Feb. 6, 1941, Communist liner Marcantonio voted against lend-lease.

"So did Brown.

"On April 15, 1946, Marcantonio voted against the bill to extend Selective Service.

"So did Brown.

"On June 25, 1946, Marcantonio voted against the conference report on the bill to extend Selective Service.

"So did Brown.

"On May 9, 1947, Marcantonio voted against the Greek-Turkish Loan.

"So did Brown.

"On Sept. 28, 1949, Marcantonio voted against an adequate ECA fund.

"So did Brown.

"On Jan. 19, 1950, Marcantonio voted against the $60 million aid program to Korea.

"So did Brown.

"On March 31, 1950, Marcantonio voted against authorization of Point 4 aid to undeveloped countries.

"So did Clarence Brown."

ARCHIE CASANTA

Nov. 7 is the day that CIO members in the Richmond, Ind., area hope that—with plenty of work—they will elect Archie Casanta state senator. He is a field representative for the CIO Steelworkers assigned to the Richmond plant of the Aluminum Co. of America. Casanta won the Democratic nomination.

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IN THE RIGHT "ALLEY": The National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling gave awards to two CIO leaders and two others for the part they played in the successful fight against the "white only" rule of the American Bowling Congress. Left to right, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey; Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers; Madison S. Jones of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Benjamin Epstein, director of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith. Carey accepted the award for CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Jones accepted for Walter White, NAACP executive secretary. Jones is White's Administrative assistant. The awards—bronze plaques—were presented at a dinner in Washington (Story on Page 7.)

Why Taft-Hartley Is Bad

"Experience during the last three years furnishes ample evidence of the anti-labor character of the Taft-Hartley Act," said Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, in a memorandum to international unions, regional directors and industrial union councils.

Goldberg gave nine reasons why Taft-Hartley harms labor. His indictment answers charges that the act has not injured unions, and that unions want to keep it alive as a political issue rather than have it repealed. (See Page 3.)

Read The Forged CIO Letter

The CIO News last week told the story of the attempt to use a forged CIO letter against the health insurance bill. CIO has asked federal authorities to trace the letter to its source.

The false letter bore the alleged signature of John Brophy—on leave from his post as CIO Councils director to serve with the New York office of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. For Brophy's comments and a photostat of the phony letter, see Page 2.

Congress of Industrial Organizations

CIO

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

EXECUTIVE 5581

February 16, 1950

To All Affiliated Local Unions
Congress of Industrial Organization,

Dear Sir and Brothers,

The General Executive Board has adopted a resolution calling upon all its International Unions,State,District.and City Industrial Union Councils.Thrughout the Nation, To concentrate its efforts on Socialized Medicine Legislation,

It is therefore of the utmost importance that Regional and sub-regional directors,Field and International representatives, urge that all Local unions participate in an allout drive for passage of socialized medicine,legislation.repeal of the infamous Taft-Hartley Law.

It is also important that the members of our CIO union who happen to be affiliated with fraternal organization should be urged to endeavor to have to have the fraternal organization adopt a resolution and copy sent to their Congressmen and Senators,

Trusting that you will give this matter your immediate attention I am

Fraternally yours
John Brophy.
Director of Industrial Union Councils.

JB/MB

PHOTOSTAT of forged letter that sought to show CIO favors "socialized medicine" and puts national health insurance in that category—which, of course, it doesn't—is shown above. Purportedly signed by John Brophy, former CIO director of industrial union councils (whose genuine signature is shown at right), it came to light in Buffalo, N. Y.

Fraternally yours,
John Brophy
John Brophy, Director
Industrial Union Councils

U.S. Probe Asked Into Forged CIO Letter Used Against Federal Health Program

THE CIO last week turned over to Federal authorities, with a request for a thorough investigation, a photostat of a phony letter with a forged signature purportedly placing the CIO behind so-called "socialized medicine" legislation.

The photostat, which is reproduced above, popped up at a Parent-Teacher Association meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., at which President Truman's national health insurance program was being debated.

It was presented by Dr. A. H. Aaron, professor of clinical medicine at the Univ. of Buffalo Medical School. Its authenticity was promptly challenged by CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson, who was on the program as a speaker in support of the President's program.

After the meeting Thompson demonstrated to Aaron's satisfaction that the letter, on what appears to be legitimate CIO stationery, was a fraud, and that the alleged signature of John Brophy, CIO director of industrial union councils at the time, was a forgery.

Aaron publicly disclaimed the photostat, which he said had come from a source he considered "reliable," and turned it over to Thompson.

Brophy is now on leave from his CIO post to serve with the New York office of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with duties largely at the United Nations. In New York he flatly disavowed the letter.

"It is so completely out of procedural line," he said, "in addition to being so flatly against CIO policy, that it's just plain stupid and silly.

"It shows considerable desperation on somebody's part."

BROPHY pointed out—as Thompson had to Aaron—that the letter is addressed to "all affiliated local unions." He was only authorized, he emphasized, to address letters to the industrial union councils whose work he supervised before going to ICFTU.

The CIO is strongly in favor of the President's health insurance program. The American Medical Association is vehemently opposed to it and has frequently called it "socialized medicine," which, of course, it is not. The CIO sees no more virtue in "socialized medicine" than the AMA does, and has made its position clear time after time.

The AMA recently completed a $1.1 million propaganda campaign against the plan, which included advertisements in every daily and weekly newspaper in the U. S., in many magazines and on all radio stations. The ads described the plan as "socialized medicine."

Rubber Union Wins 12c Raise In Goodyear Negotiations

THE CIO Rubber Workers and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., after a long series of meetings, signed a new contract last week giving total wage increases of 12c an hour to 25,000 workers.

The pact provides for a general wage increase of 10½c an hour and an additional 1½c to correct inter-plant inequities. It also called for a plan to distribute the money in such a way that employes in the lower wage levels will receive greater increases than those in the top bracket.

The increase, the fifth since the end of World War II, will boost the average wage at the company's main plant in Akron, O., to a point near the $2 an hour mark, according to union officials.

In addition to the Akron workers, the agreement covers URW members employed in Goodyear plants in St. Mary's, O.; Muncie, Ind.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Topeka, Kan.; Lincoln, Neb.; Jackson, Mich.; Gadsden, Ala.; New Bedford, Mass., and Windsor, Vt.

The union also is negotiating with other major rubber companies. Settlements are expected soon, with the Goodyear contract out of the way.

ORDER NOW!

Convention Issue Of The CIO NEWS

The twelfth constitutional convention of the CIO will be held in Chicago November 20 to 24. What it does will be important to every CIO member. Officers of international and local unions should make certain that their members are familiar with its decisions.

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The CIO NEWS
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Organization .....

3 Years' Experience Shows T-H Anti-Labor—Goldberg

A DETAILED nine-point indictment of the Taft-Hartley Act, based on the injuries it has wrought upon unions, has been sent to all CIO international unions, regional directors and industrial union councils by Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

The indictment answers charges of T-H supporters that the act has not harmed unions, and that union leaders want to keep it alive as a political issue rather than to have it repealed. It also answers the charges that labor cannot document its case against the law.

"It is a coincidence that here, as in other important fields of foreign and domestic policy," Goldberg commented, "the line of the reactionaries is the same as that of the Communist Party, which likewise makes the same charge.

"Nothing could be further from the truth than these slanders coming from the extreme right and the extreme left."

IN HIS memorandum, Goldberg makes the following points:

1. The law has lead to a revival of government by injunction.

2. Strikes have increased.

3. The law has served to "obstruct and hamper the organization of unorganized workers," as reflected in a drop in NLRB representation elections.

4. Wagner Act protection of workers against employer discrimination and firings has been weakened.

5. The act's union security provisions, drafted on the premise that "employes were the unwilling captives of unions," have been completely disproved by 38,000 needless and expensive union security elections, of which unions have won more than 97%.

6. Practically "every Communist and fellow traveler in the labor movement has signed a non-Communist affidavit," but because of poor drafting of the act's language, nothing can be done about it.

7. Employers taking refuge in their "equal rights" section of the law are often turning their employes into captive audiences for their propaganda.

8. National emergency provisions of the act, as labor predicted, have proved unworkable.

9. Establishment of the independent NLRB general counsel and the splitting of NLRB functions have led "inevitably" to a breakdown in the agency's operations.

"The very provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act on their face bespeak hostility to labor," Goldberg wrote. "We might justly say that the mere existence of this law is a threat to the labor movement. After all, the Soviet Union's possession of the atomic weapon in itself justifies our fears of its aggressive use, notwithstanding that so far it has not been employed against us.

"But the case against T-H does not rest on fears alone, however, justified they may be. Experience during the last three years furnishes ample evidence of its anti-labor character."

GOLDBERG pointed out that Sen. Taft (R. O.), co-author of the act, has been forced to admit that it contains 28 defects. The time for a change, the CIO lawyer added, is overdue.

"The CIO and the AFL and every other legitimate trade union are dedicated wholeheartedly to the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act," he wrote.

"The campaign to repeal T-H and to replace it with a fair and equitable labor relations law is in the hands of the voters. The campaign now, as always, is your campaign. On election day, Nov. 7, we have the opportunity to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. We must not fail."

Anti-Red UFWA Local Wins Raises For 700

CIO Furniture Workers Local 1010, chartered in Los Angeles, Cal., to take the place of the discredited Local 576, assertedly dominated by Communist leaders, has chalked up its first victory.

It negotiated a blanket contract giving 700 members in 10 shops a 10c wage increase retroactive to Sept. 1, with a provision for a job analysis to review wage inequities and raise rates for lower-paid jobs, but also protecting piece workers.

Two-Year Fight Wins Oil Workers Old Jobs

IT TOOK almost two years under Taft-Hartley but the CIO Oil Workers have won in their fight for reinstatement of workers by the Standard Oil Co. of California, and the Tide Water Associated Oil Co.

The National Labor Relations Board rulings ordered reinstatement, with back pay, of six at Tide Water and 43 at the Richmond plant of Standard Oil, which fired 56 men.

Standard claimed, when it fired the men, that they were discharged for violence against company employes. OWIU countered with the claim that the men had engaged in no violence and that the company had fired them solely because of their legitimate union activities.

This case involved men fired from the company's refinery at Richmond, Cal. A separate case is pending, involving men discharged at the company's El Segundo, Cal., refinery. A trial examiner has recommended that three of five men discharged there be reinstated.

THE CASES against Standard are two of several filed against California oil companies as a result of a wholesale wave of discharges during and following the statewide oil strike of 1948. The Richmond case, however, is the first on which the NLRB has acted. The union has won resounding victories in reports of trial examiners thus far issued.

In a third case, that of the Ohio Oil Co., which also refused to reinstate certain strikers, the Oil Workers also won when NLRB reversed the findings of a trial examiner who threw the union's case out on a technical point. He ruled that the required 60 days' strike notice had not been given; that only 59 days had elapsed.

The NLRB said the examiner should have counted in the day that notice was received by the company.

THE RULING was important because a union striking in violation of the 60-day notice forfeits its status as majority representative, and the strikers lose their status as employes.

The dispute illustrated another flaw in the Taft-Hartley act. For in the Standard Oil case, another trial examiner did not have the notification before him.

However, when the examiner's ruling in the Ohio Oil case was issued April 7, 1950, Standard Oil was quick to grab at it, and filed a motion to reopen the record to show that the full 60-day notice had not been given. Standard, with a straight face, said that due to "inadvertence and a reasonable mistake" it had not discovered this evidence earlier.

The board threw the motion out as "untimely filed."

Nov. 7 Is The Day To VOTE In U.S.A.

What The CIO Finds Wrong With Taft-Hartley

The case of the CIO—and of all organized labor—against the Taft-Hartley Act, as presented by General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, follows:

1

When the Taft-Hartley Act was debated in the 80th Congress, labor charged that the enactment of the law would lead to the revival of government by injunction.

In the three years since the law was passed injunctions were secured in the courts by the NLRB General Counsel in a total of 37 cases. Only one of these was against an employer; the rest were against unions. To these 36 injunctions against unions must be added the six injunctions issued against unions under the so-called national emergency provisions of the law.

All of these injunctions were government injunctions obtained as required by the law's provisions by government agents. These cold statistics sustain labor's fears that Taft-Hartley would lead to the restoration of government injunctions. These statistics sustain labor's charge that while Taft-Hartley pays lip service to the Norris-LaGuardia Act, in effect that anti-injuction law has lost most of its potency.

2

The proponents of Taft-Hartley claimed that the enactment of the law would prevent strikes. The exact contrary has been the case.

In 1949, two years after Taft-Hartley, the number of workdays lost by strikes in plants and factories exceeded 50 million, the next to the highest on record. These figures speak for themselves. The evidence in the record is clear that the claim of the friends of Taft-Hartley that it would reduce or eliminate strikes has been disproved.

3

Labor predicted that Taft-Hartley would obstruct and hamper the organization of the unorganized workers who comprise two-thirds of the American working force. The record shows our prediction was correct.

Statistics published by the National Labor Relations Board reveal the harsh effects of Taft-Hartley on union organization. In the first two years of Taft-Hartley, 8700 NLRB representation elections were held compared to 12,500 in the last two years of the Wagner Act. Elections lost by labor unions reached a high point of 29.5% in 1948-49. Votes cast against unions were 26.9% of the total in 1948-1949, the largest percentagewise against unions since 1935.

Prof. Emily Clark Brown, an outstanding expert in labor relations, wrote in her recent pamphlet entitled "National Labor Policy" that: "Unions believe that the 'Taft-Hartley climate' had much to do with the result, and this does seem probable."

4

Unions feared that Taft-Hartley would chisel away Wagner Act protection against employer discrimination because of union activity. Here also the statistics of the NLRB show that only 981 workers fired for union activity were reinstated to their jobs in 1947-48, and 1419 in 1948-49; in contrast with 3000 and 4000 reinstatements in the two Wagner Act years preceding Taft-Hartley.

The back pay awarded by the NLRB to these victims of employer diecrimination in 1948-49 was only $597,000, about half of that awarded in 1946-47 under the Wagner Act.

This reduction in reinstatements and back pay awarded was not the result of fewer charges filed against employers. These remained about the same. The difference in results is due to Taft-Hartley.

5

The Taft-Hartley supporters assumed in the law that employes were the unwilling captives of unions under union security agreements. The record completely disproves this false and malicious notion.

The NLRB has conducted over 38,000 union shop elections under Taft-Hartley. In these polls the union shop was approved in more than 97% of these elections. These unnecessary elections were conducted at great expense to the government and also to the unions, which of necessity have had to divert themselves from organizational activities in order to protect the security their members desire.

6

The Taft-Hartley law contains a provision requiring non-Communist affidavits from union officers. It was claimed that this would help eliminate Communist leaders from the labor movement. In the three years since Taft-Hartley, virtually every Communist and fellow traveler in the labor movement has signed a non-Communist affidavit. It is extremely dubious, in view of the poorly drafted language in the act, that the government can do anything about this.

This absurdity is to be contrasted with the effective action taken by the CIO which, during the last year, has purged from its ranks every trace of Communist influence, by expelling 11 organizations whose leaders were under Communist domination. This voluntary action by the CIO is far more effective than the ill-considered and one-sided affidavit requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act.

7

The Taft-Hartleyites claimed that in enacting the law they were merely seeking to give equal rights to employers. Yet, under the guise of free speech, they have imposed upon workers a requirement that they can be freed to listen to an employer's anti-union speech in the plant on working time. On the other hand, unions can be denied an equal opportunity to state the union's case on company time and property. This unfair and one-sided doctrine of compulsory listening is abhorrent to American traditions of freedom and fairness.

8

Three years ago labor pointed out that the so-called national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were unworkable. It is now apparent, after six national emergency injunctions have been issued, that this section of the act has impeded the settlement of "emergency" strikes. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service made the following observation in its 1948 report on this subject:

> "One of the conclusions which the Service is undoubtedly justified in drawing from its experience of the last year is that provision for an 80 day period of continued operations, under injunctive order of a court, tends to delay rather than facilitate settlement of a dispute. Parties unable to resolve the issues facing them before a deadline date, when subject to an injunction order, tend to lose a sense of urgency, and to relax their efforts to reach a settlement."

9

Labor pointed out in the 1947 Taft-Hartley debate that setting up the General Counsel of NLRB as an independent office with overly broad powers would inevitably lead to a breakdown in the labor board's operations. This prophecy has been exactly fulfilled.

The board and ex-General Counsel Robert N. Denham, after an initial honeymoon, rapidly came to a parting of the ways. Finally, and in order to resolve the complete deadlock which had developed between the two, President Truman, of necessity, called for and obtained Denham's resignation.

You Can't Win Just With Good Intentions

It's OK To Go Around Making Fiery Speeches About Things That Are Wrong—But Votes Still Win Elections

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THIS STORY about a guy named Joe is pure fiction—but there are a lot of fellows like Joe around the country.

In the first place, Joe is a smart cookie, at least on the surface. He finished high school with flying colors and spent a couple of years at a good college before he started job hunting.

He went to work in a big factory and he holds a top-notch non-supervisory job.

Joe talks, with considerable knowledge, about economics, politics, war, music, books and aviation.

But Joe's known to his fellow unionists as a bellyacher—as a guy who complains too much.

He's seldom satisfied with anything—and if you listen to him long enough you get the idea the world is a heck of a place in which to live.

JOE'S A REASONABLY good speaker, but many of his fellow workers refuse to take him too seriously because he blows his top often without really attempting to remedy any of the conditions which he considers to be wrong.

He pays his union dues regularly because he's on the check-off—and he likes to pay them that way. He tells people outside his plant that unions are good things.

But he gripes frequently about the way his union is operated.

"Now, if I were running the union," he says occasionally, "things would be different. Now take the present situation. I'd . . ."

However, he almost never attends a union meeting and when he does he just sits and listens or jumps up unexpectedly so he can heatedly argue about some relatively unimportant point.

He's never served on a union committee—although asked to serve—and he's never run for office.

JOE KNOWS RIGHT from wrong—or at least his buddies think he does—and he lines up solidly with the liberal union viewpoint on important national issues.

Joe really got hot under the collar when a move was started in Congress to bring an end to OPA and price control.

"The dirty, lousy bums up there in Washington just want to ram it down the throats of the working people," Joe declared. "Every guy who voted to kill price control ought to be heaved into the Potomac!"

And it was even worse when the Taft-Hartley Act was enacted. Joe's friends didn't know whether he'd ever get over that one.

"Dictators! That's what they are," Joe shouted. "Those guys up in Congress want to put labor in chains. They're a bunch of big business-loving reactionaries and every one of them who voted for T-H should be run out of Washington."

Joe worked himself into a real lather during the unsuccessful attempt to repeal T-H and he usually gets red in the face when you mention Taft-Hartley.

ONE OF JOE'S buddies called him aside a few months ago and told him he should become active in political action work.

"You're 100% right," Joe replied. "How do I start?"

"Well," his buddy said. "We're going to have a big PAC rally next Tuesday night at the union hall. You be there and you'll find out what needs to be done."

Joe enthusiastically promised he'd be on hand—but he didn't show up for the meeting. There was a good movie he wanted to see that Tuesday night.

Joe promised four fellow unionists on four different occasions that he'd make a contribution to PAC before he finally coughed up one buck.

He said he'd give more later—but he never did.

YES, JOE'S ON THE right side of things and he has a good understanding of what's going on in the world.

Right now he's pretty burned up over the way his congressman and one of his senators have been acting since war began in Korea.

"We've got to retire those birds—and a lot more like them—to private life," Joe declared the other day.

"What we need is a lot more political action work. If we could just get everybody to study the voting records of those in Congress a lot of those guys wouldn't go back to Washington after November."

At that point Joe delivered himself of a political oration—a fiery one.

Those who heard him weren't too impressed because they remembered what happened back in 1948.

Joe went fishing on election day and didn't get back to town until after the polls had closed.

And besides, he hadn't taken the trouble to register!

THE SILLY SEASON

This seems to be the silly season over on the other, reactionary side of the fence. Some examples:

ITEM: The American Medical Association ran a series of advertisements in the Washington papers (as it did everywhere else) to praise our present medical set-up, and to scoff at the value or need of a national health insurance program.

Yet those same Washington papers, on the very same days, carried dramatic appeals from the Community Chest—appeals which made clear that thousands of people in our nation's capital simply can't afford adequate medical care.

ITEM: Publisher David Lawrence of the magazine U. S. News & World Report wrote a signed editorial bewailing what he described as fabulous amounts of money—from labor unions across the country—which are allegedly pouring into Ohio to corrupt that state and to defeat Senator Taft.

Yet the same issue of Lawrence's magazine carried a news story about the flow of donations from businessmen everywhere to aid Taft—and the story proclaimed that the Taft group has been able to buy billboards, newspaper ads and radio time in profusion.

ITEM: Gov. Tom Dewey of New York—embarrassed and enraged by disclosures hat GOP candidate Joe Hanley had received promises of money before he'd run for the Senate—said the Republican Party was just a group of little wage earners and salaried people.

Yet just a couple of weeks ago, Tom was complaining that the CIO—an organization of wage earners—had "dictated" the selection of the Democratic slate.

ITEM: The National City Bank of New York, one of the country's biggest financial institutions, announced that union wage demands are the principal, if not the sole, cause of the present inflation.

Yet everybody, including the bank's own economists, knew that prices went zooming upward after the Korean aggression—and wage increases came a long while afterwards.

May we most respectfully suggest the Medical Association, Publisher Lawrence, Gov. Dewey and the Natl. City Bank interrupt their programs with a brief pause—to honor the memory of harassed, bedraggled TRUTH.

REMEMBER TAFT-HARTLEY

Elections are 15 days away. Among other things, we'll be voting, in effect, on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Three years of Taft-Hartley have demonstrated that the anti-labor act is bad for unions and bad for decent management-labor relations. Nov. 7 is the day we should vote to repeal it.

The CIO general counsel has just issued a memorandum which shows nine different ways that T-H has hurt labor and hurt the nation. As Arthur Goldberg pointed out in his memo, the case for repeal has been "amply documented."

Charges that labor doesn't want the law repealed, that it likes T-H as a political issue, that the law hasn't really done unions any harm—are just so much hogwash.

The facts show that T-H is an evil act, and it should be washed off the books. Your vote, for liberal candidates for Congress, will help do it.

'Lobby For Us,' Firm Tells Employes

SOMETIMES unions, like reporters, get inside tips. The CIO Auto Workers education dept. recently got a good one, which exposed the way a company put heat on its upper bracket employes to lobby for its pet legislative schemes.

The union has no idea who sent in the tip. No name or note from the sender was enclosed in the plain envelope, postmarked Toledo.

Inside were two confidential memoranda giving away some secrets of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. intended only for the eyes of administrative and supervisory personnel.

A careful check with a Toledo broker and a lawyer, both of whom know the company well, convinced the union officials that the memos were authentic.

One of the secret memos, dated April 12, 1949, and sent to the heads of the company's seven plants, suggested that administrative personnel, and sales, branch and plant managers in other divisions and subsidiaries, write letters urging retention of the Taft-Hartley Act, to congressmen or senators on plain or personal stationery.

The memo recommended that the letters be short, written in long hand or personally typed, and composed by the writers. To help them, the memo listed the company's reasons for wanting Taft-Hartley retained.

THE OTHER memo, dated July 27, 1949, was sent to the heads of all the company's branches and divisions. It called for letters to be written to Congress by "all Owens-Illinois people, including and above the rank of supervisor and all office personnel . . ."

In this case, the letters were to protest government spending and to oppose the National Health Program—and again arguments were listed. These were "biased, irrelevant, or, in at least one case, demonstrably untrue in context," states the UAW's official education monthly, Ammunition.

Along with the memos were forms which employes were asked to fill out, telling to whom they had sent letters. These forms were to be collected from the employes by the division manager and returned to D. D. Degnan in the company's public relations dept.

"You have heard of government by pressure groups and government by lobby," comments Ammunition, the UAW education dept. publication, "but here is government by economic blackmail.

"Does a corporation organized for the purpose of manufacturing glass products have the right to use stockholders' money to pressure its employes into lobbying for corporation official legislation?

"If a powerful corporation does have the right to blackmail its employes into lobbying for the kind of Rich Man's government the corporations want, what will happen to the freedom and liberty of the rank and file American?

"Plainer than ever is the need for a complete investigation of the illegal, semi-legal, and quasi-legal political activities of corporations. More urgent than ever is a law forbidding political blackmail and activity by the corporations.

"But most important is the necessity for everyone to register and vote. If you don't, blackmail wins by default."

Election Eve Raise Legal

THE BOSS HANDED out a pay increase, and put in an improved insurance plan after the union petitioned for an Labor Board election.

The union then lost the election, and complained to the NLRB. A trial examiner ordered the election set aside. On appeal, the full board reversed the examiner.

The board declared that granting of wage boosts or other benefits during pendency of a representation proceeding is not in itself grounds for setting aside an election. It depends on the circumstances.

In this case the board decided that the timing was only coincidence, that the employer was following past policy of adjusting wages and benefits to conform to those in the industry.

The board did not take into account the fact that the employer had issued a number of bulletins and letters to the workers opposing unionization.

The case involved the United Screw & Bolt Corp., Chicago, and a local of the CIO Auto Workers.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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As An Organizer He Was Good Carpenter

THERE'S AN old saying in the labor movement that a good organizer must be a jack of all trades and that a man without at least one special talent is sunk.

Some organizers have a specal gift of gab—an ability to put their point across by saying the right thing at the right time.

Others have helped form unions by doing such unexciting things as baby sitting.

The record of the CIO's membership campaign in the South shows that one organizer was able to make progress because he shot a hole-in-one on a golf course.

Another established valuable contacts by grabbing a hoe and going to work in a worker's garden.

But this is the story of a man who was handy with a hammer and saw.

NATURE DIDN'T endow Hamp with a "silver" tongue. He wasn't a golfer and he had only limited knowledge of crop cultivation.

But Hamp had a good understanding of human nature.

This understanding, he realized, would have to be worked overtime if he was to make progress in a tough situation to which he had been assigned.

Several attempts had been made to organize the mill before Hamp was told to make another try at setting up a union.

Previous campaigns had followed a pattern which Hamp didn't intend to duplicate.

In the past there had been no active local leaders who stuck their necks out and kept the organizing ball rolling.

Just before election time the company had turned on the heat and the union had lost out at the polls.

YES, IT WAS going to be different this time, Hamp told himself after reviewing what had happened before.

He was going to get people from the mill to lead the drive so there would be real strength when the company opened its anti-union push.

But how?

Hamp studied the situation some more—then he hit on an idea.

The mill village, in which about 90% of the workers lived, was in very poor condition.

During past union drives, Hamp learned, the word had gone out that the village would be "fixed up nice" if the workers voted against the CIO.

But it never was.

So Hamp began spending a lot of time in the village.

He'd visit the home of a worker, get into conversation with him, then eventually say something like this:

"Say, those boards on the porch are rotten clear through. Aren't you afraid one of your kids or your wife will break a leg by falling through there one of these days?"

THE REPLY was usually in the affirmative—and so Hamp would say, "Well, you know, I'm pretty handy with a hammer and saw. If you want me to help you I can fix it up in almost no time. And I know where we can get some boards real cheap."

And thus Hamp spent a lot of time doing carpentry work and making friends. And these friends got interested in the union.

Hamp hammered and sawed and talked about porches, railings, steps and unions as the date for the election approached.

The company "turned on the heat" as it had in the past, but the local union leaders stood firm.

When the ballots were counted the NLRB announced the union had won.

Commenting on the victory, one of Hamp's fellow organizers declared, "It's the first time I ever heard of a guy winning a textile election with a set of carpenters' tools!"

A.L.S.

OH, YEAH!

French CP Gives Up Trying Marshall Plan Sabotage

COMMUNIST influence in western Europe, given a shove downward by aggression in Korea, is still tumbling, with serious political and economic repercussions in France and Italy, according to the press dispatches.

In France, the Communists apparently have given up their futile but persistent efforts to sabotage Marshall Plan shipments and French rearmament.

They are now ballyhooing wage increases as a weapon of peace, while at the same time they are moving in the direction of a limited united front with the Socialists.

In Italy, anti-Communists long on the defensive against Red propaganda and power are now on the offensive, with the Communists frantically trying to find the answers, news service reports indicate.

NO FORMAL announcement has been made of the Communist change in policy in France. But a high government official has charged the order came from Russia about a month ago, accompanied by what it called a "blistering criticism" of French Communists.

This criticism, reportedly was based on the almost complete failure of the native Reds to carry out their proclaimed intention of stopping shipments of U.S. arms into the country and of blocking domestic arms manufacture. It also rapped them for alienating Frenchmen sympathetic with other party aims.

At any rate, there has been no direct sabotage of arms shipments or arms production in recent weeks.

Instead there has been an effort to improve relations with the Force Ouvriere and the Christian unions, the anti-Communist labor groups. The hope apparently is for a common effort to implement the Red plan, which calls for political union with other groups, if necessary, to demand higher wages, and denunciation of rearmament as a waste of money and a trick of the U.S. to help destroy Russia.

"The battle for bread is at the same time a battle for peace," Maurice Thorez, French Communist leader, is quoted as saying.

A "real contribution to the battle for peace," he added would be made if the CP could agree with other political groups only on wage increase demands.

Political observers say that the main factor in the shift of sentiment against the Communists is the way the war in Korea has been going, and that a secondary factor is the unpopularity of sabotage among the French.

IN ITALY, the government went into action at about the time the North Koreans crossed the 38th parallel, according to the Associated Press.

The peril of a fifth column to the country was pointed out by cabinet ministers with many a side glance in the direction of the Communists. Plans were drafted to strengthen the army and navy, and legislation was prepared to appropriate $250 million to build up the army, navy and police over a three-year period. Minister of the Interior Mario Scelba, who is cordially hated by the Communists, alerted his departmental police and demanded organization of a home guard of trusted veterans.

The government also really went to work in the propaganda field.

The Christian Democrats and other anti-Communist parties kept pace with the Reds in the wall poster war, where the Communists have been having things pretty much their own way.

"Every time the Reds put up a poster," the AP said, "a reply was pasted beside it. Usually the reply was bigger and louder.

"There was no more dallying in answering Communist charges and boasts in newspapers or from the speaker's platform. Each declaration by Palmiro Togliatti, leader of Italy's 2.5 million Communists, brought documented replies."

THE COMMUNIST attack on the United States and President Truman has, of course, been stepped up since the Korean war started and U.S. troops, under the United Nations flag, moved in to stop the invasion. Their warfare against the Vatican is likewise unabated.

Since the government took over some of the propaganda warfare against the Reds, U.S. Ambassador James C. Dunn and ECA officials and publicity technicians, have complemented its drive. At the same time they have exerted great care not to get themselves involved in Italian politics, the AP said.

It's Getting Chilly For Reds In Iceland

Communist influence among the workers of Iceland is waning, just as it is in the rest of the western world.

Members of unions on the island are now electing delegates to the 22nd convention of the Federation of Icelandic Labor Unions—and the democratic elements have been scoring one victory after another.

The peak of anti-Communist success was reached when the democratic coalition in the Reykjavik Seamen's Union, second largest in the country, routed the reds by a 595-431 vote and gained 16 convention seats.

Oil Workers' Top Officers Re-elected

THE THREE incumbent international officers of CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union have been reelected in a referendum vote of the membership.

Announcement of the election results was made by the firm of McCammon, Morris, Pickens and Mayhew, certified public accountants, of Forth Worth, Tex., which conducted the election.

O. A. Knight, president, was elected to his eleventh term without opposition. A. R. Kinstley, vice-president, defeated challenger B. J. Schafer of Chicago by 494 votes in a close contest.

T. M. McCormick, secretary-treasurer, defeated challenger Dave Herring of Hammond, Ind., by a three-to-one margin.

The following were elected to the union's executive council, one member coming from each of eight geographical districts: Lloyd Cooper, Rodeo, Cal.; W. A. Urban (incumbent), Sinclair, Wyo.; T. F. Scarborough (incumbent), Borger, Tex.; L. L. Crane (incumbent), Port Neches, Tex.; W. A. Mitchell (incumbent), Tulsa, Okla.; George Carlson (incumbent), Hammond, Ind.; Hiram I. Cole, Chester, Pa.; A. McLeod, North Vancouver, B. C.

All officers will serve one-year terms.

PLEASANT BEGINNING: Philip Murray, CIO and Steelworkers president, (left) and Vice Pres. John A. Stephens of U. S. Steel exchange greetings as they meet to discuss the steel union's proposal for higher wages and other contract improvements. The meeting was held at Pittsburgh, Oct. 16. Talks will be resumed Oct. 27.

Stone Union Wins 5-15c Increases

WAGE increases ranging from 5c to 15c an hour, along with paid holidays and vacations, pension plans, insurance and other cost items, have been won in all parts of the country recently by local branches of the CIO Stone Workers.

Some of the gains were chalked up in renewal negotiations, others during the lifetime of contracts which were reopened because of the sharply increased cost of living.

At Pembine, Wis., the Stone Workers were forced to strike for four weeks before winning a contract providing for 5c an hour immediately, 3c on Dec. 1, another 5c next July 1 and still another 5c on July 1, 1952. The branch also won the union shop and the checkoff.

After a five-day strike at Pelham, Ala., the Stone Workers won a 9c per hour across-the-board increase.

Harbison-Walker brick workers in Pennsylvania negotiated a 10c an hour boost. Marble workers in Vermont accepted 5c with no strings attached after rejecting the same offer conditional upon extension of the contract. The 15c raise was won by an Ohio branch.

Pay Talks Opened With U. S. Steel

THE CIO Steelworkers last week held exploratory talks with two of the nation's leading steel producers, U. S. Steel and Bethlehem, over union proposals for a cost of living wage increase for a million USA members.

Union proposals were not revealed, but both companies agreed to later meetings—U. S. Steel on Oct. 27 and Bethlehem on Nov. 1.

Following the conference in Pittsburgh, between USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Vice Pres. John A. Stephens of U. S. Steel, Murray said the meeting was limited to a "general discussion concerning the economic justification for a wage increase."

He said no specific demands were presented but that the union proposals were in the form of a general request for a "healthy and substantial" wage boost.

"The company did not make any counter-offer," Murray said. Most of the discussion revolved around the rising cost of living and Steelworkers' present standards of living, he added.

IN NEW YORK, District Director Joseph P. Molony, of Buffalo, led a union delegation in a meeting with Bethlehem officials, proposing a "general wage increase and other benefits."

Molony said little time was spent presenting economic arguments in favor of a wage boost.

"We don't see any point in talking about cost-of-living or anything else," he said. "We just want to talk a substantial wage increase."

The day before, Molony met in New York with negotiators of Colorado Fuel and Iron Corp., which has plants in Pueblo, Col., and Buffalo, N. Y. This was the second meeting to discuss a wage increase.

Meanwhile, the first union shop election in the basic steel industry was scheduled by the National Labor Relations Board for last Friday, at the Wheeling, W. Va., and Steubenville, O., plants of the Wheeling Steel Corp. About 12,000 production and maintenance workers were eligible to vote.

THE UNION petitioned last week for union shop elections at three more basic steel company plants.

They were: Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., and Youngstown Metal Products Co., Youngtown, O., S. Chicago, Ill., and E. Chicago, Ind., 21,000 workers; Allegheny Ludlum Corp., Brackenridge and West Leechburg, Pa., 9100 workers; and Kaiser Steel Corp., Fontana, Calif., 4000 workers.

A PLEASANT INTERLUDE occurs for Paul G. Hoffman, retiring ECA administrator, (right) as Miss Steela Hallonberg, stenographer of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions, pours him a cup of coffee. Hoffman is making a final tour of the Marshall Plan countries. At left is Victor Sjaholm, ECA labor officer in Sweden.

Scholarships Offered Labor

MANY scholarships for study abroad in 1951-52 are available to the American labor movement.

The Fulbright Act offers two senior scholarships for research and four junior scholarships for study in the United Kingdom and six scholarships for social work. The Transatlantic Foundation offers three or more scholarships for study at Ruskin Labor College at Oxford.

The American - Scandinavian Foundation extends two or three trade union fellowships for study in Denmark and Sweden, and foundation fellowships for study in Iceland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

The American Labor Education Service, which has been responsible for the greater student exchange abroad for unionists, has recently appointed a Committee on the International Exchange of Worker-Students. Dr. Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence College, is chairman.

The committee includes several representatives of the CIO and AFL. (LPA)

'Public Be Damned' Department

The state of mind that produced a Vanderbilt who said "The public be damned," and meant it, is back again in the person of Earle V. Grover. He is president of the Apex Steel Corp. of Los Angeles and chairman of the southern California committee sponsoring an anti-public housing referendum at the November election.

Grover complained recently that a contemplated public housing project in a suburb of Los Angeles would "interfere with plans for a yacht harbor."

Nov. 7 Is The Day To VOTE In U.S.A.

Unions Issue Daily Paper

MEMBERS OF the Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild, idled by the strike of AFL mailers on the city's three daily newspapers, are putting out their own daily eight-page paper, with the assistance of printing trade unions.

The three strike bound papers are the Press, Sun-Telegraph and Post-Gazette. The papers laid off 3450 members of the eight non-striking unions, with no notice and no pay.

The paper is called the Pittsburgh Daily Reporter.

Guild members said the Reporter will concentrate on local news but will run general stories on the Korean war and other international and domestic items of interest.

Mayor David L. Lawrence intervened in the strike last week, asserting that the dispute was harming trade and curtailing city revenues.

The mayor talked with representatives of the newspaper unions and with publishers in an attempt to effect a conciliation.

Factory Modernized, Everybody Profits

A cotton doubling mill in Lancashire, England, has shown what can be accomplished when modern factory operating principles are put into effect, according to the British Information Service.

As a result of scientific fixing of workloads, respacing of machines and the introduction of mechanical devices, workers' earnings have gone up by 18 to 40% since 1948 while productivity increased from 11 to 46% and production costs on different phases of production dropped 5 to 22%.

Pressure Mounting For New Rent Curb Law

PRESSURE ON Congress to pass a stronger rent control law in its forthcoming "lame duck session" which starts Nov. 27 is mounting with every passing week.

Congressional leaders have been taking the position that it will be impossible to pass a new law before January 1, but here are some examples of what is happening that may change a few minds:

Davenport, Ia.: The City Council voted decontrol in this town, which borders on Scott County, Ill. The area is booming with defense contracts and 16,000 were on strike a short time ago.

A letter to the Office of the Housing Expediter from the chairman of the local Committee for the Continuance of Rent Controls says "these people are not in a mood to accept with a smile a notice that their shelter cost is up from 25% to 50% and perhaps more." There's nothing OHE can do.

Grosse Pointe, Mich.: Rents were decontrolled by local option Oct. 6, and tenants received notices within 24 hours of rent increases of 40% and 50%.

Camp McCoy, Wis.: Expecting a sizeable increase in personnel, the commanding officer asked Gov. Rennebohm (R.) to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of passing a rent control law. Rennebohm refused, saying it was up to Congress.

Battle Creek, Mich.: The city council decontrolled the city effective Oct. 20 in spite of the fact that the Percy Jones Army Hospital is adding 2000 beds and that nearby Fort Custer is being reactivated with the expected addition of several thousand men.

Meanwhile 63 additional cities last week asked for continuation of federal controls beyond Dec. 31, bringing the total to 248 with a combined population of approximately 10 million. Thousands more communities must take similar affirmative action unless they want controls to expire Dec. 31.

The embattled tenants of Los Angeles, who have been staving off through court action the effective date of its City Council decontrol order, secured their third temporary injunction and prepared to argue their case again this week.

Yule Bonus Gyp Fought By UAW

The CIO Auto Workers last week filed an unfair labor practice charge against Deere & Co. when the firm refused to pay Christmas bonuses to 15,000 workers who have been on strike at seven plants since Sept. 1.

UAW Vice Pres. John W. Livinston said "the company has conditioned payment to any employe of its annual bonus, due Oct. 28, upon abandonment by the employe of the current strike, thereby discriminating against employes for engaging in their lawful right to strike."

Three of the struck plants are at East Moline, Ill., the others at Des Moines, Dubuque, Ottumwa and Waterloo, Ia. The company manufactures farm machinery.

HAROLD J. STILES
ATTORNEY AT LAW
NEWARK, NEW YORK

October 9, 1950

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burns
212 Fillmore St.
Newark, N. Y.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Burns:

I had another call from Mr. Phillips and as you told me, the fact that you have television seems to have upset him. He asked me to inform you that if the television is removed, your rent will continue to be $27 per month, but that if you insist on keeping the television, your rent will be raised to $50 per month effective November 1, 1950.

As I told you before, he has a perfect right at the present time, to raise your rent to any amount for any reason he sees fit. Of course, there is always a possibility that Rent controls will come back on in this area at any moment.

Please do not come to me and complain about this raise as there is really nothing at all that I can do about it.

Respectfully,

Harold J. Stiles
Harold J. Stiles

HJS:v

THIS LETTER reveals an unique system for increasing rents where rent control has ended. The letter was received by Robert Burns, Newark, N. Y., a member of CIO Local Industrial Union 1744, Silver and Cosmetic Workers, from Harold J. Stiles, attorney and Republican police judge, who was acting on behalf of a landlord. Burns is fighting the rent increase. CIO members in the area have told Stiles that a picket line will be placed around the house to halt eviction. Maybe Howdy-Doody and Milton Berle can be persuaded to join the pickets!

Security Law Backers Complain Their Law Is Being Enforced

IF ALL the world's a stage, as Shakespeare wrote, the United States continued to play the No. 2 clown role last week with the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon-Wood Act as its main prop.

(No. 1 international clown is, of course, another country—which shall be nameless here but whose main prop is a curtain made of the principal raw material entering into the manufacture of steel.)

Natives of countries ruled at one time or another by Nazi, Fascist or Communist governments continued to be welcomed—at Ellis Island. The Dept. of Justice finally caught up with the Spanish Falangists and notified the State Dept., it was barring them, too. But Argentine Peronists continued to pile in at will, though the crews of Italian ships couldn't even land.

THE PEOPLE who led the fight for the law in Congress complained bitterly because it was being enforced. Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) said indignantly that Dictator Franco's Falangists are not members of a "totalitarian" party. And he asserted flatly that they would not attempt to overthrow or upset the internal security of the United States. Only Communists want to overthrow our government, he blandly insisted.

Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.), one of the more vigorous supporters of the law when it was being greased through the Senate, with a perfectly straight face accused the Truman administration of "perverting" the law by trying to enforce it.

The law bars entry to this country of anyone who has ever been associated with a totalitarian movement, whether successful or not.

It also provides for the registration of Communist organizations and front groups in this country. The CP bodies have to register their officers, members and financial records, the fronts their officers and financial records.

The 30-day period allowed in the law for registration expires Oct. 23. On Oct. 19 the Dept. of Justice announced that it was ready to begin taking down names, addresses, and other required data.

AS THIS edition of the CIO News went to press, it appeared unlikely that the department would be snowed under by Communists and officers of Red-front organizations clamoring to register. In making public the fact that it was ready for business, with forms printed, a seven-page list of regulations compiled, etc., the department reported that not a single eager Communist had applied for registration up to that date.

In fact, the department hinted rather broadly that it didn't expect anyone to register until forced to do so.

Department spokesmen indicated that the Communist Party will be the first goal, and that front groups will not be tackled until later.

But before any action can be taken to enforce the registration requirement, President Truman must appoint a five-member Subversive Activities Control Board. Department officials guessed it would take six months to get the board up to the point of acting on a petition that the CP be compelled to register.

And if the board rules that the party must register, it is expected to launch a fight in the courts that could go on for years. If the courts uphold the law, any organization which does not register is subject to a fine up to $10,000. Any individual who fails to fall in line is liable to have to pay a similar fine and also serve up to five years in prison.

In New York the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau's inspectors stepped up their screening of aliens they regarded dubiously, and cut down on the length of the stay at Ellis Island required until it could be determined the visitors weren't coming here to overthrow the government.

But a lot of the innocent were still being caught. More war brides, including a couple who have lived in this country and were returning from visits to relatives abroad, were held up.

Friedrich Gulda, 20-year-old Austrian pianist who was reluctantly admitted after spending a night at Ellis Island because he had been a member of a Hitler youth group when 10 years old, gave one concert. Then he decided to go back home rather than tackle the red tape that would be necessary to extend his stay so he could make further appearances.

FEDORA Barbieri, Italian mezzo-soprano who came here to sing for the Metropolitan Opera Co., spent nearly a week on Ellis Island before the authorities decided that attendance at a Fascist-run grammar school wasn't enough to make her dangerous to the peace and safety of the U. S.

Luigi Romano, 29, of San Francisco, who came to this country in 1940 and has his first citizenship papers, was temporarily barred upon his return from escorting his mother to her home in Italy. He had been a seaman in Italy when Mussolini controlled all unions.

The Italian Embassy at Washington protested sharply to the Dept. of State against the way the act is being enforced. The note, sent before the decision on the Spanish Falangists, charged that the act "is practically applied only to Italians, who never have had an important part in the late Fascist regime."

CIO Renews Pledge To Fight Discrimination As Murray, Reuther Get Fair Play Awards

CIO PRES. Philip Murray and Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers were presented with bronze plaques by the National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling at a dinner at Washington recently.

The plaques were given in recognition of the part Murray and Reuther played in eliminating discrimination in bowling. CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey accepted the award for Murray, who was unable to be present.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Benjamin Epstein, director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, received similar awards for their part in helping to end the "white only" policy of the American Bowling Congress.

Edward J. Sparling, president of Roosevelt College in Chicago, who was master of ceremonies, paid tribute to the efforts of the CIO to end the racial ban.

BOTH CAREY and Reuther said that racial and religious bias and discrimination at home hurt the United States abroad and impair our national security.

Carey said the CIO "is dedicated to the proposition that in order to build a strong and healthy labor movement, we must provide membership for all workers, regardless of race, creed, color, sex or national origin.

"We have sought to implement this fundamental principle by the creation of specific machinery within the national CIO and most of our affiliates, designed to eliminate discriminatory patterns prevalent in American industry and in the communities in which we live." Carey is chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

"The participation of the CIO in the work of the National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling is a concrete example of how we have sought to implement this heritage of ours." Carey said.

"In rallying the American people to the suport of a continuing program to improve our civil rights, we simultaneously strengthen our moral leadership in the family of nations."

REUTHER declared that the fact that discrimination is rampant in this country is used against the U. S. by its enemies.

"America cannot gain leadership by relying on its economic leadership alone," he said. "Other peoples must believe we have the ability to help them.

"Until we are able to show them that we can defeat discrimination in our own back yard, they will not be convinced. Our job is to build that kind of a world where the dignity of man is realized."

The CIO Auto Workers began the drive to wipe out the color and nationality line in bowling at the 1944 ABC convention. Three years later the Fair Play committee was organized by some 25 national organizations.

CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg, acting on behalf of Murray, started legal action against the ABC in Illinois. This resulted in victory last April when Judge John A. Sbabaro of the Superior Court at Chicago told ABC that its charter would be revoked unless it lifted its restriction limiting membership to white males.

THE ABC convention, held less than a month after the decision, voted to remove the offending restriction.

Meanwhile, the NAACP and the Anti-Defamation League brought action in the New York and Wisconsin courts to have the ABC charters revoked there. The ABC convention action eliminated the necessity of rulings in these states.

Dewey Accused Of 'Buying' Nomination

THE NEW York State political situation was rocked last week by an old-fashioned scandal involving outright sale of the chance at public office in return for a clean-up of a candidate's personal debts.

The principal characters involved in the deal were Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the man who never wants to run for public office except when nominations are open, and his lieutenant-governor, Joe R. Hanley, who has wanted for years to be governor of New York.

Hanley thought this year he'd get his chance, but early in September he suddenly and "voluntarily" decided to run instead for the U. S. Senate against Herbert Lehman (D.), the incumbent, thus clearing the way for Dewey to change his mind and run for re-election.

The "voluntary" nature of Hanley's change of heart was made public in photostat copies of a Sept. 5 letter from Hanley to his old friend, Rep. W. Kingsland Macy (R.), a Dewey-hater, who had been backing Hanley for governor. The letter said in part:

"Today I had a conference with the Governor in which certain unalterable and unquestionably definite propositions were made to me. If I will consent to take the nomination to the United States Senate, I am definitely assured of being able to clean up my financial obligations within ninety days, so that I would be clear for the first time in 20 years.

"Also I have an iron-clad, unbreakable arrangement whereby I will be given a job with the State . . . at sufficient compensation to make my net income more than I now have.

"Therefore tomorrow morning I am going to announce that, if the delegates will nominate me for the office of United States Senator, I will accept.

"IF YOU feel bitter, I can understand why, but I can assure you that within a short time you will receive from me every cent that I owe you, and at least you will not lose that part of the investment.

"You and Mr. Gannett (Frank Gannett, publisher and leading figure in the Committee for Constitutional Government) have been wonderful and the only bright spot in the whole terrible picture is that I shall be able, within a short time, to pay you both in full. I am humiliated, disappointed and heartsick, but in fairness to myself, to you and to my family I can do nothing else."

Hanley made the letter public himself, because he knew the Democrats had gotten hold of a copy, presumably through Macy. Then he and Dewey both tried to explain it away. Neither succeeded.

Dewey's approach was most interesting: boiling down several thousand words, what he said in effect was: "We didn't do it, and anyway, the Democrats do it too."

The story exploded onto the front pages of all New York papers and stayed there.

Rep. Matthew Lynch (D.), running against Dewey for Governor, called for Dewey's resignation and said if Hanley were elected, the Senate would refuse to seat him.

LOUIS HOLLANDER, president of the New York State CIO Council, commented:

"The story . . . is revolting to all decent citizens . . . Dewey has followed the first rule of the Kremlin, which is 'liquidate the opposition.'

"Dewey tries to scare his opponents off and if that doesn't work he tries to buy them off . . . Common decency demands that Dewey and Hanley withdraw as candidates."

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers, said Dewey should resign and Hanley should withdraw. The deal, he said, was "political corruption at its worst, involving untold thousands of dollars . . . Impeachment and disbarment proceedings should be instituted at once for their political conspiracy."

Hugh Thompson, CIO director in Buffalo, said letters were being sent to all members of the Legislature demanding a special session for the impeachment of Dewey and calling on Hanley to withdraw from the race.

Not the least shocking feature of the revelation was the tie-in between Hanley, who at 74 has been posing as a life-long liberal, and Gannett, arch-reactionary founder of the notorious Committee for Constitutional Government, whose executive secretary, Edward A. Rumely, has just been cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to tell the House Lobby Committee where the CCG gets its cabbage.

Gannett, who holds no love for Dewey, told reporters he had lent Hanley $19,000 to further his campaign for the governorship—and added pompously that the subsequent deal "reveals corruption in public affairs."

Lehman, whose already excellent chances of re-election to the Senate were apparently improved by this outburst, declined all comment, and stuck to his high-level campaign.

A MAN MAY smile and smile and be a villain, the Democrats are now saying of these two cheerful gentlemen — New York's Republican Gov. Dewey (left) and his lieutenant governor, Joe R. Hanley, who are now trying to explain away a political deal.

Nov. 7 Is The Day To VOTE In U.S.A.

Victor Reuther Goes To London

Victor G. Reuther, director of the CIO Auto Workers Education Dept., was in London last week attending the third full meeting of the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, Oct. 16-21. He is co-chairman of the council, a post to which he was appointed in 1949.

Following the council meeting, he will consult with representatives of the British government and the British labor movement in a series of conferences.

On Oct. 24, Reuther, who is chairman of the Michigan Crusade for Freedom, will be in Berlin at the invitation of General Lucius D. Clay to participate in the ceremonial dedication of the Freedom Bell on United Nations Day. From Berlin he will go to France for conferences arranged by the ECA.

QUITE COZY: Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.), who is seeking re-election, and local leaders of the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers, appeared quite happy at a Fort Wayne meeting in May, 1949. The reason: Capehart attacked the Marshall Plan and European Recovery Program, his position coinciding with the Communist line. The CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers says that the five men in the photo with Capehart are either followers of the Communist or the discredited United Electrical Workers line (or is there a difference?). Alex Campbell (D.) is Capehart's opponent.

Registration Figures Hint Heavy Voting

THE OUTLOOK for a large vote in the coming elections, carrying with it the chance of electing a liberal Congress, continues to be bright, as registration figures come in.

Taking an average of six states for which state-wide registration figures are available, the picture is as follows:

Registration is up 17.2% over 1946 and 3.6% over 1948.

The six states, all critically important in the national picture, are California, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington and Rhode Island.

Actually, California, Ohio, and Pennsylvania account for the increase over 1948, since registration in the other three fell below 1948 levels. But all six show tremendous jumps over 1946, the last "off-year" election.

In 1946, only 38.5% of the potential voters actually cast their ballots. In 1948, just about 50% did so. In 1950, no forecasts are possible. Not all potential voters are registered, but the number of registered voters who actually go to the polls is what decides the outcome.

(The figures above leave out registration in New York state. The totals for about two-thirds of the state show a drop of about 600,000 below the 1948 level, but an increase of approximately 150,000 above 1946.

(New York City registration, normally counted on to counterbalance the conservative upstate turn-out, took a slump of about 500,000. The unheard-from one-third of the state is all in normally Republican territory.)

Taking a deep breath, the CIO Political Action Committee remarks that if the same proportion of registered voters go to the polls in these six states as did in 1948, and if the figures in these six states are fairly accurate pictures of what is going on nationwide, then the actual 1950 vote will be in the neighborhood of 47.9 million.

On the other hand, if only the same proportion of registered voters turn out as did on 1946, the vote will be 40.3 million.

Ben Marsh, 'Peoples' Lobbyist, To Retire

Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Lobby, Inc., and first man to register under the Lobby Act, will retire at the end of this month after 32 years of trying to "educate" members of Congress.

Marsh, who is 74, for years has worked six and seven days a week trying to get across to representatives and senators the viewpoint of the common people.

A recently filed expense account showed how little money he had to work with compared to lobbyists for the wealthy interests. His total office expenses were $12,000 for the previous year, including his own $1800 salary.

He urged members of the People's Lobby to continue their work through their unions, their churches and organizations such as Americans for Democratic Action.

Management Labor Units Asked By Carey

CIO SECY.-TREAS. James B. Carey last week called for the creation of labor-management committees, such as functioned during World War II, to make full use of workers' "experience . . . advice . . . and real cooperation."

Speaking to the National Conference of Business Paper Editors in New York City, Carey listed four "basic aims and objectives" of organized labor for the emergency period:

"First, to supply the production needed.

"Second, to keep our economy strong—not only now but in preparation for a period of world peace.

"Third, to keep the morale of our people high.

"Fourth, to win over the workers and masses of other countries, by demonstrating that they can place confidence in the purposes and leadership of this nation."

CAREY predicted that unions will "cooperate with any company or industry that is patriotically trying to meet the nation's needs, and wants to work together with us. But we will not permit any company to take advantage of this situation to make excess profits on our labor, or at the expense of the government or the nation."

He warned against what he termed "the negative . . . dangerous approach . . . that we are simply engaged in a crusade against Communism, or against people we think are Communists.

"There are others who think that the American people's hatred of communism gives them an opportunity through repressive legislation and otherwise, to make an attack upon labor and upon liberal thought, and to turn this nation back on to a reactionary path.

"Such groups and their policies will have our complete and bitter opposition."

Carey said that "in the opinion of labor, we are engaged in something more positive — a crusade for freedom, for peace, for plenty, for opportunity and a better life for all the people in the world. And that includes the people of Russia and those countries under its domination . . .

"The basic problem is not only military, but it is the question of which system will get the support of the hundreds of millions of downtrodden, exploited, hungry, repressed, anxiety-ridden people all over the world.

"If by our own deeds, here and abroad, we can convince these people that we can help them to provide their economic needs, and in addition, give them liberty and freedom, the Communist movement will be crippled . . . It will lose the support of the masses who still are fooled, and the Soviet Union will either sink back into weak isolation or it will get leaders prepared to work honestly with the rest of the world."

Noting an increase of $11 billion in the debts of American consumers and an increase of $14 billion in corporation profits, since 1946, he added:

"It is with such facts in mind that we take the basic position that wage increases are possible and necessary by American industry, not only without increasing prices but even making possible some price decreases.'"

Carey, who is also administrative chairman of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, charged that employers had sought to take unfair advantage of the CIO's efforts to purge Communist leadership from various unions.

He said many employers, finding that Communist-led unions had signed contracts that did not meet the needs of the workers, "then turned to us and demanded we accept the same unsatisfactory terms.

"IN SOME CASES, we had to strike against these large corporations. So, while we were being applauded by some sections of the public for fighting against communism with one hand, we had to fight against the sly, greedy employers with the other."

Carey named the Phelps-Dodge Company as a specific case of this type of practice, and recited the company's recent dealings with the IUE and with the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers, which was expelled from the CIO last year.

IUE members have been on strike 3½ months at the Copper Products Co. subsidiary of Phelps-Dodge in Bayway, N. J.

He said that in the past three years, Phelps-Dodge made average annual net profits of $40 million. "Yet," Carey said, "the company not only refuses even to discuss a pension plan for its 12,000 production workers . . . but it brazenly spends $400,000 a year on pensions for its executives and higher salaried employes.

"Could Joe Stalin, if he had the power, do more than the Phelps-Dodge officials have done to undermine the morale of patriotic workers in this industry and to play the game of communism?"

Shortages, Gray Market: Price Of Industry's Limited Capacity

AMERICAN industry, long noted for a faint-hearted attitude toward expanding its production capacity, has jockeyed the country into the shortages the labor movement and some economists predicted.

Steel, aluminum, rubber, copper, oil, chemicals—the list is long and growing longer. The gray market is settling down for conversion into a black market. Consumers, already stuck with higher prices, can expect major shortages by Christmas, according to William Henry Harrison, chief of the National Production Authority.

The country's steelmasters are turning out more of their product than ever before in history, but it still isn't enough. The nation is paying off for their refusal to increase production facilities—a course the CIO, AFL, Steelworkers, Auto Workers and other union bodies have been calling for with increasing frequency since the end of World War II.

EVERY calculation the industry has made regarding the nation's ability to consume has been proven too small. Now the country has to pay the penalty in higher prices, shortages and at least temporary unemployment.

The Studebaker Corp. had to close its passenger car division at South Bend, Ind., on Oct. 18 because of a shortage of sheet metal stampings, throwing 16,000 employes out of work. Steel shortages forced the Kelvinator Co. to cut refrigerator and electric range production on Oct. 11.

Warehouse stocks of steel have shrunk 40% in the last 12 months. U. S. Steel, the major producer, has announced an allocation program under which civilian customers will be getting a proportion of their needs based on consumption between Jan. 1 and the invasion of Korea.

The NPA program for allocations is being drawn up principally by men from U. S. Steel and other large producers. The small fabricators, who had no voice during World War II and suffered major hardships, again are shut out.

Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.), chairman of the House Committee on Monopoly, is trying to get them representation.

The national CIO and the CIO Steelworkers and Shipbuilders unions screamed themselves hoarse trying to persuade the railroads to take advantage of the lull before the outbreak of hostilities by repairing broken-down cars and building badly-needed new ones.

The industry did nothing. The Pressed Steel Car Co. plant at McKee's Rocks, near Pittsburgh, Pa., closed, principally because of lack of business. The community was left in a bad economic state, as the plant was its principal industry and only large employer.

NOW, WITH steel short, the Defense Transport Administration is begging the NPA for enough of the metal to make at least 10,000 freight cars a month. The program visualizes a boost in production of about 6,000 cars a month at present to nearly 12,000 next spring.

An estimated 325,000 tons of steel a month would be needed in the early stages of the program, more later. Major changes might be required in steel mills, if approval is given the plan, to increase production of steel plate at the expense of steel sheets.

A shortage of steel inevitably means other shortages. The oil industry is facing one, despite its claims of plenty, and it can't expand because of lack of steel. Already word has gone out that production of civilian gasoline will have to be cut to meet the need for aviation fuel.

This winter there probably will be enough natural gas, a byproduct of oil production, for domestic use, but a shortage for industrial and commercial uses is predicted. Some enterprises are converting to coal.

Aluminum monopolists moaned almost convincingly when production facilities were boosted, over their anguished protests, during World War II. The over-production they confidently predicted never materialized; the shortage—which they said they couldn't even imagine—did.

Now the shortage is worse than ever. Military requirements will take at least 20% of production—and a lot of goods won't be produced for civilian consumption.

Aluminum wasn't stockpiled in the interval between World War II and the cold war, though it was planned to lay in a stock. Rep. Celler's committee will start an investigation of the failure to stockpile beginning Nov. 1.

Copper and brass, which also were supposed to have been stockpiled, are also short. Civilian copper products probably will disappear from the markets in a few months. Zinc stocks at smelters were at a 25-year low at the end of September.

TIRE-BUYERS won't find a particularly pressing shortage in the months to come, but the tires will have a greater proportion of synthetic rubber. The NPA, dissatisfied with earlier conservation efforts which had been handled by the industry, on Oct. 17, issued a sharp order further curtailing the uses of natural rubber in November and December to 90,000 tons a month. More than 105,000 tons of new rubber was used in September, an all-time high of 116,000 tons in August.

Chemicals will quickly be in short supply, it is predicted, because of a world shortage of crude sulphur, which with coal and salt constitute the basic materials of the industry. Domestic consumers of sulphur have been dipping into their stockpiles at a rapid date.

Sulphur is essential to the making of sulphuric acid for steel production, and to coke ovens for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate. It is a major source of nitrogen in fertilizers, and is widely used to make other products—including explosives—and in vulcanizing rubber.

WIDELY USED plastics, as well as cosmetics, cellophane and certain candies, will be extremely short because of lack of glycerine if we get into a total war.

Newsprint — a monopolistic shortage that has been loudly decried during and since the end of World War II by the CIO Newspaper Guild is getting even scarcer. Small weeklies, including labor publications, may be expected to suffer if the big publishers achieve their aim—a system like they had during the last war under which they divided up what was available among themselves.

The price of newsprint went up $10 to $110 a ton last week. This was too much even for the publishers. Cranston Williams, general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, said the boost "is not justified by any factors today," and denounced it as "precipitate, excessive, unwarranted and ill-timed."

Publishers usually reserve such strong language for the wage requests of their unionized employes.

'Cureall' Device Maker Found Guilty Of Making False Claims

THE FOOD and Drug Administration of the Federal Security Agency put in a busy month in September by obtaining a total of 27 convictions for violation of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act.

Most spectacular court case was an eight-day federal jury trial in Peoria, Ill., which ended in conviction of a "cureall" device manufacturer, Charles Willis Kent.

Kent was accused of claiming an instrument called Electreat would help arthritis, earache, sleeplessness, nervous disorders, rheumatism, heart attacks and paralysis.

The device looked like a flashlight and had a roller on one end plus several attachments which delivered an electric shock to the user. One of the attachments, a wire hairbrush, was supposed to remove dandruff.

The Peoria jury, after hearing medical experts testify that claims made for the device were false, found Kent guilty. His sentence was deferred pending motion for a new trial.

During the month FDA seized 118 shipments of foods and drugs. Eighty-nine of the food shipments were contaminated by insects or rodents or were spoiled. The spoiled food aggregated 770,000 pounds.

CIO Aide Says Co-ops Protect People's Welfare

TED F. SILVEY, national CIO staff member, told the 17th congress of the Cooperative League of the USA that co-ops offer a price control system which "eliminates the rigidities of law and still serves to protect the people's welfare."

Silvey praised "consumer cooperative enterprise" as a way of benefiting both producers and consumers. He pointed out that free enterprise spokesmen scream against government controls but practice price-fixing.

"There has been more price control since OPA was killed than during the period it operated," Silvey said. "Since then and now we have had price control for the benefit of producers and sellers and to the detriment of consumers.

"I think it would be both accurate and fair to say that private enterprise exists primarily to make a profit for owners with a by-product result of providing goods and services for people.

"On the other hand, consumers' cooperative enterprise exists primarily to provide goods and services for people — at the lowest price for the highest quality—with a by-product result of providing profits or earnings for the investors."

"The biggest problem facing us today is how to use the productive capacity of the U. S. to maintain a free world in which will flourish this economic revolution which we started long before the conspiracy of communism appeared," according to Murray Lincoln, League president.

"An essential part of the blueprint for a free world should be the use of agricultural and consumer cooperatives so as to give the peoples of the world an opportunity to work out their economic problems independently of governmental controls."

John Sims, general manager of the Farm Bureau Credit Association, Columbus, O., said farmers are getting a smaller share of the food dollar even though prices are going up.

"In 1947," he pointed out, "a one-pound loaf of bread cost about 13c, and for the wheat in it the farmers got 3c. Today a one-pound loaf averages about 14½c, and for the wheat in it the farmer gets 2.4c."

It Would Be Nice

A Silver Spring, Md., resident recently wrote a Washington newspaper:

"Wouldn't it be nice if people could find new homes as easily as kittens can?"

THEY WANT NO PART of the Distributive Workers Union. Members of Local 80, Camden, N. J., the largest local of the Food and Tobacco Workers, have voted overwhelmingly to stay in the CIO, and not to follow FTA into the Distributive Workers Union. There was only one dissenting vote. FTA was expelled from the CIO for following the Communist Party line instead of CIO policy. This picture was taken at a meeting of the 8000—member local when the proposed merger was voted down overwhelmingly.

Rieve: Stabilization Law Is Utterly Useless For Keeping Down Prices

THE SO-CALLED stabilization law is a "fraud," utterly useless in checking inflation, Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers, declared during his appearance on a television program Oct. 17.

"The average citizen — even well-informed citizens — believe Congress has passed a standby law to freeze prices and wages if necessary," he said.

"The law has been described as giving President Truman very broad powers, including some he did not ask for. In one sense this is true—but it is not true in the sense that the public understands it.

"The law assures higher food prices by imposing inflexible restrictions on any efforts to achieve control. It specifically forbids rent control. Therefore it leaves untouched the two biggest items in the average family's budget.

"That isn't all. The law also forbids the government from controlling the quality of goods produced. This means that if price controls should be imposed on shirts, for example, the manufacturers could abandon their low-priced lines and turn all production into higher-priced items.

"What may be worse, the law also forbids the government to see to it that the quality of a price-fixed item remains the same. It would be perfectly legal to sell price-fixed shirts without tails.

"Finally, the law specifically forbids any regulation of speculation on commodity exchanges, the biggest single factor in driving up prices during the last few months."

IN ACTUAL practice, Rieve claimed, the President cannot use the law to hold down prices because it "does not provide a workable, honest form of price control."

Even if present prices are frozen, he argued, wages should be allowed to increase substantially through free collective bargaining. Industrial profits are great enough, he added, to permit both price rollbacks and wage raises without cutting earnings below a "comfortable level."

Rieve is administrative chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee. His television appearance was on the "On Trial" program on ABC network.

A few hours before Rieve spoke, Alan Valentine—he has dropped the "Dr." from his name—was sworn in in Washington as Economic Stabilization Administrator.

His job is to "establish price ceilings and stabilize wages and salaries where necessary," but he said he has no idea how soon the controls will be necessary.

He hoped, he said in an interview, that they won't be necessary at all, and if the need for his job were to disappear, it would be "very nice indeed."

VALENTINE formerly was president of the Univ. of Rochester (N. Y.), and served two years as head of the Economic Cooperation Administration mission to the Netherlands.

Rather than price and wage controls, he said, he favors "more basic" measures and methods of keeping the country's economy on an even keel. In the "more basic" category he included increased production, allocations, credit controls and heavier taxation.

He maintained that the stability of the economy is "endangered by inflation" and that the crisis is "much more grave than many Americans think."

Asked what he was going to look at first, he answered:

"I'd like to get a first-class staff to tell me what to look at first."

Valentine said he had ended his connections with all enterprises operated for profit. He had been a director of the Freeport Sulphur Co., Security Trust Co. of Rochester, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway and the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.

Freeport Sulphur voted a sharp rise in the price of its products. The decision was made at a recent board of directors meeting—with Valentine in attendance.

AMA Please Note

Magazine Finds Good Voluntary Health Plan Is Not Answer To People's Needs

A LOT OF American citizens were alternately rubbing their eyes and cupping their ears recently when the American Medical Association's broadside against national health insurance hit the nation's newspapers and airwaves.

Eleven thousand daily and weekly papers and 30 magazines along with 1200 radio stations informed the populace on an almost around-the-clock schedule that the "voluntary way is the American way" to health protection. The ad campaign cost the AMA over $1½ million.

Not so many years ago, the same AMA was telling the people of the country that the voluntary way was the "way to Socialism"—a term it now applies to national health insurance.

Now, however, the "voluntary way" has become the "American answer to every question of medical care, service and cost," according to the AMA.

LET'S TAKE a look at one of the best voluntary plans in operation today and see if it measures up to the above description.

The Health Insurance Plan of New York City, according to an article by Leonard Engel in The Nation magazine, furnishes an extraordinary range of services for its 250,000 members.

The story says HIP is really a comprehensive undertaking and "shows how little basis there is for many of AMA's fears concerning comprehensive prepaid medical care."

"At the same time," the article declares, "it demonstrates conclusively that adequate medical care will never be within the reach of all Americans without national health insurance, supplemented by substantial initial grants from the federal treasury."

It is pointed out that neither Blue Cross, the prepaid hospitalization plan indorsed by AMA, nor commercial insurance against hospital expense is "remotely" the answer. Both plans apply only to hospitalized illness — a comparatively small item in the usual family budget—and the coverage is far from complete.

Nor do the AMA-sponsored Blue Shield Medical and Surgical plans fill the bill. They merely pay, in whole or in part, for a specified list of operations.

As a matter of fact, not even the voluntary plans which AMA has opposed almost as vigorously as national health insurance—except where organized doctors could run them—provide the answer.

THE HEALTH Insurance Plan of New York City is a nonprofit organization. On its board of directors are the Mayor, two bank presidents, representatives of CIO and AFL and the public, and eight physicians, among them two deans of medical schools.

The plan operates through 30 medical groups distributed over the city. The premiums cover any number of home and office visits as well as treatment in a hospital.

The cost of hospitalization itself is covered by a separate Blue Cross or commercial hospital insurance contract which all HIP members must carry.

Under general medical care, all types of illness and disability are covered, including pre-existing conditions. No physical examination is required for admission and there is no waiting period or age limit.

HIP thus comes close to providing, in one neatly budgeted package, everything member families may need in the way of medical care. Unfortunately the premiums of $102 a year for the basic family are higher than many can afford and it is doubtful that HIP or any similar organization will ever be able to take in the self-employed or employed groups of less than five.

The Nation's story concludes that "nothing short of compulsory nationwide health insurance, supplemented by initial federal grants for the construction of facilities, will solve the problem the AMA so lightly contends is already disposed of."

CIO Answers AMA In Ads

The CIO National Health Committee on Oct. 20 launched a nation-wide counterattack upon the American Medical Association for its opposition to the national health insurance program advocated by the Truman administration.

The committee through a series of newspaper ads in prominent papers denied AMA claims that national health insurance would reduce the quality of medical treatment, regiment doctors and patients, socialize medicine or destroy professional freedom, private initiative or free enterprise.

Declaring that voluntary health insurance, now belatedly advocated by AMA, costs too much and does not go far enough, the committee urged passage of the national health insurance act because it offers the most comprehensive medical coverage.

Nov. 7 Is The Day To VOTE In U.S.A.

Michigan Phone Workers Plan To Strike Nov. 6

THE CIO Communications Workers Division 15 is set to strike the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. Nov. 6 unless satisfactory agreements are reached before that deadline.

Division 15 has three contracts with the company covering 16,000 plant, traffic and accounting workers in three major departments. Negotiations for a new contract have been going on since May 23 with little or no results, according to Division officials.

The State Labor Mediation Board has been notified by the union of its intention to strike as required by law.

The dispute centers mainly on the company's refusal to grant more than a "mere pittance of a wage increase" and Bell's insistence that differentials of as high as 50c an hour be continued between workers doing similar jobs in different towns.

Division Pres. Walter Schaar declared that Michigan Bell "has the highest difference in pay for identical work of any Bell system in the country.

"Bell's wage offer of from $2 to $5 weekly fails to keep up with the increasing cost-of-living and falls way behind the pay hike pattern already established in Michigan industry," Schaar declared.

"The refusal of the company to offer decent pay increases, refusal of arbitration and of union security, leave us no alternative but to strike on Nov. 6 unless the company starts treating its employes like human beings instead of machines." Schaar said.

Gets Post With ECA

The Economic Cooperation Administration has announced the appointment of Ward B. Melody as labor information specialist. He will be liaison officer between ECA's labor information offices here and in Paris.

Brewery Union Wins Pensions In N.Y.C. Area

SEVEN thousand CIO Brewery Workers in the Metropolitan New York area are now covered by a contributory pension plan recently approved by the membership of seven locals of the union.

The program was provided by contract last year and is the result of more than a year of study and research by a board of trustees. It is expected to fashion a retirement plan tailored to fit the needs and conditions of an industry which saw a long period of inactivity during prohibition.

Under the plan, an employe now in his thirties may retire with an income close to, and in some cases exceeding, $200 monthly — including social security benefits—at age 65.

Optional retirement is possible at 55 and any time thereafter. No provision for compulsory retirement is included.

The board of trustees which will administer the plan is composed of seven representatives of brewery management and seven members representing the seven locals.

Concerns whose employes are participating in the plan are: Anheuser-Busch, Inc.; Arthur Guinness & Son Co.; Liebman Breweries, Inc.; Piel Bros.; Rubsam & Horrmann Co.; Jacob Ruppert; F.&M. Schaefer Co.; Joseph Schlitz Co.; John F. Trommer, Inc.; West End Brewing Co.; Air Way Transfer Corp.; E. J. Burke Ltd.; Dublin Distributors, Inc.; Edelbrew Brewing Co.; Empire Distributing Co.; Farmers Feed Co.; Greater N. Y. Brewery, Inc.; New England Beers, Inc.; J. J. Schaefer Trucking Service and Janet Trucking Co.

East Germans Looking West

GERMANS FROM the Russian-controlled eastern zone who have been visiting the Berlin Industrial Fair in the U. S. zone have been interested enough in the goods and machinery on display — but they've shown a lot more interest in three American trade unionists.

One of the three is always seated at a desk in the George C. Marshall House at the Fair, ready to answer the questions about the United States that visitors put to them.

Every day they are deluged with queries from eastern zone Germans who want to learn about the labor movement and working conditions in the United States—and every day they listen to long complaints from the same visitors about their own incredibly low wages, their poor rations, the forced labor they must undergo, and the ever-present fear of the Communist regime.

The visiting U. S. unionists are John J. Heil, member of the executive board of the CIO Brewery Workers; Karl Mueller, vice president of the AFL Meat Cutters, and Rudolf J. Faupl, grand lodge representative of the unaffiliated Machinists. They are in Germany under the specialists exchange program.

Their visitors tell them that the only way they heard of the fact that the Fair was going on was by broadcasts from the American radio station in Berlin and the Voice of America. The Communist newspapers in their own section of Germany had not mentioned it.

UN, Five Years Old, Is Pushing Plan To Bypass Soviet Union Veto

IT HARDLY seems possible that it was only five years ago Oct. 24 that the United Nations was established at an historic meeting in San Francisco.

The world had just fought its way to peace at the time. The countries loved one another, with Soviet Russia receiving and apparently giving. They envisioned a world of enduring peace, and in the UN they saw the machinery to end conflict among nations. The future looked bright to most of us.

The fledgling organization was viewed by others from two extremes. Some of them dreamed dreams of the lion promptly lying down with the lamb in a rose-tinted world of eternal brotherhood. Others, the cynics, saw the UN as a jerry-built structure certain to tumble to pieces at the first puff of aggression.

SINCE THEN, the UN has neither brought peace overnight nor fallen apart when confronted by aggression. It has made progress, slowly but certainly and despite a world filled with tension and fear. And as President Truman said in his speech last week, in the very hall where the UN was founded, "today as a result of the Korean struggle the United Nations is stronger than it has ever been."

The greatest barriers to making the UN even more effective than it has been are Soviet Russia's flippant use of her veto power in the Security Council, the obstructionist tactics of her representatives in virtually every other phase of UN operations, and her failure to join with 53 other nations, large and small, in providing men and supplies to help repel the Communist invasion of South Korea.

AS ITS FIFTH birthday approached, the UN was moving toward doing something about bypassing the Soviet veto and putting itself in a position to act when aggression threatens in the future.

It is a plan, first voiced by Secy. of State Dean Acheson and adopted by seven nations for presentation to the General Assembly, for stronger united action for peace. It won a 50 to 5 approval in the 60-member Political Security Committee on Oct. 19. The General Assembly, where a two-thirds vote is assured, is expected to pass it this week.

It has four basic sections: convening of the General Assembly on 24 hours' notice in emergencies; establishment of a peace observation commission to investigate acts of aggression; earmarking by each nation of contingents of armed forces for service with the UN on call, and creation of a collective measures committee to survey implementation.

"The seven-power resolution for strengthening the UN General Assembly for taking emergency action against aggression and threats to peace is the outstanding issue before the UN," said John Brophy, former CIO director of industrial union councils now serving with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the UN.

"The invasion of South Korea by the Communists and the obstructionism of the Soviet Union in the UN made necessary a plan for overcoming the Russian veto.

"The Acheson plan, adopted by the seven powers, provides the answer. Two weeks of discussion have clarified the issue, even though it has not shaken the Communist purpose of obstructing the peace efforts of the non-Communist world. A favorable vote for the seven-power resolution is expected. Such a vote to strengthen the power of the UN General Assembly will be a vote for peace and democracy."

Tied in indirectly with this plan, said Brophy, is the U. S. resolution for comprehensive relief and reconstruction aid for Korea. The U. S. proposed a UN Korean Reconstruction Agency to be headed by a UN Agent General which would have full charge of relief and rehabilitation measures.

It includes a provision for cooperation by non-government organizations like the CIO Community Services Committee of which Brophy is a member and which has announced a major program of aid to Korea.

Brophy and other ICFTU representatives have distributed to UN delegates copies of a resolution adopted by the ICFTU Emergency Committee at a recent session in Brussels urging worldwide price control through the UN as a weapon against inflation.

136 Firms Face Wage-Hour Charges

The Labor Dept. is pointing a long finger at 136 firms in New York and New Jersey for Wage and Hour Act violations during September. Of the 136 complaints, 75 were for failure to pay the minimum wage of 75 cents an hour.

Oregon CIO Backs Civil Rights Bill

DELEGATES to the Oregon State CIO convention were advised that all labor in the state should get behind the proposed Portland civil rights ordinance and press the Legislature to enact a civil rights law for the entire state.

The civil rights resolution was one in a long list endorsed by the delegates. Among other measures getting convention support were:

Tighter regulation of the log-trucking industry to promote highway safety; encouragement to President Truman in his efforts to obtain universal military training; endorsement of a state soldier's bonus, and appointment of a labor adviser to Korea.

CIO Reg. Dir. C. C. Dusten said the CIO is making progress in a number of fields. He pointed out that there is a limit to what can be accomplished, however, without supplementary political action. In this connection he said he thought there could have been more money collected for PAC activities by CIO locals in the state.

State CIO Pres. John Brost told the delegates that the Communists will never give up trying to wreck the labor movement, and said rank and file members must be protected against their intrigues.

He declared he still had vast respect for rank and file members of the CIO-expelled Longshoremen's Union.

Convention guests included a number of candidates for major state offices who have received CIO endorsement.

AT&T Blamed In Bell Stall

THE CIO Communications Workers have charged that stalling by various Bell System operating companies on voluntary contract reopenings based on the rising cost of living "proves the presence of a master hand in Bell labor policy."

The contention of the union was advanced during recent hearings before the Senate Subcommitte on Labor-Management Relations. CWA officials consider the various forms of "no" the union is now getting from Bell management proof of that contention.

In various areas of the country, union representatives have been told by local managements from whom they had sought voluntary reopenings that there is no reason for an increase at the present time.

This position has been taken, the union said, despite the increased cost of living, the continued granting of wage increases in other industries, and the below-par raises given by some Bell companies to independent unions.

Meanwhile the Union made known its views on wage stabilization as it might affect CWA members. In a letter to Cyrus S. Ching, newly appointed chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board within the Economic Stabilization Agency, CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne recommended adoption of a six-point program for the protection of telephone workers in the event full wage controls are imposed in the future.

Beirne pointed out that the Bell System, during an emergency period, might seek to impose its own wage controls.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer went to Chicago and then to Omaha to address the Nebraska State CIO Convention on Oct. 15. It was a fine convention and the delegates are determined to build their unions and to support CIO policy all the way. Their biggest problem is to bring greater cooperation between the farming population and the labor movement. The Clothing Workers of America gave away a number of prizes of goods they manufacture to the delegates.

From Omaha the writer went to San Francisco to address a pre-election mass meeting of packingshed workers at Salinas who are desirous of maintaining their membership in CIO. The election runs from Oct. 18 to Oct. 23. The writer addressed the pre-election CIO rally as did Regional Directors Tim Flynn and Irwin DeShetler.

The writer will be going on to Los Angeles to hold a conference with CIO leaders there this week.

Reg. Dir. Walter Harris reports that in a representation election at the Ottawa Basket Co., Oak Harbor, O., the workers voted in favor of the United Paperworkers of America by a vote of 15 UPA-CIO to 8 against. In a union shop election at the Harbauer Co., Toledo, O., the workers voted for the Paperworkers by a vote of 28 to 1. UPA Rep. Berkley Watterson was in charge of both elections.

State Dir. Ernest Pugh reports that in a representation election at the Carolina Minerals Co., Bedford, Va., the United Steelworkers-CIO were victorious by a vote of 35 USA-CIO, 7 against, 3 challenged.

L. S. Buckmaster, president of the United Rubber Workers-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the United States Rubber Co., Providence, R. I., the workers voted overwhelmingly to retain the URW-CIO as their collective bargaining agent. The vote was 1280 to 377 in favor of the URWA over a challenging AFL union.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, IWA-CIO, reports that in a representation election held at the Libby, McNeil and Libby plant, Portland, Ore., the workers voted as follows: eligible 1380, IAW-CIO 605, AFL 205, no union 6, challenged 3, void 4.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that in a union security election at the Blue Plate Foods plant, New Orleans, La., the workers voted in favor of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union by a vote of 142 to 2 against. CIO Rep. Ed Stone handled this campaign for the RWDSU-CIO.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers-CIO won a representation election at Haspel, Inc., (men's clothing), New Orleans, La., by a vote of ACWA-CIO 472, no union 5.

CIO Reg. Dir. Pete Mosele reports that the United Steelworkers won an election at the Lovel-Dressel Co., Arlington, N. J., by a vote of USA 38, against 20.

Half A Loaf Was Better Than None In 81st Congress

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

NOW THAT the 81st Congress has gone home to campaign, wagging its curious, compromise-ridden record behind it, an overall summary of its accomplishments shows that.

- Almost every major piece of legislation that went through was the result of compromise.
- Each compromise was the result of coalition between various groups, or, to put it another way, each bill passed meant that some group jumped "party lines" or gave up a pet project.
- At the start of the first session, early in 1949, the liberal-Democrat-liberal-Republican coalition reached its peak strength, which was still short of a majority on out-and-out Fair Deal issues.
- This coalition was able in the first session, however, with the help of a group of wavering Democrats, to win on other than straight-out Fair Deal issues.
- But as time wore on, and particularly after the Korean outburst, the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition, which always was in the majority on strictly Fair Deal issues, picked up strength among the waverers and round up in complete control of Congress on all issues.
- Therefore, it was only with the consent of two conservative minority groups, working together, that any liberal legislation was passed. The two groups, of course, were the Southern Democrats and the die-hard Republicans.

THE BURST of victory in which the Democrats obtained control of both Houses in 1948 tended for many months to obscure the somber mathematical facts.

It was not until the great test on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law that people's eyes became opened to the fact that what they had thought was a liberal majority was only on paper—that there were still enough conservative Southern and Southwestern Democrats in Congress to cut the liberal vote way below majority strength.

The Democrats, including most of the liberal group, had majorities of 12 in the Senate and 92 in the House.

Yet the average margins by which Fair Deal proposals were defeated in both sessions were: 15 in the Senate and 35 in the House. The bulk of these defeats came on key amendments to legislation which was subsequently passed in compromise form.

(These figures are from "The Record of the 81st Congress," prepared by the UAW-CIO Legislative Department.)

The straight liberal vote reached its peak strength in the Taft-Hartley struggle, and never again came near that high-water mark.

The heart of the Senate fight on T-H came on the Lucas amendment to outlaw the use of injunctions. This was defeated by two votes.

In the House, the vital decisions came on passage of the vicious Wood Bill by 14 votes and its recommittal by three votes.

Scarcely anybody realized at the time that those votes, so bitterly disappointing to labor, represented the peak strength the liberals were to show in the 81st Congress. And yet, as Rep. Burke (D. O.) points out, there was great progress just the same: Taft-Hartley originally passed by a 80% majority, over the President's veto.

TAKING A list of Fair Deal issues presented to and considered by the first and second sessions, the UAW finds that in the first session the Fair Deal won nine issues in the Senate by an average 20-vote margin, lost six issues by an average 17-vote margin. In the second Senate session, the votes were closer but the Fair Deal won only six, by an average seven-vote margin, and lost 11 by an average 13-vote margin.

In the House, the first session saw nine Fair Deal victories won by an average 94-vote margin and four lost by an average 45½-vote margin. In the second session, there were only five Fair Deal victories, by an average 58-vote margin, while eight issues were lost by an average of 25½ votes.

And in all these instances, the margins of victory or defeat were supplied by the wavering middle group, which fluctuated in size and purpose.

UAW sums it up by saying:

"In the 1948 elections we defeated Dewey and escaped depression and disaster. A Republican victory, which would have made Dewey the White House accomplice of Taft-Hartley-Martin-Halleck reaction, would have meant a run-out on the Marshall Plan; European recovery would have been weakened; Communist aggression probably would be now at the English Channel and in control of the Mediterranean.

"We might now be in World War III with fewer allies than we will have if war is launched by Communist aggression now or in the near future. We won a holding operation against domestic reaction and the forces bent on blocking the Fair Deal.

"WE DID not win a clear-cut Fair Deal victory . . . The Fair Deal reached its greatest strength in the test vote on repeal of Taft-Hartley. Failure . . . resulted in a drift away from action on the many other items of the Fair Deal program.

"This trend was accelerated as the defense emergency took hold.

—From Washington Post

"You Mean Some Can And Don't Do It?"

"Hysteria reached a new peak in the vote of 354-20 by which the House passed the Un-American Activities Committee's so-called National Security Bill which would drive underground and make martyrs of the Communists, hit and hurt liberals including labor unions, and weaken the Bill of Rights. The Senate passed a similar bill by a vote of 70-7."

The UAW softens the picture somewhat by guessing that if the Fair Deal increases its strength somewhat in each House in the forthcoming elections, the trend will "swing enough votes of politically sensitive members in both houses to insure passage of many items in the Fair Deal program."

Here the reference is to the group of waverers who make up the balance of power between the liberal and conservative coalitions, and who as the months wore on voted increasingly with the conservatives.

Most of the waverers are running again. The bulk of them come from the Deep South and are to all intents already reelected: so the battles royal in general will be in districts now held by staunch liberals or reactionaries. And this year the voters certainly have a choice. In state after state, the contest is going along almost classic lines—the opposing candidates representing clear stands for or against the Fair Deal.

WHAT THE 81st Congress succeeded in accomplishing, on the positive side, is encouraging—although it must be borne in mind that every triumph represents a compromise on original proposals. The record can be broken down into three groups—"good" compromises, "bad" compromises and outright defeats. The boundaries between "good" and "bad" compromises are none too clear, but here is a partial list. The "good" compromises were won after liberals succeeded in staving off serious weakening amendments

"Good" compromises: The Social Security Bill, which in spite of its infamous Knowland amendment and other major flaws still brought new hope to millions.

The minimum wage bill, which brought legally payable hourly wages from 40c to 75c an hour, benefiting many in spite of new loopholes and exemptions.

The low-cost housing program.

The Commodity Credit bill.

The expansion of rural telephone service.

Senate passage of the middle-road aid-to-education bill.

House approval of a demand for excess profits taxation now.

The sustained vetoes of the Kerr Natural Gas Bill and the Basing Point Bill, two pieces of bald-faced special interest legislation against the consumer.

In the international field:

The improved Displaced Persons' Bill.

Approval of the Point 4 program for underdeveloped countries.

Approval of the Military Assistance Program for Western Europe.

Extension of the Economic Cooperation Administration with an adequate appropriation.

Extension and improvement of the President's powers to negotiate reciprocal trade treaties.

Support for the UN action in Korea.

"Bad" compromises: The middle-income housing bill, passed minus its cooperative loan feature which was the heart of the proposal.

The inadequate rent control law.

The hoge-podge price control authorization which gives business every possible break while seeking to tie labor to rigid wage controls.

The cowardly and cynical treatment of Fair Employment Practices legislation.

The Senate's backward step in dealing with the filibuster problem without which civil rights legislation will never get past the Southern bloc.

The spare-the-rich tax bill.

The failure to repeal or amend Taft-Hartley or to approve early enough and big enough aid to Southern Korea.

Outright defeats: The Brannan Plan; national health insurance; reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board; extension of the valley authority system; the shocking loan to Franco Spain, voted in the Korean emergency period after two previous defeats; and the incredibly bad Internal Security Act.

Not Letting Right Hand Know What Left Does

The following excerpts are from the Oct. 20 issue of the U. S. News & World report, published by David Lawrence:

Editorial

If Senator Taft is defeated—and indications today are that it is a toss-up—the result will not be accomplished by the free votes of the people of Ohio. It will be due to economic coercion by national labor unions which are spending illegally hundreds of thousands of dollars collected from union members outside of Ohio.

Columbus, O., News Story

1 On the Senator's side, Taft men by the thousands from all parts of the country have sent money into the State for his campaign. Most of this has come in the form of small contributions, some of it from the drives of the chain-letter type that continued to flourish despite a frown from Mr. Taft. The result has been that the Senator has no lack of funds.

2 When labor men and the Democrats set out on their campaign, they found that virtually every billboard in the State had been reserved for Taft. Some agencies that deliver literature door to door had contracts long ago for their services in the week before election.

3 Republicans are fighting back straight across the line. They are worried by the fury of the campaign against Senator Taft. This has set them to working harder, and in a better organized unit, than they have in many years.

Walsh-Healey Act Is Applied To Puerto Rico

The administrative exemption under which the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, governing U.S. contracts for more than $10,000, is not now applicable to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands has been withdrawn effective Nov. 1, Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin announced last week.

The act requires compliance with child labor, safety, health, overtime and wage standards. The wage proviso does not include a statutory minimum, but compels employers with covered contracts to pay their employes no less than the minimum the Secretary finds prevails in the industry.

The exemption is being removed, Tobin said, because he finds "no compelling reason for continuing" it. The minimum wage rates have yet to be determmined.

A Buck For PAC Will Bring Liberals Back

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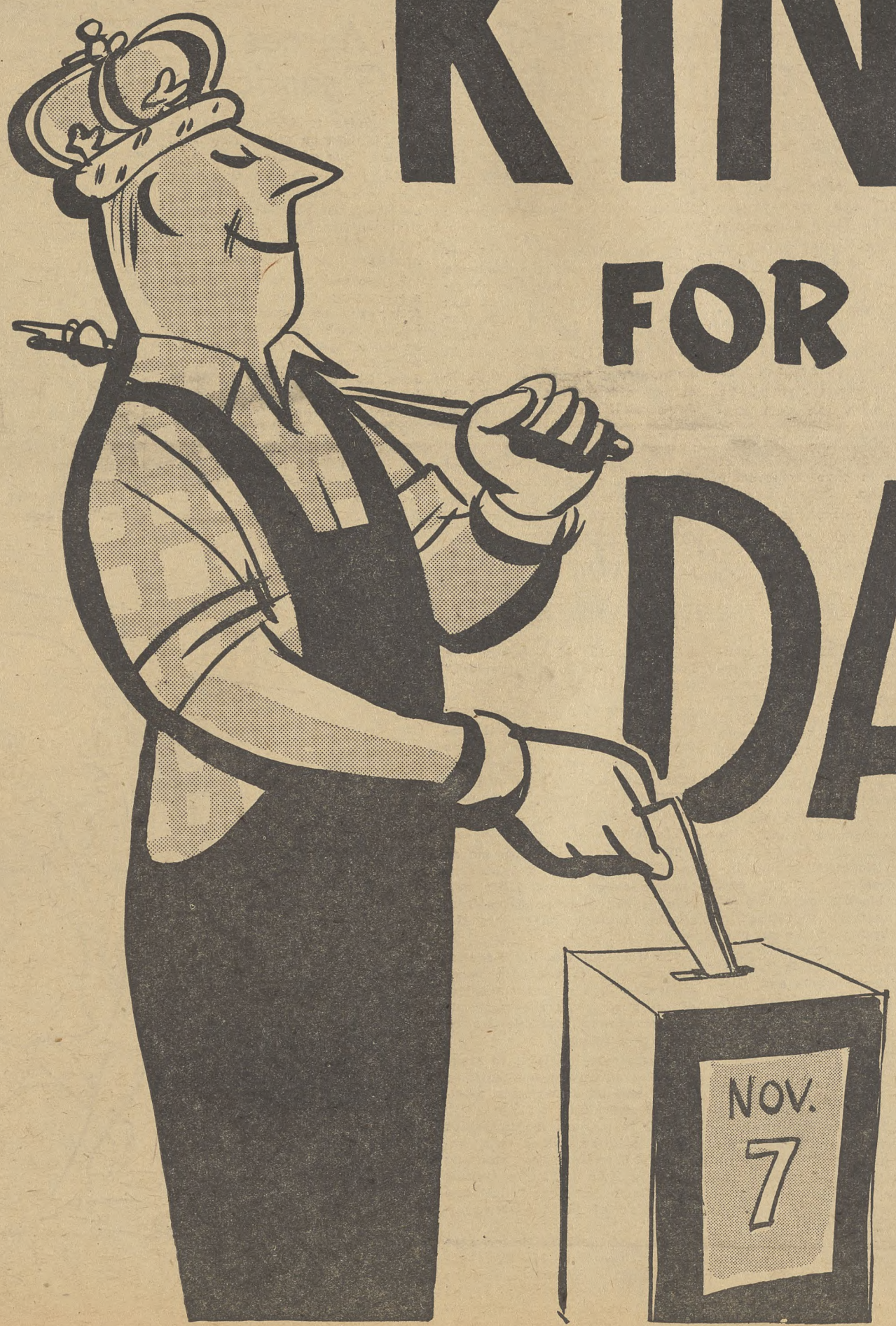

—Frontispiece Of PAC Pamphlet

It's Not An 'Off-Year' For You—See Pages 6-7

Ruttenberg Says:

Speculation To Send Living Costs To New High

"SPECULATIVE manipulation of basic commodities — not union-won wage increases—is the major cause of the Korean war inflation," Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO director of education and research, said last week.

Ruttenberg added that "skyrocketing prices on the commodity exchanges . . . can be expected" to make living costs "zoom to new record heights."

He set forth the CIO's views in a letter he wrote to the National City Bank of New York to refute charges made in the October issue of the bank's monthly economic letter.

THE BANK charged that "inflationary pressures have been augmented by a flood of wage increases which have already engulfed much of the country's industry and plainly will engulf more."

"The impression is given," Ruttenberg wrote the bank, "that wage increases are the major cause for price rises.

"There is no basis for this view of the current economic situation, in my opinion. There was no significant pattern of major wage increases in the period immediately preceding June 24.

"The flood of price rises that engulfed the nation in the weeks that followed the Communist invasion of South Korea was not due to wage boosts. I think that you would have to look to other quarters to find the sources for the inflationary pressures of recent months.

"There was a rush of speculative manipulation in the commodity exchanges as soon as the Korean war started. Prices of 28 basic commodities, which had risen an average of 1.4% per month between January 3 and June 23, advanced 10% in one month following the invasion of South Korea.

"The all-commodity index of wholesale prices during the first six months of 1950 went up by less than eight-tenths of 1% a month, but since June 26, it has jumped 7.5%. In 16 weeks from the date of the Communist aggression in South Korea to mid-October, the price of crude rubber rose 154%; print cloth, 62%; wool, 55%; lard, 45%; cotton, 22%.

"Certainly, wage and salary earners cannot be blamed for the speculation on the commodity markets. On the other hand, working people are paying and will pay for such speculation, in the form of increased consumer prices.

"You state that 'the contentions of the unions relating to living costs disregard simple facts.' Your own statement admits, however, that retail prices in mid-August, the latest date for available information, were higher than at any other time, except for a brief period in 1948.

"THE FULL IMPACT of skyrocketing prices on the commodity exchange has not yet been felt. In the coming months, those price boosts will be translated into increases at the corner grocery. By then, seasonal factors that kept down food prices will be gone, and living costs can be expected to zoom to new record heights.

"Wage increases now requested by unions, in your opinion, 'exceed any basis of parity with living costs that has existed in the past.' The record shows otherwise. From 1944, the wartime peak, to the first half of 1950, the buying power of average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries fell more than 7%.

"Price increases and the decline in the work-week since the war have cut into the buying power of wage earners. You now state that the mobilization effort 'must in some degree reduce living standards below what they might be.' The question arises whether you would want to see wage and salary earners bear the major burden of the mobilization program.

"While buying power of wage earners' weekly income declined since the war, productivity per man-hour increased. Obviously, management has failed to share with wage earners the benefits of improved efficiency. Business also failed to share the savings from increased productivity with the consuming public.

"AS A RESULT of these business policies, corporate profits have reached all-time records in the postwar period. From the 1944 wartime high-point of $10.8 billion after taxes, corporate profits zoomed upward to $20.9 billion after taxes in 1948.

"At present, business is enjoying an unprecedented boom. By last spring, it was assured a peak year. Events that have folowed the Korean war point to a new all-time record. Corporate profits after taxes, this year, are expected to reach $23 billion.

"Pay increases for the nation's wage and salary earners can be obtained out of these booming profits and increasing productivity. Corporate enterprise can well afford to increase wages without passing them on in the form of price rises.

"Should wage increases create an excess of effective demand as compared with the supply of civilian goods in this mobilization period, I am confident that American workers will vigorously respond to a stepped-up government bond drive.

"This occurred during the last war, when the strain on the economy was very great, and there is no reason to doubt that patriotic American wage and salary earners would do less in this mobilization to defend our national security."

Conservative Herald-Tribune Agrees With CIO That Profits Are Gigantic

THE UNITED STATES is going through "no ordinary boom, but the biggest, fanciest 'prosperity peak' of all times," the conservative New York Herald-Tribune said Oct. 22 in a survey based on the arrival of what is called "lagging statistics."

The article estimated that earnings of corporations—after taxes—in the third quarter of 1950 were running at an annual rate of $23.3 billion. This misses complete agreement with the CIO Economic Outlook by only a little. The CIO Research and Education Dept. in the June-July edition of its publication gave its estimate as $23.4 billion.

"Employment is at its highest level," the Herald-Tribune article says. "Corporate profits this year will set a new record. So will dividend payments. Industry will establish a new mark for peacetime production. Construction will smash all records.

"Third-quarter earnings of corporations will be at an annual rate of $40 billions before taxes compared with $35.3 billions at this time last year. After taxes, the annual rate is $23.2 billion, compared with $17.2 billion in 1949.

"Industrial production is highest since the war-time peak in June, 1945, and by year's end will have outdistanced even that year's mark.

"Mid-September employment was tabbed at 61 million persons, up 4 million from February. Biggest news: non-farm employment has jumped to 45.5 million persons, highest on record and up 2 million from a year ago.

"Dividend payments this year have been running a full 8% ahead of last year, and earnings statements indicate that by year's end, total payments to shareholders will be highest on record.

"Wage and salary earners, too, are getting higher checks and fatter pay envelopes than ever before. Such payments were at an annual rate of $144.3 billion in August, up from $140 billion in June. Landlords' and proprietors' income was up from $42.3 to $45.9 billion and farmers' from $16.4 to $18.2 billion.

"Total monthly business sales were charted in August at $46.7 billion — compared to the $12.5 billion in 1940, a normally prosperous year."

Auto Union Calls Credit Curbs 'Blunder' Leading To Unemployment

THE CIO Auto Workers last week said that the Federal Reserve Board regulations restricting consumer credit for the purchase of autos, homes and household equipment would be a "grievous blunder which would create mass unemployment."

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther and the other three top officers of the union urged in a letter to Chairman Symington of the National Security Resources Board that the "discriminatory, ill-considered and dangerous regulations" be dropped at once.

In addition to Reuther, others signing the letter were Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey, and Vice Presidents Richard Gosser and John W. Livingston.

THE NEW controls require that installment debt on new cars be paid off in 15 months instead of the 21-month period allowed before, with one third down payment necessary.

In the new housing field, regulations now require down payments ranging from 10% of the value on homes costing from $2500 to $5000, to $83000 on a $20,000 residence. Balances must be paid in 20 years.

Household appliances, radios, stoves, washers, etc., require a 15% down payment and payment of the balance in 18 months.

Furniture purchases must be accompanied by a 10% initial payment and the balance must be paid in 18 months.

"The Federal Reserve Board, living in a world of banker mentality and unaware of basic production problems, has through regulations W and X made a stab in the dark and the knife is in the backs of America's low-income families," the UAW officers said.

"Regulations W and X are an attempt to solve the material shortage problem by cutting demand down to meet supply instead of expanding supply to meet demand. This is the solution of the industrialists who believe in economic scarcity and who have blocked expansion of our basic materials industries.

"We can better achieve our purposes of holding the price line and conserving materials through selective price controls and allocation of materials in short supply.

"These regulations are an attempt to prevent inflation by rationing reduced supplies in favor of high income families at the expense of low income families.

"WHEN THE production of war materials require a reduction of civilian production to release materials and manpower, we in the UAW-CIO are prepared to cooperate in the fullest," the union officers said.

"Regulation W (auto and household appliances) and X (homes) will create mass unemployment before there is enough defense work to absorb the unemployed and take materials out of civilian production before they are needed in defense production.

"This is the cart before the horse approach to the problem," they said.

REUTHER AND the other UAW officers suggested that enforcement of the two regulations be suspended until their probable effect can be more accurately ascertained and better alternative measures devised.

The letter said:

"We urge that you convene as speedily as possible a joint conference composed of labor and management representatives from all the industries affected by the regulations:

"To work out sound and equitable measures to use with maximum effectiveness in the services of essential needs the materials and manpower available for civilian production;

"To restrain inflation; to make the most effective use of existing plants and labor forces in meeting defense needs;

"And to prevent the hardships and disruption which will inevitably flow from poor planning resulting from failure to consult with those with most intimate knowledge of the industries affected."

Copies of the UAW letter were sent to Thomas B. McCabe, Federal Reserve Board chairman; William H. Harrison, chief of the National Production Administration; Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin and the presidents of several major auto companies.

"He must expect a boy. Every time I pass he says, 'Boy, oh, boy.'"

BLS Index Revision Will Be Speeded Up

BRINGING THE cost-of-living index up to date, scheduled for next summer, has been speeded up. The revised yardstick of consumer prices will be ready by the end of the year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Ewan Clague, BLS commissioner, said the revised index will reflect the costs of many new consumer goods, including frozen and baby foods, home permanent wave lotions, television sets and toasters, hospitalization costs and recent rent increases.

Revision was made "absolutely necessary," said Clague, by the Korean war and the new economic controls law.

The revised index will give economic stabilization experts and wage negotiators for unions and management a fairer picture of consumer price trends. An increasing number of union contracts have escalator clauses tied to the index. Latest estimate is that a million workers are now covered by such contracts.

Government officials, in drafting economic programs, are required by law to give "careful consideration" to present prices as compared with those of June 25, when the Communists invaded South Korea.

The revision is long overdue. Labor complained during World War II and thereafter that the index was outmoded, and did not truly reflect the cost of living. (Up until now, 1942 population figures have been used, for example. Changes in buying habits, in eating habits, got little consideration. Some items that figure in the family budget were not considered at all.)

Clague, in announcing the speedup on BLS revision, also reported that the consumer price index rose one-half of 1% in the month ended Sept. 15, despite a decline in food prices. The index stood at 173.8, and Clague predicted a continued rise throughout the coming winter. **LPA**

Murray Urges Swift Action On U. S. Mobilization Goals

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE FEDERAL government should quickly set "definite goals, both military and civilian" for the mobilization program, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said last week.

Speaking at the annual New York Herald Tribune Forum, Murray said that "within the limits of necessary security, the American people are entitled to know all the pertinent facts" about our defense needs.

"This means a frank statement as to how many planes, how many tanks, how much of a military force we will need," he said.

"This also means an equally frank statement as to how much steel, copper, aluminum, electric power and other resources must be produced to meet necessary military and civilian needs."

Murray was one of four speakers from the Committee on Mobilization Policy of the National Security Resources Board who appeared at the Forum with NSRB Chairman Stuart Symington. The others were Pres. Claude Putnam of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers; Anna Rosenberg, a manpower consultant; and Albert Goss, head of the Grange.

Goss, who preceded Murray on the program, was stricken with a heart attack during the CIO president's speech and died a few minutes later.

A DAY EARLIER, the Forum had heard Pres. Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers call for a special United Nations fund to "launch a total war against poverty and hunger."

Another speaker was Fred Lesieur, former head of Local 3536, CIO Steelworkers, at Hudson, Mass. As part of a four-man discussion on labor-management cooperation, he told how a joint union-company plan had replaced an unpopular, unfair profit-sharing plan. Under the plan, the workers share directly in rising productivity.

PRES. MURRAY'S speech to the 1600 people who attended the Forum heavily stressed the need of "equality of sacrifice" in every phase of the defense program.

"Our mobilization program will lose the moral support of the people if it is perverted into a scheme to depress the living standards of the lower income groups—while the rich become richer," Murray said.

To spur the defense program, he called for control of inflation, excess profits taxes, effective use of manpower "without discrimination," preservation of civil liberties and the maintenance of an "adequate wage level."

Organized labor wants "no monopoly of position or ideas in the mobilization program," Murray reminded his audience. But he added that the CIO does not believe that "any one group—businessmen or farmers or professional people—should control our emergency planning."

Putnam, while pledging support of business, dwelt heavily on the need for "incentives" to business—a statement interpreted as opposition to suggestions for an excess profits tax.

SPEAKING FOR the NAM—which he described as a "loyal opposition" — Putnam expressed fear that the emergency period, with its broadened government powers, might be used "to achieve social ends which could not be obtained in normal times."

Symington — who is charged with top-level planning of resources for the defense program —hailed the "teamwork" of industry, labor, farmers and the general public. He said that a "primary objective" of the NSRB is to "prevent inflation."

Reuther, in his address, renewed a plan he has made several times in recent months for peace and prosperity throughout the world.

He suggested that the American people contribute "for an indefinite period" an amount each year equal to "at least one-half the annual increases in the value of our national production."

National output can be increased by $30 billion in the next two years, Reuther predicted—if the U. S. can "break the bottlenecks of monopolies and scarcity, and mobilize our full productive power."

FUNDS FROM a United Nations project for peaceful construction could be used to "help people . . . develop their material and economic resources."

The UAW president tied in his plan with a blueprint for universal disarmament. Aid from the UN fund, he suggested, should go only to those nations which agree to disarm.

If disarmament cannot be achieved, Reuther proposed that peace-loving countries should develop a mutual defense program and agree to use their armed forces only by direction of a majority vote of the UN General Assembly.

UN's 5th Year Renews Peace Hope

THE UNITED NATIONS celebrated its fifth birthday on Oct. 24 in an atmosphere of renewed hope for a future of peace, freedom and cooperation among nations.

At Lake Success, President Truman strengthened that hope with a major speech, an outstanding state document, in which he called upon the UN to strengthen its drive for disarmament and international control of atomic energy so "all of us could then pool even greater resources to support the United Nations in its war against want."

In Berlin the Freedom Bell, gift of the western world to the democratic section of the city, was dedicated and pealed out a message of new hope to Communist-dominated eastern Europe that not even the guards at the edge of the Iron Curtain could bar.

"COMMEMORATION of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations gives an opportunity to underscore the great purpose of that organization," commented John Brophy, Intl. Confederation of Trade Unions attache on duty with the UN.

"This is to maintain international peace and security, and establish social justice.

"President Truman's address to the UN Assembly emphasized collective security and international cooperation as the two-road track to peace, freedom and a better world. Korea had shown that the UN could defeat aggression when the issue was clear and the peace-loving nations were aroused.

"In the Truman address was a call for real world disarmament and effective control of arms, and a suggested procedure for making a fresh approach to the solution of this problem. This, as the President pointed out, 'would release immense resources for the good of mankind.' Greatly enlarged technical assistance and economic development programs would then be available for the less advanced nations. Thus there would be a pooling of resources to support the UN in its war against want.

"ORGANIZED labor has been on record for this overall program from the beginning. Labor spokesmen during the week at various gatherings stressed again the importance of a constructive economic and social program if world peace is to be assured.

"It is evident that the UN has refreshed its purposes as a result of its challenge to the Korean aggression. Peace, justice and democracy are truly revolutionary ideals."

FREEDOM BELL swings into place in Berlin on Oct. 24, fifth anniversary of United Nations, and peals forth its notes of hope to millions of Europeans behind the Iron Curtain. Bell is gift of western world to Berlin for its fight against engulfment by Communism. Campaign was sponsored in U. S. by Crusade For Freedom, of which CIO Pres. Philip Murray is honorary co-chairman. No border guards can shut out this messenger.

Labor Law Parley Follows National CIO Convention

A CONFERENCE on Labor Law, sponsored by the CIO Legal Dept., will be held in the Palmer House, Chicago, immediately upon the close of the National CIO convention.

The sessions will open at 2 P.M. on Nov. 24 with a talk on "Labor Lawyers and the Modern Mind" by Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel and general chairman of the conference. It will close with a panel session on civil liberties and national security, beginning at 10 A.M. Nov. 26, under the chairmanship of Isidore Katz, general counsel for the CIO Textile Workers.

The National CIO convention will open Nov. 20 and conclude Nov. 24.

The labor law conference will be conducted in a series of panel sessions, with members of the National CIO legal staff, attorneys for the CIO Organizing Committee and counsel for many unions participating in discussions.

PICKETING LAW will be the subject of the opening conference, with Irving J. Levy, general counsel for the Auto Workers, in the chair. Problems arising from changes in union affiliation will be aired at 8 P.M. on Nov. 24 with Charles B. Koons, general counsel for the Communications Workers, as chairman.

Three years under the Taft-Hartley Act will be analyzed at 10 A.M. on Nov. 25 under the chairmanship of William J. Isaacson, general counsel for the Clothing Workers. G. L. Patterson, general counsel for the Rubber Workers, will preside over a session that afternoon devoted to pensions. A dinner, with speakers to be announced later, will be held that night.

Executive Board Meet Postponed

The pre-convention meeting of the CIO Executive Board has been postponed from Wednesday, Nov. 15, to Thursday, Nov. 16.

The meeting will be held at the Palmer House in Chicago. The convention will open on Monday, Nov. 20.

A meeting of the CIO vice-presidents is scheduled for Wednesday, Nov. 15.

Fortunately, We Have A Choice

Our Nov. 7 Election Will Not Be Like The Phony One Conducted Recently By Reds In Eastern Germany

By ALLAN L. SWIM

AN OUTSTANDING example of Communist "democracy" was provided recently when the Reds won a smashing election victory in Eastern Germany.

It's true that the East Germans had no choice of candidates and that there was only one ticket—but that didn't keep the Red propaganda machine from shouting to the world that the Commies had won overwhelmingly.

At about the same time the phony election was being staged, the world was provided with a shining example of the high regard for human life and decency which motivates the Communists.

This example—a truly shocking one—was provided in Korea, where retreating Reds mercilessly murdered unarmed civilians and prisoners of war.

The Commie propagandists haven't come up with a good explanation for the atrocities yet—but they probably will make a try.

THE NAZI regime at its worst demonstrated no more ruthlessness, no more disregard for human rights, than has been shown by the Communists.

Americans should realize this. They should realize that the "cold" war suddenly became hot in the Far East and that the election in East Germany was a fraud.

And they should realize, too, that American Communists do not deviate from the party line reeled out at Moscow. The domestic Reds are part of the international campaign to give Russia domination of the world.

They're not just a bunch of silly idealists who want to help the common man.

They're not merely a group which has a political philosophy different from that of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Not at all. They're agents of a ruthless dictatorship.

NOT MANY years ago many Americans regarded the Commies as a group determined to bring about a better distribution of the world's wealth and to add stature and dignity to the common man.

The Reds did everything they could to foster this belief—and some Americans still cling to it.

But the record shows that cruel men in Russia first subjugated their own country, made the people tools of the state, then set out to take over the world.

And a large section of the world has come under Russian domination.

But the situation is beginning to change.

The United Nations, regarded by many until June of this year as being little more than a debating society, has become a potent force for peace and freedom.

And the United States is awakening to the job confronting it and other democracies.

UNFORTUNATELY, our nation and some of its lawmakers are not fully awake to the really gigantic task we have on our hands.

For example, the amount of money set aside for the nation's "campaign of truth"—its worldwide propaganda campaign—would just about pay for one battleship.

And the amount appropriated for the Point 4 program is just about enough to pay for keeping the streets of New York City clean for one year.

Our segregation of Negroes in parts of the country makes it extremely difficult if not impossible to win friends among the colored peoples of the world—and yet President Truman's civil rights program has been pigeonholed by Congress.

Congress handed the Reds an effective propaganda weapon when it approved a loan to Dictator Franco of Spain—and the same thing was done when the way was paved for a loan to Dictator Peron of Argentina.

We, as a nation, have taken no firm stand against the subjugation of colonial peoples by some of our allies.

And we're not winning friends as a result of the ridiculous McCarran-Mundt-Nixon-Wood "anti-subversive" bill.

WE, AS A PEOPLE, will have an opportunity on Nov. 7 to change some of the things that need to be changed—or at least we'll have a chance to elect men and women who'll work for such changes.

When we go to the polls we won't be watched carefully by armed police to see that we cast our ballots for a single group of candidates.

We'll have the right to vote as we please—and the right to stay away from the polls if we desire.

Those who exercise the latter right, however, will be performing no worthwhile service for themselves or their country.

They'll be failing to make their contribution to the campaign to make democracy work better.

And it must work better at home if it is to gain great popularity abroad.

DREAMS DO COME TRUE

It's always pleasant to see one's dreams come true.

Five years ago, when World War II was entering its final phases, the United Nations—as a permanent, effective peacetime organization—was still a dream. Yesterday's dream is today's reality.

Unlike the old League of Nations, which was battered to pieces on the rocks of appeasement and lethargy, the United Nations has proved itself a tough-minded organization. The overwhelming victory of the UN forces in Korea has shown that the UN indeed represents the hope of world opinion for lasting peace.

As Pres. Murray and other union leaders said in a statement on the United Nations' anniversary last week:

"When the bells ring out everywhere on UN Day, they will be sounding our fervent prayer that the UN can continue to grow in strength and authority, so that never again will any nation dare to resort to armed aggression."

If the display of military strength and aroused public opinion which supported the UN cause in Korea will have a lasting effect on the Kremlin imperialists, the sacrifice of lives will not have been in vain. On both sides of the Iron Curtain, there is a tremendous, often silent, hope for peace.

The Communist leaders who claim to speak for the working population of the world might do well to give heed to that hope and desire.

And while the Soviets are about it, they might also give a bit of support to the humanitarian programs of the UN. These don't make headlines, but they do produce some solid results.

The health organization, the food and agricultural organization, the various economic agencies of the UN are at work on programs to help people—but the Soviet Union and its satellites are giving these constructive projects a shoulder as cold as a Siberian winter night.

Vishinsky might well save some of the breath he uses on his Lake Success diatribes to try to argue the Politburo into giving these UN projects the support they truly deserve.

GOOD WORDS FROM ECA

The national CIO—and this paper—have taken some critical swipes in recent weeks at top executives of the Economic Cooperation Administration, the government agency that administers the Marshall Plan.

We've complained—on the basis of first-hand knowledge—that Marshall Plan help isn't getting down in sufficient quantity to the people who need it most: the workers and farmers of many of the European nations. The CIO Executive Board, at its last meeting, said bluntly that something's got to be done about it.

Having criticized, we're also ready to give a pat on the back when it's merited. We think that the new ECA Administrator, William C. Foster, deserves credit for calling for higher wages and shorter hours for European workers.

As Foster pointed out, "a mass market and mass production are available only to the extent there is mass purchasing power."

It's to be hoped that ECA will follow up the Foster words with some sustained action to help the European peoples pull up their living standards from the too low level that now prevails.

Steel Seizure Seen British Arms Aid

By David C. Williams
For Labor Press Association

HIGHER OUTPUT, greater efficiency, removal of profits from rearmament—these are the three big advantages British Laborites see in public ownership of the nation's steel industry.

The government will take over all the outstanding stocks and bonds of 92 iron and steel companies Feb. 15, 1951. The owners will get government bonds paying 3% interest, in place of the average 5 to 6% they've been receiving. (Major U. S. steel companies are earning 12 to 14% and up.)

But the government insists this is a square deal, because of the greater security the bondholders will enjoy.

Laborites insist public ownership is necessary to keep the steel industry expanding to meet the needs of rearmament, the civilian economy and the vast plans for development of the backward areas of the world which Labor has put forward. They point out that, before the war, steel firms bitterly resisted expansion and modernization.

LATELY, UNDER the threat of nationalization, the steel makers have been doing better. But, Laborites say, the nation's welfare should not depend on the decisions of a handful of wealthy men.

Higher efficiency, too, is a Labor objective. The companies are being taken over as they stand, and in the beginning they'll retain their old identities. But, as time goes on, more and more of them will be combined to obtain more efficient operation. Obsolete plants will be junked, and modern ones built.

The small average size of British steel companies is such that the entire 92 turn out only only half as much as U. S. Steel, and only a little more than Bethlehem.

Laborites also say that British workers will join much more enthusiastically in the rearmament drive if they know is isn't putting money into the pockets of private stockholders. The steel industry is the foundation of all rearmament. To run it as a public service will do much to underline the fact that rearmament has been decided upon for the protection of British democray, not for the advantage of Big Business.

HOW ABOUT the steelworkers themselves? Relations between them and their employers are not nearly so bad as they were in the coal mines before nationization. In fact, there hasn't been an important strike for a generation. But their union has stood for public ownership since 1932, and Labor candidates in the February election scored landside majorities in the steel towns.

What concerns steel workers is the risk of shutdowns in bad times. In 1948 their union, as a contribution to Britain's recovery effort, changed its rules so as to make continuous seven-days-a-week operation of the smelting shops possible. Steel unionists don't want to wake up one day to find they've worked themselves out of their jobs. In short, they see greater security in public ownership.

Churchill and his Tories have threatened to put the industry back into private hands if they win the next election. But they aren't getting much support from the public for their stand. The average Britisher doesn't sense any great threat to his way of life in public ownership for steel.

Goodwin To Head Manpower Office

Robert C. Goodwin has been named to head the new Office of Defense Manpower. He has authority to develop policies on civilian labor.

Goodwin, who was executive director of the War Manpower Commission, has been serving as director of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Labor Dept.

Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin, who made the appointment, also announced that he has added to the list of "critical occupations" which got special attention in National Guard and Reserve deferments, blacksmith, hammersmith, and electronic technician.

A bureau survey of unemployment insurance benefits showed that unemployment at the end of September was at the lowest level since September, 1948. The Senate Preparedness Committee, planning to hold hearings on universal military training Nov. 10 to 15, has announced it may hold separate hearings on industrial manpower. Manpower shortages are spreading to more and more industries. Two most recently hit are construction and retail stores.

LPA

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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They Failed Once, Then Got Their Union

COMPANY officials made no bones about it. They didn't want a union at their plant and they were going to do everything they could to keep the CIO out.

That's what the organizer learned a short time after he arrived in town to help local textile workers set up an organization of their own.

He was told to leave town and was warned that if he "wanted to get out all in one piece" he'd better get moving quick.

He stayed around.

Then supervisory employes opened a smear campaign against the union and its leaders.

IT WAS OLD stuff to the organizer but he didn't like it any better than he had when he'd run into the same thing earlier.

The top officers of his union were strongly anti-communistic but that didn't keep company officials from hanging a "Commie" tag on them at every opportunity.

One line used was that "those union leaders are just a bunch of radical outsiders who sent their henchmen down here to stir up trouble."

Company attorneys took advantage of technicalities and stalled a NLRB election for about a year.

And on the evening before balloting was to start the "boss" called his employes together and gave them "the business."

He told them their welfare had always been uppermost in his mind, that he had known their fathers well and had helped many textile families out of difficulties by lending them money.

"You don't need a union!" he declared.

And on the following day a majority of the workers voted against the union.

LEADERS of the campaign in the mill were fired a short time after the last NLRB ballot was counted.

Suddenly and without advance notice, work-loads were increased—and seniority was ignored.

Workers began telling each other, "I thought that organizer didn't know what he was talking about—but what is happening is exactly what he said would happen."

And in a short time the workers sent a delegation to call on the organizer. He was asked to return to their town and make another attempt to establish a union.

He returned.

What followed made the company's first anti-union drive look like an afternoon tea party.

Policemen were assigned to follow union leaders wherever they went. Some of them were arrested on trumped-up charges, thrown into jail and denied bond.

"Preachers" appeared at the mill gates and told the workers that the CIO was "the mark of the beast."

IT DIDN'T take the organizer long to detect the fear which was being generated by the company's tactics.

But he detected something else, too.

The workers were listening to company propaganda but weren't swallowing it like they had before.

Finally another election was held—and the ballot counting was completed late at night.

Then the organizer started walking along the main street of the mill village. There were no lights on at any of the houses—but as he strolled along voices came out of the darkness and all asked the same question:

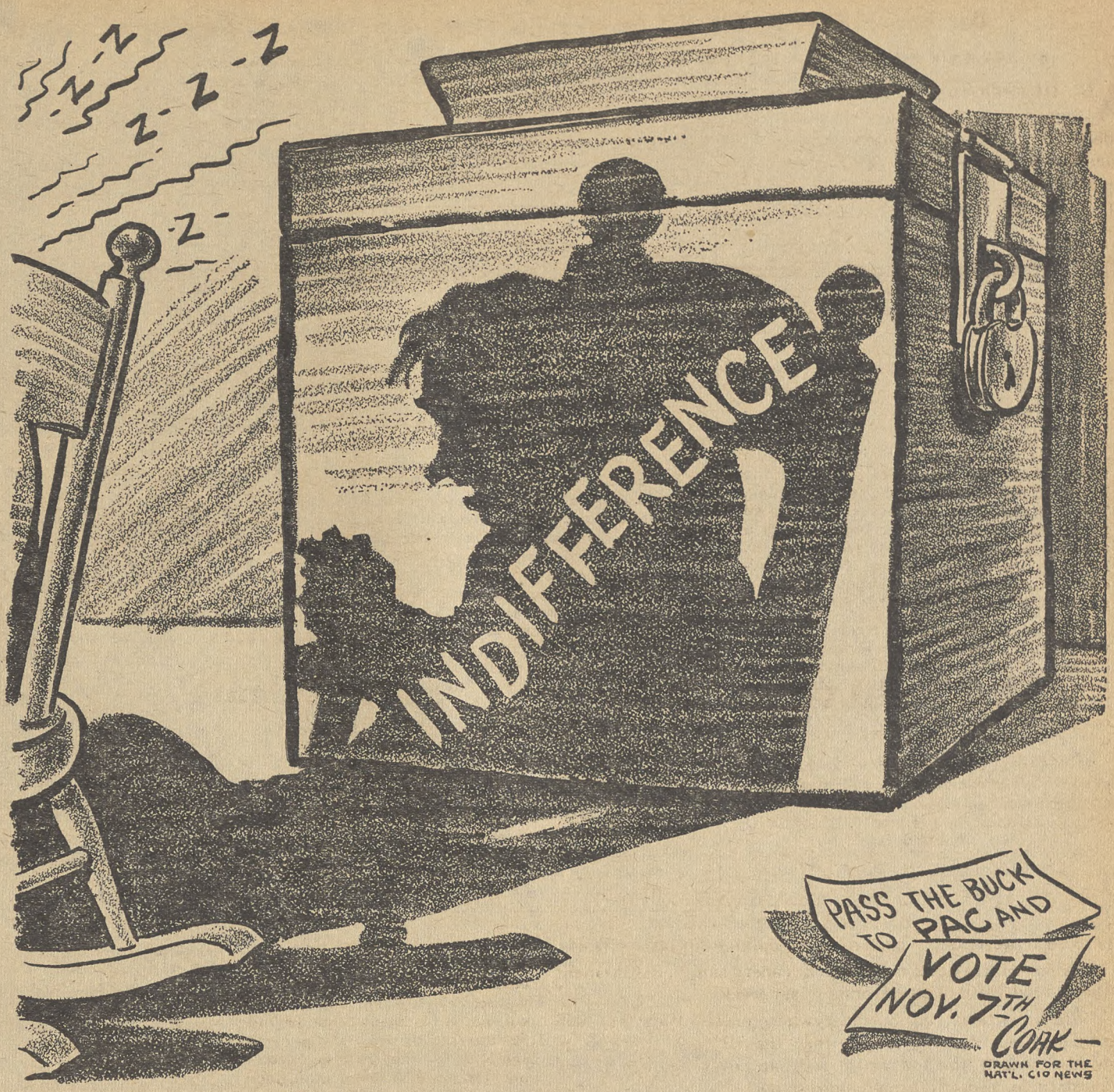
"Do we have a union?"

"Yes, yes, we have a union," the organizer replied.

And from out of the darkness came men and women who shook hands with the organizer and told him how glad they were he'd helped them a second time.

A.L.S.

The Shadow On The Ballot Box!



Merwin K. Hart Finds He Can't Collect On Carlson Expose

By IRVING FAGAN & CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

REMEMBER Merwin K. Hart? Franco's friend? The man who told the House Committee on Lobbying that present Supreme Court members should be tossed out as too socialistic?

Harvard-educated Hart has just been tossed for a loss in an Appellate Court decision in Rochester, N. Y. He was suing E. P. Dutton & Co. for $2 million. Dutton in 1943 published John Roy Carlson's book, "Under Cover." The book, the story of Carlson's four years in the Nazi underworld of America, has a lot of things to say about Hart—none of them good.

Hart did not sue for libel. He did not charge the publishers with libel. He sued for the profits he said the publishers made on the book, under an obscure law which, his slick lawyers contended, "forbids a person from profiting by reason of wrongful acts upon another." The court threw the case out and denied Hart the further right to appeal.

Hart heads the National Economic Council. When he was testifying last June before the House Lobby Committee, two members were very tender of his feelings and careful to see that questions did not become too embarassing. The sympathetic two were Charles Halleck, of Indiana, and Clarence Brown, of Ohio, both Republican stalwarts.

CHAIRMAN OF the committee is Rep. Frank Buchanan (D. Pa.). A lot of big money has been poured into his district in an effort to oust him. Big business is not happy with people who put into the record the names of its leaders who finance reaction through their support of such as Hart, Edward A. Rumely, of the Committee for Constitutional Government, and Leonard Read, of the Foundation for Economic Education.

The Carlson book, published in 1943, made quite a stir. It was a documented account of hate groups, the racist groups, the fanatics, the lunatics—and the highly respectable business leaders from whom they got their money.

The Book-of-the-Month News said "Single-handedly John Roy Carlson has done more to expose un-American activities than the Dies committee."

The N. Y. Times said "This book is of sensational importance to every man and woman who hopes for victory. Of the hundreds of persons he exposes, most are still free and carrying on their dirty work. Those who neglected to take them seriously enough in Europe are dead, in concentration camps, in hiding or in exile."

THAT'S WHAT the Times wrote in 1943. Still true in 1950 is that line "most are still free and carrying on their dirty work."

What did Carlson say of Hart, the man Halleck and Brown tried to shield?

"The record shows," he wrote, "that for the past 15 years Hart has been engaged as a professional propagandist for one cause or another. With an annual salary fixed at $10,000 he has sought to influence legislation, both local and national, in the interests of clerical fascism (Falangism) and ultra-reactionary businessmen, using the bogey of Communism as an operating base. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson has denounced Hart as a 'pro-Fascist'."

What else? Well, Hart admired the Spanish Dictator DeRivera, and later transferred his affection to Franco. He visited Spain, liked what he saw there, and on his return wrote a book praising Franco and his regime—and founded the American Union for Nationalist Spain.

WHAT ELSE? Carlson quotes Hart as declaring in a speech that "if you find any organization containing the word democracy, it is probably directly or indirectly affiliated with the Communist party;" and on another occasion Hart told the Union League Club of New York that "it is time to brush aside this word democracy, with its connotations."

What else? Well, Carlson records that Hart fought the 40-hour week, the child labor law, lend-lease aid to Britain; that he had ties with such as Gerald L. K. Smith, the hate-mongering rabble-rouser, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, who listed everybody but President Roosevelt's dog Fala in her Red Network.

Carlson listed as among Hart's friends and backers James H. Rand, Jr., of Remington-Rand; Lammot duPont; Alfred P. Sloan, then president of General Motors; J. H. Alstyne, president of Otis Elevator; H. W. Prentiss, Jr., of Armstrong Cork; Gen. Moseley; Rep. Dies of Texas, then head of the House un-American Activities Committee; Rep. Hoffman of Michigan; and Fritz Kuhn, of Bund fame.

Carlson noted the links between the hate groups, and showed their kinship.

"Hart's unsavory record," wrote Carlson, "also shows that he advocated the disfranchisement of poor and homeless Americans, demanding during the depression years that only those be permitted to vote who were not on relief."

Nov. 7 'Off-Year' Election In Name Only; Never Did U. S. Face Bigger Issues

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THE CHIPS are down, now, on the 1950 elections.

Summed up in these two pages you will find all the news we have room for, about who's running and what's at stake in the state contests.

What's at stake nationally is control of the 82nd Congress. Each of the state contests has a bearing on this centrally important fact.

This is no "off-year" election, although that's what they usually call it when the President and Vice-President aren't running. The United States has never faced more momentous decisions, never been in such a situation of international power and danger. Never before has every act of the U. S. government, domestically, been put in such a spotlight of world attention.

The greatest democracy on earth is being watched by millions to see if we can feed, clothe and educate our citizens better—in fact—than the dictator of the Kremlin can benefit others—on paper. In a sense, the campaigners here are pitching for the votes of the free world.

The citizens of other nations hear propaganda, rigidly controlled and slanted, from one side—making glorious promises. On the other, on our side, they can only judge by actions—by accomplished facts.

IN OUR government, the President cannot function without Congress, nor Congress without the President. The President proposes, but Congress decides what actually is to be done.

The entire fabric of our Congress, with the exception of less than two-thirds of the Senate, comes before the nation for review on Nov. 7. All 435 House seats are open, and 36 Senate seats. Thirty-four governors also are up, and part or all of the legislatures of 46 states.

The "coalition" 81st Congress, which has a record full of compromises but is a great deal better from the liberal point of view than the 80th, is about to pass from the scene. The voters are getting ready to decide what kind of a Congress the 82nd will be.

Everywhere that figures are availbale, registration is up. It's way above 1946, the last "off-year," when less than a third of the adult population voted. In many places it's way above 1948. All this bodes ill for reaction.

Leaving aside the House districts where the results are easily forecast, there are 150 crucial districts from the liberal point of view—84 in which liberal incumbents, swept into office in 1948, must be re-elected, 54 in which there is a chance to defeat reactionary incumbents and 12 in which the present incumbents are not running.

Of the 36 Senate races, 16 are in the doubtful class—the results could go either way. Seven of these are now held by liberals, all of whom face terrific opposition. The rest are held by reactionaries who are getting a hard fight. Neither group controls the Senate now—but control hinges on two or three votes in many instances.

A LOW vote always plays into the hands of the reactionaries. With more worldly goods to protect, more leisure in which to act, the wealthy conservatives get out their vote, year after the year. The great fluctuations come in the size of the vote cast by the nation's industrial working men and women, housewives, white collar workers, and others who bear the brunt of what Congress does without thinking their votes important enough to go to the effort—or expense—of taking time off to vote.

This is the year in which every wage or salary earner and every self-employed storekeeper or professional should vote. On Nov. 7 these millions, each casting their individual vote, will decide the outcome.

Kroll: Voters Face Five Responsibilities

"All of us face Nov. 7 with five grave responsibilities," PAC Dir. Jack Kroll said last week.

"We have, first of all, the responsibility to ourselves to select and vote for the candidates who will best serve the interests of the majority of the people of the country.

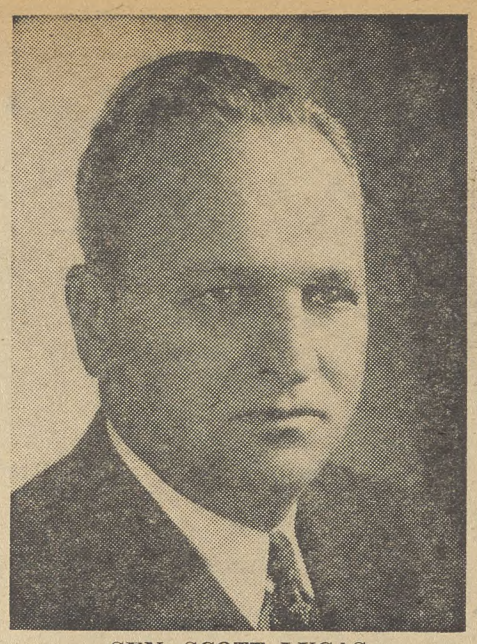
"We have, secondly, the responsibility to our country to provide it with leaders who will chart a clear and careful course in these troubled times, who will listen neither to the counsels of fear nor the counsels of abandon and who will not be swayed by questions of partisan advantage.

"We have, thirdly, a responsibility to those Americans who went before us, who pioneered our land in the tradition of freedom and progress.

"We have, fourth, a responsibility to the other men and women throughout the world who are reaching toward the democratic ideal, who are looking to us to show them the way.

"We have, finally, a responsibility to our children, to pass on to them a cleaner and better world in which all men live at peace and in prosperity.

"These are the responsibilities we must discharge at the polls on Nov. 7. As Americans and as trade unionists I know we will discharge them with honor."



SEN. SCOTT LUCAS
Majority Leader Seeks Re-election

JOSEPH FERGUSON
Sen. Taft Fears Him

Liberals In 12 Western States Have Chance To Increase Seats

THE 12 WESTERN states, particularly on the coast, have more political yeast per capita than any other group, except the midwest—and it's bubbling.

In the Midwestern group, hugely important as it is in the national picture, the problem is mainly one of holding ground for the liberals—but in the western states, there is a chance on Nov. 7 of net gain of seats in both House and Senate,

The 12 states now have 57 Representatives in the House—33 Democrats and 24 Republicans. Ten senatorships are open, and five state governorships.

Far and away the most significant contests are taking place in California, Colorado, Oregon and Utah,

IN THE BOOM state of California, which has gained so much in population that it now ranks second in the U. S. and will probably have 31 House members in 1953 instead of the 23 it now has, liberalism is out to get reaction in big way.

Fair Dealer Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D.) is running against arch-conservative Rep. Richard M. Nixon (R.) for the Senate, and James Roosevelt (D.), son of FDR, is running against Gov. Earl Warren.

Registration is up 200,000 above the 1948 record, and there are hot contests for every House seat, particularly for the two vacated by Douglas and Nixon, two others which switched from Democratic to Republican in 1948 because of the Progressive fiasco, and three the GOP lost to the Democrats.

The present House delegation consists of 11 Democrats and 12 Republicans. The campaigns are hot, heavy and dirty,

In Colorado, united liberals are working to elect Rep. Carroll (D.) to the Senate in place of Sen. Millikin (R.), one of the three most influential GOPsters in the upper House. Gov. Johnson (D.) is opposed by Dan Thornton (R.), and Colorado's three Democratic House seats are all in danger. The one Republican House seat is also being contested.

UP IN TRADITIONALLY Republican Oregon, Sen. Morse (R.) is running with labor support, which has caused a young war in Democratic ranks—but below the Senate level, all is harmony. Registration has broken all previous records, and for the first time Democratic registration exceeds Republican. Oregon's four House seats, all Republican at present, stand a good chance of going Democratic, particularly two of them; the Democrats are organized in all counties for the first time. Gov. Douglas McKay (R.) is getting a tough fight from Austin Flegel (D.).

The dirtiest, toughest campaign of all, however, is taking place in Utah, where scholarly Sen. Elbert Thomas (D.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee and a staunch Fair Dealer, is being ruthlessly smeared and innuendoed by supporters of his foe, Wallace Bennett, ex-president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Although Bennett disavows it, his supporters are stooping to gutter level to smear Thomas with the Red brush, and some highly questionable material, prepared outside the state, is being used. Utah's two Democratic House seats are being seriously contested as well. One of these campaigns, however, is being conducted on a high level, by two determined ladies—Rep. Reva Beck Bosone (D.), who is opposed by Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest (R.).

IN IDAHO, WHERE Sen. Glen Taylor (D.) lost out in the primaries to isolationist D. Worth Clark (D.), there are two Senate seats open—Taylor's and that now occupied by Henry C. Dworshak (R.), who was appointed by the Republican governor to fill a Democratic vacancy. Clark is opposed by Herman Welker (R.) and Dworshak by Claude Burtenshaw (D.). The wind is blowing in all directions, but the Democratic cause was helped when the Republican state purchasing agent confessed to shortages of up to $3 million in disposal of federal surplus property and drew a 10-year jail term. There are two House seats involved, one Democratic and one Republican.

In Oklahoma, Rep. Mike Monroney (D.) is getting a real fight from red-headed Rev. W. H. Alexander (R.) for the Senate, and there are hard contests for two of Oklahoma's eight House seats, currently all Democratic. Two seats switched from the GOP in 1948.

And in Washington, Sen. Warren Magnuson (D.) faces a liberal Republican, Walter Williams; and two Democratic and one Republican House seats out of the six are fiercely contested.

It's All Over Issues Not Se

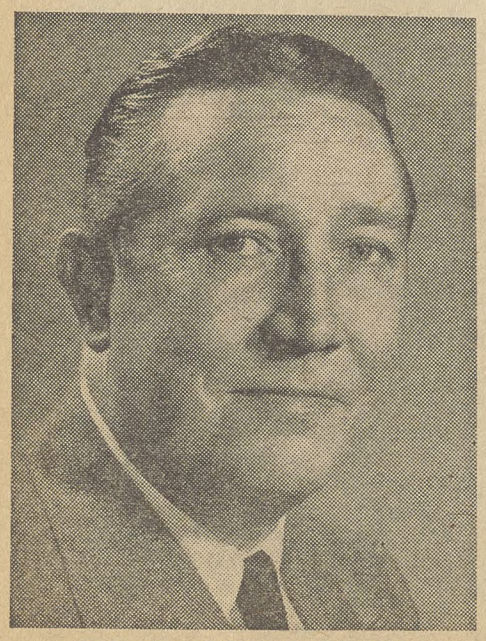
THE SOLIDLY Democratic South, ranging in political atmosphere from a handful of liberals at one end to a sizeable bloc of out-and-out Dixiecrats on the other, is to all intents and purposes out of the Nov. 7 political race.

In all but two of the 14 states in this grouping, the issues were settled in the primaries. In two more, there is a slight, but very slight, chance of upsets in some House seats.

As the picture stands now, the 14 states have given the House 115 Democrats and six Republicans, including the great majority of that group of Democrats who vote more consistently with the Republicans than they do with their Northern fellows.

In the Senate, out of 28 Senators, seven at the most can be counted on to vote on the liberal side on most issues—none of them, of course, on civil rights.

The number of liberal Southern senators will drop to five on Jan. 1, when the fighting liberal Claude Pepper gives place to conservative ex-Rep. George Smathers, and when the scholarly Frank Graham gives over to conservative Willis Smith. These were two of the worst blows



SEN. FRANCIS J. MYERS
Faces GOP In Keystone State

GOV. CHESTER BOWLES
In Tough Connecticut Fight

Issues Sharp In Midwest Senate Races

OF THE nine Midwestern Senatorships now open, eight are held by reactionary Republicans. It is in this group, taken as a whole, that the issues are the most sharply drawn and that liberals have the greatest chances of net Senate gain.

The House contests, involving 55 Democratic and 76 Republican seats, include a great number where liberals took over in 1948 and now are fighting a holding action, and another large group where conservatives are on the defensive.

The Ohio Senate contest, of course, ranks first in national interest of the 12 states in this group. The race between Sen. Robert A. Taft (R.) and State Auditor Joseph Ferguson (D.) is probably the U. S. top.

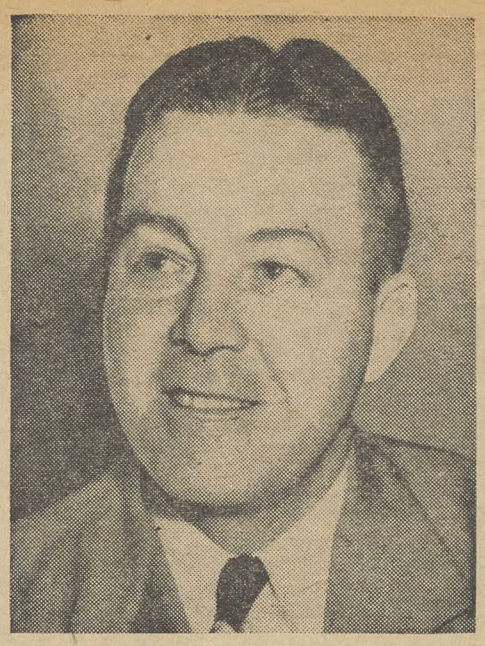
In the House delegation, 12 seats are now held by Democrats and 11 by Republicans; of chief interest to labor here is the 9th district, where Rep. Tom Burke (D), only CIO member in the House, is in a fight.

McCARTHYISM is a major issue in Wisconsin, where the Republican organization is using the low-level smear technique against fighting young State Atty.-Gen. Thomas Fairchild (D.), who is running strong against Sen. Alexander Wiley (R.).

Fairchild was the first Democrat to win State office in Wisconsin in 14 years, and ran up a record primary vote this year. He is conducting a high-level campaign, going heavily on Wiley's isolationist and anti-labor stand and his absenteeism record (he ranked 89th out of 96 Senators for attendance). Of the 10 House seats, eight are Republican; the other two switched from Republican in 1948. Walter Kohler, Jr., (R.) faces strong opposition from Carl Thompson (D.) for the governorship.

In Illinois, Sen. Scott Lucas (D.), Senate majority leader, is up against ex-Rep. Everett Dirksen, who has worn out three automobiles and made over 1000 speeches trying to win. Much depends on the vote in Cook County (Chicago). Of the 26 Illinois House seats, 12 currently are Democratic and 14 Republican; five of 12 Democratic seats, four in Cook County, switched in 1948.

Down in Indiana, Sen. Homer Capehart (R.) is getting a real tussle from Alexander Campbell, former Assistant U. S. Attorney General. Capehart is accepting all kinds of help from the discredited Committee for Constitutional Government. Of the 11 House districts, four are Republican; four Democratic districts switched from Republican in 1948 by very narrow margins.



REP. JOHN A. CARROLL
His Aim Colorado Senate Seat

In Missouri, the liberals' target is Sen. Forrest Donnell (R.), who is opposed by ex-Rep. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. Donnell got through by an extremely narrow margin in 1944. Only one of the 13 House seats is held by a Republican at present, but eight of the Democratic seats switched from Republican in 1948.

A strictly "Brannan Plan" contest is going on in Iowa, the state which went Republican as usual in 1948 but elected a Democratic Senator. Now, Albert Loveland (D.), former Under Secretary of Agriculture, is opposing Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R.).

Gov. William S. Beardsley (R.) is opposed by farmer Lester Gillette (D.). All eight House seats are Republican.

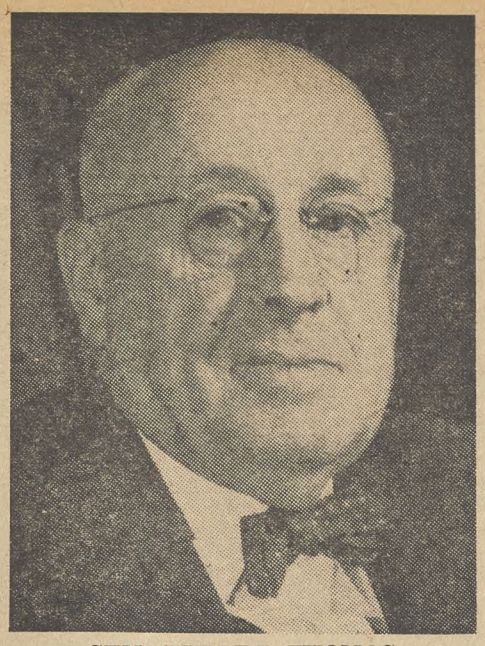
SOUTH DAKOTA was the scene of an intense Republican Senate primary fight. The victor, Rep. Francis Case, is opposed by John Engel (D.). State Rep. Joseph Robie (D.) opposes Sigurd Anderson (R.) for Governor. Both House seats are Republican.

Michigan's young Gov. Mennen Williams (D.) is getting a tough run from ex-Gov. Harry Kelly. Of the 17 House seats, 12 are Republican.

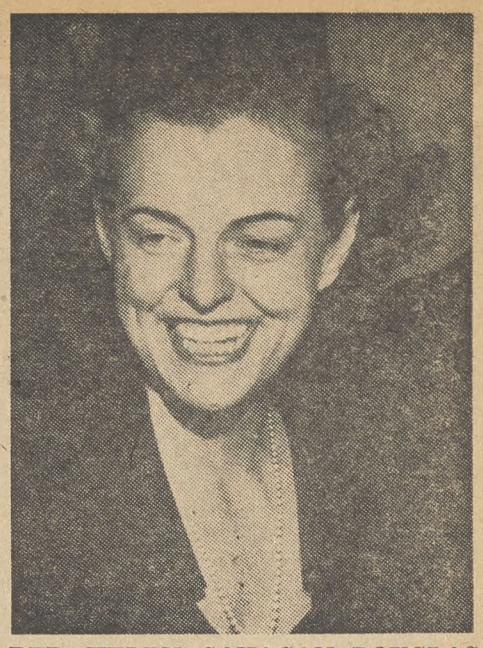
Gov. Frank Carlson (R.) of Kansas is running against former Assistant Postmaster General Paul Aiken (D.) for the Senate seat vacated by the late Clyde Reed (R.); all six House seats are Republican.

In Minnesota, Gov. Luther Youngdahl (R.) faces former State Supreme Court Justice Harry H. Feterson (D.). Three of the four Democratic seats in the nine-man House delegation switched from Republican in 1948.

North Dakota's Sen. Milton Young (R.) is opposed by Harry O'Brien (D.). Two Republican House seats are at stake. Nebraska's four-man House delegation is up: one seat is Democratic, after a 1948 upset.



SEN. ELBERT THOMAS
Rough Time In Utah



REP. HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS
California Senatorial Candidate

Five Liberal Democratic Senators In Northeast Are Hard Pressed

IN THE 10 Northeastern states, liberals are for the most part forced to spend their energies holding previous gains. Of the seven Senate seats involved, five are held by liberal Democrats, all hard-pressed.

In New York, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R.) is running to succeed himself against Rep. Walter Lynch, while Lt.-Gov. Joe R. Hanley (R.) is running against Sen. Herbert Lehman (D.). The Senate Elections Committee is investigating charges that Dewey "bought off" Hanley, who wanted to run for governor himself.

New York's 45-man House delegation is composed of 20 Republicans, 23 Democrats, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D.-Lib.) and Vito Marcantonio (ALP). Nine of the 23 Democratic districts switched from Republican in 1948, and the fighting is hot and heavy. Marcantonio is under severe attack from a three-party candidate, James G. Donovan. Donovan is the candidate of the Democratic, Republican and Liberal parties.

Registration is down from 1948, which was a peak year, but appears to be above all off-year records.

IN PENNSYLVANIA Gov. James H. Duff (R.) is running for the Senate against incumbent Francis J. Myers (D.), Senate majority whip and a staunch Fair Dealer. Richardson Dilworth (D.) is running for governor against Judge John S. Fine (R.). Duff licked the old infamous Grundy machine in the primaries, causing a split in GOP ranks which is believed will benefit Myers. In an off-year, Democrats "traditionally" lose in Pennsylvania, which is a "normally" Republican state.

The 33-man House delegation now is composed of 18 Republicans and 15 Democrats; 11 of the Democratic districts switched from Republican in 1948 but one switched back in 1949. Registration is up state-wide to an all-time peak.

IN THE NEW ENGLAND states, the most important contests are in Connecticut, which has not gone Democratic in an off-year since 1934. Here, Gov. Chester Bowles (D.) is opposed by Rep. John Davis Lodge (R.), Sen. William Benton (D.) by Wall Street commuter Prescott Bush (R.), and Sen. Brien McMahon ("Mr. Atom") by ex-Rep. Joseph Talbot (R.).

This is the only state where a governorship and two senatorships are open. Of the five House districts, three, currently Democratic, switched from Republican in 1948, and the GOP is sparing no effort to get them back.

In New Jersey, 14 House seats are open, eight of them Republican and six Democratic, including three which switched from Republican in 1948. Partial registration figures indicate a sizeable increase over 1948—and here, as in Connecticut, the size of the vote will determine the outcome.

IN MASSACHUSETTS, Gov. Paul A. Dever (D.) faces former Lieut. Gov. Arthur W. Coolidge (R.). There is no Senate race. Of the 14 House seats, eight are Republican and six Democratic. Registration is high.

Rhode Island's fighting Fair Deal governor, John O. Pastore (D.), is running for the Senate against Austin T. Levy (R.), and Denney Roberts (D.), mayor of Providence, against Eugene La Chappelle (R.) for Governor. Two House seats, both Democratic, are open.

Maine's elections were completed Sept. 11. The Republican candidates all won, but the Democratic vote broke all records.

In South Except In Two States; tled In Maryland, West Virginia

struck the liberal cause in the Southern primaries, and also the only upsets of major importance that are liable to occur.

If there was a discernible trend in the Southern primaries aside from these two outright defeats for the liberal cause, it was in the direction of getting the South back in the Democratic fold and away from the Dixiecrats. But this was the Democratic fold as the South understands it, bearing little relation to the liberal flavor attached to northern and western Democrats.

In Alabama, Arkansas, and South Carolina the Dixiecrats were licked decisively, after hot primary campaigns. In South Carolina, the upset was accompanied by the nomination, to all intents and purposes election, of James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State, as Governor, and the defeat of South Carolina's only liberal House member—Rep. Hugo Sims.

In Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia, the situation is the same as before.

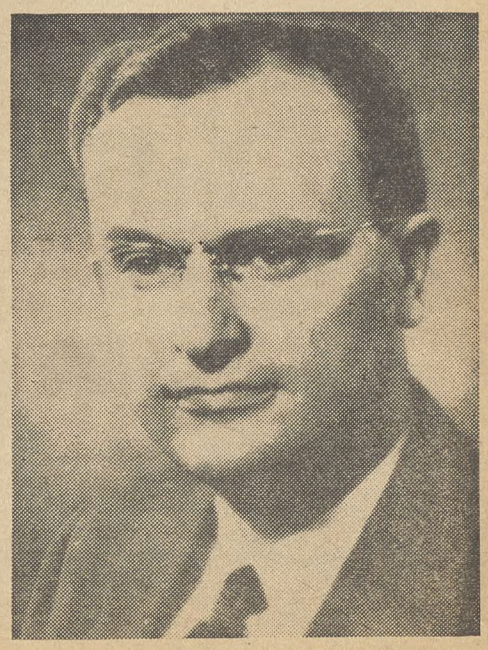
The two states where the issues were not clearly settled in the primaries are Maryland and West Virginia. In Maryland, Sen. Millard Tydings (D.) is getting a tussle from John Butler (R.), who is fighting Tydings on the Communist issue, claiming that Tydings' scorn for Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R. Wis.) and McCarthy's attack on the State Dept. shows a "soft" attitude towards the Reds.

Tydings got a huge primary vote, however Maryland's Gov. Preston Lane, who won renomination by the county unit system but without a popular majority, faces a hard battle from Theodore McKeldin (R.), a former mayor of Baltimore. Maryland now has four Democrats and two Republicans in the House.

IN WEST VIRGINIA, where there are only House seats involved this trip, former Democratic Sen. Rush Holt has switched to the GOP side and is running against Rep. Cleveland Bailey, and there are hot contests in three other districts, all currently Democratic.

There are two other fights of interest. One is in Kentucky, where Gov. Clements (D.) is running for the Senate against Charles L. Dawson, who has charged Clements with spending some five times more than he is allowed to on his campaign. The other is in Tennessee, where former GOP National Committee Chairman Reece is seeking one of the two Republican seats in Tennessee's 10-man House delegation.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL
Seeks Sen. Capehart's Seat



THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD
Battles Sen. Wiley in Wisconsin

House Unit Makes First Report:

Some Lobbyists Are Democracy's Enemies

By GERVASE N. LOVE

IF ALL THE FACTS on lobbying could ever be brought to light, it would prove to be a billion dollar industry, the House Lobby Investigating Committee says in a preliminary report on its months-long probe.

Emphasizing repeatedly that lobbying in itself is a proper and legal method of exercising the constitutional right of petition, but that it is "a right some men are more able to make meaningful than others," the committee adds:

"At the same time Congress and the public have a right to know who they are, what they are doing, how much they are spending and where the money is coming from—in a word, full disclosure of the relevant facts."

The key to the problem of getting all such facts before Congress and the public it continues, lies in "a civilized morality . . . the sole key to the survival of democracy," a quotation taken from the testimony of Prof. Stephen K. Bailey, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

The interim report was signed by only the Democratic members. These are Rep. Buchanan (Pa.), chairman; Rep. Albert (Okla.); Rep. Doyle (Cal.) and Rep. Lanham (Ga.). The right to file a minority interim report was reserved by Rep. Brown (O.), one of the three Republican members.

THE MAJORITY announced that in a subsequent report it will offer a series of detailed recommendations and amendments to the Lobby Regulation Act by which it "can be brought to a higher level of efficiency.

"The act as it stands is a workable and valid piece of legislation. Our recommendations will be designed to eliminate some of the misconstructions that have hampered the operation of the act. The act does not seek to regulate but to inform. It works on the premise that Congress and the public have the right to full information on those who actively attempt to influence the decisions of government."

The conditions under which the process became flourishing were the waning control and discipline of the political parties, and the increasing complexity of government—plus the sensitiveness of government to private demands.

"One successful piece of pleading," the committee claims, "bred another and the entire system developed gradually but with irresistible momentum.

"While these practical causes are paramount, there are several theoretical considerations which underlie the high level of lobbying activity. We lack and have always lacked any established theory as to the proper relationship and balance between private power and the power of government.

"Lacking such an established theory, we have rested our thinking about lobbying on two premises: first, that lobbying is not a problem of who is to exercise political control, but it, rather, a matter of expressly granted individual rights; and, second, that lobbying is no problem in a free society because one interest can be depended upon to 'cancel out' another."

In discussing the first premise, the committee finds that lobbying is a right which is not exercised for itself alone, but because people and groups hope to gain thereby. The result is that some lobbyists publicly profess "the utmost attachment to constitutional rights," but privately concede that they are a means to an end.

"It is a bitter paradox," the committee continues, "that the right of petition, one of the highest rights which democracy can bestow on a free people, is sometimes put to its most effective use by persons who are far from devoted to the principles of democracy.

"'I do not believe in democracy. I think it stinks,' wrote Herbert U. Nelson, of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Yet Mr. Nelson's organization was and is spending thousands of dollars for lobbying, something which can only be done in a democracy such as ours."

The premise that one interest will cancel out another, first expressed in President James Madison's Federalist Papers, is just a prophecy that has never matured, the committee finds.

THE MAJORITY examines, in the report, five approaches to solution of the problems raised by the threat of special interests to representative government. It accepts three of them and discards the other two. Accepted are:

1. Streamlining government, "for pressures thrive on government when it becomes too complex for ordinary citizens to understand."

2. Stronger political parties and party discipline, which are "basic" because "if the parties don't accept responsibility the pressure groups will move in by default."

3. More information on lobbyists and lobbying.

Discarded are:

1. Government support of interests which haven't the money to compete with better financed pressure groups. The majority feels this approach might solve the problem of the "present imbalance . . . but it would ultimately result in more rather than less pressure on policy making." In addition, it felt, it would be hard to pick the groups to be helped.

2. A formal place in policy making for organized groups. Approval of this technique was withheld because it is already being done to some extent through advisory councils to administrative bodies and the appearances of interested groups before congressional committees, and "would this not be yielding to pressures rather than coping with them?"

THE REPORT is thoughtful and thought-provoking. It condemns little but it raises a score of vitally important questions that must be answered by Congress and the people "if special interest groups are not to ride roughshod over a public interest which may often be inarticulate." The CIO has been raising some of the same questions for several years.

The committee traces lobbying to "our long and splendid tradition of free association . . . compounded with the high degree of group consciousness and organization typical of any modern industrial society." These "raw materials," the committee goes on, were worked by "tools," the constitutional guarantees of political freedom and especially the right of petition.

"While this process seems neat and automatic," the committee comments, "it simply does not operate as it is supposed to. Even if it did, it would represent a degrading conception of democratic politics in which the highest function of government would be to yield to the strongest pressure. Absolute responsiveness to group interests is one thing, but truly responsible representative government is quite another."

THE COMMITTEE looks at the picture of lobbying painted before it by dozens of witnesses, some willing to tell all about themselves, others reluctant. It finds many changes from what comparable investigations have turned up in other years.

It notes an enormous increase of pressure group activities during and since World War II, an increase in pressures, more diversified pressures and better financing of lobbies. It notes, too, that the new emphasis on lobbying complements pressure on members of Congress by pressure on the people at home, which thus is transferred indirectly to the legislators.

It finds that contributions, especially of industry, to "'educational' leagues and foundations of every imaginable political color mushroomed."

It finds that from July 1, 1946, to the end of 1949 more than $75 million was spent for lobbying, according to reports filled under the Lobby Act—"a large and impressive sum but it does not begin to reflect all that is actually collected and spent in efforts to influence legislation."

It finds that a comparatively small group of wealthy men and the firms they dominate provide most of the financial ammunition for such outfits as the Committee for Constitutional Government, National Economic Foundation and the Foundation for Economic Education, which lobby either directly or indirectly, or both, for the interests of the rich. The groups claimed they were not contributors but rather "purchasers" of literature for free distribution to school, libraries, etc.

THE COMMITTEE likewise finds that some members of Congress "have not used their best judgment in allowing the employment of their frank" for the mail of lobby organizations. The report does not mention by name Rep. Gwinn (R. N. Y.), who gave the CCG virtually unlimited access to his mailing frank. But of him it says:

"The frank is not to be used as a veiled subsidy to any group, whatever its views may be. Close to 2½ million pieces of franked material of one member of Congress were obtained by this one organization alone in a single year for distribution postage-free at the taxpayers' expense. This same organization publicly advocates government economy."

Edward A. Rumley, CCG executive secretary, refused to disclose the names of big "purchasers" of literature. Rep. Brown and Rep. Halleck (R. Ind.) objected strenuously when Buchanan proposed to ask to cite Rumely. But he was cited, on a charge of contempt, and now faces grand jury action. It was this action, plus the references to the CCG in the report, that prompted the Republican committee members to refuse to sign it, according to Washington gossip.

THE REPORT followed by two days publication of another report showing that 152 corporations had spent $32,124,800 on "activities relating to attempts to influence legislation" in the 3½ years ending June 1, 1950.

This report was based on replies to questionnaires sent 173 corporations known or believed to have undertaken to influence Congress. It was described as "startling," in a joint statement by Sens. Thomas (Utah), Murray (Mont.) and Green (R. I.), all Democrats, who asked for a full investigation.

The Buchanan committee report showed that the firms which answered the questionnaire reported spending only $776,446 in their Lobby Act reports. Among those which answered were General Motors, General Electric, Gulf Oil, Jones & Laughlin, New York Central, Schenley and Pacific Gas & Electric.

Among those which refused to answer were U. S. Steel, which along with 11 other firms said it hadn't attempted to influence legislation; Montgomery Ward, Nash-Kelvinator, Armstrong Cork, Inland Steel, Dow Chemical, Pullman, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Goodrich, U. S. Gypsum and several Standard Oil affiliates.

Public Be Damned Dept. Opens Again

Bethelehem Steel made $90,804,000 profits after taxes in the first nine months of 1950—a new record and a jump of about 10% over 1949.

Taking note of the profit situation, the company raised its dividend from 75c a share to $2 a share. After that action, Eugene Grace, chairman of Bethelehem's board of directors, talked to reporters. His comments:

1. "I know of no justification of economic character for any increase in wages."

2. "If the steel industry has to go along on wage increases . . . it will have to meet increased costs by raising prices."

R. I. GOP Split Over Resignation Of Its Money Raiser, Kamp's Pal

EVERY ONCE in a while the rank and file members of a political party rise up and comb out of their hair a big bug who's been nestled there and thinks he owns it.

Such a combee is Robert B. Dresser, Providence, R. I., lawyer, friend and admirer of pro-Nazi jailbird Joseph E. Kamp.

Dresser is also trustee of the reactionary Committee for Constitutional Government, trustee of the equally tory National Association of Manufacturers (bellwether of the campaign to keep the government poor by limiting its power to tax big incomes) and, until recently, the best money-raiser Rhode Island Republicans ever had.

As vice chairman of the Rhode Island Republican State Finance Committee, Dresser until a short time ago was passing the hat with his usual success for the election of Austin Levy to the U. S. Senate. Levy is jousting with Gov. Pastore, the Democrat, for the seat left vacant by the retirement of Sen. Leahy (D.).

DRESSER isn't vice chairman any longer. He resigned when Levy publicly disowned him because of revelations turned up in the probe of the House Lobby Investigating Committee and aired in the House in speeches by Reps. Patman (D. Tex.) and Biemiller (D. Wis.) and his own inept replies.

The speeches were delivered in August. The Democrats put them together in a book, "The Patman Story," and distributed it throughout the state. It showed a lot of Republicans that their leaders haven't caught up with them on some of the social and economic issues that plague the country and the world.

One of the things that appeared to irk them most was Patman's flat statement in his speech that Dresser had written Guy Gabrielson, Republican National Committee chairman and another 24-karat tory, quoting Kamp approvingly.

Kamp, a notorious pro-Nazi for as long as he dared be, a virulent enemy of labor and the Roosevelt-Truman philosophy of government, has just been "sprung" after serving a four-month stretch in the District of Columbia jail following his conviction on a charge of contempt of Congress growing out of the 1944 lobby investigation. He has been cited again in the current probe.

Dresser also had been highly regarded in Republican national circles for his prowess in inducing the well-heeled to kick in for nationwide election campaigns. Patman cited him as typical of the type the GOP should get rid of because of his admiration for such as Kamp and his close tie-in with "the Committee for a fascist government in the United States, alias the Committee for Constitutional Government."

Dresser's reply, as printed in Providence newspapers, was to the effect that he was proud to be an admirer of Kamp.

THE STORM that followed has virtually wrecked the Republican party in Rhode Island. One faction, mindful of Dresser's success in keeping party war-chests filled, is mourning him bitterly. Other resignations have followed. The bulk of the party, however, appears to have stuck to Levy and to have approved his stand.

What has happened in Rhode Island cannot help but give rise to speculation—frankly wishful—about the fate on Nov. 7 of a lot of other characters in both houses of Congress who, like Dresser, have been helpful to the CCG, such as Rep. Gwinn (R. N.Y.). Gwinn let his frank be put on a couple of million envelopes for the distribution of CCG propaganda inserted into the Congressional Record, and kept up a running correspondence with Edward A. Rumely, CCG executive secretary, on all sorts of subjects mutually interesting to a couple of forerunners of fascism. Rumely has been cited for contempt of Congress for failing to tell who supplied funds to CCG.

Sen. Capehart Lambasted In Indiana

INDIANA'S two Republican Senators, Homer E. Capehart and William Jenner, were termed "the two worst Congressmen" and "a disgrace to Indiana and the nation" at the recent Indiana CIO Council convention in Indianapolis.

These statements were made by Council Pres. Neal W. Edwards, who called for the defeat of Capehart. Jenner's term expires in 1952.

The 700 delegates heard Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers charge that after the CIO threw out the Communist dominated United Electrical Workers last November, Capehart "took them to his breast and made love to them at their convention at Fort Wayne."

Referring to the GOP charge that the CIO was coddling Communists, Reuther declared, "We have forgotten more about fighting Communism than reactionaries like Capehart and Jenner will ever learn."

ALEX CAMPBELL, Capehart's Democratic opponent, addressed the convention and charged that Capehart is soliciting campaign funds from the radio and television industry outside the state.

Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers warned the delegates not to be "lulled to sleep by the siren song of the National Association of Manufacturers who are trying to make labor think that the Taft-Hartley Act is not so bad after all."

George L-P Weaver, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, praised the progress made in the last three years against discrimination. He warned that the working people of the nation cannot afford discrimination in any form "if we are to utilize our available manpower to meet needed production goals."

GEORGE BALDANZI, executive vice president of the CIO Textile Workers, told the convention "the only way we can defeat communism is to give the starving peoples of the world a better program than the Communists can offer. We must maintain a strong labor movement to achieve such a program."

Tilford Dudley, assistant National PAC director, answered critics of the administration who accuse Pres. Truman of being responsible for the Korean war. Dudley declared that "had only one Indiana Senator voted for the Korean Aid Bill it would have passed. Then Russia would not have gotten the go-ahead signal in Korea."

Edwards and Claude Becktell were reelected to serve as president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, for one year terms. Nellie Riddle was reelected vice president.

New members of the executive board and the unions they represent are: Peter Derysa, Steelworkers; John McMillin and Robert Gordon, Auto Workers; Mildred Smith, Clothing Workers; Mary Salisbury, Communications Workers, and Ralph Walter, Brewery Workers.

Executive board members reelected to another term are: Samuel Shapiro, Rubber Workers; Roy Utley, Packinghouse Workers; Wallace Clayton, IUE; William Brown, United Transport Service Employees; Ralph Myers, Utility Workers and Otis Miller, Glass Workers.

'I Was Wrong, You Were Right,' MacMahon Writes Quill

IF THERE are any CIO members who doubt that the policy of the Communists in the American trade union movement is one of disruption and ruin they should read the letter CIO Transport Workers Pres. Michael J. Quill received from a former secretary-treasurer of the union, Douglas L. MacMahon.

MacMahon was one of the first six members of the Transport Workers Union and became secretary-treasurer in 1942. Somewhere down the line he got mixed up with the Commies and was expelled at the union's 1948 convention in Chicago along with Austin Hogan, John Santo and James Fitzsimon, other members of the left wing. He now operates a candy store in Brooklyn.

EXCERPTS from MacMahon's letter to Quill follow:

"I am writing to tell you that I was wrong and you were right. I quit the Communist Party well over a year ago, having come to realize their policy was one of disrupting the labor movement.

DOUGLAS MacMAHON
"You Were Right, Mike"

"If they could not rule then they would ruin. It is indeed fortunate that the CIO has the able leadership of men like Phil Murray or the damage might have been a great deal more than it was.

"The plan was to discredit any and all gains made and to try and make the workers feel that they were sold out. If the union was wrecked and the men took it on the chin, that would be just too bad. Disrupt was the slogan. Wreck was the goal.

"SEVERAL months after the Chicago convention it was clear to me that such a program offended every trade union principle. I therefore quit the Communist Party. Since then as I watched from the side-lines, the continued gains of the union have done my heart good.

"When you take a good look at the Communist policy as I have finally done, you see that in every instance it dovetails with that of the worst reactionaries in the country.

"As one who started with you to build TWU in the face of the full opposition of the reactionary transit companies, I can therefore appreciate the full impact of the gains achieved. I know TWU will keep up the good work and continue the militant fight."

CIO Routs Commie Fur Union In Poll

THE COMMUNIST - dominated Fur & Leather Workers have taken another beating from the CIO in the Gloversville, N. Y., area.

First they tried to keep the CIO Fur & Leather Workers Local Industrial Union off the ballot in an industry-area National Labor Relations Board election to pick a collective bargaining representative. They failed in that.

Then, since they couldn't get on the ballot themselves because of the Taft-Hartley Act's non-Communist oath requirement, they campaigned for a "no union" vote when the election was finally held. A. A. Hine, a member of the party line front, published ads in the local newspaper urging the workers to vote "no," with a teaser, "and we will form a real union—one that will represent the workers."

The CIO Fur & Leather Workers won by an overwhelming 497 to 96. It also defeated the old union in four shops where individual elections were held—and according to CIO Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo, "I don't think we will have any more difficulties in that area with them." The Fur and Leather Workers were expelled from the CIO because of their Red leadership.

The CIO union now is setting up a council with locals of the Clothing Workers in preparation for an organizing drive among several thousand glove workers now members of independent and usually company-dominated unions.

CIO Centers Campaign On Open Shop Building In Heart Of Williamsport, Pa.

THE CIO IS storming the open shop citadel in the heart of Williamsport, Pa.

Williamsport, which not so long ago was the heart of Pennsylvania's timber country, was once known as the "stronghold of the open shop." Ten years ago the CIO began moving into steel, leather, auto, electrical and other manufacturing concerns in the Williamsport area.

Election after election was won by the CIO. The Lycoming County CIO Council with its 5000 members began to play an important part in community and political affairs. Organizing was delayed temporarily by the left-right fight in the CIO.

But in the heart of the city the open shop citadel remained, endangering the gains won by the CIO unions elsewhere in the Williamsport area. Abandoned by the U. S. Rubber Co., 20 years ago, the huge brick building houses textile, clothing, shoe, furniture and miscellaneous factories.

Last summer the council decided to move in on the open shop citadel and formed a special committee. Helped by international unions and the CIO regional office in Wilkes-Barre, the CIO members decided to sign up workers at the big building on regulation CIO membership cards, deferring assignment to appropriate unions until later.

TWICE a week members of the CIO unions greet the rubber building employes going to work, and hand them leaflets and membership cards. Other committees are visiting the workers' homes.

Additional organizers have been assigned recently to the job.

The drive was given impetus by a rally at which speakers included Sen. Myers (D.), who is seeking re-election, and Judge Michael Musmanno of Pittsburgh, Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania.

INTRODUCED by Council Chairman Harvey Lemon, Steelworker, to the committee and the new organizers, Judge Musmanno said:

"This brings me back to the thirties when I helped organize the steelworkers in the old Steel Workers Organizing Committee. There were few if any unions in Lycoming County in those days and now it's different. Keep up your good fight."

Incentive Plan Needs Union OK

A company with a union contract can't install an incentive plan system without the consent of the union even if it guarantees the old hourly rate "regardless of performance."

That ruling was made by the NLRB recently when it upheld a complaint by Local 1271 of the International Association of Machinists against John W. Bolton & Sons, Lawrence, Mass.

James W. Melvin, 1271 president, said the union acted because the IAM constitution states "we will not condone any method of piece work, job evaluation, or incentive" and because the plan was put in over the union's protests.

The NLRB ordered the company to scrap the incentive plan and revert to contract pay schedules.

"I'd just like to get my hands on that Joe Stalin—our cook left us again today for the bomber plant."

Steinway Is 'Out Of Tune'

THE MUSIC may have been going 'round and 'round last week in Long Island City, N. Y., but none of it was coming out of the plant of Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers.

CIO Furniture Workers closed the company's plant when negotiations broke down. The union asked a 10c-an-hour wage increase, two additional paid holidays and a company-financed pension plan.

All other piano manufacturers in the New York area with the exception of Steinway have included these requests in contracts.

Business Rep. James Cerefeci of UFW Metropolitan Council District 3 said the workers will not return to work until the company meets the same conditions which have already been established in other parts of the industry. The company earlier offered a 5% increase and one additional paid holiday.

His Life Saved, Now He Helps Save Others

There's a reason for the reserve of 150 pints at the union blood bank at Duluth's Coolerator plant. The reason is Edward H. Mason, chairman of the CIO United Steel workers sick committee and head of the blood bank.

Several years ago, Mason underwent a series of amputation operations on his leg. His life was saved when fellow workers and friends responded with generous donations of blood. Now he's directing the fight to save others.

He took charge of the blood bank when the reserve averaged only 28 pints; his goal is 200 pints ready for emergencies.

It Happened In Texas

Probe Threat Gets 3 Contracts After 6 Years

THE MERE threat of a Senate investigation has accomplished for members of the CIO Textile Workers in three Texas cotton mills what the National Labor Relations Board, the U. S. Conciliation Service and even the U. S. Supreme Court couldn't do in more than six years.

As a result of the threatened probe by a Senate sub-committee on Labor and Management Relations, owners of the three mills, Itasca Manufacturing Co., Itasca; Hillsboro Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, and Mexia Cotton Mills, Mexia, have finally signed TWUA contracts.

John Edelman, Washington representative of the TWUA, in a letter to Chairman Murray (D. Mont.) of the Senate sub-committee, pointed out that "simply because a Senate subcommittee has undertaken to investigate these three situations involving fantastically protracted cases of stalling and evasion of obligations . . . the companies are prepared, at long last to comply with the law."

The letter deplored the fact that the whole weight of the federal judiciary and the concern of Congress had to be invoked "before a few hundred cotton mill workers could achieve elementary economic and social rights.

"This is what it takes in 1950 to get a great many textile employers to sit down sincerely to do business with their employes as the law and ordinary common sense require."

EDELMAN CITED in detail the history of the Mexia case in his letter to Sen. Murray.

He said that it was back on Nov. 8, 1944, that the NLRB held a collective bargaining election at that mill. The workers voted for TWUA by a better than three to one majority. At that time the company was paying less than 50c an hour to its employes.

Ten days later, TWUA was certified by the board as exclusive bargaining agency for the workers and Nov. 25, 1944, a TWUA representative made the initial attempt to open negotiations for a contract covering terms and conditions of employment. Little did he imagine at the time that these negotiations would not be concluded until more than six years later.

From Nov. 25, 1944, to June 20, 1945, union negotiators held futile meetings with the company at various intervals. During the course of one of these meetings, John Scott, who acted as counsel for all three companies, told Paul Schuler, TWUA regional director, "You are not being given the run-around; you are learning about our Texas labor relations."

ON JUNE 20, 1945, a tri-partite panel of the Eighth Regional War Labor Board unanimously recommended a 50c an hour minimum for all the company's production and maintenance workers plus a 5c an hour increase across the board, retroactive to April 19, 1945. It was the understanding that the wage question would be reopened in August, 1945.

After 10 months of bargaining, the company up to this time had not agreed to a single provision of the proposed contract and the WLB's directive was promptly defied.

The almost endless series of meetings dragged on until July 31, 1946. On that date, Schuler wrote the company requesting a date to negotiate on a general wage increase proposal issued to all Southern mills by TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve. The company refused to negotiate.

AN NLRB hearing on unfair labor practices charges against the Mexia Co. was held early in October, 1947. On Dec. 18 the NLRB handed down its intermediate order instructing the company to bargain in good faith with the union and to cease and desist from interfering with negotiations with the union.

On Jan. 30, 1948, the next meeting with the company was held. Nothing was agreed upon at this session but Feb. 21 was set as the date for the next meeting. Again nothing was accomplished.

Later in 1948 another series of meetings were held but no progress whatsoever was made. The one proposal put forth by the company was that a large sum of money be posted by TWUA as a guarantee against strikes.

The U. S. Conciliation Service was repeatedly called into the sessions but finally dropped the case on the ground that it was evident that the concern had no intention of bargaining in good faith.

The meetings continued for two more years without results, up until the time the Senate subcommittee announced it would hold hearings in the three cases. All three companies then signed contracts without further delay.

In May of this year, the U. S. Supreme Court reversed a previous decision of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals with the direction to the lower court to enforce in full all previous NLRB orders.

Despite the fact that the nation's highest tribunal by its decision ordered the Mexia company to bargain in good faith, no contract was signed until the Senate group prepared to hold the hearings.

"Normally we would prefer not to publicize contracts of this type," Edelman wrote. "But the fact that it took an average of about 78 months in each case to obtain the employers signature to these documents, gives them a considerable if dubious singularity."

THEIR EFFORTS PAID OFF: Allan S. Haywood (third from the right), CIO vice president and director of organization and councils, meets with business agents of CIO Local Industrial Union 78. The lettuce shed workers of the Salinas-Watsonville, Cal., area showed in a National Labor Relations Board election that they wanted CIO to represent them rather than the Communist-dominated Food and Tobacco Workers. The vote was 1842 to 1345.

California Lettuce Shed Workers Pick CIO; FTA Suffers 2nd Big Defeat

IT'S STILL "the original Fruit Tramps' Union, the CIO," for the 3600 lettuce shed workers in the Salinas-Watsonvile area of California.

In five days of balloting conducted by the National Labor Relations Board and ending Oct. 23, the packing shed workers voted for the CIO by a decisive count of 1842 to 1345.

Outcome of the election not only gave the CIO bargaining rights in 50 sheds, but opened the way for a stepped-up organizing drive—with success virtually assured—in other packing shed centers throughout California and Arizona.

THE CIO'S major victory in the Salinas-Watsonville area was another major defeat for the Communist-dominated Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, which was expelled from the CIO because of its red-tinged leadership and which recently became part of the party line Distributive, Packing and Office Workers.

The largest FTA local, in Camden, N. J., refused to join the merger and has voted to affiliate with the CIO. Sizeable groups of members in Ohio and Pennsylvania also are returning to the CIO—and now FTA has lost the bulk of its largest Pacific Coast local.

Of the 3600 eligible workers, some 3200 voted. NLRB officials said the 141 challenges, most of them by FTA against all the workers in one shed, will not change the outcome of the election.

THE CIO VICTORY was hailed by Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization and councils, who helped see the pre-election campaign through a whirlwind finish, and CIO National Rep. Richard T. Leonard, who was in charge of the drive.

Haywood described the DPO as the "Dying, Puny Outfit." He noted that the CIO won despite use of some of the heaviest of the left-wing big guns, including Arthur Osman, DPO president, and Donald Henderson, former FTA president who resigned to make way for a successor qualified to sign a Taft-Hartley Act non-Communist affidavit.

"The workers could see a new birth of freedom in the opportunity offered them by the CIO," said Haywood. "They seized upon it enthusiastically, they inspired me.

"This election determines, to a great extent, elections covering another 9000 or 10,000 packing-shed workers. The CIO will work with them, and so will our affiliated unions. They are not alone in their struggle, and they will have the effective, democratically-controlled union they want and need.

"If CIO people in the sheds—and everywhere else—want to retain their CIO membership, we will go with them into the highways and byways, and help them in their fight. They needn't fear the Dying, Puny Outfit. We'll keep it too busy in New York to worry about what's going on in California."

Leonard pleaded with all packingshed workers, whether supporters of CIO or FTA, to close ranks and work together for an improved contract.

In the Salinas-Watsonville area, CIO Local 78 is prepared to take over the old FTA agreement pending contract negotiations. Proposals, including a 30c an hour wage increase, are now being drafted by a rank and file committee.

Co-op Radio Two Years Old

Station WCFM, Wash., D. C. (the Cooperative Broadcasting Association), celebrated its second year on the air with a dinner on Oct. 20. Many of WCFM's stockholders and friends, members of the board, and participants on the programs were there to celebrate.

LONG LINE of lettuce shed workers waits at Salinas, Cal., plant to vote in representation election between CIO-LIU 78 and FTA. NLRB officials at table check eligibility list for name of worker in foreground. CIO won bargaining rights in 50 sheds.

Non-Members Get Union Benefits

A non-union worker in a union shop must get all the benefits of the union contract.

The National Labor Relations Board ruling against the Gaynor News Co. at Mt. Vernon, N. J., said the company encouraged membership in the Newspaper and Mail Delivers' union by paying less to non-union employes and refusing them vacations.

The company insisted it was merely following "the time-honored practice of not spending money it was not required to spend." Time-honored or no, the NLRB said, everyone must be treated alike because the Taft-Hartley act "prohibits discrimination to encourage or discourage membership in a union."

Rubber Union Wins 12½c Raise For 800

The CIO United Rubber Workers have gained a 12½c an hour wage increase for more than 800 Dayton Rubber Co. workers in Waynesville, N. C. URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said accord was reached between the union and company following two months of wage negotiations.

The 12½c package provides a 10½c across-the-board wage boost and 2c an hour to be used for correcting intra-plant wage inequalities.

Editor Says Leftists 'Done' In Panama

THE UNITED Public Workers, kicked out of the CIO because of its Communist domination, has been completely discredited in the Panama Canal Zone, Sidney Young, editor and publisher of the Panama Tribune, reported last week.

Young paid a surprise visit to national headquarters of the CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee in Washington on his way home from the 1950 Inter-American Press Conference in New York. Accompanying him were Mrs. Young and their son, David.

The distinguished newspaperman, a native Panamanian, has been an enthusiastic supporter of the CIO-GCEOC organizing drive among the Canal Zone's local rate workers, who are denied U. S. citizenship and work at an average rate of 35c an hour—far under the wages of U. S. citizens in the Zone under contract.

HE HAS LONG preached the need for a strong, democratic union for the workers, and has given consistent aid to the CIO and CIO policy. He was one of the first to welcome the UPW and one of the first to realize that it was trying to build a Communist ideological machine instead of a genuine trade union.

"Actually," he told GCEOC staff members, "the UPW didn't want a strong union there because they couldn't handle it. They never tried to organize, but workers joined up by the thousands anyway, because they so desperately wanted a union.

"Now many are confused and bitter. The only thing they are sure of is that they need someone to speak for them in Washington, where their future is decided. Most of them realize that an independent union, with only a handful of members, can't help them. The UPW has been completely discredited, and neither government officials nor Congress will deal with it."

He described the new CIO-GCEOC Local 900 as "strong and vigorous," and was optimistic over its future in the Zone.

"When the next session of Congress convenes," he added confidently, "my people will have a strong voice that will be heard on Capitol Hill."

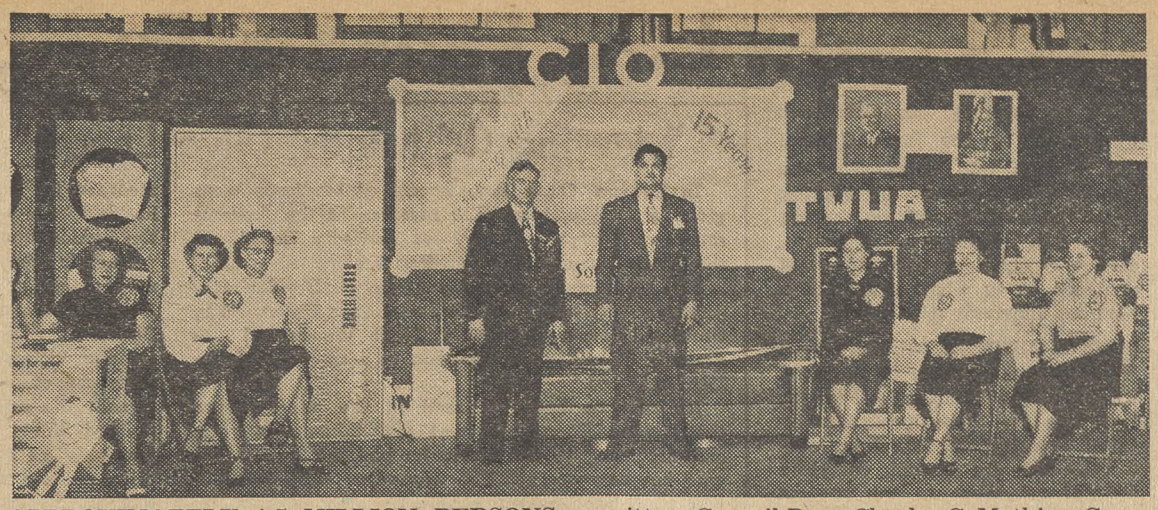
24½c 'Package' For Lab Workers

The CIO Textile Workers have signed a new contract with the Ethicon Suture Laboratories, a division of the Johnson & Johnson Surgical Dressing Corp. of Chicago.

It provides for an immediate general increase of 13c an hour plus an improved vacation and insurance plan amounting to an additional 2.2c an hour.

Each employe will also receive $50 in cash to compensate for the rise in the cost of living since the start of the Korean war. Spread over a year, this is equivalent to 2.2c an hour.

The company will contribute another 7c an hour toward a pension plan, making a total package adjustment of about 24½c an hour.



APPROXIMATELY 1.5 MILLION PERSONS are estimated to have viewed the booth of the Atlanta, Ga., CIO Council, at the Southeastern Fair in Atlanta. Left to right, Lillian McElwaney, Hazel Bankston, Sally Rigsby; James D. Read, chairman of the council's fair committee; Council Pres. Charles C. Mathias, Council Secy.-Treas. Evelyn Mitchell; Isabelle Jones and Gladys Dollar. All the women except Evelyn Mitchell are member of Local 365, Clothing Workers. CIO Councils in several states have set up similar booths at state fairs.

High Court To Rule On Wis. Anti-Strike Law

THE U. S. Supreme Court has decided to hear a challenge by a CIO union of the legality of the Wisconsin state public utility anti-strike law which makes it a crime to interrupt an essential service by work stoppage or slowdown.

The appeal was brought by a Milwaukee local of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers and grew out of a strike at the Milwaukee Gas Light Co. last October.

The law provides that upon petition by either party, a dispute must be settled by arbitration. The award is final, subject only to judicial review.

In the Milwaukee case, the board gave the parties a list of five arbitrators. The company and the union were each directed to strike one name from the list. The three remaining persons were to arbitrate the dispute.

The next day the workers struck. The board obtained an injunction in the state Circuit Court and criminal penalties were threatened. The union challenged and lost in the state courts.

The Chemical Workers then started new action in the Federal courts. The union contends that enforcement of the state statute constitutes a violation of both the 13th and 14th amendments to the Constitution and is also in conflict with the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer met in San Francisco with CIO regional directors from the entire West Coast area, as well as representatives of our unions. He found out that the Cominform leadership of the discredited Marine, Cooks and Stewards Union have suspended those members who continue to support the policies of their country, the United Nations and the CIO.

We intend to take action, and render legal and other support to these people who have been suspended. We intend to find out whether people who are opposed to the policies of their country and the United Nations can force off their jobs people who support their country and the United Nations. We shall check further into this matter and hold to account those responsible.

While in San Francisco, the writer along with Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn and other directors, went to Salinas where the NLRB election among the packing shed workers was recently concluded. These workers were at one time part of the National CIO until they were turned over to the FTA. They revolted against the Communist leadership of the FTA, and expressed a desire to remain a part of the CIO. It was found that a certain official of the discredited ILWU interfered in this election. Also Arthur Osman, head of the so-called new labor organization, "Distributive, Processing and Office Workers," and Professor Don Henderson of FTA were in Salinas addressing meetings. The efforts of these men were to no avail.

Our own meeting was presided over by CIO Natl. Rep. Richard Leonard, and was addressed by Reg. Dirs. Flynn and Irwin DeShetler, and myself. We assured these workers that the CIO was behind them all the way and would join with them in driving all undesirable influences out of their union.

The election was conducted over four days and resulted in a resounding victory for the CIO and a smashing defeat for the FTA. The results were as follows: CIO 1842; FTA 1345; neither 18.

Congratulations to Brothers Leonard, DeShetler and Flynn to the CIO unions that assisted, and to the shed workers themselves.

Russell Taylor, research director, United Shoe Workers-CIO, reports the following representation election victories for the USWA-CIO: Saxe Glassman Shoe Co., Saco, Me., eligible 360, USWA-CIO 188, against 145; Mitchell Shoe Co., Biddeford, Me., eligible 211, USWA-CIO 136, against 33.

Field Rep. Howard Rizer reports that in a representation election at the Sherrorsis Mfg. Co., San Diego, Calif., the workers voted in favor of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, by TWUA 77, no union 65.

The Newspaper Guild of New York reports winning another victory when employes of the World-Telegram and Sun, New York City, voted 313 to 60 in a union security election. This was the eighth triumph in a recent series of union security elections won by the Guild.

Reg. Dir. George Craig reports that in a union shop election at Cuneo Eastern Press, Inc., the Printing & Paper Trades Auxiliary Workers, LIU 520, CIO, the vote was 476 for the union shop, 1 against. Congratulations to the local officers for the splendid job they have done.

Reg. Dir. William Taylor reports that in a representation election at the Louisville Water Co., Louisville, Ky., CIO Local Industrial Union 1683 was victorious; CIO 160, UPW 80, 7 no union.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, International Woodworkers, reports that in a representation election at L. R. Foreman & Sons, Elizabeth City, N. C., the IWA-CIO was victorious by the following vote: eligible 154, IWA-CIO 116, no union 28, challenged 3.

Sol Stetin, regional director, Textile Workers Union-CIO, reports the following TWUA certification election victories in Pennsylvania: Warshaw Mills, Montoursville, TWUA 152, against 148; Century Beverly Co., Pottstown, TWUA 171, against 26; Vaughn Knitting Co., Pottstown, TWUA 124, against 62.

William Donovan, director of District 28, United Steelworkers, reports that one of the "tough" plants in Cleveland was brought into the camp of the USA-CIO as a result of a representation election at the Weldon Tool Co. by a vote of 137 USA-CIO, 65 no union.

John Riffe, national director, CIO Organizing Committee, reports the following representation election victories: Holliston Mills of Tennessee, Kingsport, Tenn., eligible 141, TWUA-CIO 83, AFL Printing Pressmen's Union 3, neither 44; Phillips & Buttorff Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn., USA-CIO 199, against 135; A. O. Smith Pipe Co., Houston, Tex., USA-CIO 203, Boilermakers-AFL 76; Smith Co., Machine Shop Unit, USA-CIO 10; NAM 7; Trinity Packing Co., Ft. Worth, Tex., UPWA-CIO 32, AFL 1, no union 5; City Packing Co., Ft. Worth, UPWA 82, AFL 3, no union 8; Inter-Continental Mfg. Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex., eligible 48, UAW-CIO 25, no union 21; St. Joe Paper Co., Houston, eligible 74, UPA-CIO 65, no union 2, challenged 2; Turner Specialty Co., Houston, OWIU-CIO 13, against 10; Sinclair Oil Co., Houston, OWIU-CIO 30, against 0.

Adamant AP Faces Guild Strike Vote

THE CIO Newspaper Guild started taking a nationwide strike vote among employes of the Associated Press on Oct. 27.

Authority to call a walkout of some 1,500 Guild members from coast to coast was asked by a rank and file committee after 10 months of negotiations had failed to produce any AP offer worthy of the name.

The contract has been extended to Nov. 4—three days before the Nov. 7 election. If a strike has to be called, the largest wire news service in the world may find itself unable to service clients with the results of one of the most important elections in the nation's history. What copy it might be able to send will be regarded as "hot."

THE MAIN issues are wages and contract exemptions. The AP has refused to make any offer of a general wage increase, but insists on the right to give some increases on a merit basis, with management having the sole voice in determining what constitutes "merit." It also wants to write out of the contract many reporters and editors who have long been covered by it. In addition it is seeking to weaken the sick leave clause and refuses to agree to submit disputes under the contract to arbitration.

Major centers of AP operations are New York, Washington, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco and Atlanta, and in some communities the wire service is represented by a single employe. Major Guild locals have already pledged financial aid if the walkout is necessary.

Paper Strike Is Deadlocked

PITTSBURGH members of the CIO Guild, along with nine other unions in the Steel city, were still off the job last week as the strike of 177 AFL Mailers on the three daily papers entered its fourth week.

Negotiators termed the wage deadlock between the Mailers and publishers of the Post-Gazette, Press and Sun-Telegraph "more stalemated than ever."

Officials of the non-striking newspaper union have cooperated in putting out a paper, the Daily Reporter, but a meager newsprint supply threatens to keep it down to six pages.

The Mailers are demanding that their six-day work week and four-year-old verbal agreement be continued and that members get a $1-per-day pay boost. The publishers want a signed contract on the basis of a five-day work week and have offered 10c an hour increase.

Mayor David L. Lawrence and Allegheny County Commissioner John J. Kane have attended negotiation meetings in the hope of speeding a settlement.

Yancey Named To Post With Housing Group

John L. Yancey, assistant chairman of the CIO Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee, has been named to serve as a commissioner of the Chicago Housing Authority. Yancey is on leave as vice president of the CIO United Transport Service Employes.

Woods Won't Throw L.A. Tenants To Rent Wolves

THE RENT LID is back on in Los Angeles. Tighe Woods, director of the Office of the Housing Expediter, on Oct. 23 wrote to the Los Angeles City Council and said he wasn't going to sign their decontrol resolution, which was passed June 28 and has been fought in and out of court ever since.

Woods' rescue of Los Angeles tenants came after just about every other avenue of escape had been closed. The day before, a judge for the third time had thrown the tenants' plea out of court. His action dissolved the third temporary injunction the Tenants' Council had succeeded in obtaining, and the landlords, with victory within their reach, were slavering.

But, as the poet Robert Browning said, "Ah, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?"

WOOD'S ACTION made the landlords madder than a million hornets, but it stuck. It was the first such action he had ever taken.

If members of the Los Angeles City Council want to decontrol the West Coast boom town, they must go through the formalities prescribed by the Rent Control Act, Woods told them. This he pointed out, includes the holding of a bona fide public hearing after appropriate public notice, and the consideration of valid evidence as to whether or not a housing shortage still exists.

THEIR JUNE 28 action, Woods said, was nothing of the sort. They held a hearing, all right, but "the testimony presented by those favoring decontrol is noteworthy for its almost complete lack of relevance to the subject of the existence or non-existence of a housing shortage in Los Angeles."

He ought to know—he listened to a three-hour recording of the alleged hearing.

Woods then called a meeting in Washington for Oct. 30 to discuss "present and future rent control policies." The CIO will be represented.

Meanwhile President Truman told his press conference on Oct. 26 that he was seriously considering calling Congress back into session on Nov. 15, instead of the originally planned Nov. 27, so that it might consider stronger rent control, among other things.

Under the present law, controls will expire in every community whose governing body has not voted before Dec. 31 to ask continuation till June 30, 1951. As of last week, 250 communities had done so, but nearly 3000 remained unheard from. Local pressure was building up in many places, but OHE was worried because of the well-known tendency of governing bodies to delay preventive action until too late.

After Dec. 31, there will be nothing any community can do to get back under federal controls, except pass a local ordinance or call for state action.

Congressional leaders for the past fortnight have been saying that it would be impossible to pass a decent rent control law in the lame duck session, but the President's plan, if put to action, makes favorable consideration more likely.

'Meeting Of Minds' Give Landlords 15% Increase

In Dayton, O., a large group of landlords were given a 15% blanket rent increase at the "recommendation" of the Area Rent Advisory Board, although the board never voted such a move.

The story came out when John E. Breidenbach, president of the Dayton Central Labor Union, AFL, wrote to Housing Expediter Tighe Woods and disgustedly offered his resignation as a member of the Dayton Board.

He said he had just read in the paper where the Dayton Board had met and taken this vote, and according to the story, he had asked that his vote not be recorded. The newspaper story was the first time he knew there was to be a meeting, he said, and if he'd been there he certainly would have recorded his vote against the motion. Furthermore, he said, the man who was recorded as seconding the motion hadn't been at the meeting either.

Further investigation revealed that there had been no meeting at all. The board chairman, Oscar B. Renolin, who also is vice president of the Dayton Power & Light Co., had drawn up a resolution for the increase and sent it around to the board members' offices. Breidenbach had returned his unsigned: the other four membrs had indicated they favored the motion. Renolin then published the "minutes" of the "meeting." Asked for comment on this curious procedure, Renolin said solemnly: "There was no physical meeting, but there was a meeting of the minds."

Vance Muse Dead; Foe Of Unions

"JUMPING JUMBO" is dead. Vance Muse, the six-foot, four-inch anti-union, Bible-shouting exploiter for wealthier enemies of organized labor, died recently in Houston, Tex. He was 60. He won his nickname from the workers he fought.

He bossed a union-busting outfit, the Christian American Association, Inc., which sold anti-unionism in sections of the South with the declaration that it's against the Bible to join a union.

Muse started out in the 1920s as an employe of the late John Henry Kirby, wealthy Texan. His job was to shout for lower taxes, hamstring democracy, fight liberal movements and oppose unions in the interest of the wealthy buccaneers of those days.

He later went after big money and got it. The 1936 Senate Lobby Investigating Committee frankly branded his roster of financial backers as a "sucker list" and disclosed that it yielded him $41,000. Contributions included $10,000 from the duPonts, $5000 from the late John J. Raskob and $1000 from Pres. Alfred P. Sloan, formerly of General Motors.

New ECA Heads Urges Better Pay In Europe

INCREASES IN wages, as well as in production, are needed in many European nations if the Marshall Plan is to be a success, the head of the Economic Cooperation Administration said last week.

Speaking to a group of 85 industrialists and railroad officials from 12 Marshall Plan countries, William C. Foster, ECA administrator, declared:

"When America says to Europe, 'divide up the fruits of your increased productivity by paying higher wages for shorter hours,' it is the voice of experience speaking."

In the U. S., Foster added, "we have found that a mass market and mass production are available only to the extent there is mass purchasing power.

"Retention of the fruits of mass production in the hands of only a few means that only a few can buy—and what, we may well ask, is the use of overproduced goods cluttering our storerooms?

"This is the lesson we have learned from an experience not without its bitter moments."

Foster, who moved up into the top ECA job when Administrator Paul Hoffman retired recently, told the foreign visitors of improvements in our own productivity and pay scales. In 1900, he said, a railroad worker averaged $10.50 for a 57-hour week—while now he gets $61.20 for 39.4 hours.

"It is that time and that money that lets him live as you have seen him live," Foster told the overseas group.

Foster's talk about the need for higher European wage scales was one of the strongest to come from a top ECA official in some time.

A number of CIO and AFL union leaders who have visited Europe recently have returned with bitter comments about the low living standards of European workers.

The U. S. unionists have called for new ECA policies which would, during the second half of the Marshall Plan, place strong emphasis on meeting that problem.

Post Office Workers Get CIO Union Charter

The CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee has granted a charter to the American Post Office Employes, Inc., Branch 9, in New York City.

The newly formed group is now the CIO American Post Office Employes, Local 9. Secy.-Treas. Earl Frazzini of Local 9 said he hopes that other New York City Post Office employes, not affiliated with Local 9, will join.

No Commies Sign With Justice Dept.; HST Names Subversive Control Board

THE DEPT. of Justice was open all last week for the registration of Communists, Communist organizations and Communist fronts as required by the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon-Wood Act.

As the week drew to a close, it still had to greet its first customer.

But operating under another section of the law, it started a round-up of 86 active alien Communists described as leaders in the party's propaganda and education work, with a view to their ultimate deportation.

Some of those seized already were facing deportation, but had been at liberty until their countries of origin would accept them. Others had escaped because of loopholes in the old law which were plugged by the new subversive controls legislation.

MEANTIME, President Truman appointed the five-man bipartisan Subversive Activities Control Board established by the act.

Seth W. Richardson, a Republican, was named chairman. He has been serving as head of the Federal Loyalty Review Board, top appeals agency under the program under which the federal government determines the loyalty of its employes. He is resigning that post to accept the new one.

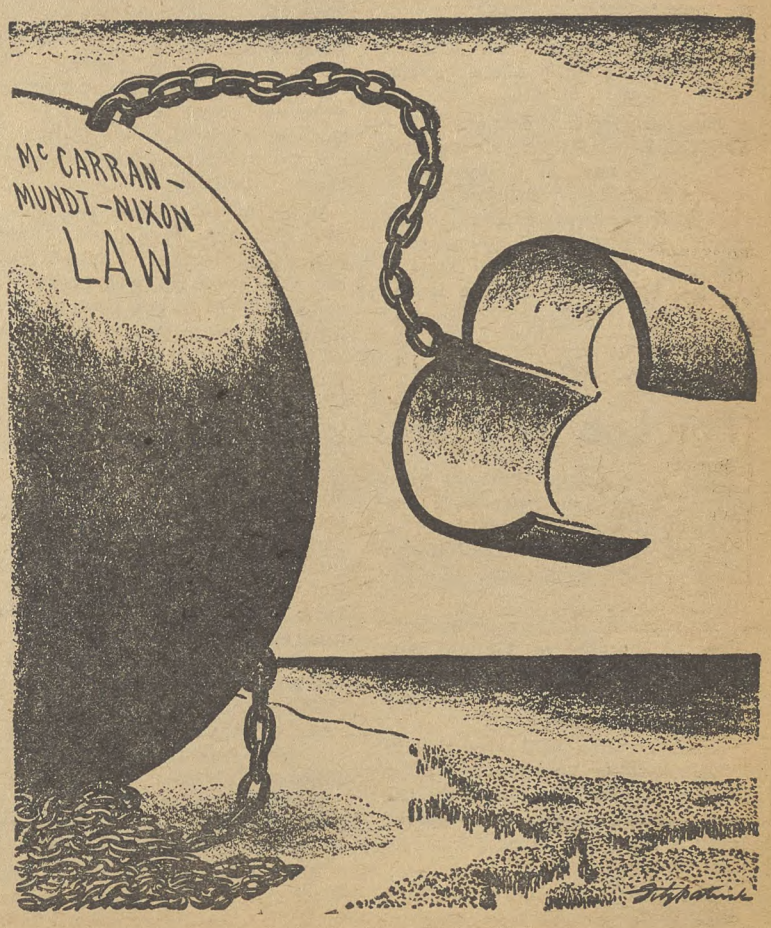
Appointed with him were Campbell Brown, Brooklyn lawyer, and assistant to Atty.-Gen. J. Howard McGrath, a Democrat, and former Rep. Charles M. LaFollette, of Indiana, a Republican, to two-year terms; and David J. Coddaire, Boston lawyer, a Republican, and Dr. Kathryn McHale, of Logansport, Ind., psychologist and teacher, a Democrat, to one-year terms.

LAFOLLETTE, although a Republican while in Congress, served until a few months ago as executive director of Americans for Democratic Action. ADA attacked the controls bill while it was pending before Congress, but that was after Lafollette had resigned. Dr. McHale is a sister of Frank McHale, Democratic national committeeman for Indiana.

The Dept. of Justice, unable to drum up its registration trade on a voluntary basis, is preparing to go before the new control board for a ruling that the Communist Party is subversive under the law and hence must register.

This will involve work equivalent to the preparation of a major court case with mountainous research, as the hearings will be in the nature of a trial. The CP has the right of counsel and can cross-examine the department's witnesses, and if the board finds it is required to register under the law, it can still carry appeals through the courts. There is a good chance that it may be years before the question is finally resolved—on a legal basis, that is.

Should the CP be ultimately required to register, the Dept. of Justice then expects to tackle subsidiary organizations and fronts. The party, meantime, is standing firm on its previously announced position—that it is not foreign-controlled or a conspiracy, and that "we don't fit the bill."



—In St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Over The Just And The Unjust

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The CIO News

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PROFITS UP

(See Pages 3 and 4)

Just as if they were jet-propelled, profits whizzed upward in the third quarter of 1950 at a rate beyond the wildest dreams of avarice. After taxes were paid, 486 corporations reported net incomes of more than $1.711 billion in the three-month period ending Sept. 30 — a juicy 51% more than the $1.129 billion netted in the corresponding quarter last year. This, bear in mind, was after the corporation tax rate had been increased from 38 to 42%. But that's only part of the story. The income of all corporations, it is estimated, piled up during the lush third quarter at the rate of $23.2 billion a year. They're all getting it, too, though big corporations are dipping their ladles deepest into the lovely, thick gravy. It's a funny thing about most corporations . . . they still can't see any justification for an excess profits tax, and when a union asks for a wage increase they wail "inflation!" like a chorus of agonized banshees.

PRICES UP

(See Page 3)

So you think prices are high! Brothers and Sisters, you ain't seen nothin' yet! By the middle of next year it will probably cost more to feed your family than ever before in history—even more than in record-breaking 1948, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture's Outlook for the National Food Situation. Not because food will be scarce, the department says, but because so many people will have enough money, thanks to full employment, that they'll be able to set better tables than ever before. And if the rearmament program is stepped up, food costs will jump even higher! The latest Bureau of Labor Statistics index shows the over-all cost of living just under the 1948 peak. When boosts in wholesale levels get down to the ultimate consumer, what he'll pay for the necessities of life will go even higher. No reasonable excuse, not even the war in Korea and rearmament, exists for the present price level, CIO economists assert.

WAGES LAG

(See Page 2)

In millions of households throughout the land, families are not only wondering how they "will make ends meet," but are finding it well-nigh impossible. CIO economists say that the buying power of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries has dropped, and corporate profits have risen while workers' productivity has gone up. In short, if you work for a living you are taking a beating economically. CIO economists say that you are in for a worse beating, because wages will continue to lag behind prices unless prices are stabilized soon — which appears unlikely. Many unions have obtained wage raises in recent months and others are now seeking pay increases. But the lag—which is causing virtually everybody who works for a living to ask "where's the money coming from?"— will continue until something is done.

Kroll Deplores Tories' 'Slander, Rumor And Filth'

THE REACTIONARIES have followed the same campaign tactics all over the country—slander, rumor and filth—and this bodes no good for the future of America regardless of the election outcome, Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director, told the American Veterans Committee Washington Chapter on Nov. 2.

The pattern was set in Florida, Kroll said, in the campaign which resulted in the primary defeat of liberal Sen. Pepper (D.). It was followed in North Carolina, where Sen. Graham (D.) lost out in the primaries. It is now being used in California, Pennsylvania, New York, Utah, Colorado, Ohio, and half dozen other states, and "it all comes out of the same tar-barrel."

"IN ALL my years I have never seen such low-level campaigning in this country," Kroll declared. "The money-bags have been opened, in a direct and cynical effort to capture control of the nation in an off-year. The campaign against the labor movement is deliberately aimed at arousing class hatred. Rumor, slander, and outright lies are used—religious and race prejudices are whipped up—it passes anything I have ever seen.

"This sort of tactic does no candidate any good," he said.

He read one example of the direct appeal to religious prejudice. It was a letter sent to all Lutheran churches in Ohio by a Dayton pastor. The letter said that Joseph Ferguson, Democratic candidate against Sen. Robert A. Taft (R.) was a Catholic, and so was Rep. Walter Brehm (R.). Then the letter stated that it was "well known" that the Catholics were trying to take over the United States, and suggested delicately that whoever received the letter read it out loud to his congregation the next Sunday.

"SOME PEOPLE may say that Taft is above that sort of thing, and that it must be going on without his knowledge," Kroll stated. "Let me tell you then, that Taft was shown this letter, and refused to repudiate it."

"We have great faith in the understanding and intelligence of the American people," he added, "so we don't believe this type of campaign will get anywhere. We think it'll boomerang."

Kroll added that he did not believe the GOP was "going anywhere in this country," because it had been captured by the extreme reactionaries and no longer represented the average Republican voter.

"It's not any longer the party of Lincoln, Teddy Roosevelt, and Wendell Willkie," he said.

"If this election results in the removal from the scene of the Tafts, Wherrys, Capeharts, Wileys and Hickenloopers, we will have done the Republican party a favor. The GOP will then have to reorganize itself and give the people a choice between two good candidates.

"As a matter of fact, I think Taft and his ilk should pull out and form a reactionary party, and see how far they would get."

HE ADDED THAT CIO-PAC local and state organizations support liberal Republicans wherever they can be found "but there are too few of them," he said. Answering repeated newspaper charges that CIO is taking over the Democratic party, he commented that CIO-PAC is doing no such thing—it seeks to maintain the two-party system.

"Labor's experiences at attempting to take over political parties in the past have not led us to try it again," he added.

He then made a tentative prediction as to the outcome of the Nov. 7 elections—which will be over by the time most CIO News readers see this.

"We think there will be close to 45 million votes cast in this election," he said. "If this is true, we at CIO-PAC believe the party in power will pick up four or five Senate seats and 15 or 20 in the House. This prediction is based on personal observation and on the registration figures."

JACK KROLL, CIO-PAC DIRECTOR, told the American Veterans Committee Washington chapter last week what he thought would happen Nov. 7, and got a warm reception. Here he is with a group of AVC leaders before his speech. Left to right: George Rettinger, CIO-PAC comptroller; Irving Parnger, chairman AVC political committee; Ann Ewing, chapter vice-president; Kroll; Lewis Pakiser, AVC executive director, and Richard Solomon, chapter chairman. Kroll predicted Democrats will pick up 4 or 5 Senate seats if 45 million vote.

Wages Lag Behind Profits, Prices

THE NATION'S wage earners have been having a harder and harder time making ends meet financially.

Prices have been going up.

So have profits.

But wages and salaries haven't kept pace.

That's the picture drawn by the CIO economists, who warn that the full impact of increasing prices hasn't been felt yet.

The economists cite some simple figures to show what's been happening:

1 The buying power of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries dropped 7% between 1944 and the end of last June.

2 Corporate profits—after payment of taxes—rose 82% during the same period.

3 Productivity per man hour in industry increases from 2½ to 3% each year since 1944.

These figures, the economists say, show clearly that industry has been doing OK by itself at the expense of its workers and consumers.

They cite a couple more figures to show what the trend is:

1 Industry's wage bill during the year ending last June 31 increased 2½%.

2 Corporate profits—before payment of taxes—rose 10% during the same period.

The effect of this trend on different groups has varied widely.

Unorganized workers, as a general rule, have fallen farther behind than have those represented by unions.

Persons with fixed incomes have taken the worst beating.

SOME CIO unions have contracts which tie pay to the cost of living and the productivity of their workers. Such contracts provide a "cushion" against increases in the cost of living.

A number of unions—CIO, AFL and independent—obtained wage increases earlier in the year and a number are now in the midst of negotiations.

CIO economists point out, however, that wage increases already obtained and now being sought will not bring a proper general balance between wages, profits and prices, especially if there isn't a sudden halt to the upward trend of prices.

And they say there's no indication that prices will be stabilized soon.

The present situation, CIO officials say, is "completely unwarranted." They point out that rapid price rises which followed the outbreak of war in Korea did not stem from a sudden shortage of consumer goods but from "speculation and an opportunity to profiteer."

Labor Aides Urge Hiring Of Blind

Officials of the CIO and AFL told the National Rehabilitation Association's convention in New York they were in favor of a drive for greater employment of blind workers.

Leo Perlis, national director of the CIO Community Services Committee, said he will submit a resolution to the forthcoming national convention asking unions to urge employers to hire them. Lewis T. Hines, assistant to AFL Pres. William Green, gave his support to employment of the blind.

"Boy, I feel terrible today, but you can bet that before the day is out, I won't be the only one."

Rubber Union Wins 12c, Union Shop at Firestone

THE CIO Rubber Workers have signed a new contract with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. which gives 23,000 URWA members in eight plants throughout the country a 12c-an-hour average wage increase and a union shop.

The Firestone contract was signed shortly after the rubber union had arrived at an agreement with the Seiberling Rubber Co.

The Firestone settlement, announced in a joint statement by URWA Pres. L. S. Buckmaster and Firestone Industrial Relations Dir. W. R. Murphy, follows the wage pattern set in the union's recently signed agreement with Goodyear Tire and Rubber.

The union shop provision is modeled after the clause incorporated in the B. F. Goodrich agreement signed two weeks ago. Firestone thus becomes the second major rubber producer to fall in line with the union's proposal for a union shop throughout the industry. Firestone is the third major rubber company to grant a 12c hourly wage increase, Goodyear Tire and Rubber being the first.

The Goodrich settlement contained the first union shop agreement in the labor-management history of the "Big Four" rubber producers.

The wage agreement calls for general wage increases of from 11½c to 13½c an hour, depending on the location of the factory. Plants and amount of increases received are:

Akron, O. 11½c; Los Angeles, Calif. 11½c; Memphis, Tenn. 12½c; Des Moines, Ia. 12½c; New Castle, Ind. 12½c; Fall River, Mass. 13½c; Noblesville, Ind. and Pottstown, Pa. 11½c.

From the amount allocated to each plant, a portion of the raise is reserved to remedy wage inequalities within each plant.

The Firestone agreement brings to more than 64,000 the number of URWA members receiving pay increases in the union's 1950 drive.

The Seiberling contract covers more than 1700 workers in two plants in Barberton, O., and Carey, O. and grants wage increases of more than 12c an hour.

Under its terms, production workers represented by Local 18 in Barberton and Local 278, Carey, will receive wage boosts ranging upward from 10½c hourly. The workers in the Barberton plant also will receive 1½c hourly to correct intra-plant wage inqualities.

Employes in Carey were given an average 3½c an hour to correct area wage differentials.

Steel Union Awaits Reply

The CIO Steelworkers last week were still trying to get an answer from U. S. Steel to the union's wage proposals.

In New York, Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board of the steel corporation said the company has "taken no position" as yet on the question of wage increases for its 170,000 employes.

Conferences have also been held with other basic steel companies, including Bethlehem Steel, in New York; Republic Steel, in Cleveland; Jones and Laughlin, in Pittsburgh; Inland Steel, in Chicago; Youngstown Sheet & Tube, in Youngstown, and Crucible Steel, in Pittsburgh.

Astronomical!

HERE are some of the amazing net profit figures—all after taxes have been deducted:

	THIRD QUARTER		NINE MONTHS	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
U. S. Steel	$ 39,171,144	$ 59,742,302	$133,223,409	$178,821,540
Bethlehem Steel	23,019,799	33,563,841	82,898,402	90,804,414
Republic Steel	9,870,703	18,682,542	35,347,875	56,384,618
Inland Steel	7,555,103	12,082,903	23,842,637	32,085,262
Wheeling	2,139,664	5,832,322	8,278,233	13,668,467
Sharon	120,519	2,706,647	3,543,311	7,299,884
Allegheny Ludlum	(183,341)*	2,873,998		
Midland	2,044,893	2,122,100	3,432,295	4,607,322
Shell Oil	17,058,241	23,221,333	54,599,772	62,700,268
Socony-Vacuum			66,000,000	83,000,000
Gulf			72,295,000	83,200,000
Phillips Oil	10,731,537	13,845,664	32,684,666	35,885,522
Plymouth	1,742,288	2,482,779	4,205,167	6,096,387
Westinghouse	20,554,447	21,872,493	48,964,408	49,079,200
Sylvania	356,530	2,869,627	1,911,597	5,129,080
Minneapolis-Honeywell		1,418,827	4,967,430	9,885,954
Jack & Heintz	(238,634)*	346,409	(1,651,634)*	1,000,721
Olympic Radio	35,078	416,785	198,037	895,920
Stewart-Warner	499,720	1,279,715	1,296,284	3,030,694
Union Carbide	33,397,854	38,600,881	66,429,392	99,410,000
Victor	885,686	949,478	1,982,552	3,078,617
American Cyanamid			9,813,210	25,996,717
Texas Gulf Sulphur	5,672,092	6,387,378		
Consolidated	382,873	882,894	1,858,900	2,341,236
Interchemical	571,614	1,466,116	1,307,069	3,394,323
National Gypsum			4,081,146	7,351,631
Atlas Powder	387,412	883,248	1,179,330	2,034,820
Rohm & Haas	1,204,000	1,838,000	3,344,000	5,497,000
Sharp & Dohme	1,450,137	1,484,247		
Revere Copper			2,970,818	8,579,293
Climax Molybdenum			809,728	2,986,504
Bridgeport Brass	68,388	1,171,596	(1,562,616)*	2,882,177
Wrigley Co.	2,618,334	3,491,313	9,480,989	10,198,062
Glenmore Distillers			1,352,885	2,574,326
Corn Products			10,407,383	12,168,796
Air Reduction	1,559,839	2,630,850	4,901,597	6,477,133
Pa. Salt Co.	803,688	1,071,057	2,108,258	3,146,601
Gair (Paper)	882,198	1,586,394	2,980,922	4,004,847
United Airlines	2,886,328	4,234,296	2,710,574	4,174,926
Bigelow-Sanford	61,499	1,936,278	1,390,674	3,782,850
Sutherland Paper	437,488	759,643	1,293,335	2,040,339
Long-Bell Lumber	1,254,055	3,284,385	5,401,780	7,753,110
Trailmobile	211,030	1,063,861	(236,420)*	2,645,327
GM	198,735,386	217,377,767	502,414,029	702,655,156
Standard Oil (Calif.)	29,617,733	40,659,595	105,406,097	107,067,058
Standard Brands	2,348,737	3,695,773	6,100,505	8,494,680
American Radiator	3,949,000	7,099,000	10,050,000	17,703,000
CIT Financial Corp.	6,820,307	8,408,635	18,577,157	25,554,700
Pullman	1,055,619	2,712,201	4,973,886	6,734,147
Smith Carpet			671,919	4,066,429
National Distillers			15,831,817	16,124,978
Lowenstein (textiles)	832,219	2,868,587	2,907,630	6,571,242
Colgate	3,612,042	5,261,131	8,910,506	10,880,017
Budd Co.			11,325,395	16,923,753
Belle & Howell	74,207	501,643	91,497	1,092,955

(*Deficit)

Food Prices To Jump High In 1951

THE PEOPLE of the United States will eat more next year and pay more for it, according to Dept. of Agriculture experts last week.

In its Outlook for the National Food Situation, the department says that consumption per person is likely to be higher than in any of the last three years. Supplies will be good, but not likely to keep up with the high demand. As a result, prices will rise before the middle of the year, possibly breaking the 1948 record.

Meat will be plentiful because there was a near-record crop of feed supplies this year. There will be more dairy products.

People are expected to eat more of the total, unless the world political situation takes a sudden turn for the worse, requiring a much larger army than is planned.

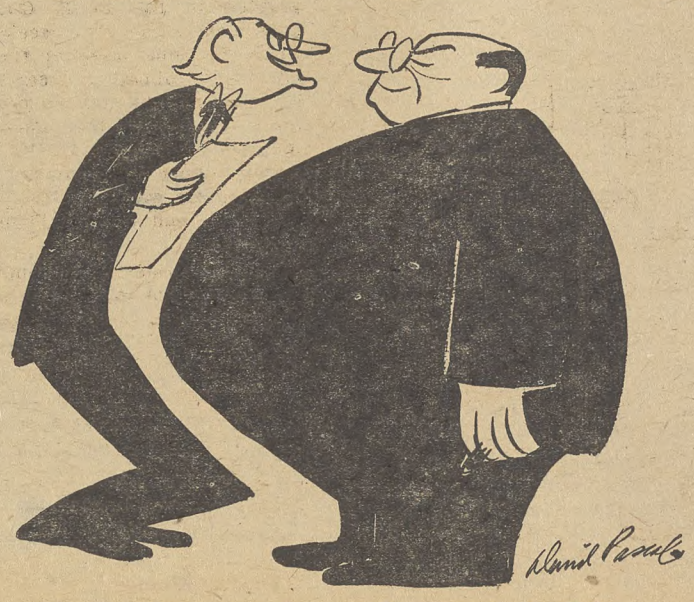
Food for the armed forces will not amount to more than 3 or 4% for several reasons: More people are working now and many people are working longer hours and making more money. Shortages of durable goods, as well as credit controls, will cut buying of those products leaving more money for food.

Prices will rise most late next winter and spring, the outlook predicts. Meats, foods, fats and oils (possibly excepting butter) and rice are expected to go high enough to be eligible for price controls under the Defense Production Act. (LPA)

Packing Union Denies CP Organizer On Staff

The Packinghouse Workers have denied that Carl Sklar, arrested in Chicago as a Communist organizer, was ever on the union payroll.

The denial was in reply to an Associated Press story of a round-up of suspected subversives which said Sklar was an organizer for the union.



"Care to hear some late profits reports, J. B.?"

3d Quarter Profits 51% Over 1949's

CORPORATIONS in general and large ones in particular piled up record-smashing profits during the third quarter of 1950.

Net profits of 486 corporations in all fields of business totaled $1,711,279,763, compared to $1,129,795,589 last year during the corresponding quarter, a gain of 51%, according to a wire service survey.

The Korean war, which has been blamed for almost everything from high prices to the loss by the Phillies of the World Series, was not the main factor in the bulging profit picture.

In the second quarter this year, before the war, profits were still 43% above the corresponding 1949 period. The third quarter gain of 51% was in spite of an increase in the corporation income tax from 38 to 42%.

HEADING THE parade of profit-gainers came 18 nonferrous metal companies to show a gain of 286% over last year's third quarter profits, the Associated Press found.

Close behind came 24 textile companies, 238% ahead of last year's profits, and 12 coal companies showing gains of 117%.

Republic Steel fell slightly under the 100% mark in increased consolidated net income for the quarter, reporting $18,682,542 this year as against $9,870,703 in 1949.

Oil companies, 24 of them, lead in amount with total third quarter incomes totaling $361,628,282, a gain of 63% over the same period last year when profits were $221,413,249.

Ten automobile and truck companies—paced by the record profits of General Motors—made $234,114,927, against $210,073,133 in the 1949 third quarter. The 11% gain here is comparatively small, largely because 1949 earnings were also record breaking.

Total earnings for 30 steel companies amounted to $172,631,168 compared to $100,513,645 in the July-September period of 1949—a gain of 72%.

Other big gainers in the percentage column were air transport and aircraft, chemicals, pulp and paper products, radio, television and electrical products, machinery and tools, farm implements and auto parts.

MEANWHILE A lot of those hardy, pioneering, risk-taking stockholders of U. S. Steel were expected to be putting out the welcome sign for yacht salesmen.

This action will likely follow the corporation's announcement that dividend payments for the third quarter this year had reached an all-time high.

The company declared a special dividend of 75c, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of the same amount on 26,109,756 shares of common stock.

Total payments to the stockholders will amount to $39,164,634 and represent the largest quarterly cash disbursement ever made on the stock.

BOTH DIVIDENDS will be distributed on Dec. 9 (just in time for Christmas) to shareholders of record on Nov. 10. The windfall will bring the year's dividend payment on the stock to $3.45 a share.

The corporation also reported net income of $178,821,540, equal to $6.12 a common share for the first nine months of the current year. These earnings, which were the highest for a nine month period since way back in 1917, compare with $133,223,409, or $4.38 a share in the corresponding period of 1949.

Net profits for the third quarter period amounted to $59,742,302 or $2.04 a share compared to $39,171,144 or $1.26 a share in the third quarter of 1949.

U. S. Steel directors also voted the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable on Nov. 20 to stockholders of record on Nov. 6.

ADDRESSING reporters regarding the situation, Irving S. Olds, chairman of the nation's largest steel producer, quickly got on a less enthusiastic level concerning wage increases.

"If the steel industry is forced to grant any substantial increases in wages to its employes," he declared, "an increase in steel prices is inevitable."

He said pay increases granted to workers in other basic industries might make it necessary for steel producers to give higher wages to their employes, even though such increases were "basically unsound."

He voiced concern over the ultimate effects of successive rises in prices and wages and made it clear that he did not believe adoption of cost-of-living escalator clauses performed any useful function in combatting inflation.

He added, however, that the industry had to be guided by practical as well as theoretical considerations.

Olds admitted that failure to follow the lead set by other large employers in raising wages might lead to strikes or a mass withdrawal of steel workers from the industry.

ASKED WHETHER U. S. Steel would agree to put a wage increase into effect before Jan. 1, 1951, when the contract with the CIO Steelworkers expires, Olds said he did not see why the contract should be altered before the end of the year unless "some suitable quid pro quo" was offered by the union.

However, he indicated that a final determination on this point would be left to company negotiators.

Another steelmaker, Eugene Grace, chairman of the board of Bethlehem Steel Corp., agreed with Olds on the subject of wage boosts.

"I know of no justification of economic character for any increase in wages," he declared in Pittsburgh after announcing a $2 dividend, largest since 1937. He insisted the cost of living now is actually lower than it was when steel workers got their last wage raise in mid-1948.

"I suppose the steel industry cannot ignore what's taking place in practically all other industries," Grace continued. "If there is another cycle of inflation because of increases in wages and prices, no one can say this time that the steel industry led the show."

Grace was more charitable toward the corporation's stockholders. "We thought it appropriate and right to give stockholders some more revenue at this time," he said. He added the firm wanted to help the stockholders before there is a possible tax rise.

Bethlehem Steel's profits for the third quarter of this year were $33,563,841, compared with $23,019,799 in the corresponding period of last year. The profits for the first nine months of 1950 were a record $90,804,414, compared with $82,898,402 in the similar period in 1949.

Business Is Really Good!

Corporate Profits Now Running at Annual Rate Of $40 Billion, Which Increases Need For Excess Profits Tax

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THIS, FRANKLY, is going to be an effort to get readers a bit steamed up over some statistics.

The figures which are used in this column may be dull—as figures often are—but they're extremely important.

They show why your dollars have been shrinking in purchasing power—why it's becoming increasingly difficult for many persons to make ends meet financially.

And they show a need for decisive action on the part of Congress after it returns from its election recess.

TO GET the picture complete it's necessary to go back a number of years, so let's start with the 1936-1939 period.

Annual corporate profits for those years averaged $5.4 billion before payment of taxes and $4 billion after taxes were paid.

During the war years—1942 through 1945—profits averaged $22.4 billion before taxes and $10 billion after taxes.

They kept on increasing through 1946 and 1947 and reached a peak in 1948 of $33.9 billion before taxes and $20.9 billion after taxes were paid.

There was a "recession" last year and profits dropped to $27.6 billion and $17 billion.

But things began humming again this year. Profits during the first quarter were at a rate of $29.2 billion before taxes and $17.8 billion after taxes.

There was a big jump during the second quarter—to an estimated rate of $37.4 billion and $22.2 billion.

And at the present time they're running at an estimated rate of $40 billion before taxes and $23.2 billion after taxes.

FORTY BILLION bucks is a lot of dough—and make no mistake about it. The average person simply can't get an accurate mental picture of so much money.

But the average person already has an accurate mental picture of what accompanied this big increase in profits.

The picture developed over a period of months—as the price of milk went up, butter became more costly, clothing became more expensive.

Well, the cost of living is still going up—after a slight recess—and there's nothing to indicate an early end to the trend.

And, unfortunately, the average consumer is paying twice for the greed which sent prices and profits up.

The first payment is made in the normal consumer channels. The second is being made through the tax collector.

The price of some strategic war material has literally skyrocketed!

LET IT BE stated here, as has been done before, that the CIO is not conducting a campaign against profits.

Its campaign is against profiteering and the inflation which Big Business is causing.

It has always stood for business making a fair profit. It has always been against excessive profit-taking.

It believes, strongly, that what has been happening lately in the prices-profits fields is extremely bad for the country and that corporate interests should be sharply criticized for cashing in on a national emergency.

And it believes that trade unions now have no alternative to a drive for higher wages.

BIG BUSINESS, once it takes the bit in its teeth, runs the same old course that it has followed for years.

It would be much better for business and the country as a whole in the long run if prices were reduced and the necessity for another round of wage hikes was removed.

But immediate price reductions are not in the cards. There's a growing tendency to charge all the traffic will bear.

This is bad—very bad—but consumer groups can't do much about it directly.

They can do something indirectly, however, and they shouldn't hesitate about doing it.

They can—and should—put real pressure on Congress to enact an excess profits tax just as soon as possible after it goes back into session.

REAL RENT CURBS NEEDED

It's going to be tough—mighty tough—for a large portion of the nation's tenants unless Congress passes an effective rent control law during the upcoming "lame duck" session.

The situation would have been bad enough had there been no war in Korea and no preparedness program. But with things as they are, rent control now comes under the heading of emergency legislation.

The present control law is full of jokers. Two of them are extremely important.

1. A community which has failed to vote approval of rent control by Dec. 31 automatically goes back to a "free market."

2. A community can vote to end control but cannot vote later to reimpose controls if it wants to.

This means that unless Congress acts, a large part of the country will be in for a stiff round of rent hikes the first of the year.

Recently imposed credit restrictions and limitations on the use of building materials will make it impossible for the nation to improve its housing situation in the near future.

Certain sections will be extremely hard hit when our rearmament program hits full stride.

And the really sad thing is that the people who would be hardest hit by rent increases would be those least able to afford them.

Congress should face up squarely to this fact. It should tell the real estate lobby to go soak its head—and it should enact a rent control law with teeth in it. ★ ★ ★

'LIBERATION' IS A PHONY

The big secret is now out! Those horrible "imperialists" who are intent on ruining the world have seized control of mysterious Tibet and are posing a threat to the peace of the Orient. This, naturally, is the most shocking news.

"Imperialism," of course, must be stamped out wherever it raises its ugly head—so the Chinese Reds have announced they intend to "liberate" the downtrodden of Tibet.

The Commie type of "liberation" cannot be accomplished without sending in an army—so it's likely that there will be a bit of shooting and killing before the Red mission is complete.

What a phony!

Tibet is about as menacing as a week-old kitten. Its people seem to have one overwhelming desire—to be left alone so they can live as they please.

The "imperialism" charge obviously must be aimed by the Reds at India, whose leaders have fought long and hard against outside domination and for democratic freedom.

The Tibetan affair really puts some of India's leaders on the spot because they've been trying to sell the world the idea that the Chinese Reds aren't like the Russian Reds. They're agrarian reformers, not power-mad grabbers of territory, so some of the Indians have said.

The fact that Red control of Tibet would put the Commies right on India's door-step must not be very comforting to the Indian people.

And the fact that the Reds have once again demonstrated their contempt for a nation's rights isn't comforting to those who are seeking to prevent Communist aggression.

Governors Differ Over Voters' Inertia

REP. Javits (Rep.-Lib. N.Y.), who is pushing for a congressional investigation of the reluctance of Americans to vote, recently asked the 48 Governors what they thought might be done to get more people to the polls, and what their states were doing about it.

He got a wide variety of answers, some of them suggesting exactly opposite solutions to the difficulty.

Gov. Dewey (R.) of New York, for instance, said it would seem "unfortunate" to him "if people who do not have enough interest to vote should be induced, or coerced into doing so." On the other hand, Gov. Folsom (D.) of Alabama, thinks one way to get more people to the polls "would be to penalize those who fail to vote."

Gov. Langlie (R.) of Washington believes permanent registration would be a big help. But Gov. Carvel (D.) of Delaware thinks it gives the party in control of the election machinery an opportunity to pad the registration rolls, and instead suggests registration every four years to get rid of the "phantoms" and "floaters."

However, both Gov. Youngdahl (R.) of Minnesota and Gov. Lee (R.) of Utah think education of the voter is the way out.

Gov. Mickelson (R.) of South Dakota thinks later closing hours would get more people to the polls. Legal Secy. Lance of Missouri proposed absentee ballots for voters who are ill on election day. Gov. McKay (R.) of Oregon suggested deputized registration, along with decentralized registration facilities and "reasonable" eligibility requirements.

IN WASHINGTON, the state has staged an extremely active drive to get out the vote. It advertised through billboards, window posters, radio spot announcements, movie trailers and newspapers, and printed attractive pamphlets. But in West Virginia, Atty.-Gen. Marland, who replied on behalf of Gov. Patterson (D.), stated it would be "impractical" for the state to run such a campaign.

Many Southern governors claim low voting figures were deceptive because of the one-party system in vogue. Gov. Adams (R.) of New Hampshire, surprisingly enough, says the same thing. The Southerners indicate they feel the primary vote, not the count in the final election, is a better criterion of voter participation.

Many governors expressed considerable concern over the failure of their citizens to exercise their right of franchise. Gov. Pittman (D.) of Nevada described the low percentage of votes cast as "appalling," but his state has one of the best records in the country.

GET-OUT-the-vote campaigns, a large number of governors reported, are carried on by organized labor, chambers of commerce, the League of Women Voters, civic and political bodies and the press. In Illinois the American Vote Council have been formed by civic leaders to get out the vote.

In Wisconsin the Taxpayers Alliance publishes printed material in cooperation with the Univ. of Wisconsin and issues frequent press statements on the importance of voting. In Texas a statewide Citizens' Committee has been formed.

Javits reported that the governors expressed "considerable support" of his proposal for a congressional investigation. He said Rep. Sabath (D. Ill.), chairman of the House Rules Committee, has promised an early hearing for his resolution authorizing such a probe.

Pacts In Textile Net $57.5 Million

More than 235,000 members of the CIO Textile Workers have obtained recent wage gains amounting to $57½ million a year. Indications are the figure will rise to $80 million when all reports are in.

Negotiations in the Northern cotton-rayon industry have added $20 million a year to the earnings of 72,000 workers. In the South the wages of 40,000 workers will be upped about $7½ million, with $9 million in prospect for 50,000 more.

Other annual gains: 56,000 woolen and worsted workers, $13 million; 30,000 synthetic yarn workers, $7 million; 17,000 dyeing, finishing and printing workers, $4 million, and 21,000 rug and carpet workers, $4½ million.

'Spanish Prisoner' Con Game All Franco's

There are between 50,000 and 60,000 political prisoners in Spain, most of whom work on the construction of monuments to "fallen heroes of the insurrection against the lawful, democratic government," according to the Int. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

It further charged that the Franco government has another 200,000 Spaniards on "conditional liberty." They must report regularly to the police and may be thrown back into prison by any official who feels their freedom is "dangerous to the government," ICFTU stated.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Policemen Arrested The 'Wrong' Man

AMERICAN fighting men were taking a bad pushing around in the Pacific and the national cry was for more and more production.

The president and executive board of a local CIO union had pledged there would be no strikes for the duration—and they intended to keep their pledge.

The company took advantage of the situation and began pushing union members around.

One day a worker declared, "I've had all of this I can take," shut off his machine and started toward the exit.

Others followed him—and within a few hours the entire plant, which produced badly needed war material, was shut down.

The next day the president of the union was on his way to jail.

Here's what happened:

THE COMPANY had a long record of bad labor relations, starting with the time CIO organizers were badly beaten when they first attempted to establish a union.

After the union finally won recognition there was long company stalling before a contract was signed—and most of the union members felt the contract provisions were inferior.

There had been a strike or two at the plant before the war began, so walking out wasn't something new to the employes.

Despite this background, union officials were determined to do everything they could to provide maximum production.

They pleaded with company officials not to take advantage of the situation and to cooperate with them in an effort to obtain a good working relationship.

But the company began "cracking down." Its foremen got tough. It delayed settlement of grievances. It imposed a real speed-up.

And so one day there was an unauthorized strike.

UNION OFFICIALS held a strategy session as soon as the walkout occurred. They wanted to get the plant back in operation and at the same time remove the cause of the strike.

"Our people must be sore as hell or they wouldn't have walked out like they did," the president of the union said. "Because there's a war on we've got to get them back, so let's go see management and try to work something out."

At the session which followed, management representatives promised to mend their ways, settle existing grievances quickly and try to bring about generally improved working conditions.

"But you've got to get the plant reopened before we can straighten things out," a company official said.

"We'll try to get them back on the job tomorrow," the union president said.

THE NEXT MORNING two young policemen, who worked for an anti-CIO city administration, drove past the plant and saw a man making a speech to a large group.

"One of those damn, unpatriotic troublemakers," one cop said to the other. They halted their squad car, jumped out, grabbed the speech-maker—the union president—and hustled him off toward jail.

While they were en route, the secretary of the union called the CIO Council president, the president called the commissioner of police and the commissioner called the chief.

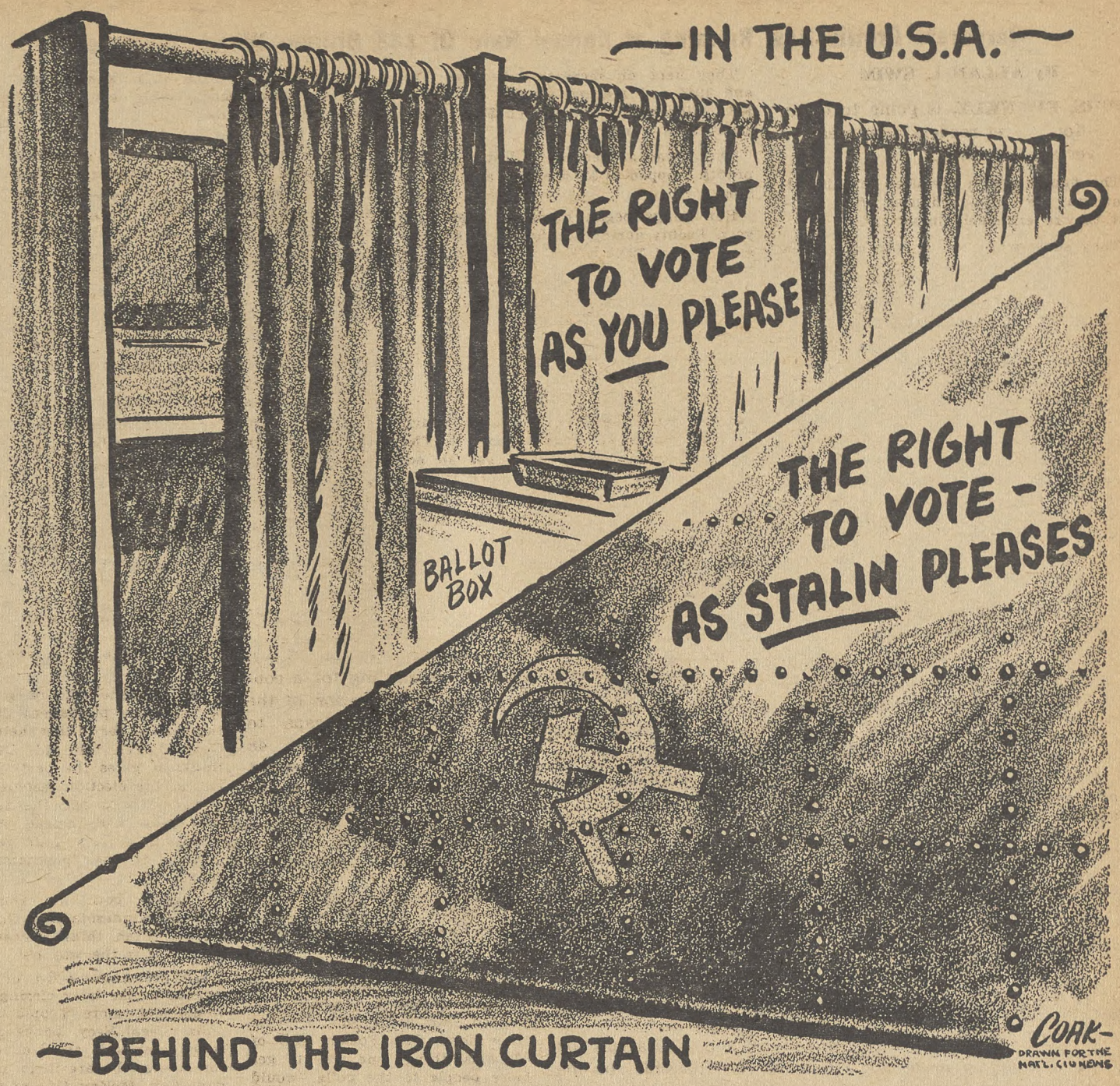
Shortly thereafter, the chief stood in a corridor at the police station and publicly apologized to the union president.

But nothing was done about the two cops who arrested a man for trying to get other men back to work in an important war plant.

"Anybody could make such a mistake," the police commissioner said.

A.L.S.

CURTAINS!



'Deadheading' Mail Cars Costs U. S. $30 Million A Year

By IRVING FAGAN & CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

LET THE RAIL unions make a few demands and the railroads shout "Featherbedding"! But if it's featherbedding they want to shout about, let them examine their own record since 1916.

Fact is, the railroads have been featherbedding for 34 years, at Uncle Sam's expense, to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The featherbedding is a little deal known as the "round trip." It's legalized in a clause which you'll find tucked away in the 1916 Railway Mail Pay Act. Under this provision, your old Uncle pays the railroads to haul a car full of mail—from Chicago to Seattle, say—and then pays them to haul the same car back. Joker is that the car comes back empty, although the roads are woefully short of cars.

NEAT LITTLE gimmick, isn't it? And oh, how that money rolls in—into railroad coffers, that is. The Post Office Dept. figures that the round trip arrangement costs the government around $30 million a year. It's a lot of jack.

The racket is so lucrative that the railroads prefer to send a car back empty rather than use it for "commercial" traffic. They get more money that way. Testimony at hearings disclosed that railroads actually have issued instructions not to load other traffic in particular cars "in order to fully protect our return-mail pay," and to withhold other traffic if necessary to accomplish that end.

In the Senate Aug. 30 Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) said, "There is also evidence that empty refrigerator cars were transported East from the West Coast as a basis for obtaining deadhead-mail revenue at a time when similar cars were needed in the West to bring the fruit crop east."

Humphrey was speaking in support of his amendment to S. 1596, a bill making changes in the Railway Mail Pay Act of 1916. His amendment would eliminate the "round trip pay" provision of the Act. That provision was originally in S. 1596, but was eliminated by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

The railroads brought in 15 lawyers, representing a half-million dollars' worth of talent. The Post Office Dept. was represented by only two lawyers. The railroads managed to win a delay to permit "further study."

THE STUDY has been made. The Postmaster General, the General Accounting Office, and the General Services Administration all recommend elimination of the "round trip" provision.

The Postmaster, in the first such study in 20 years, points out that tremendous abuses are possible under the present arrangement, that it is impossible to administer, and that close to 20% of the claims filed by the railroads are incorrect.

THE ORIGINAL excuse, in 1916, for the round-trip provision, was that mail cars could not be used by the railroads for any other purpose. But the character of the mail has changed tremendously. Today almost 75% of the mail is parcel post which is transported in baggage cars, express cars, horse cars, milk cars, refrigerator cars, converted freight cars, and coaches. In short, in cars that can be used for other purposes.

Lindsay C. Warren, U. S. Comptroller General, calls the practice "economically unsound, administratively impractical, and plainly inequitable to the government." He describes the cost figures as "alarming."

Warren's study shows other interesting angles. His study said: "Cars carrying full pay loads out do not return promptly, but are often directed to other use for the carrier's convenience, and substitute cars are returned, making it possible for the railroads to realize a greater income. Many substitute cars are returned in freight trains and the trip is paid for at passenger rates."

The Secretary of Commerce, in a special report to the President Dec. 1, 1949, recommended revision of rail mail rates "to place the Post Office Dept. on a business-like basis accorded other shippers by rail."

The Postmaster General filed a "comprehensive plan" for revision with the Interstate Commerce Commission July 2, 1948. But the ICC didn't issue any regulations to carry out the revisions, and on March 30, 1959, ordered hearings instead.

'Surface Bargaining' By Boss Ruled Out

An employer cannot merely go through the motions of bargaining while deep in his heart he has no intention of ever coming to an agreement with a union.

That in effect is the ruling of the NLRB against the Gay Paree Undergarment Co., Los Angeles, Calif., on charges brought by the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers.

The board upheld the contention of Trial Examiner C. W. Whittemore who reported that while the company met with the union and discussed proposals, it was all "surface bargaining."

Utility Union Wins 15c Hike In Two Cities

THIRTY THOUSAND members of the CIO Utility Workers, employed by the Consolidated Edison System in New York City and Westchester County, N. Y., will receive wage increases averaging 15c an hour as the result of a recently negotiated contract.

Patrick McGrath, chairman of the union's New York Joint Council, said the increases will cost the company approximately $8,250,000 in 1951.

The union also signed a two year agreement with the Detroit Edison Co. last week for wage increases and other benefits totaling approximately 15c an hour for 5000 UWUA workers.

The Consolidated Edison increases are split into two sections. On Jan. 1, 1951, pay will be raised 10c an hour and on July 1, 1951, rates will go up another 5c hourly.

FOR SOME employes, the settlement means a raise in excess of the 15c an hour figure. Top-rated workers, now earning $2.64 an hour, will be raised to $2.90.

Four locals of the union are affected by the settlement. They are 1-2, 3, 4 and 7. They bargain for workers in the following Consolidated Edison System units: Westchester Light Co., Consolidated Edison Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co., Yonkers Electric Light & Power Co., and Consolidated Edison companies in all New York City boroughs except Richmond.

THE DETROIT EDISON 15c package provides for a wage increase of 3% with a minimum of 5c an hour, effective Sept. 4, 1950.

An improvement in the company paid pension plan amounting to 3.5c an hour was included in the package. Some shift premiums were increased up to 4c an hour.

An improved group hospitalization and surgical insurance plan calls for full hospitalization coverage and an average increase of 25% in surgical benefits.

Chicago Left Locals Unite

CHICAGO AREA locals of eight unions expelled from the CIO because of their Communist domination have banded together to form what they call the "Labor Unity Council."

The party-line United Electrical Workers provides the bulk of the council's asserted membership of 70,000—which actually is probably closer to 40,000.

The UE includes the old Farm Equipment Workers. Other unions represented in the left wing mourning circle are Fur & Leather Workers; Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; Longshoremen; Food and Tobacco Workers; Office & Professional Workers, and Public Workers. The moribund FTA and UOPWA recently merged with the Distributive Workers Union, a New York local, in the wan hope of continuing to exist.

Grant W. Oakes, former president of the Farm Equipment Workers and now secretary-treasurer of the UE Chicago district council, is chairman of the new council, with Ray Dennis of Mine, Mill, as temporary secretary.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., Gets 'Brickbat' Award For Ignoring PAC Facts

THE CIO News hereby presents its "brickbat of the week" award to Fulton Lewis Jr., radio commentator who recently became a newspaper columnist.

This uncoveted award is given in recognition of the inaccuracies contained in the Oct. 16 Lewis column which began:

"The master plan for the combined organized labor campaign against Senator Robert A. Taft's re-election in Ohio was hatched behind Federal prison bars in New York City by Communist Gus Hall.

"Gus Hall is chairman of the Communist Party in the state of Ohio. He was in the New York Federal Prison in September, 1949, for having sassed Judge Medina during the trial of the 11 Communist Party leaders for plotting to take over the United States Government by force and violence."

The editor in charge of awarding brickbats to biased and inaccurate writers and commentators commented as follows on this portion of the Lewis column:

"Fulton really laid an egg when he said Gus Hall hatched that plot. Imagine the gall of the guy! Giving credit for such a fine project to a gink like Gus Hall. Jack Kroll of PAC and Joe Keenan of

FULTON LEWIS, JR.

AFL's LLPE won't like giving up the credit to a party hack."

What really cinched the award for Lewis was the following:

"The original PAC back in 1944 had a board of governors of 141 members. Investigation disclosed that 80% of these were affiliated with one or more of 245 Communist front organizations.

"Most of them are still on the PAC board. It's a super-valuable 'in' for the Commies, because in the all-important field of political action they still have a powerful front of respectability behind which to operate—the good name of labor.'"

Commented the "brickbat" editor:

"We seriously considered Mr. Lewis for our fiction award as a result of those two paragraphs.

"Back in 1944 the CIO-PAC board had no more than a dozen members—not the 141 Lewis mentions.

"Since they weren't there in the first place they couldn't still be around.

"The PAC board now has 14 members and all of them—yes, all of them—were active in the campaign which resulted in the CIO expelling 11 unions on charges of being Communist dominated.

"Lewis should keep up with the news. Really it would be an asset to him in his work—or would it? Back in 1948 the Commies and the CIO majority came to blows over the candidacy of Henry A. Wallace. The CP boys went for Henry. The CIO majority went the other direction—and from that day to this the Commies have loved PAC like they love Wall Street."

As a parting shot, the "brickbats" editor declared:

"The brickbat award we're giving Fulton Lewis rates much lower than our booby prize."

U. S. Mission Hits Philippine Government On Corruption And Failure To Aid People

PHILIPPINE leaders were sharply accused—in a report by a U. S. mission made public last week—of failure to pay attention to the needs of the common people.

The mission was headed by Daniel W. Bell, formerly Under Secretary of the Treasury and now president of a Washington bank. It spent two months in the country. Its report was made public in Washington after an hysterical outburst by a Philippine government publicist expressing resentment of charges it did not contain.

"Inefficiency and even corruption in the government service are widespread," the report said.

"Leaders in agriculture and in business have not been sufficiently aware of their responsibility to improve the position of the lower income group.

"The public lacks confidence in the capacity of the government to protect the interests of all the people. The situation is being exploited by the Communist-led Hukbalahap movement to incite lawlessness and disorder."

The mission reached the conclusion that the government of President Quirino is in such a critical state that only an all-embracing program of reform and self-help, plus technical and economic aid from the United States, can save the republic from total callapse.

It recommended that this country make available to the Philippines $250 million in loans and grants over a five-year period, on condition that U. S. technical missions be accepted to help carry out reforms in the government, the nation's economy and the techniques of management.

A formal offer of the combined loan and grants has been made by this country.

On the condition of the great mass of Philippine citizens, the official summary of the report says:

"The basic economic problem in the Philippines is inefficient production and very low incomes. While a substantial recovery was made in production after the liberation, the standard of living of most people is still below the prewar level.

"In the past 10 years, however, the population has increased by 25%. Although home production has been supplemented by large imports, the standard of living of most people is lower than before the war.

"In Manila, real wages of industrial workers are about the same or slightly higher than in 1941; but in the provinces, real wages in agriculture are lower than before the war. For many agricultural workers, wages are wholly inadequate, in some instances less than one peso (50c) a day . . .

"**WHILE** production in general has been restored to almost the pre-war level, little of fundamental importance was done to increase productive efficiency and to diversify the economy.

"In agriculture, the area under cultivation was brought to the prewar level, and the livestock population partly restored. But almost nothing was done to open new lands for the increased population, to improve the methods of cultivation, or to better the position of farm workers and tenants.

"In industry, production was restored very much in the prewar pattern. While some new enterprises have been started, particularly in the last year, there has been little real progress in opening new work opportunities and in strengthening the economy.

"The failure to expand production and to increase productive efficiency is particularly disappointing because investment was exceptionally high and foreign receipts were exceptionally large during most of the post-liberation period. Too much of the investment went into commerce and real estate instead of the development of agriculture and industry; investment undertaken by government corporations has unfortunately been ineffective . . .

"The inequalities in income in the Philippines, always large, have become even greater during the last few years. While the standard of living of the mass of the people has not reached the pre-war level, the profits of business men and the incomes of large landowners have risen very considerably. Wages and farm income remain lower than the economy can afford because of the unequal bargaining power of workers and tenants on the one hand, and employers and landowners on the other.

"Under such conditions any policy that keeps prices high has the effect of transferring real income from the poor to the rich. This is what has happened in the Philippines, where prices on the average are three and a half times as high as pre-war."

GEORGE L-P WEAVER

CIO Protests UN Proposal To Aid Franco

The CIO International Affairs Committee has lodged a protest against proposed changes easing the United Nations agreement on diplomatic representation to the Spanish government.

It was sent in a telegram to Ambassador Warren Austin, head of the U. S. delegation to the UN, by Jacob Potofsky, chairman of the committee and president of the Clothing Workers. It read:

"On behalf of six million CIO members, I strongly and emphatically urge that the U. S. delegation to the United Nations refrain from supporting any action to change the 1946 UN resolution concerning relations with Franco Spain.

"CIO members and other anti-dictatorship groups regard Franco regime as constant threat to democratic ideals and forces throughout the world, and the CIO convention has repeatedly and unanimously expressed its opposition to help or gestures which would serve directly or indirectly to strengthen Franco's dictatorial hold over the Spanish people.

"**SCUTTLING** of the UN agreement on diplomatic representation at Madrid would be considered not as a technical matter, but as an unnecessary and uncalled for appeasement of the Franco regime, which was imposed on the Spanish people with the help of outside forces.

"Such a move by the UN would cause serious damage to the democratic prestige and ideals of the UN and of the U. S. government under most inopportune circumstances. In view of fact that disadvantages to democracy far outweigh any conceivable value of helping Franco's totalitarian dictatorship, the CIO strongly urges you to rally opposition and cast your vote against changes in the existing agreement on diplomatic representation at Madrid."

The UN 1946 resolution condemned the Franco regime as fascist, recommended that all UN members withdraw their ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary from Madrid. It also barred Spain from membership so long as the Franco regime endured. The resolution now before the UN General Assembly would rescind the 1946 resolution.

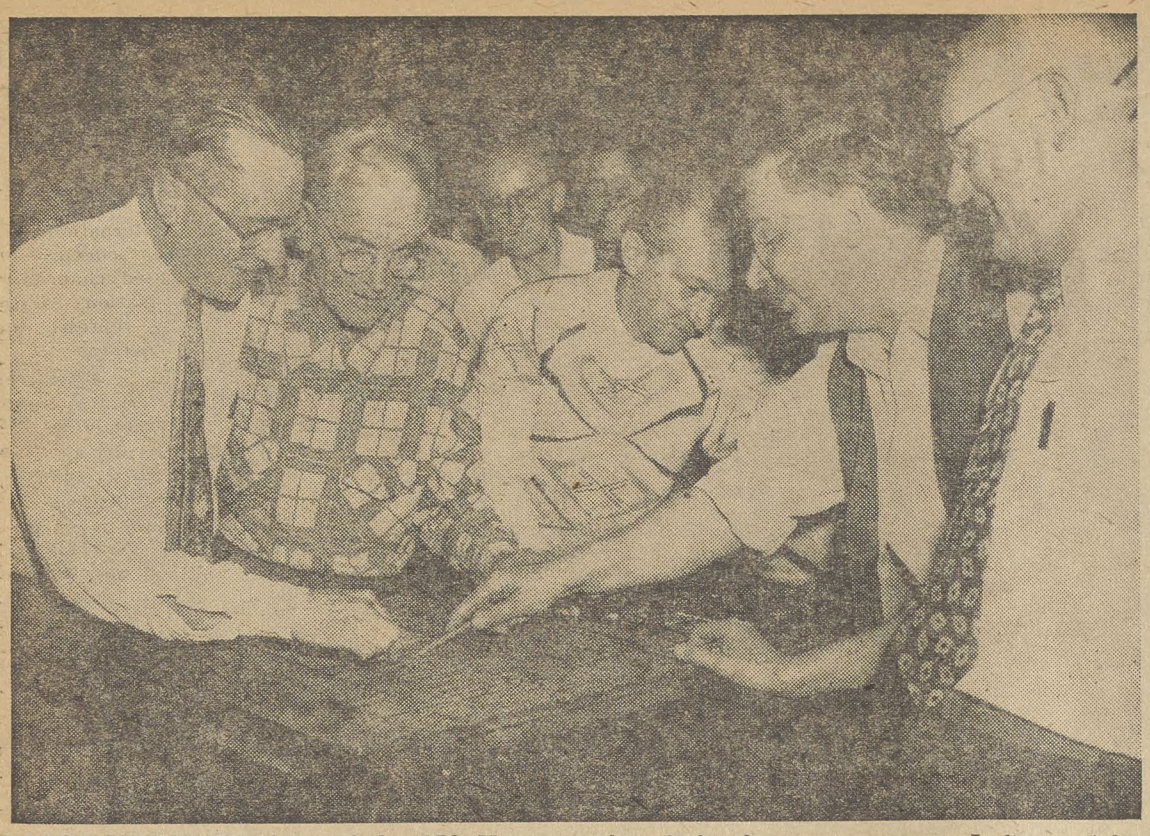
Weaver Gets NSRB Post

GEORGE L-P WEAVER, director of the CIO National Committee to Abolish Discrimination, has been appointed a special assistant to Chairman W. Stuart Symington, of the National Security Resources Board.

His work will be concerned with the fullest utilization of manpower.

Weaver is a member of the CIO Transport Service Workers, which he joined in 1939 while a redcap at the Northwestern Station in Chicago.

He was appointed to the international staff in 1942 and in addition to his work as head of the anti-bias committee, also served with the CIO War Relief Committee during its existence. He attended Columbia University and Howard University Law School.



LABOR UNITY: Members of the CIO Newspaper Guild and of the AFL Typographical Union continue to work together—as they do on day-by-day job throughout the U. S.—to put out the Daily Reporter in Pittsburgh where a strike of the AFL Mailers has closed down the city's three newspapers. Left to right, Members Maxwell, Watkins and Shaffer of the Typographical Union; Editor Harold Dietrich and Makeup Editor Charles Cross, both of the Guild. The new daily has had a running fight to get enough paper on which to print.

CHOW TIME: The CIO Steelworkers supply daily luncheon for the business and editorial staffs of the Daily Reporter. The steel union is helping in many other ways, including lending a photographic darkroom. As the CIO News went to press, there was no sign of a settlement on the horizon. Mailers' walkout started Oct. 1 after publishers refused adequate wages.

Thanks To Unions, Pittsburgh Has Daily Paper

TEN UNIONS, representing 3000 locked-out employes of three Pittsburgh (Pa.) newspapers, have joined hands in a project that is making labor and journalistic history.

Despite efforts to harass and even halt their joint undertaking, the unions have been publishing a daily eight-page newspaper since Oct. 15. Known as the Pittsburgh Daily Reporter, it has an average daily circulation of 100,000 but its readers number many times that amount since it is at the moment Pittsburgh's only newspaper.

It is a temporary publication, offered to the public as a substitute for the Post-Gazette, Sun-Telegraph (Hearst), and Press (Scripps-Howard) which closed down Oct. 1 after the AFL Mailers walked out in support of wage demands. The three regular papers have a combined daily circulation of about 750,000.

COOPERATING in the non-profit enterprise are the Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild; Local 7, International Typographical Union; Local 16, Photo-Engravers; Local 5, Paper Handlers; Newspaper Drivers, Teamster Local 211; Pittsburgh Newspaper Alliance; Local 29, Building Service Employes; Local 56, Stereotypers; Mailers Union; Local 9, Newspaper Printing Pressmen.

Each of the unions bought stock and each is represented on a board of directors of a combined organization incorporated under state laws as the Newspaper Unions Publishing Company.

The board's elected officers are John Feigel, head of Typographical Local 7, as chairman; Leo Finegold, Guild executive board member, as secretary-treasurer.

Finegold also serves as business manager. Edward L. Belvill, Stereotypers president, is production manager; Harold Dietrich is editorial director; Ed Gregan, advertising head, and John Minihan, circulation manager. The latter three are Guildsmen.

The Guild is bargaining agent for nearly all editorial, commercial and other white-collar employes of the Sun-Telegraph and Post-Gazette. There is no Guild at the Press, which has so far managed to keep it out. The other nine unions are AFL affiliates representing mechanical and distribution workers from all three papers.

NO ONE working for the Daily Reporter receives a salary. Members of all unions volunteered to give their time and services working at their regular jobs until the emergency is ended. They are doing so by rotating crews from day to day.

The manner in which members of the various unions have closely cooperated, collectively and individually, will long stand as an outstanding example of what can be done through labor unity.

In makeshift offices in the Commonwealth Building Annex. Guildsmen handle the business and editorial end. They write news and copy, keep financial records and do other office work. To save them the expense of buying lunches, a sandwich counter was set up and the CIO Steelworkers are footing the bill. The USW also made available its photographic darkroom to the Reporter and has helped in many other ways.

Office copy goes to printers who are setting type in three different shops blocks away from the office. Meanwhile, the photo-engravers do their work in a shop they themselves acquired.

ENTHUSIASM greeted the first edition of the Daily Reporter which was issued four days after the unions decided to pool their resources and talents to supply Pittsburgh with a regular fare of news. Here is a view of the 150 union members and friends who crowded into the press room as the paper began to roll. Out-of-town papers were selling for 35c a copy.

The stereotypers cast plates and send them to the Pittsburgh Courier press room where paper handlers and pressmen complete the job. When the papers come off the press, the mailers bundle them and the drivers, using their own cars and trucks, get them out on the street.

THESE WORKERS normally are accustomed to fast methods of an assembly line set-up. But they are putting out the Reporter every day under the handicap of working in small commerical shops not geared to the speed necessary to the production of big city newspapers.

So close was the cooperation between the unions that the Reporter was able to get into production within four days after their memberships had given the green light. Hundreds of problems had to be solved. Scarce newsprint had to be found in other cities and brought to Pittsburgh. Printing plants, presses, equipment, desks, typewriters had to be obtained.

Newsprint was the biggest headache. It's as hard to get as butter and meat were during World War II and its price, ranging from $110 to $200 a ton, is many times more than a few years ago. As a result, not until 3:15 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 14, was it definitely known that the presses would roll at midnight for the first edition. In the week following, the Daily Reporter was a day-to-day proposition, depending on daily newsprint shipments.

FROM THE start the Reporter got an enthusiastic welcome from Pittsburghers who had been without newspapers for two weeks . The first edition was bought up in a few hours. One dealer sold 3000 copies in less than two hours. Another sold 1000 in a half hour, asked for 3000 more. An order for 2000 from U.S. Steel had to be turned down. All sales are on streets or by dealers—there are no home deliveries.

The Reporter emphasizes local news with national and international news from a Transradio Press leased wire. Ads are limited to a total of two of the eight pages and, because of demand, space is now being sold two days in advance.

Within a few days after its first appearance, the Reporter began running into new difficulties. It became obvious that the Pittsburgh Newspaper Publishers Association was pulling strings to check or halt the Reporter's progress.

This was indicated by the fact that newsprint became even harder to get and that a trucking company suddenly backed out on its agreement to haul a load of newsprint from another city.

While the Reporter had more than its share of troubles trying to find newsprint, tens of thousands of tons of it, owned by Pittsburgh publishers, were piling up in railroad yards and warehouses here. More than 120 carloads from Canada were counted at one time but the publishers wouldn't turn loose an ounce of it. The Reporter published a picture showing the stacks of newsprint rolls.

ALTHOUGH out-of-town newspapers were almost impossible to get during the first two weeks of the shutdown, there was an abundance of them on Sunday, Oct. 22. The city was flooded with papers from a dozen other cities, chiefly New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Detroit.

Many of these were bootlegged from trucks manned by scab drivers for as high as 30c and 35c a copy. News and sports sections were missing from some but all had comics. Previously, the out-of-city newspapers had refused to send in more than the usual amounts, in compliance with a request by Pittsburgh publishers.

Meanwhile, the Mailers and publishers are still holding meetings but there are no prospects for an early settlement of the dispute. The basic difference is over money. Mailers want a $1 per day boost, the publishers have offered 75c.

Individually, the Mailers failed to show up for work on Oct. 1 in protest against the publishers' "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude.

This Might Have Been In The U.S.A.

SOME SECTIONS of Canadian business are urging their outlets to hoard now in order to make a killing when prices go higher, the Canadian Congress of Labour warned Minister of Trade and Commerce C. D. Howe in a letter made public last week.

The CCL specifically referred to the Canadian Reporter, national organ of the fashion industry. It cited an editorial advising retailers to buy heavily now so as to take advantage of "upward price pressure in every field."

"This, of course, is precisely the way to push prices even higher," the CCL wrote Howe. "No doubt these subsequent price increases will be accompanied by the well-worn explanation that they have been caused by wage increases, whereas as a matter of fact the goods were purchased and higher prices anticipated months before.

"The current position of members of our organization reflects that of the people of Canada generally. They are now carrying the burden of sharply increased prices and are being forced to seek wage increases which will no more than compensate them for already higher prices. At the same time at least one section of our economy is being urged to use this as a springboard for further price increases."

The letter was signed by Pres. A. R. Mosher and Secy.-Treas. Pat Conroy. Locals of CIO unions in Canada are affiliated with the CCL.

A POCKET-SIZED BOOK telling of the accomplishments of American labor—"Gift of Freedom"— has proved so popular among Austrian workers that a second printing of 100,000 copies of the German version has been necessary. Here Austrian Social Minister Karl Meisel and Clyde M. King, chief of the ECA Mission to Austria, are examining one of the first copies of the new edition. The booklet was prepared by members of ECA's labor liaison staff, which was recruited to do the important job of selling European trade unionists on the benefits of the Marshall Plan and counteracting Communist propaganda.

Maybe AMA Should Pay Income Tax

MAYBE the American Medical Association ought to pay income taxes. At least, that's what a couple of unidentified Congressmen are thinking, and so are some members of the Truman Administration.

One of the Congressmen has drafted a letter he may send to Secy. of the Treasury Snyder, putting the question bluntly.

"Do not the extensive propaganda and political activities of the AMA now and its prospectively still larger activities of this sort deprive the AMA of its legal status of a scientific tax-exempt organization?" the letter asks.

The Congressman requests Snyder for a direct answer or for a decision based upon proper inquiries. The letter points out that this year, for the first time in the 103 years of the AMA's existence, the society has levied membership dues, of $25, to finance its "National Campaign," for a new program of "aggressive, effective leadership for the medical profession on a national level . . . of service both to the profession and to the public."

HE CHARGED this "educational campaign" was out-and-out lobbying, and involved the aid of such "scientific bodies" as the Trailer Coach Manufacturers' Association, an Idaho credit group, a plywood distributors' group, and the Toastmasters Club of West Frankfort, Ill.

He pointed to direct political activities of the AMA, quoted AMA literature, and then continued that the AMA was formed in 1847 for scientific and educational purposes, and that its constitution gives as its purpose "to promote the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health." He adds that "it does not seem to me that the campaign above described can possibly fall within the category of scientific and educational purposes."

He quoted also a 1943 Illinois ruling denying to the AMA exemption from the unemployment insurance tax on its claim that it was purely a scientific and educational institution. Adding that the Illinois Supreme Court upheld the ruling, the Congressman said that "the AMA was even then devoting a sufficiently large proportion of its activities and funds to propaganda to deprive the AMA of any right to be exempt from the tax."

CP Paper Staff Fails To Seek Pact

ANOTHER story, indicating that when bigger and better phonies are found running around loose, they will likely turn out to be Communists, comes all the way from California.

Almost every issue of the People's World, Communist newspaper published in San Francisco, runs a feature about what good trade unionists members of the Communist Party are. They work like little beavers to sign workers into unions, the stories say.

Now, however, it turns out that the little red beavers on the staff of the People's World have had their unit status taken away from them by the San Francisco-Oakland CIO Newspaper Guild because of their eight-year refusal to seek a contract with the management of PW.

Guild efforts to obtain a contract on the Commie paper date back to at least 1942 when Pat Frayne was elected executive secretary in an attempted cleanout of party liners by SFONG.

That effort failed and in subsequent years—as the issue came up time and again in SFONG meetings—employes of the PW took no action on requests that they draft contract proposals so the Guild could begin negotiations.

By a decisive vote, the quarterly Guild membership meeting upheld action of the SFONG Representative Assembly in ending PW unit status. The action makes PW employes Guild members at large, and ends their representation on the SFONG executive committee and representative assembly.

Ala. Cop Guilty Of Rights Violation In Death Of Negro

A FORMER Lafayette, Ala., police officer has been found guilty in Federal Court of violating the civil rights of a Negro by beating him to death with a truncheon while he was in custody.

The policeman, James R. Clark, who previously had been acquitted of a state murder charge, received a 10-month federal sentence on the civil rights count.

A former fellow-officer on the Lafayette police force, Doyle Mitchum, received a six-month sentence. Mitchum, who had pleaded guilty to the federal charge, also had been acquitted of murder in the death of Willie B. Carlisle.

Clark imediately appealed his sentence. The conviction marked the third successful government prosecution of civil rights cases in which Negroes were allegedly mistreated or denied protection by white policemen in the South.

In Georgia and Florida similar Federal Court convictions were returned after defendants had been cleared in the state courts.

Clark and Mitchum were accused of flailing Carlisle with a rubber hose after they had arrested him for letting air out of police car tires.

A Negro eyewitness gave testimony of the beating. A doctor testified Carlisle died of a brain concussion.

JOE GLAZER

Glazer is singing one of the tunes recorded in the CIO's new collection of eight labor songs which may be obtained from the Dept. of Education and Research for $2.50. Now education director for the Rubber Workers, Glazer wrote or adapted the words and tunes of old hymns and folk songs into CIO songs during the six years he was on the Textile Workers' education staff.

CIO Education Dept. Offers New Album Of 8 Labor Songs

A GROUP OF catchy labor songs that will enliven any union affair is included in the second record album recently put out by the CIO Dept. of Education and research.

Eight songs, sung by Joe Glazer and the Elm City Four, never before recorded, are on the two 12-inch unbreakable records in the album.

Glazer, thrumming his own accompaniment on his guitar, has been a favorite at CIO union meetings, conferences and social events for more than five years. He was a familiar figure at affairs of the Textile Workers Union particularly, as he was on the TWU education staff from 1944 until the past summer when he was appointed education director for the United Rubber Workers.

One of the favorite union songs recorded in this second CIO album is, "Ain't No Stranger Now." Maybe you know the chorus. The last two lines go:

Since I've been introduced to the CIO
I ain't no stranger now.

Here are some of the words of another favorite, "Humbling Back":

I went fishing with the foreman on Sunday
I thought I had the inside track
But he forgot about me on Monday
And I had to come a-humbling back.

They asked me to join up with the union
I said nothing doin' here Jack
The union man said brother you'll be sorry
Some day you'll come a-humblin' back.

The album containing these and six other favorite songs may be ordered from the National CIO Dept. of Education & Research, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Price is $2.50.

Hiring Rate High

Factory hirings eased off during September but still set a three-year high for the month. More workers quit and fewer were laid off. The hiring rate was down to 58 per 1000 workers as compared to 66 per 1000, due mostly to seasonal declines in food and tobacco.

"Pete just carries payrolls—I hafta carry companies' profits!"

Freedom Forum Exposed:

'Benson Could Have Asked CIO About Communism'

AN ANALYSIS of Freedom Forum, the "Operation Gaspipe" by which many industrialists are turning their employes into captive audiences for exposure to the propaganda of reactionary, anti-union trained seals, is available for distribution by the Public Relations Dept. of the CIO Wisconsin Industrial Union Council.

The pamphlet is the work of William Abbott, the council's public relations director, who was assisted in research by Editor Robert Treuer, of the Wisconsin CIO News.

Abbott describes Freedom Forum as "part of the great wave of reaction . . . that has hit the United States every so often in the past" and which has usually been beaten back by progressive American elements after taking a tremendous toll in security, lives and the strength of democratic institutions.

"FREEDOM FORUM," he writes, "is headed by Dr. George S. Benson of Harding College, Ark.

"He writes a syndicated column, which goes into thousands of newspapers, puts on radio programs, and makes movies distributed by MGM. He also sponsors Freedom Forum institutes that train men to give tricky talks before groups of workers on 'This Is Our Problem.'

"Benson was a missionary in China who suddenly came into big money. He then began a national campaign to 'save' Big Business from 'Communism.'

"Benson could have asked CIO about Communism. We know about it because we've faced Communists and beaten them. But Benson isn't really after the Commies; he's after unions and the government."

Among the backers of Freedom Forum, the pamphlet lists "some pretty unsavory elements." Among them are:

E. F. Hutton, Harding College trustee and New York millionaire who "has contributed to the Anti-Semitic, Franco-supporting American Action, Inc."

Don Belding, New York advertising man "who sold Hutton on the scheme of peddling 'anti-labor Americanism'."

The Veterans' Industrial Association, a strikebreaking outfit.

The American Guard, which has been described as having "everything the Brownshirts had except the brown shirts."

Southern Outlook, an anti-Jewish, anti-Negro publication.

General Comics, Inc., which publishes big business anti-labor comics.

The Foundation for Economic Education, a genteel, slick counterpart of the more flamboyant Committee for Constitutional Government.

The Small Business Economic Foundation, another purveyor of anti-labor comic books.

The Educational Reviewer, which "tries to spread the Freedom Forum type propaganda into schools."

"MIXED UP with these anti-Negro, anti-Jewish and anti-labor organizations," the pamphlet continues, "are some of our major corporations.

"General Motors and the du-Ponts have contributed great sums of money for this large-scale reactionary offensive. Here is a partial list of corporations interested in Freedom Forum:

"Republic Steel Corp., Standard Oil Cos. of California, Indiana and Ohio; Swift & Co.; Truscon Steel Co.; Bankers Trust Co.; Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.; Carnation Co.; Milwaukee Road; Chrysler Corp., Dodge Division, and the U. S. National Bank."

What can be done?

"GET THE right answers. The Forum boys are pushovers for you to knock down with facts.

"Benson emphasizes two things: First, profits. He says they are too low. He uses this argument against the government's corporation tax program so that you will have to pay more taxes. Also, the boss can use this argument against you when you ask for fair wages.

"Second, taxes. Benson says the government is spending too much. He opposes welfare measures for you, but not for corporations."

The pamphlet then discusses profits, giving data to show they are higher than they have ever been and that the employes' share of gross income is too low. The federal budget is also dissected, to show that when Freedom Forum orators demand a tax cut they mean a slash in the modest proportion of the tax dollar earmarked for the benefit of the great mass of Americans.

Copies of "An Expose of Freedom Forum" can be obtained by writing the Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council, Public Relations Dept., 952 N. 12th st., Milwaukee 3, Wis.

Lobby Report Smeared But Not Read By GOP

THE THREE Republican members of the House Lobby Investigating Committee last week issued a statement blasting the preliminary report of the Democratic majority—without having read it.

The dissidents are Rep. Brown (O.), Halleck (Ind.) and O'Hara (Minn.).

"A hasty examination of this distorted report, which we have not had time to read thoroughly," they said, "indicates that the majority generally approve as in the public interest all lobbying which favors passage of measures in the program of socialization, and disapprove all activities designed to uphold private initiative and government."

The statement revealed clearly that the examination the three gave the majority report must have been hasty, indeed.

The fact that the majority reached few conclusions, but for the most part merely set forth facts unearthed at committee hearings, is completely brushed aside by the minority.

The Republicans, for instance, claim the majority "say all lobbying by business and conservative elements is bad; all lobbying by left-wingers, labor organizations and Fair Deal office holders is good," when as a matter of fact the majority said no such thing, nor did it say anything that could reasonably be interpreted to mean that.

The majority report was signed by Chairman Buchanan (Pa.), whom big business and anti-union forces last week were doing their best to defeat for re-election; Reps. Doyle (Cal.), Lanham (Ga.), and Albert (Okla.). It was made public on Oct. 24.

It was described in the Brown-Halleck-O'Hara statement as a "'socialist white paper' for the 1950 campaign."

The statement ranks high as a masterpiece of distortion, misstatement and innuendo. It carries its own description in the words it applies to the majority report—"lopsided as the leaning tower of Pisa, as intolerant as an article in Pravda, and as questionable as the testimony of Alger Hiss.

BUCHANAN later issued a statement expressing regret that the minority attacked the interim report, which he described as "fair and unbiased, as anyone can tell by reading it."

"The original draft of this report was submitted to all members of the committee as long ago as last August," he said. "It was discussed in executive session, and suggested changes were advanced by both minority and majority members. It is, therefore, difficult for me to understand what the minority members mean when they say they have not had time to read the report thoroughly. . . .

"The Lobbying Committee has sought the facts without favoring any group, business or labor, and will continue to do so. We did not attempt to probe ideas or ideologies. We are not trying to stop lobbying by any group, but we feel very strongly that lobbying should be carried on in the open."

G.N.L.

"Sure it's a grindstone! When a working man loses an election bet, that's the payoff!"

House Probers Find Ex-Rep. Dirksen Ran Errands for Real Estate Lobby

FORMER Rep. Everett Dirksen, Republican opponent of Sen. Scott Lucas (D.) in the latter's election fight for another term from Illinois, is revealed in a new publication of the House Lobby Investigation Committee as an errand boy for the real estate lobby.

Specifically, evidence in the lobby probers' possession shows that Morton Bodfish, lobbying genius for the U. S. Savings & Loan League, pulled the strings whenever he wanted a bill killed, promoted or amended in the House—and that Dirksen jumped.

Bodfish, who receives a salary of $20,000 a year as chairman of the league's legislative committee, plus a $10,000 pension credit, never appeared before the lobby committee during its active days. As soon as the investigation got under way, he entered a rest home.

THE COMMITTEE, which is headed by Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), has made public evidence showing that Bodfish and Dirksen, operating through the Republicans (especially during the GOP-controlled 80th Congress), won a pipeline into the U. S. Treasury for the real estate lobby.

They did this, the evidence shows, by legislation giving the mortgage bankers and the savings and loan organizations control of virtually all housing financing—except low cost housing, and they have succeeded in blocking federal attempts to do much about that.

Dirksen served several terms in Congress before retiring in 1948 because of an eye condition that proved less serious than he feared at first. The lobby committee's compilation of the evidence indicates that the real estate lobby picked him as its candidate against Lucas.

If it did, this was nothing short of tit for tat. While still in Congress Dirksen tried hard to have Bodfish named executive director of the Hoover Commission. In a letter to Bodfish he commented, "What a job you would be able to do!"

Not to be outdone, another letter dated June 30, 1947, shows, was Bodfish.

"Marshall and Dirksen is still the only ticket that can win for those of us who are proud to be right of center," he enthused. The "Marshall" was not identified.

THE U. S. Savings & Loan League is composed of about 3700 separate savings and loan associations, cooperative banks and state savings and loan leagues. Since 1946 it has had an income of $3,926,280.

It has worked closely with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the Producers Council (building materials), National Association of Real Estate Boards, Home Builders Association and Retail Lumbermen's Association to influence legislation in Congress. A blueprint of its typical operations is provided in one of Bodfish's reports, which read:

"A concerted line of action by these groups was agreed upon with regard to legislative proposals in which there was a common interest.

"This teamwork was largely responsible for the modifications in the original Patman Bill, for the blocking of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill on the House side, and for the crushing defeat of Reorganization Plan No. 1 (a Senate proposal, approved by President Truman, to tie together all U. S. housing agencies under one administrator).

"Representatives of practically all these groups appeared before House and Senate committees to oppose the permanent National Housing Agency. . . . There can be no doubt that their arguments against the permanent absorption of the Federal Home Loan Bank by a powerful over-all National Housing Agency had much to do with the rejection of the President's proposal."

THE SAVINGS and loan league had one usually successful technique when a bill was introduced which appeared to menace the stranglehold of its members on housing financing: It popped up with a carefully prepared counter-proposal which made the stranglehold a little tighter. Dirksen as often as not was the one who dropped the alternative into the legislative hopper during his service in the House.

He did other favors for the lobby, too. In 1948 he tried to have the Lobby Act amended to remove the savings and loan league from coverage. In another case he introduced a bill to compel the Dept. of Justice to call off its prosecution of the league on charges of violating the Anti-Trust Act. The measure failed, but a criminal charge was dropped. An injunction suit against many league members in the Chicago area, however, has been set for trial on Dec. 12.

Gabby Foreman Causes Re-Vote

Because of back-seat driving by a foreman who belonged to a car-riding pool, there will be another National Labor Relations Board representation election at Farm Tools, Inc., Mansfield, O.

The CIO Auto Workers lost an election last February, but contended to the NLRB that it was because a foreman spent his time riding back and forth from work as a member of a car pool berating the union. The board upheld the contention, ordered a new election, and also instructed another foreman to stop telling workers the plant would close if the union won.

Maybe Matador Should Take Boss By Horns

Bullfighters at the world's largest bullring, the Plaza de Mexico, Mexico City, are finding that the stubborn bull isn't the only thing they have to fight. Their employer canceled their contract, hired non-union bullfighters, and reopened the ring they had shut down for two weeks in a strike for higher pay.

Alfonso Gaona, manager of the 60,000-seat stadium, canceled contracts with the three striking unions saying he could not pay the "fantastic" salaries demanded by the matadors, members of three unions.

Semanticist Denham Coins A Nice New Word

ROBERT N. DENHAM, former general counsel of the tional Labor Relations Board, apparently seeing red after his resignation at President Truman's urgent request, has now decided that somewhere, somehow, there are some Communists in the NLRB.

Or to quote him exactly, "the impress of pinkishism" is to be found "among" a group of 700 NLRB employes.

He said this at a meeting of the American Veterans Committee Washington chapter last week. The AVC had invited him to take part in a debate about the Taft-Hartley Act.

Challenged to prove his charge, Denham said he couldn't and added that he had no intention of reflecting on the integrity of the five members of the board, with whom he had been feudin', fightin' and fussin' for months before he resigned.

"I can't put my finger on it," Denham said, amplifying his statement, "but it's there."

THE SUSPECTED 700 were all hired before the Taft-Hartley Law went into effect, he added, whereas another 700, all hired since then, were clear.

Whether this broadside had anything to do with the Taft-Hartley Law, which he had been invited to discuss, remained unclear. His audience was surprised, not only at the vagueness of the charge and the new word "pinkishism," but because apparently he had never made public reference to these suspicions before. Not, at any rate, in any testimony he had given on Capitol Hill.

Equally surprising to the audience, which included at least one labor lawyer, was his statement that the Taft-Hartley Law should be amended—to end the absolute power of the NLRB general counsel to decide which cases to prosecute.

This was one of the features of the law most severely attacked by labor, and one that Denham hotly defended all the time he was general counsel.

IN FACT, TESTIFYING before the Senate Labor Committee on Feb. 7, 1949, he said he "could not have accepted the office unless the statute was basically sound," and added that the absolute power of the general counsel's office was "the keystone" of what he described as "restoring confidence in the essential integrity of the board's procedures."

He told the astonished audience of veterans that he did not regard the proposed amendment as a basic change.

Winding up his speech, he said the administration had shown a "deplorable lack of guts" in failing to prosecute people who signed non-Communist affidavits under the T-H act after "technically resigning" as Communists.

Thar's Gold In Them Hills, But Not For Phone Workers

EVEN THE proximity of gold does not mean high wages in telephone industry.

Take the case of telephone workers in Kirkland Lake, Ont., a town of 20,000 in the heart of a huge gold mining area. There the Northern Telephone Co. pays telephone operators $75 a month, supervisors $5 more, and line foremen $1 an hour.

As soon as organizers for the CIO Communications Workers arrived, an "independent union" was formed, headed by the director for a large mining company, and Northern passed out wage boosts of $2.50 to $10 a month.

CWA reports that it has signed a majority of workers, has filed the cards with the Canadian Labour Relations Board in Ottawa, has produced receipts as required by law, showing that workers paid initiation fees, and that the next step is a representation election.

Local C-4, with negotiations with Northern Electric Co. of Ontario deadlocked, is awaiting the next step—compulsory arbitration. Such decisions are not binding, and a strike is permissible. The union has asked 15c an hour, the company offers 2c. The firm is Bell's manufacturing subsidiary in Canada.

"City Hospital? Send an ambulance right away!"

CIO News Staff Reminds You:

When You Vote, Remember We Can't In Washington

THE EDITORIAL staff of the CIO News has been belaboring you for weeks with good, sound advice:

Get out and vote on Election Day.

It's too bad the editors can't practice what they preach—those of us who live in the District of Columbia.

Uncle Sam still gets first crack at our paychecks, just like he does at yours. But we can't tell him how to spend it, through our representatives in Congress.

We haven't any.

We haven't even a vote.

We want the vote. It seems pretty silly to us to have the United States ballyhooing democracy all over the world, telling the people of other nations what a fine thing it is—and then denying it to us who live right in the shadow of the Capitol or Washington Monument, the White House or—say, the Internal Revenue Bureau's headquarters.

This doesn't apply to all the editors. Some live across the city line in Maryland or Virginia. They can vote. We who live inside the city limits can't.

HERE IN Washington we do not have any city cops or firemen. They're all employes of the federal government. If we want to get a dog tag or a license for an automobile, a permit to alter a house or to open a taproom, we get it from a federal employe.

We may not have the vote, but we have one thing: We have the most expensive city council in the world.

It costs $80,000 a day to run it. Of course we don't elect it. We haven't the vote. You do. You help pay for it, too—sucker! It's known as Congress, and it does wonderful and fearsome things. For instance—

On Aug. 14, 1950, United Nations' forces launched their first desperate counterattack against the Chinese Communists. The House had a tough day, too. It was considering a bill regulating the running at large of goats in Washington.

On Sept. 11, Congress was trying to figure out if it should control subversives by passing the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon-Wood bill (which it did later). The House, though, had to divide its attention. It had to take time out to pass a bill regulating the disposal of dead human bodies in the District of Columbia.

On Sept. 13, President Truman asked Congress for "early and favorable" action on a bill making Gen. George C. Marshall eligible to serve as secretary of defense. He got favorable action—eventually—from the Senate, but not early action. The Senate was too busy that day. It had to take final action on a bill to preserve the architectural flavor of Georgetown, part of the District, and so help us, it had to approve the spending of $50,000 on a high school stadium.

You might think we in Washington would be proud and happy to have Congress work as our city council. You're wrong. We think it does a lousy job.

REP. MCMILLAN (D. S. C.), chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee, tells why. On Sept. 30, as Congress was grinding toward its election recess (your election, not ours), he said he was "certainly happy" that the House had spent only three hours since Jan. 1 discussing and passing 26 bills that became District laws.

We're certainly not happy about it. That's an average of six minutes, 12⅔ seconds per law. We think the affairs of a city of 800,000 population merit a whale of a lot less of a brushoff.

We don't think much of Rep. McMillan in Washington. There's a Home Rule bill up, but he's pigeonholed it so deep it will take a lot of dynamite to get it out.

You are the dynamite.

This bill has been passed by the House. Discharge Petition No. 19, if it gets 22 more signatures in the House, will bring it to the floor for action in spite of anything he does to block it.

It's a start. It allows us to elect a local government, but no congressmen. We want it anyway.

YOU—WE HOPE—will exercise your right of voting for Representatives.

Now we, the editors of the CIO News, ask you to go to work on your representative for us and for other citizens of Washington. Tell your representative to sign the discharge petition as soon as he returns to Washington later this month. If there's any delay it will be too late.

We're pretty sure the bill will pass when it gets action in the House. And we think President Truman will sign it.

Then those of us who are residents of Washington will, like you, be in a position to exercise the rights of citizenship we're entitled to.

And we'll be eternally thankful to you.

The Editors of the CIO News

Puerto Rican Laborers Are Fleeced Of $2000

The Puerto Rican farm hands who came to this country this summer to work in the fields have had plenty of trouble. First, thousands of them in Michigan got stuck with low wages and bad living conditions. Now, in New Jersey, 100 of them got fleeced of $20 each by two flashily dressed men who guaranteed them jobs at an Illinois steel mill. The money was for transportation.

The strangers showed the farm hands a contract which guaranteed them exemption from military service if they went to the mill, which is non-existent. The workers had just finished harvesting the crop in the Glassboro, N. J., area.

GM Gravy Train Really Rolling

General Motors reported that it made more money in the first nine months of this year than in the entire year of 1949, when it set a record for corporate earnings.

The net for the first nine months of 1950 totaled $702,655,156, compared with $656,434,232 for all of last year.

The earnings amounted to $7.89 a share on the new common stock outstanding after the two for one split effective Oct. 2 and compared with $502,414,029 or $5.60 a share in the same period in 1949.

Paul R. Porter Is Named Assistant Head Of ECA

Paul R. Porter, head of the Marshall Plan mission to Greece and a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, has been named assistant administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The post is one of the top in the ECA setup and will bring Porter directly under Administrator William C. Foster. He succeeds Richard H. Bissell, Jr., who recently became deputy administrator.

It was on Porter's recommendation that ECA aid to Greece was recently cut because a succession of Greek governments had not carried out pledges to clean up the economy so that the heavy burden on the great mass of the populace could be eased.

Forter, a graduate of the Univ. of Kansas, was editor of Kenosha Labor, published jointly by CIO and AFL unions in Kenosha, Wis., when he entered government work during World War II. He was chairman of the War Production Board's Shipbuilding Stabilization committee from 1942 to 1945 and then went to the Dept. of State.

He was named U. S. member of the European Coal Organization and later served as chief of the Mission for Economic Affairs in London. From 1947 until his ECA appointment he served as alternate, first to William L. Clayton and later to W. Averell Harriman, while they held the post of U. S. Representative to the Economic Commission for Europe.

Former Mayor Roger D. Lapham, of San Francisco, was sworn in last week as Porter's successor in Greece. He formerly was head of the ECA mission to China and during the war was an industry member of the War Labor Board.

PAUL R. PORTER
Foster's Right Arm

Bamford To Head TWUA In The South

James W. Bamford has been put in charge of the CIO Textile Workers' Southern Area. No replacement has been named to take over his old post as assistant woolen and worsted director.

Reviewer Doesn't Like 'Waiting-Room Willie'

HAVE YOU seen "The Sad Case of Waiting-Room Willie?" It's a "comic book"—at least that's what the American Medical Association calls it.

Anyway, it tries to be awfully funny by ridiculing the national health legislation advocated by President Truman to bring medical care to all Americans who need it. The measure has the strong support of the CIO and other labor groups.

The AMA helped stymie the health bill in the last Congress. But apparently it fears that the health program has a firm and lasting appeal to Americans, for millions of dollars taken from doctors by assessment are being spent to fight the bill.

You've probably seen some of those big ads that have been running in newspapers and magazines recently in the AMA's "educational campaign" to smear national health legislation as "socialized medicine."

THE AMA's Baltimore (Md.) City Medical Society published the "Waiting-Room Willie" comic book, and each physician in Maryland has been asked to order at least 200 copies at 3c apiece. The AMA itself is trying to help get the book circulated widely elsewhere as well.

An editorial in the AMA Journal notifies doctors that copies of the comic book may be purchased from the Baltimore Society at 3c each, or at a lower rate to "societies purchasing lots of a million or more."

It's likely you may see one in some doctor's or dentist's office. If you do, take a look at it. Labor people and other intelligent citizens who know the national health bill was devised to bring medical attention within the reach of everybody who needs it will find that the lies and distortions in this "comic book" are comic all right, but not the way the AMA meant.

"Waiting-Room Willie" is comical—but it is also downright insulting to the intelligence of the American citizen whom it hopes to fool with nonsense, designed, says the AMA Journal "to dramatize the unfavorable aspects of socialized medicine in a form that is readable, entertaining and nontechnical enough to reach all the voters."

The back page of the booklet has a suggested letter "for help if you're in a hurry," to be sent by voters to their senators or congressmen. It urges legislators to "vote against all such socialistic bills."

"It may look like an easy road and have some popular appeal at first," goes the suggested letter, "But I believe it will hurt us morally and destroy our self-respect to lean on the government for medical care, housing, education. etc."

H. R.

NLRB Continues 'Homey' Shop

A shop with a "homey" atmosphere can't do away with it simply because a union steps in.

That, in effect, was the ruling of the National Labor Relations Board handed down Oct. 27 ordering the Consolidated Frame Co., of Los Angeles, Calif., to reinstate six members of the CIO Textile Workers and to bargain with the union.

Before TWUA started organizing the shop, which makes picture frames and framed mirrors, the men had been allowed to make up lost time when they were late, to go home early, to do some of their personal work at the shop. The firm cut out all privileges and five hours weekly overtime which had become customary. The men struck and were fired. The NLRB ruling said the company's action was an unfair labor practice.

CIO Asks Bargaining Rights At Howard Univ.

CIO membership cards may soon become as usual for service trade personnel as textbooks for students at Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.

The CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee recently requested recognition from the university as bargaining agent for cafeteria workers, engineers, porters, maids and janitors employed at the school.

In a letter to the university's president, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, GCEOC Secy.-Treas. Milton Murray revealed that 90% of the workers at Slowe and Carver Halls had signed cards in the CIO union.

He also notified Dr. Johnson that GCEOC had a near majority of non-teaching employes at the school enrolled and expected to request bargaining rights for them in the near future.

"The boss said I'd get ahead faster without the union, but I'll bet he was just pulling my leg!"

Compensation Rates Lowered, Benefits Up

A 6.3% cut in workmen's compensation and employers' liability insurance rates in Oklahoma on Dec. 1 will bring total reductions in the past four years to 15.9%.

Apparently the insurance companies must have cleaned up in the old days, because coupled with the reductions to the employers have come higher benefits for workers.

A series of investigations and negotiations with the companies by Gov. Roy A. Turner (D.) and State Insurance Commissioner Donald Dickey have raised workers' average indemnity benefits to $518.64, higher than any surrounding state.

The new rates, which will save employers $1 million a year, apply only to renewals and new policies after Dec. 1.

Peron's Labor Support Reported Crumbling

STRUCTURAL weaknesses are beginning to appear in the glittering but flimsy facade Dictator Peron has erected around his version of fascism in Argentina, according to an unsigned article in the current issue of Free Labour World, official organ of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

One of the first things Peron did when he seized power, the article recalls, was to move in on the trade unions. He bought off some leaders, exiled others; some died "mysteriously," others were jailed. Union property was seized by the state, and recalcitrant officials found themselves stripped of all power. Treasuries were looted.

One by one, the article continues, the free unions fell. The last to go was the General Confederation of Maritime and Allied Trades, which in August ended a three-month strke in acknowledged defeat because its capacity for resistance had been exhausted.

BUT NOW the uneasy peace that Argentine workers bought when they exchanged their freedom for higher real wages is beginning to crumble, and even the members of the government-controlled unions are growing increasingly restive. Unauthorized strikes are on the increase, the article says.

"This unrest," it continues, "is due partly to the inflation and resultant rising cost of living brought about by the Peron government's insanely nationalist and unrealistic economic policy.

"This inflation is bound to increase if the present policy is continued, with the result that the workers who have so far supported Peron because of the improvements in living standards they have enjoyed under his regime—at the cost of their freedom—will no longer do so.

"It is true that the loan of $125 million recently granted by the United States to Argentina may have retarded this development. From the point of view of the free labour movement and of democracy, this loan was an act of inexcusable shortsightedness—the sacrifice of principle and the long-term interests of world democracy to some imaginary short-term advantage and to the profit of those American business men on whose debts the Peron government was defaulting.

"WHETHER mistaken or not, however, the loan can have only a temporary effect in staving off for a time the inevitable consequences of Peron's economic policy.

"Peron himself describes this as his country's 'Third Position'—something which is neither capitalism nor Communism, but a compromise embodying the best features of both and omitting their defects.

"In fact, it closely resembles the economy of Hitler's Germany under the direction of Schacht, with the significant exception that Argentina does not possess the highly developed industrial resources that enabled Schacht to keep his system working for so long. Argentina's economic position is precarious, which means that the Peron regime is also precarious, and there are signs that Peron himself is not unaware of this fact."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Five thousand workers of the Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J., who once were members of a CIO local industrial union that CIO turned over to the FTA, voted almost unanimously to leave the discredited FTA and return to the CIO as Local Industrial Union 80. Congratulations to the local officers and committees and to Reg. Dir. George Craig for a fine job well done. This means the end of Prof. Henderson and his group and a further burden on the officers of DPO. Local 80 took over the old contract AND NEGOTIATED AN 11c AN HOUR WAGE INCREASE. Plans are being made to march on.

Impressive proof of the desire of insurance employes for representation by CIO's Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee was again seen last week when agents of the Home Life Insurance Co. in Pennsylvania and Delaware voted 301 to 9 for the IAWOC-CIO.

Every time an opportunity to choose is afforded the workers in this field, CIO is their overwhelming choice. This is the third election in a row in which CIO has been the victor. Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh, Field Reps. Paul McDonald, Ben Stahl and Vincent Quinn, and a committee of the agents themselves deserve high commendation for organizing the large turnout of CIO votes. The IAWOC-CIO continues to grow and show its strength.

Reg. Dir. Craig reports that in a union shop election at the American Tobacco Co., Philadelphia, the workers voted in favor of the Amalgamated Food and Tobacco Workers Local 1711, CIO, by a vote of 450 for 159 against.

Asst. CIO State Dir. T. D. du Cuennois reports that in a representation election at the Norfolk Tallow Co., Norfolk, Va., the Oil Workers International Union, CIO, was victorious by a vote of OWIU 43, no union 28, challenged 10.

Reg. Dir. John Easton reports that in a union shop election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board for Chemical Workers Local 445, Huntington, W. Va., the vote was 22 for, 6 against, 2 challenged. Reps. Koletka of UGCCW-CIO and Joe Rice of CIO conducted the campaign.

Field Rep. Peter Flynn reports that in a union shop election at the Ford Instrument Co., Long Island City, N. Y., the workers voted in favor of Local 1726, Engineering, Technical and Clerical Federation, CIO, by the following vote: eligible 62, 60 for, 0 against.

William F. Donovan, director of District 28, United Steelworkers, reports that USA-CIO won a union shop election at the Cleveland Steel Barrel Co., by the following vote: for 152, against 8, not voting 18. Rep. Joseph Kanecki supervised the election for USA. Another union shop election at the Buckeye Forging Co., Cleveland, O., showed the following results: eligible 206, for 187, against 3. Rep. Francis Stark supervised the election for USA, assisted by local union officers.

CIO Field Rep. Harry Tucker reports that the Cannery Workers Local 3-6, Longshoremen and Warehousemen, Bellingham, Wash., voted 59 to 19 to disaffiliate, and all but six voted to affiliate with the CIO and apply for a local industrial union charter.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that the CIO won a representation election at the American Creosote Works, Inc., Winnfield, La., by the following vote: eligible 86, CIO 55, no union 14, void 1.

Joseph W. King, president of Local 35, United Paperworkers, reports that in a representation election at the Garten Table Pad Co., Philadelphia, Pa., the workers voted unanimously in favor of the UPA-CIO.

Al Hartnett, assistant to the Chairman of IUE-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Variable Condenser Co., Newark, N. J., the workers voted in favor of the IUE by 229 to 26 for no union.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports several representation elections. The Auto Workers were victorious by 90% at the Reliance Mfg. Co., Los Angeles. UAW Intl. Rep. Don Garriga was in charge of the campaign. The Textile Workers won at the Charrion Mfg. Co., San Diego, Calif., by a majority, in a campaign which was conducted by Intl. Rep. W. H. Conn assisted by CIO Field Rep. Howard Rizer and T. Ramulgia, of the State CIO Educational Dept. The Clothing Workers won the right to represent the workers at Norton Brothers and Morse, Los Angeles.

150 Steel Union Locals Aid CARE

Members of the CIO Steelworkers have given widespread aid to CARE as the result of a reminder from Secy-Treas. David J. McDonald urging continued support to the CIO-CARE campaign to help needy union members abroad.

More than 150 locals sent gifts. Most of them purchased one or two $10 CARE food packages for immediate relief. But 15 sent in gifts of $25 to $50, and a couple, along with the Wisconsin CIO Council, gave $100 each. Still others pledged the purchase of one or more packages a month for varying periods.

The CIO Community Services Committee is among the organizers of CARE. Orders for food or textile packages for needy workers in Europe and Asia may be sent to the CIO Consultant at CARE, 20 Broad St., New York 5, N. Y.

Swedish Parliament Aids Stranded Seamen

Swedish seamen beached in foreigns ports will no longer be left stranded indefinitely under a new law recently passed by the Swedish Parliament.

It provides for the establishment of labor exchanges in foreign ports to serve as clearing houses for available or potential jobs. First exchanges are being set up in New York, San Francisco and Antwerp.

CIO Protest Blocks Rent Gouge At Pontiac

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

WHILE Los Angeles landlords and city councilmen were still turning the air blue over Housing Expediter Tighe Woods' refusal to sign their rent decontrol resolution, Woods last week turned around and did it again.

This time, he refused to approve a decontrol resolution passed by the City Council of Pontiac, Mich.

His reason: the tenants had obtained the required number of signatures on a petition putting the question onto the Nov. 7 ballot, and Congress had not intended to make it impossible for citizens to vote on this issue if they expressed the desire.

The action came after a complaint from the Pontiac CIO Council, which told Woods that the City Council had voted decontrol in an obvious effort to stop the referendum.

WHAT THE Pontiac landlords would do was unknown as the CIO News went to press—but the Los Angeles landlords, screaming as only profiteers can scream, had gone to court to seek a permanent injunction forcing Woods to sign the decontrol order. The City Council acted on June 28 but the order is ineffective unless approved by Woods.

The landlords claimed that Woods had no right to decide which decontrol resolution to sign and which not to sign. Woods (and the language of the law) disagreed. Hearing was set for Nov. 6. The landlord spokesman, Frank W. Babcock, owner of three apartment houses containing 140 rental units, flew to Washington to present his own case.

According to newspaper reports, Babcock claimed that he would be able to collect more than $3100 extra in rents per month, or an average of $22.14 per unit, if controls were lifted and furthermore, his apartment houses would be worth $25,000 more apiece on the market.

So he proposed also to sue Woods for damages on these visionary profits. (This is comparable to the case of the woman who didn't buy a dress for $49 and proudly told her husband that by not buying it she had saved him $49 which she figured she could now spend on something else.)

In Milwaukee, Mayor Zeidler asked Gov. Oscar Rennebohm to investigate new charges of rent gouging following decontrol. He cited instances of increases from $25 to $80 a month. Rennebohm already had refused to call a special session of the Wisconsin Legislature to consider state control, but indications were he might reconsider.

As of Nov. 2, exactly 261 communities with a 1940 population of 10 million had voted to ask continuation of federal controls beyond Dec. 31. Another 40 applications were pending.

These figures represented less than 10% of communities presently under federal control, but on the other hand the decisions covered one-sixth or more of all rental units now under control.

THE OFFICIAL figures did not include actions taken in the past week by three of the nation's larger cities—Philadelphia, St. Louis and Pittsburgh, with a combined 1950 population of 3,589,000. All three city councils voted continuation by sizable majorities.

On Nov. 7, the question of continuing controls past Dec. 31 will be voted upon in Massachusetts and Connecticut, since those legislatures have decided to treat the issue as a state-wide problem.

All but six cities in Rhode Island will likewise vote the proposition up or down, and so will numerous others in several states, including Walla Walla, Wash.; Akron, O.; Bloomfield Hills, Mich.; Deptford, Paulsboro, and Woodbury, N. J., and Iowa City and Fort Dodge, Ia.

Laundry Workers Get 5c Hike In Detroit

Approximately 1800 laundry workers received a 5c hourly cost-of-living increase as a result of negotiations between Local 391, CIO Amalgamated Colthing Workers, and the Detroit Laundry Institute and the Hand Laundry Association.

COMPLACENT smile of Mayor David Lawrence (left), of Pittsburgh, shows that he knows that when Councilman Patrick Fagan examines the label in his coat, it will turn out to be that of CIO Clothing Workers. Fagan's inspection of mayoral toga came on first anniversary of Clothing Workers' union label campaign.

CWA Is Set To Strike Western Electric Co.

THREE CIO Communications Workers divisions prepared last week for strike action Nov. 9 against the Western Electric Co. unless last-minute, satisfactory arrangements are negotiated with the company.

The strike would directly involve Division 6, covering 10,000 workers in Western Electric installation departments in 43 states and the District of Columbia; Division 18, representing 6000 distributing house employes working in 28 locations across the country, and Division 68, representing 700 manufacturing workers in Haverhill, Mass.

The walkout, authorized by the CWA international executive board after year-long negotiations over wages, would tie up the work of 300,000 other Bell Telephone System employes as the WE unionists plan to picket telephone exchanges in every sizeable community.

The items in dispute are wages and terms of contracts. The company has offered Division 6 an average wage hike of 11½c an hour, unequally distributed throughout the various wage levels. Division 18 was proferred 10c an hour, likewise improperly distributed, and Division 68 was offered 8c, plus an additional increase for bonus workers which would bring the average up to 10c.

The company is seeking an 18-month contract with no reopening provision in all three cases, which amounts to a virtual wage freeze.

IN ANNOUNCING the strike date, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said:

"The international executive board by unanimous action has set this strike date. The international has taken complete charge of all three negotiating sessions. We shall seek satisfactory settlements between now and Nov. 9. If agreement is not reached by that time, those 17,000 workers will strike.

"Considering the way wages of telephone workers have dropped steadily in relation to other workers over the past 10 years and the unsatisfactory way in which the companies want wage increases distributed, present offers are to say the least unsatisfactory.

"Seeking to impose an 18-month contract on telephone workers with no wage reopener, not even a living cost escalator clause, is a disgraceful and irresponsible act by the Western Electric Co. in this time of skyrocketing prices.

"It's always been our policy to respect bona-fide picket lines. This provision in our rules applies with special emphasis to picket lines set up by our own members."

1950 Babies Face Task Of Aiding Aged

BABIES BORN this year may have to bear the brunt of supporting their elders 25 years from now, if present population trends continue.

For the population as a whole is steadily growing older, while the number of people in the older age groups who are working is steadily growing smaller.

Recognition of the problems such a trend would bring to the country has brought forth a number of studies concerned with an aging population. One of these is a bulletin issued by the Institute of Labor and Industrial relations of the University of Illinois, called "Who's too Old to Work?" It was written by Richard C. Wilcock.

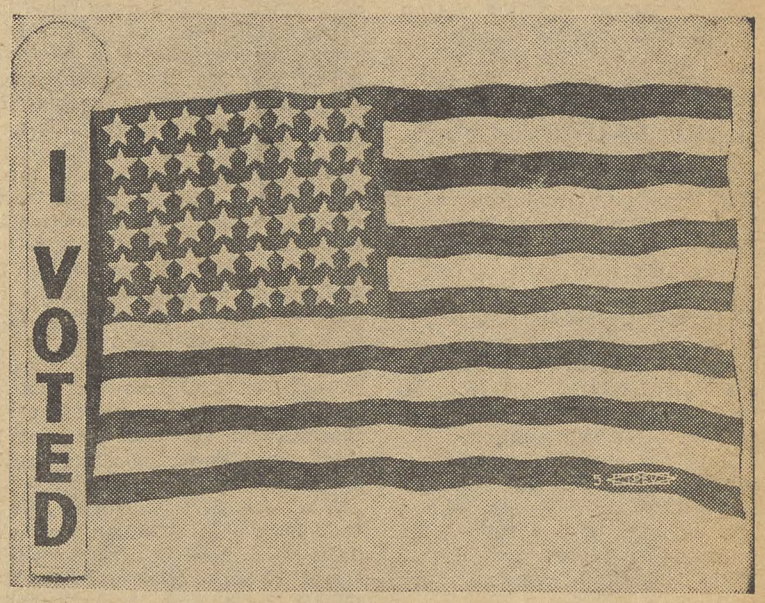
The bulletin discusses the problem of age as an obstacle to employment of two groups — those from 45 through 54 years of age, and those who are 65 and over. About 40 million people, or more than a fourth of the population, at present are 45 years or older, Wilcock points out. Within 10 years, this age group will make up one-third of the population if present trend continues, and within another generation, every other person in the country will be 45 years or older, he calculates.

Census figures show that in 1900 well over 60% of the men 65 years old and over were in the labor force, but in 1949 only 48% were in the working force.

Wilcock analyzes the problem in terms of the individual worker, the job, production and the total economy, and then discusses ways of meeting it. The latter includes steps by individual companies, union, community and research groups and government agencies to open up more jobs for older people.

"Society may be expected to gain in many ways," he says. "Older persons who wish to work will not be forced into unwanted retirement. The costs of welfare will become less burdensome. The nation's production and standard of living will benefit. Finally, a large and active labor force helps to keep the nation prepared."

Union members living in Illinois may obtain a free copy of "Who's too Old to Work?" from the Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations, 704 S. Sixth St., Champaign, Ill. Others may have it for 10c a copy.



BUTTON FOR VOTERS: Most Wisconsin voters will receive this lapel button (enlarged above) to show they have done their civic duty and to encourage others to go to the polls. The buttons were distributed by election clerks, but were the gift of the Citizens Non-Partisan Conference on Political Education, in which the CIO and AFL cooperated with other groups.

San Diego, Cal., Locals Organize New Council

SAN DIEGO, Cal., locals of CIO unions have established a new Industrial Union Council to replace the previous Communist-dominated body which lost its charter by revocation action of CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

The new council was organized at a city-wide convention over which Irwin L. DeShetler, Southern California CIO regional director, presided.

Its constitution contains a bar to membership of any union which participates in the activities of a subversive organization, and prohibits council endorsement of a candidate who supports the Communist Party or any other totalitarian movement.

Unions represented in the membership include the Communications Workers, Steelworkers, Clothing Workers, Auto Workers, Newspaper Guild and Furniture Workers.

Officers elected were Bruce Moss, CWA Local 9, president; Glenn R. Dodd, Newspaper Guild, vice president; Robert L. Spears, Auto Workers, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Lawrence Pierce, Clothing Workers, recording secretary. Trustees chosen were Walter Westfall, Furniture Workers; James Olmstead, CWA, and Mrs. Enid Clancy, Auto Workers. Named members-at-large of the executive board were Dave Jacobs, Clothing Workers; Edmund Rucker, Newspaper Guild; George Hauk, CWA, and Yern Martin, Steelworkers.

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Pickets from CIO Communications Workers Div. 6, of Western Electric Co., parade outside Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. offices in downtown Washington, D. C., to applause of bevy of pretty operators who refused to cross the line. Story was same all over U. S. last week when installers of Div. 6 and warehousemen and distribution workers of Div. 18 walked out Nov. 9 in protest over Bell System's insistence on offering sub-standard pay raises. (See Page 2.)

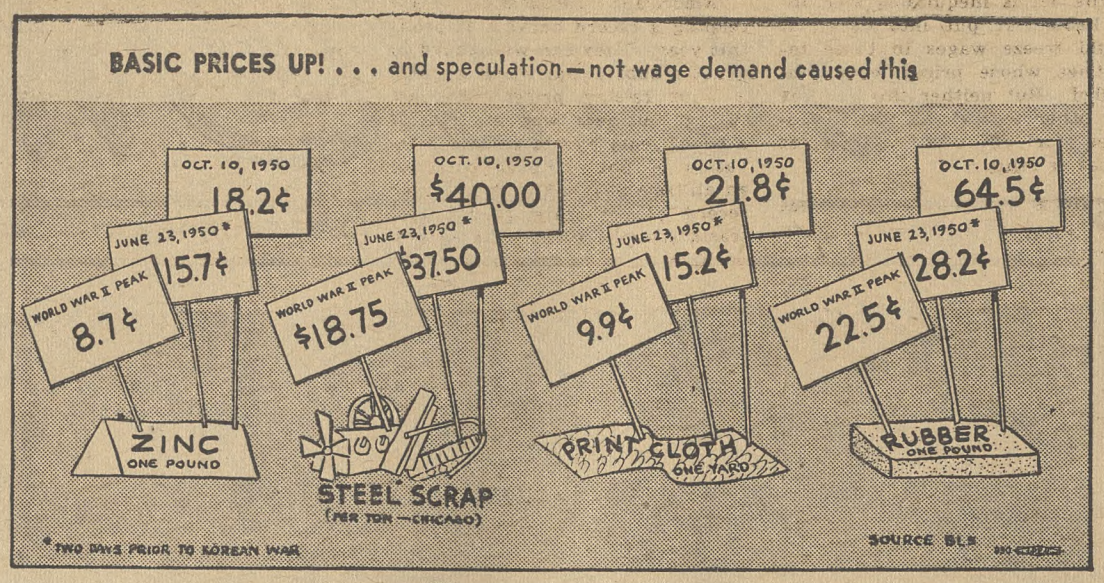
Inflation Blamed On 'Speculative Profiteering'

"OLD-FASHIONED speculative profiteering" on commodity exchanges and in other business places has been "the major cause of price inflation since June 25," the CIO Economic Outlook charges in its latest (October) edition.

"Even the most reactionary business spokesman must know he can't get away with blaming the unions for the price rises which the Korean invasion set in motion," commented the Outlook, which is issued by the CIO Dept. of Research and Education.

"Nor will any useful purpose be served by scolding the American housewife. She just hasn't been hoarding copper, gasoline, rubber, lard, milk or bread in the kitchen pantry. But the prices of all these are up."

The Outlook said that more price increases are being announced "every day," in many cases "simply because the getting is easy." But it added that "neither increased labor costs nor lack of adequate profits can justify most of the raises."



THE CIO publication placed much of the blame for the situation on the Defense Production Act, passed by Congress late in the summer.

"The Defense Production Act empowers the use of total wage, price and rationing controls," the Outlook said. "But if circumstances force us to this extremity, the American people will find, even then, that the act is cruelly deceptive.

"Under its terms, wages and salaries can be clamped down, but the cost of living can still go up. Food, rent, and medical costs are major items in the average family budget. But neither the act nor any other federal legislation provides for a real freeze of these major family costs.

"The largest expenditures of the average family are for food. But the Defense Production Act does not provide for a firm ceiling over food prices."

The Outlook said it is "hard to understand" why Congress "so willingly" voted an increase in the necessary down payment for a second hand car, while at the same time refused "to demand higher down payments from commodity market speculators who profiteer on a national emergency."

The act's provision for simultaneous wage controls for workers involved in producing items that are price-controlled is unwise, the Outlook said.

"If the price of steel or rubber were frozen, for example, wages of steel and rubber workers would go under controls automatically," it noted. "If steel workers ate steel and rubber workers ate rubber, this might make sense. But they spend their paychecks for food and clothing."

THE OUTLOOK suggested that such arbitrary wage controls would also have the effect of turning workers away from essential industries into those not closely related to the defense mobilization effort, and that it might cause "intolerable . . . chaos" in plants producing both price-controlled and price-uncontrolled types of goods.

Workers entered the mobilization period "at a decided disadvantage" because before the Korean crisis they "had not shared fairly in the division of the output of industry," the publication said.

"Now, since June 25, labor is at a further disadvantage because of the totally unwarranted price increases which are being reflected in rising living costs," it added.

Biggest Rubber Company Grants 12c Hourly Increase

THE U. S. Rubber Co., biggest of the "big four" rubber companies, has granted a 12c hourly wage boost to its 33,000 employes in 19 plants throughout the country.

Reached after 19 days of negotiations, the U. S. Rubber contract follows the pattern set earlier in settlements with three other large rubber companies—Goodyear Tire & Rubber, Goodrich Rubber, and Firestone Tire & Rubber.

The 1950 contracts have ironed out inequities in pay rates for various parts of the country, one of the long-standing goals of the union.

The Rubber Workers also have obtained three other agreements recently. One of them—with General Tire & Rubber Co.—covers 2600 employes in Akron, Ohio, and Waco, Tex., and provides a 12c-an-hour package, including a 10c-across-the-board wage boost and 2c to be applied to the correction of intra-plant and area wage inequalities.

Employes of the Lacrosse Rubber Mills Co., La Crosse, Wis., gained an agreement worth 12c an hour in recent negotiations, including a general increase amounting to more than 8c hourly plus a welfare program worth 4c an hour.

Employes at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber warehouse in Massillon, Ohio, won a straight wage increase of 12c an hour in their new settlement.

Workers Idled By Strike Get Benefits

New Jersey auto workers made idle by a strike of fellow CIO Auto Workers in Michigan will be paid unemployment insurance.

The New Jersey Supreme Court has ruled 5—2 in favor of 4000 workers at the Edgewater and Metuchen plants of the Ford Motor Co., who were laid off from May 11 to June 7 last year because of lack of parts.

The company opposed payment of the $250,000 unemployment insurance on the grounds that the New Jersey and Michigan workers were members of the same union and barred under state law. The law disqualifies any worker if he is made idle by a labor dispute in which he takes part, has a direct interest, or supports financially.

The court said the New Jersey locals neither authorized the Michigan strike nor took a strike vote. It pointed out the local workers continued at their jobs during the strike until laid off for want of materials. LPA

Retail Food Prices Rise

The buying power of the average worker's pay envelope contracted another notch, it was revealed last week when the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that food prices went up 0.2% between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15.

The retail index, based on a special survey of retail prices of 50 foods in eight cities, was shown to have jumped to 209, or 2.2% above the figure of June 15, just before the Korean invasion. The wholesale index stood at 169.4, or 7.6% above the pre-Korea level and 11.8% more than the comparable week in 1949.

Eggs, dairy products, cereals and bakery products, coffee, fruits and vegetables all went up. Meats, poultry and fish, sugar and fats and oils went down. Dairy products went up 5.3% in the month, 9.3% since June. Eggs soared 8.6% since Sept. 15, 39.2% since June 15. Coffee price increased 2.2% in the previous 30 days and 15.6% since June.

CWA Strikes Western Electric

THE CIO Communications Workers threw picket lines around Bell Telephone System exchanges in 43 states last week as the company refused to move from its position of "adamant insistence on substandard wage increases and wage freezes."

Key unit in the strike was Western Electric Div. 6, which represents employes of the Western Electric Co. who install telephone equipment in all states except Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

While only 17,000 members of three divisions were directly involved in the dispute over the two main issues, thousands of other telephone workers throughout the country refused to cross picket lines. Most companies were forced to use supervisory employes to carry on a semblance of service.

In addition, 600 warehousemen and distribution workers, members of Div. 18, were out in Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Denver, Los Angeles, Louisville and Kansas City, Mo. Warehousemen in St. Louis had already ben out a week. Div. 18 members in Haverill, Mass., likewise walked out.

JOINING DIVS. 6 and 18 in direct strike action were 16,000 members of CWA Div. 15, employed by Michigan Bell. The union there was seeking a reduction in the differential between 10,000 Detroit workers—who receive up to $20 a week—and 6000 other workers in other Michigan areas. The strike had been scheduled for Nov. 6 but was postponed until Nov. 9 so all three divisions could act simultaneously.

Top federal mediators, headed by Clyde M. Mills, assistant director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, attended day-long talks between the company and CWA officials Nov. 8 but failed to resolve the two major issues in disputes. These were:

1. A "substantial" wage increase beyond the company offer of 10c an hour for distribution and warehouse workers and 11c for installers.

2. A company proposal for an 18-month contract without a wage reopener at frequent intervals.

CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne termed both company proposals "bad."

"We have been negotiating with the Bell Telephone System on these disputes for over a year," he said. "The company is still insisting on inadequate wage increases which average only 9½ an hour (for all Bell System employes).

"They likewise want to have complete say as to how these increases would be distributed. Some of our members would get nothing, others would receive only a few cents.

"The company is also insisting on long-term contracts without the opportunity for wage reviews at frequent intervals. They have one proposal for an 18-month contract with no reopening clause and another for a two-year agreement with a wage review at 15 and 16 month intervals."

Beirne said imposing such long wage freezes on telephone workers during the present period of skyrocketing prices is asking too much.

"We have surveyed wage increases given other workers in other important industries during the past months," he declared. "In no single case have we found an industry which has frozen wage levels for so long a period as the Bell System has attempted to impose upon us."

THE COMPANY cannot plead inability to pay a "substantial" increase, he added.

"Telephone business is booming," he said. "A record number of telephones are in service. Bell System profits have gone up sharply as shown by the fact that the company made $110 million more in the past 12 months than it did in the same period a year ago.

"Wages of telephone workers are lower than those paid to other workers in substantially comparable industries. It is not sensible, nor is it desirable, for the world's richest corporation to pay its employes such wages as it does."

Beirne pointed out that for the 12 months ending Aug. 31, Bell System consolidated net income reached $327,232,570, equal to $11.98 for each of the 28 million outstanding shares. He said this was an increase of $110 million over the previous 12 month period, when consolidated earnings equalled $8.91 on the 24,700,000 shares than outstanding.

"PROFITS FOR the third quarter of 1950 showed a steady increase," he declared. "On a system basis the corporation netted $91,757,000. On an annual rate that is $12.76 a share. This compares with $59,464,000 for the same period in 1949."

In a letter to Beirne, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said the telephone union "has displayed patience in seeking to reach a fair and peaceful agreement on the issues involved," in the face of the company's "brazen disregard for the economic welfare of its employes and a stubborn refusal to bargain collectively in good faith."

Murray predicted that the "ranks of your union will remain firm and strong" and promised that the CIO will "render whatever assistance your union may require."

In Washington, D. C., as in 10 other cities, CWA members attended pre-strike meetings on Nov. 8. Some 3500 heard Div. 50 Pres. Eleanor Jane Palmer, representing 2700 operators and traffic employes, declare that the capital's 320 installation workers were making the fight for 7000 other CWA members in the area and must be supported.

During the first day of the walkout, local service was disrupted in a number of localities which do not have dial phones. Long distance calls were on an emergency basis in Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Washington.

CIO Asks Better Weapons To Fight Inflation

THE DEFENSE Production Act "fails to serve as a weapon against impending inflation," and must be revised, Administrative Chairman Emil Rieve, of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, warned on Nov. 9.

Whatever its political complexion, the next Congress will have to give "thoughtful and constructive consideration" to the economic programs which are growing out of the defense mobilization program, he added. He demanded "selective and general price controls without the necessity of wage controls," instead of the inequitable wage-price tie-in now in the law, and extension of effective rent control.

Rieve is president of the CIO Textile Workers. He and other members of the Committee on Economic Policy met Nov. 9 with the Council of Economic Advisors. They are Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, of the Rubber Workers; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, of the Clothing Workers, and Pres. Walter Reuther, of the Auto Workers. CIO Pres. Philip Murray, the chairman, was unable to be present.

THE TEXT OF Rieve's statement follows:

"The Defense Production Act fails to serve as a weapon against impending inflation. There is an urgent need to revise this law.

"The wage-price tie-in provision of the act is inequitable and unworkable. If put into effect, it would freeze wages in those industries whose prices were controlled. But neither this act nor any other federal legislation provides for effective controls of prices or rents.

"SINCE steelworkers don't eat steel, the law makes no sense. Operation of the wage-price tie-in would tend to freeze wage and salary earners in an underprivileged position in the economy.

"Amendments to the act should provide authority for selective and general price controls without the necessity for wage controls, and the means for effective controls over food prices, and grade labeling.

"Extension of an effective rent control law is essential to protect millions of families, in defense production centers and elsewhere, from impending rises in the cost of shelter. The President should also be granted authority to regulate speculation in the commodity markets.

"Such revisions of the Defense Production Act would go a long way toward establishing the basis for an effective and balanced mobilization of our resources.

"In view of all this, pay increases now being obtained through collective bargaining represent an attempt by wage and salary earners to bring their buying power up to a position of equity in the national economy.

"American corporations are reaping a record harvest of profit this year. They can well afford to grant a substantial wage increase without raising prices. By last spring, business was assured of a boom year; events since the invasion of South Korea point to an all-time peak. The spectacular record of corporate profits contrasts sharply with the economic position of working people.

"Wage and salary earners failed to receive an equitable share of postwar increases in man-hour productivity. Inflationary prices, which contributed to soaring corporate profits, cut into the buying power of the pay envelope.

"The growing disparity between workers' standards and profits is brought into sharp focus by a comparison of economic statistics in the years between 1944, the war-time peak, and the first half of 1950, just before the Korean aggression. In that period:

"Workers' productivity increased by 2½ to 3% **each year.**

"Buying power of hourly earnings in manufacturing industry **rose only** 5%.

"Buying power of weekly earnings **declined** 7%—because of higher prices and a reduced workweek.

"Corporate profits, after taxes, **rose** 82%.

"Buying power of corporate profits **rose** 37%.

"Rising prices and soaring profits since June 25 have widened the disparity between wages and salaries on the one hand and corporate profits on the other.

"WAGE INCREASES without price rises at this time could be granted if corporate enterprise would cease its continuous search for record-breaking profits. American corporations are earning such huge profits this year that wage boosts can easily be absorbed by most firms without being passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices.

"Profits are now reaching an all-time record. It is estimated that the corporate net after taxes this year will be $23 billion, greater than at any other time in our history.

"These peak profits are being bolstered by profiteering and speculation. Retail prices are already higher than at any other time, except for a brief period in 1948. And the full impact of post-Korean rises in wholesale and commodity prices has not yet been felt at the retail level by the consuming public.

"Prices of 28 basic commodities, which had risen an average of 1.4% between Jan. 3 and June 23, advanced 12% in the first month after the invasion of South Korea.

"The index of wholesale prices went up by less than eight-tenths of one percent a month during the first half of the year—but it has jumped over 7% since the start of the Korean war.

"These price rises were the result of speculation in the commodity markets and extraordinary inventory-building by business. For instance, commodity speculators are permitted under the Defense Production Act to traffic in essential commodities, with little cash investment—and they have reaped millions of dollars of ill-begotten profits on the nation's emergency.

"WORKING people are paying and will pay for these business practices. Mark-ups are taking place all along the line, from manufacturers to distributors. The boosts in commodity and wholesale prices are being translated into increases at the retail level.

"There can be no moral or economic justification for business to use the mobilization effort as a means for reducing the living standards of wage and salary earners. Preventing justified wage increases, while prices and profits continue to rise, is not an equitable remedy for the problem of inflation. To work out an equitable remedy should be the job of the government—including effective action on rising prices and a stepped-up savings program.

"These problems transcend partisan issues: they directly concern the welfare of all the people of the nation. The new Congress, regardless of its political complexion, must give thoughtful and constructive consideration to these tremendous economic problems."

Pittsburgh May Lose Only Daily Newspaper

THE PITTSBURGH Daily Reporter, only daily newspaper in a city of more than 750,000 population, faces a shutdown because of lack of newsprint—even though the city's warehouses are bulging with unused stock.

The reason is that the Daily Reporter is published by 10 unions on strike or locked out by the community's three daily papers. And the newsprint manufacturers are ganging up on the union-operated journal in an obvious effort to run it out of business and deprive the citizens of any newspaper.

The 10 unions began publication of the Daily Reporter on Oct. 15, two weeks after the Press, Sun-Telegraph and Post-Gazette stopped publication in a wage dispute with the AFL Mailers. The CIO Newspaper Guild, the AFL mechanical unions and the Teamsters joined forces to give the city a substitute daily as an emergency public service. It was to be discontinued as soon as the regular dailies resumed publication.

Since then, the Daily Reporter has existed on job lots of newsprint and odd size rolls it had to buy at premium prices. Newsprint manufacturers refuse to sell to it. Appeals to nine Canadian and American manufacturers for regular allocations were rejected. They refuse to ship as little as 100 tons a week to meet minimum needs. The regular dailies, in the meantime, are holding their newsprint pending their reopening.

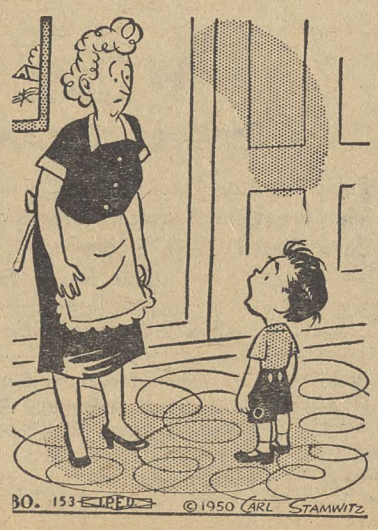
Sam Eubanks, executive vice president of the American Newspaper Guild, has wired Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.) to take the House Monopoly Sub-committe, of which he is chairman, to Pittsburgh for an on-the-scene investigation of "evidence of collusion between daily newspaper publishers and paper manufacturers to black out news" in the city.

"The manipulation of newsprint supply in an endeavor to suppress this city's sole daily news organ is a prime example of vicious effort of monopoly control in newsprint production and distribution," Eubanks wired Celler.

Eubanks testified before the committee on newsprint monopoly last summer In 1948, the Guild made a comprehensive study of the effect of monopolostic practices in the newsprint industry on the newspaper industry.

Guild Wins Pay Boost

Members of CIO Newspaper Guild on the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle have won a 7% pay boost. A strike threatened before the agreement was reached on $120 minimum weekly pay to experienced reporters and a 35-hour week.



"Daddy just told me about the bees and the flowers!.. The drones are in clover cause the workers ain't organized!"

Convention Radio Records To Be Sold

Five 15-minute recordings of the proceedings of the National CIO convention suitable for broadcasting by local radio stations will be available to industrial union councils, CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, director of organization and councils, announced last week.

The convention will be held Nov. 20-24 in the Palmer House, Chicago.

The recordings are similar to those which were available last year and attracted favorable attention. Made on the convention floor, they will contain portions of speeches and debate. They are being produced by Guy Nunn, commentator for the CIO Auto Workers and outstanding radio newsman.

Haywood in a letter urged state and local councils to secure time on their local stations for the programs.

"These convention broadcasts will pay dividends," he said, "in helping our members more fully understand labor's position on national issues, as well as increasing the appreciation of the general public for CIO's contribution to the welfare of the country."

Recordings may be ordered direct from the UAW-CIO Radio Dept., 411 W. Milwaukee, Detroit 2, Mich., at a cost of $5 for each show. Orders should specify if tape recordings or platters are wanted. The recordings will be airmailed to local radio stations direct from Chicago.

Ohio Bakery Sued

The Attorney General of Ohio has sued the Continental Baking Co. for agreeing to "keep the price of bread at a fixed figure, preventing free and unrestricted competition." He asked the court to issue a cease and desist order.

New Contract Averts AP Election Strike

A NATIONWIDE election eve strike of the Associated Press was narrowly averted Nov. 3 when the CIO Newspaper Guild and management reached agreement on a two-year contract.

The rank-and-file Guild negotiating committee was preparing to count ballots marked by members in a strike referendum when negotiations were completed after more than 10 months of fruitless meetings in New York.

The agreement provided for binding arbitration of the Guild's demand for general wage increases and higher minimum wages. The decision will be made by an arbitration board composed of two representatives each of Guild and the AP, with an impartial chairman named by the American Arbitration Association.

Both general increases and higher minimums will be openable again on the anniversary date, subject to arbitration that will not be binding.

ONE OF THE Guild's major triumphs in the non-money section of the new contract was a clause providing for arbitration of grievances. Management had fought long and hard to block it, but the Guild negotiators kept up the battle because of the obvious crying need of such protection for the members. Management also lost out in its fight to include in the new contract a proviso giving it the right to make discharges for economy.

The Guild succeeded in having correspondents in one and two-man bureaus for the first time covered by the overtime and night differential clauses. The cutoff point for coverage by the same clauses of supervisors and special writers was raised from $125 to $145 a week.

Maximum severance pay was increased from 30 to 36 weeks, the vacation clause was improved and the time between shifts was placed at a minimum of 12 hours.

Management agreed to check off the dues of Guild members employed in the London bureau if it can be done according to law.

Own Dispute No News To Associated Press

The Associated Press likes to pride itself on full coverage of the news. However, it didn't do so well in its own recent labor dispute.

Despite requests from a number of member newspapers, the AP refused to put out stories from time to time during its negotiations for a new contract with the CIO Newspaper Guild.

It wasn't until the Guild threatened a strike a few days before the elections that the AP decided to do any real bargaining. When the settlement was finally reached on Nov. 3, the AP then moved its first story about its own dispute on its own news wires.

'Field Factory' Owners Ask FHA Aid For Hands

The laws governing the Federal Housing Administration should be changed so that farm workers qualify for loans, said Burt Imes, spokesman for the large farm owners, at a hearing in Merced, Calif., of the Governor's Agricultural Labor Commission. Imes said 80 to 90% of the field hands are good credit risks.

Liberal Forces Lose Ground

But Outcome Of Nov. 7 Election Provides Congress With No 'People's Mandate' Against Fair Deal Measures

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE MAN "WHO couldn't possibly win"—Harry Truman of Missouri—was swept back into the Presidency.

Elected with him in 1948 were enough Senate and House members to give the Democrats a majority in Congress.

The issues on which Truman campaigned were clear-cut. He ran on a Fair Deal platform and he told the voters frankly and bluntly what he would try to do if returned to the White House.

Consequently his election was regarded by many persons as a mandate from the people regarding certain types of legislation.

The Republican Party, however, refused to accept the election results as a mandate. GOP lawmakers teamed up with Dixiecrats to block important Fair Deal measures.

Despite this, you're going to hear—and have already heard—that what happened at the polls last week was a mandate against the Fair Deal.

Nuts!

THE OUTCOME OF the elections has undoubtedly made the difficult task of the Truman administration even more difficult.

It's hard to get legislation—even important foreign policy legislation vital to the nation—through a "house divided against itself." And Congress in January will be a sharply divided "house."

Regardless of this and the heat generated by election campaigns, it is reasonable for the people to ask—and expect—Congress to quit playing partisan politics with our foreign policy.

The stakes are too high. World peace is hanging by a weak thread. Our nation is regarded by the world as the strongest of the democratic countries. Regardless of how we're divided on domestic matters we must present a reasonably united front to the world on international issues.

We must or we're in for serious trouble.

MANY OF THE "experts" who were positive of a Truman defeat in 1948 had figured out by dawn last Wednesday exactly why the Democrats lost ground.

Some of them were as wrong as they were in '48. Badly wrong were those who began painting labor as an unimportant political force.

Labor-supported candidates were beaten in some races. They won in others. The "batting average" wasn't too good—and it wasn't too bad.

The Taft victory in Ohio was a bitter pill for the unions to swallow. The Donnell defeat in Missouri was sweet music to their ears.

Liberal forces unquestionably lost ground but they did not take the beating they suffered in the last "off-year" elections. The 1946 elections gave the nation the "awful 80th, do-nothing" Congress.

The fact is that last week's elections demonstrated no decisive, sweeping trend in public thinking on basic issues.

This is made clear by the close outcome and by the fact that many of the campaigns were fought on phony issues.

ONE OF THE phoniest and most distorted of the issues was communism in our own government.

The case of Senator Tydings of Maryland provides a good example. Until the rise of McCarthyism, Tydings was not considered even as a liberal and certainly not as a Red-loving radical.

But he was smeared with the Red brush and was defeated.

Also defeated were a number of other Democrats who were smeared with the same brush although they had excellent anti-Communist records.

The public cannot point with pride to the calibre of many of the campaigns. Some of them were extremely dirty—extremely underhanded.

Religious intolerance, for example, became a strong factor in the campaign against Senator Taft's opponent, Joseph Ferguson.

IN A WAY IT'S a good thing the campaigns are over and the ballots have been counted.

The United States faces some very serious international problems — problems which couldn't be viewed clearly in the light of partisan politics.

It also has some serious domestic problems stemming directly from the national emergency.

It's time now to lay politics aside, insofar as possible, and tackle these problems head-on.

It's time for the domestic Red-smearing to cease and for members of both parties to get to work doing everything they can to solve the big Red problems—those created by international communism.

REALLY A SHAME

We've got a confession to make.

The CIO News hammered away for months at the "register and vote" theme. Yet on election day only half the newspaper staff went to the polls.

The others were disfranchised because they live in voteless Washington, the "citadel of world democracy."

Congress serves as the "city council" for the nation's capital but doesn't permit residents of the city to vote.

Try to explain this to some European or Oriental when you're making a "pitch" for democracy and against Communism.

Yeah, just try.

And try also to explain the great democratic ideal which makes it "proper" for some states to place a tax on the right to vote and other states to limit sharply voting by those whose skins are dark.

Really, it's disgraceful, isn't it?

And while you're trying to explain things and sell foreigners "the American way" you might take a crack at this one:

Give some logical, understandable reason for the inability of Negroes to obtain free access to hotels and restaurants in Washington, D. C., and many other cities of the nation.

Then, just to clinch your argument, try to explain the "fairness" of the Taft-Hartley Act to workers overseas.

We know of no simpler way to make a monkey of yourself.

Members of Congress and the state legislatures certainly must be aware of these things. Then why don't they do something constructive about them?

We suggest you try to find out by writing and asking them.

A LONG WAY BUT NOT FAR ENOUGH

The United States has come a long way since those bloody revolutionary days of 1776 but it still has a long way to go before the ideals of our founding fathers become the hard realities of our every-day lives.

Right now is a good time to speed up the drive for real democracy.

We're on the spot. Make no mistake about it.

Communism is on the move. It already has swept a large portion of the world.

We of the United States must provide the leadership for those who hate Red totalitarianism. We must provide a way of life which men and women everywhere will want to copy.

We can't sell racial segregation to the peoples of Europe and Asia. We can't sell them limited voting. We can't sell them Taft-Hartleyism.

We're foolish if we try.

And we can't justify our shortcomings by pointing out that Red totalitarianism stinks.

We ought to get one thing straight: We may love our own country and our own way of doing things but all the rest of the world doesn't love us.

We're frequently regarded overseas as phonies because of such things as voteless Washington and racial segregation.

Fortunately we have a system which makes it possible to right our wrongs. We should use it more often for that purpose.

See NLRB If Mouse Is In Radio

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board doesn't have bats in its belfry but it's got a little bit of everything else.

If you pitch pennies on the job, or knock off for a couple of days to hunt elk—even if a mouse gets into your radio—you're likely to wind up before the NLRB.

Of course, while it can be an ordinary mouse, it's got to be something more than an ordinary radio. It's got to be—or at least it was in the case of Dwight L. Stephenson—a radio transmitter.

Dwight, a radio engineer at radio station KVEC, San Luis Obispo, Cal., was active in signing up other engineers for union membership. He held meetings in his home and signed all the technicians attached to both the AM and FM outlets of the station.

When the Federal Communications Commission canceled the FM license of the station, KVEC said that all engineers would have to double as announcers to hold their jobs. Two of the men who had attended meetings at Stephenson's home lost their jobs when they either refused or failed to perform both jobs. Stephenson was kept on.

THE STATION went off the air one night and Stephenson told the chief engineer there was a mouse in the transmitter. The chief scoffed. When the station went off the air again the next day Stephenson was fired.

The NLRB ordered his reinstatement saying: "The mouse was there. When the chief engineer put a jumper across a voltage switch which had burned out and got the station back on the air he extinguished the mouse in the process."

S. S. Hightower, a sawmill worker in La Grande, Ore., wasn't as lucky. He didn't get his job back at the Mt. Emily Lumber Co. after he took off to go elk hunting.

Hightower told the NLRB he was fired because he circulated a petition among the men asking that the mill be shut down for the opening of the elk season. The NLRB pointed out he had had two weeks in addition to his two weeks vacation and that he had had a month off when the plant was shut down—plenty of time to go hunting.

Alberto Winterton, an edger at the plant, testified that he talked to Hightower after he returned from his hunting trip and that Hightower told him, "My Daddy always told me that if my work interferes with my pleasure I should quit work—so I went hunting."

In his efforts to get permission to go hunting, Hightower went to practically every boss in the plant. As a matter of fact he went to everyone except August J. Strange, president and general manager of the company. He couldn't find him—Strange had gone elk hunting.

ANOTHER Northwest lumberman nixed by the NLRB in his effort to regain his job is Charles E. Rippetoe, who was fired by the Magnolia Lumber Co. in Ashland, Ore. Rippetoe had been active in a revolt staged by the truck drivers when their pay was cut, but Rippetoe admitted to being caught "in a prone position" in the cab of his truck "during his lunch hour."

The NLRB examiner ordered reinstatement of another worker fired for union activity and told the company to stop interfering with efforts of the AFL Teamsters Union to organize the plant. Rippetoe's discharge was upheld when it turned out his lunch-hour nap was taken at 3 p.m.

If Marshall Denby, a deaf mute, and Carrington Hamner, employes of the U. S. Rubber Co.'s Scottsville, Va., tire cord plant, had been familiar with an old adage, they'd have their jobs today.

The adage—"Don't do as I do, do as I say"—might have warned them to pay more attention to company admonitions not to gamble.

The NLRB report says that at one time the company "did not interfere with employes matching coins for Coca-Colas in its cafeteria, the practice being indulged in by the supervision from the plant manager down as well as by the rank-and-file employes."

"This practice of gambling spread from the confines of the cafeteria," the report states, "to locker and wash rooms and to the working areas of the plant."

THINGS GOT so out of hand that the company ordered supervisory employes to set an example. When that didn't work, bulletins were printed prohibiting gambling under penalty of immediate discharge.

Denby and Hamner both were active in an organization drive being conducted by the union, and they both liked to pitch pennies—a bad combination. Denby even donated the use of his ball park.

Though both men denied they were matching coins at the time the company claims they were, the NLRB examiner upheld the company after a parade of witnesses said they had watched the two men tossing pennies during working hours. LPA

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Frank Just Didn't Want To 'Hang Around'

HE WAS a giant of a man—more than six feet tall and nearly as large from front to back as from top to bottom.

His voice and his smile were as big, comparatively, as his body. He almost rumbled when he spoke. And his grin was something to behold.

People just naturally smiled back when Frank let the corners of his mouth turn upward and his straight, white teeth flash against the background of his black face.

Frank had gone to school only a couple of years. He could read and write simple sentences—usually with difficulty—but he had a lot of what is often called "native intelligence."

He was "looked up to" by nearly everybody in the mill village where he had lived since he was a boy.

When problems arose, as they frequently did, it was customary to "drop by and see what Frank thinks about it."

SOON AFTER the CIO organizer arrived in town to attempt to set up a union at the mill at which Frank worked he was told, "If you want to get us colored folks in the union you'd better go down and talk to Frank first."

So the organizer went to the clean, little shack which housed Frank and his family.

Frank stood before a big wood-burning stove, a cloth tied around his middle, when the organizer was ushered in. He was frying catfish.

The organizer introduced himself and extended his hand. Frank wiped his big, greasy paw, then gripped the organizer's hand and shook it firmly. He flashed his big grin.

"May sound funny to you, mister, but this is the second time I ever shook hands with a white man. The other fellow was a preacher from up North."

Frank hesitated, then said, "I know what you're here for and I want to talk with you—but I can't talk until I've had my catfish."

The organizer said, "It sure smells good."

"Sure does," said Frank. "If you'd like to have some I'll have one of the kids fix up a plate for you. We can sit out in the swing, where it's cool, and eat and talk."

A SHORT TIME later the organizer and Frank were eating catfish, greens and "hush-puppies" and talking about the CIO.

Frank asked many questions because his knowledge of unionism was limited. The CIO man tried to supply all the answers.

Frank frequently asked, "Can you prove that?" The organizer said he could furnish proof.

Frank's question went directly to the point. He wanted to know about wages, working conditions, control of the union, negotiations, grievance procedure, etc.

About three hours later Frank declared, "I'm satisfied. I'll help you organize a union at the plant but I don't know whether we can win. The Negroes will go along with you and me but I don't know about the white folks."

AT THIS point the organizer thought it proper to warn Frank that he might get into trouble because of union activities.

"I'm trying to be completely honest with you," the organizer said. "The company is very anti-union and you might get fired if you came out in the open and worked for the CIO. It's happened before."

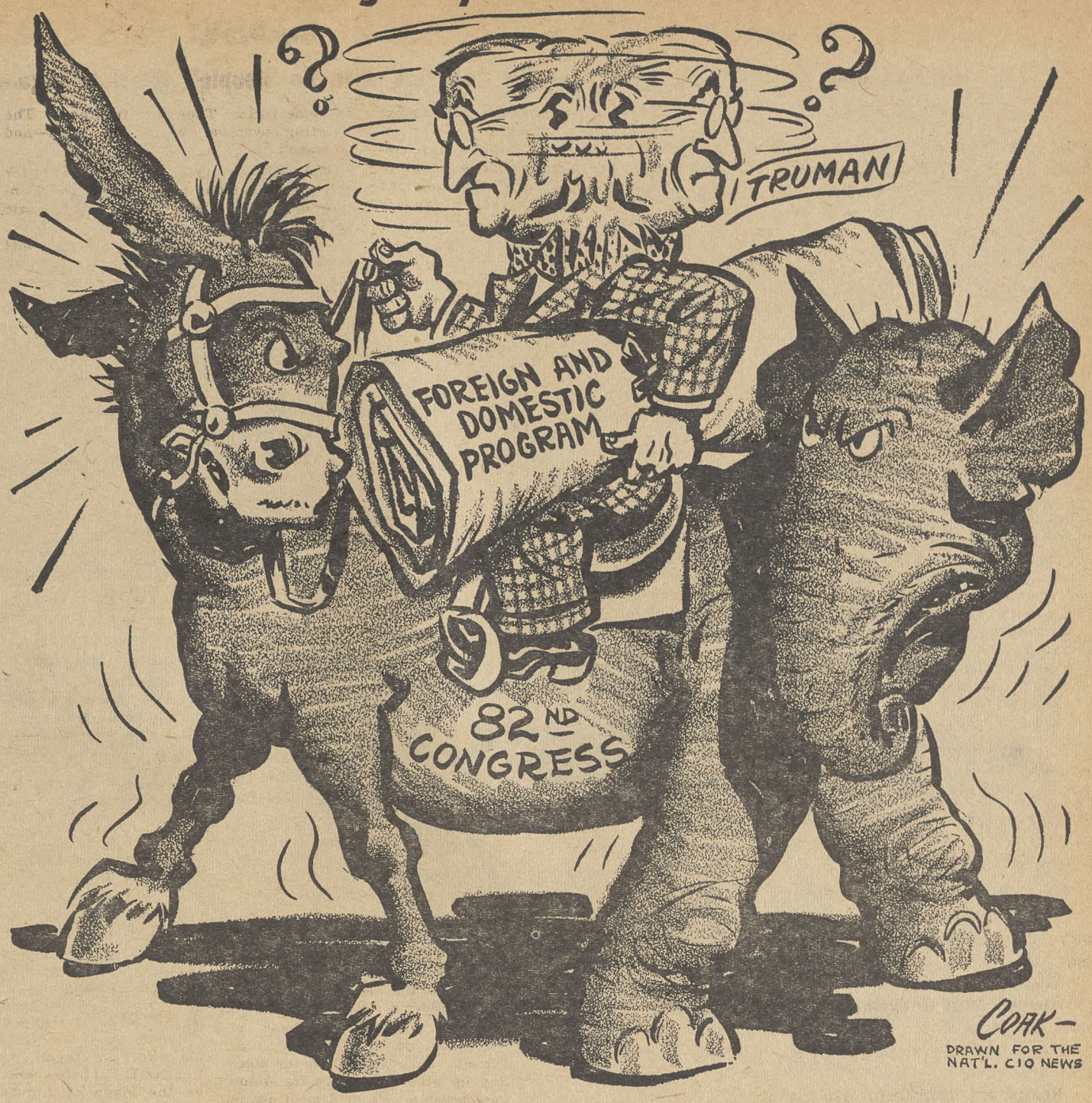
Frank flashed his big smile and rumbled:

"Mister, you ain't telling me nothing I didn't know before you spoke. You're just guessing, but I know I'll get fired if the company thinks it can get by with it.

"But after you told me how things are in a well organized plant I just don't want to hang around here any more if we don't have a union."

A.L.S.

An Ungainly Critter To Ride!



Students Shun Workers' Problems, Educator Says

HIGH SCHOOL students just can't get excited about "pensions at 65." They'll take an action-packed episode of counter-spy or a smooth-voiced crooner every time.

In a survey, they ranked strikes and labor troubles 150th in a group of 159 on their interest scale.

Yet, six out of every seven high school pupils will go to work directly from high school; one in every three students will join a union; and all will become taxpayers, consumers and citizens.

A University of Illinois librarian suggests that in spite of these effects on their lives, high school students are indifferent to labor-management issues.

Overall ineffective coverage is given by the mass communications, according to the librarian, Ralph E. McCoy of the university's Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations Library. They leave high school students with ideas, impressions and attitudes on labor-management relations—but with little real understanding.

Just what effect do these mass communications have on the students' understanding of the subject? McCoy discusses the question in an "Occasional Paper" issued by the university's Labor School.

In his paper, entitled "Labor-Management Relations and High School Pupils; A Survey of Communications Behavior," McCoy analyzes the five media.

"Movies have not only failed to treat labor issues, but they have generally neglected the rank and file worker as a central character," McCoy says.

"Radio's contributions . . . are largely through newscasts and discussion programs. Radio dramatic serials neglect the working man as a central character.

"THE DAILY newspaper is probably the major source . . . for the majority of Americans. It is doubtful that the average high school pupil will get much beyond the headlines of labor items.

"Magazines . . . offer a more balanced and complete picture . . . are more likely to stress the peaceful solution of labor problems, although their analyses . . . cannot always be relied upon.

"The high school pupil is not likely to have very wide contact with books which will contribute to his understanding in this area. Most social studies textbooks do not deal adequately with labor problems and the labor movement."

This ineffective coverage, plus the students' indifference, leaves the responsibility for developing understanding of labor-management relations to the high school; and high school librarians and social studies teachers share in this responsibility, he says.

These librarians and teachers must select materials to represent the points of view of both unions and management. They must choose from a vast mound of propaganda, he writes, the best, most objective, most complete materials—and present them in a "popular" way. Some of this "better" material, he lists and analyzes.

Single copies of "Occasional Papers" are free on request from Herbert Goldhor, editor, "Occasional Papers," Univ. of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Ill.

Church-Labor Meet For Students Nov. 20

The 10th annual interseminary conference of the National Religion and Labor Foundation will be held in Chicago on Nov. 20-22, the first three days of the National CIO convention.

The foundation announced that the meeting is being held in conjunction with the convention so that students for the ministry may see one of the country's major labor organzations in operation, meet many CIO leaders and get their help in forming the aims and program of a religion and labor movement.

Approximately 150 delegates from 20 or more seminaries representing many denominations are expected to attend. The conference, the foundation hopes, "will lead to a more active program in church-labor relations on the seminary campuses."

Encyclopedia Told To Quit Kidding

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the firm selling the 25-volume Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Encylopedia to stop misleading the public.

The FTC said the company admitted that its claims on sales were false, that claims on subjects covered were false, and that claims as to the size of each volume were false. The company's defense was that these claims were "inadvertent" and are no longer made.

The FTC ordered the firm to stop running down competitors by saying they are "too expensive for the average American citizen," and that they contain "a mass of outworn, sometimes false and misleading information." Said the FTC dryly, "The evidence shows that revisions are currently made by the publishers of other encyclopedias as well as by the respondents."

Victories Of Republicans Strengthen Hold Of Dixiegops In Congress

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

SOME 40 MILLION Americans—too few—went to the polls last Tuesday and voted their fears and uncertainties as well as their positive convictions.

When the smoke of the fiercest off-year campaigns in the 20th century cleared away, the voters had retained in Democratic hands the nominal control of the House and Senate—but Republicans had picked up five Senatorships and 31 House seats, as well as seven governorships.

The Republican-Southern Democratic coalition, which had been riding herd with increasing boldness on the 81st Congress, was firmly in control of the 82nd. And the Republicans, nominally in the minority, were in a beautiful strategic position—able to snipe, obstruct, and strangle, without having to take party responsibility for their actions. Their eyes were on 1952.

The fears which had led to this reaction at the U. S. polls were immediately reflected in Western Europe. In terms of international cooperation realistically aimed at preventing the spread of communism by positive methods, things looked dark. In both houses but particularly in the Senate, the Marshall Plan and the Point 4 program had lost votes, and the State Dept. vilifiers had picked up strength.

With nothing to go on except that some of the most vicious of Secy. of State Acheson's attackers had managed to get re-elected, the GOP masterminds immediately invented a "mandate" for Acheson to resign. He said he wouldn't.

The only real feather in the caps of the McCarthy school of thought—the "State Dept. is full of reds" boys—was the defeat in Maryland of Sen. Millard E. Tydings, who as chairman of the Senate committee investigating Sen. McCarthy's charges against the State Dept. had had the courage to repudiate the smear for what it was, and say so in no uncertain terms.

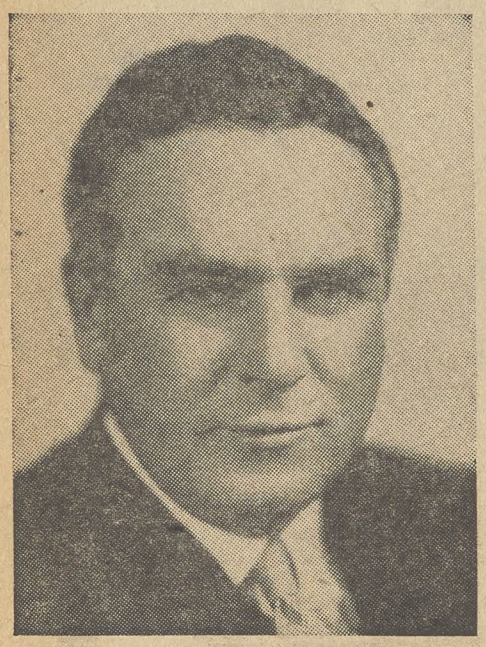
(McCarthy was not up for re-election himself, but in Wisconsin, his home state, Sen. Wiley (R.), the Claghorn of the North, campaigning on the straight-out McCarthy platform, got re-elected. This was interpreted as a big victory for McCarthyism, although the facts were that Wiley's margin was a good deal narrower than it had been in 1944.)

As for domestic legislation, the outlook was actually little worse than it had been for the last year of the 81st Congress. Hopes for a more liberal approach were dashed.

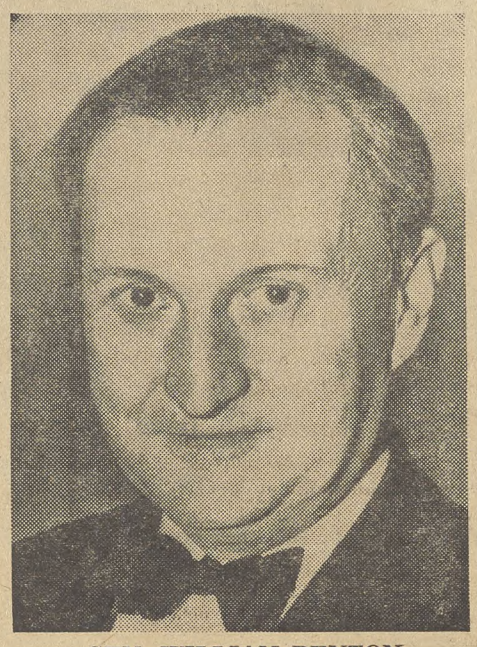
Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act was out. Fighters for fair excess profits legislation and for a tax law that would be harder on the rich, easier on the poor, would have perhaps more of an uphill fight.

The constant defense against special-interests legislation such as the Kerr Natural Gas bill would require more vigilance. There was just about no hope of a let-up in the bogey-ridden insanity of Congressional dealings with the domestic Communist problem.

In the State capitals, the balance shifted from 29 Democrats and 19 Republicans to 22 Democrats and 26 Republicans. The worst blow to the liberal cause was the defeat, by a narrow margin, of former OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, who was running for his second term in Connecticut. He lost to Rep. John Davis Lodge, Jr. (R.), brother of Massachusetts' Sen. Lodge (R.).



SEN. BRIEN M cMAHON
Wins Easily in Connecticut.



SEN. WILLIAM BENTON
Wins in Connecticut.

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS C. HENNINGS, JR. were in a happy mood after it became certain he had defeated Sen. Forrest Donnell, reactionary Republican.

The one resounding State House victory (not a gain) was in Massachusetts, where Gov. Paul A Dever (D.) was re-elected. The other Democratic losses were in Arizona, Colorado, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada and New Mexico.

Two Republicans came out with increased national importance looking toward 1952—Gov. James A. Duff (R. Pa.), elected to the Senate, and Earl Warren (R. Cal.), re-elected Governor. Thomas E. Dewey (R. N.Y.) also was re-elected.

ROUGHLY, half of the candidates supported by labor and liberals were re-elected, the other half defeated. Unquestionably the most stinging blow, and the most rejoiced in and pontificated about by the GOP, was the failure to defeat Robert A. Taft in Ohio. Large as the vote was, too few people voted, there as elsewhere, to effect a change in the national atmosphere.

On the other hand, the slaughter that has taken place in every off-year election since 1934 was not repeated. CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll, commenting that "we wanted to avoid the results that are usual in off-year elections," added: "I think we succeeded."

Here are the figures on Democratic losses in off-year elections since 1934:

Year	Senate	House
1938	6	80
1942	9	50
1946	12	55
1950	5	31

"Apparently our organizational work has helped to activate the opposition," Kroll added. "That's all right with us, for every American should vote. In a democracy, a big vote is a good vote. We were more effective than we were in 1948; if we hadn't been, we'd be facing a Republican Congress now."

Kroll Sees Insecurity Influencing The Vote

PAC Director Kroll issued the following post-election statement:

The results of the election reflect a feeling of insecurity and uncertainty on the part of the American people resulting from the complex situation in which we are now engaged as a result of Communist aggression in the Far East and threatened aggression elsewhere in the world.

The people are concerned over the possibility of world-wide conflict with its hardships in terms of casualties, shortages, increased taxes, and other sacrifices.

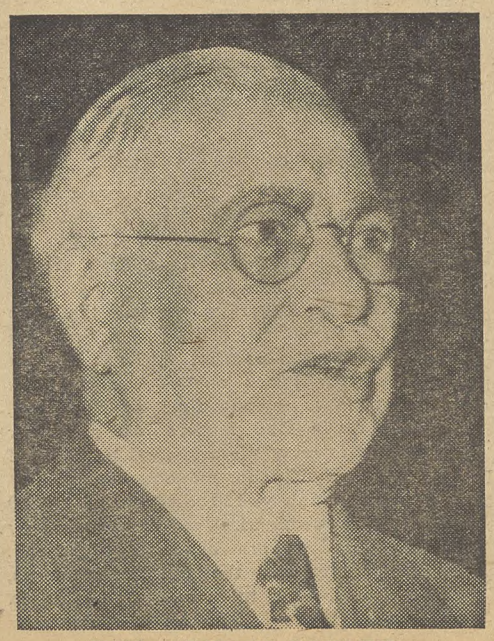
I hope it will not be misunderstood by the democratic nations abroad as an unwillingness to assist them in resisting Communist aggression and I hope it will not be used by the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition as a lever to force the withdrawal of the United States into isolationism. That would be a tragic twisting of the results.

As far as CIO-PAC is concerned, one of our major objectives was the securing of a maximum registration and vote. I am gratified that the vote in this off-year was a record vote and that a greater number of Americans participated in this election than in any previous off-year election.

Our labor political action groups worked harder and more effectively than they ever did before. They were confronted by the unscrupulous use of the "Big Lie" technique and by the expenditure of unlimited sums of money.

As Americans we accept the results of the election without qualification and as Americans we intend to work with even greater energy and devotion toward the achievement of American goals.

ELECTED WITH LABOR'S SUPPORT: Sen. Wayne Morse, liberal Republican, shown above with two of his daughters, was re-elected in Oregon.



REP. ADOLPH SABATH
Oldest Congressman Returned.

REP. EMANUEL CELLER
Back for Another Term.

Compromise Firmly Seated In Senate By Election Results

THE SENATE line-up is now 49 Democrats to 47 Republicans. Included among the Democrats are 22 Southerners, many of whom vote more often against the administration than for it.

This means that compromise is firmly in the saddle in the Senate, and that the liberals are more firmly in the minority. The most serious effect will be on international affairs, with a possible shift of sympathy away from Western Europe.

The Democrats dropped six seats: they lost their majority leader, Scott Lucas of Illinois; their majority whip, Francis Myers of Pennsylvania; the chairman of the Labor Committee, Elbert Thomas of Utah; and the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Millard Tydings of Maryland.

One reactionary, out of all the targets, fell before liberal attack—Forrest Donnell (R.), of President Truman's home state of Missouri. He was licked by a comfortable margin by Thomas Hennings, Jr.

The other two Democratic losses were the seats formerly held by Sheridan Downey of California and by Glen Taylor of Idaho.

Labor's biggest disappointment was Robert A. Taft's re-election. The total Ohio vote was in the neighborhood of 2.7 million—compared to pre-election estimates ranging from 3.3 to 3.5 million.

His rival, State Auditor Joseph Ferguson, lost by more than 400,000 votes. Even Taft had under-guessed his victory margin, putting it in the neighborhood of 40,000. The vote was some 200,000 below the 1944 total, when Taft last ran, but it appeared that Taft picked up about 100,000 net votes while the Democrats dropped about 300,000.

Lucas lost out to former Rep. Everett Dirksen, a wavering isolationist who once supported the Marshall Plan and helped materially in putting it through the House. During the campaign he spoke of it as a "rat-hole" and trumpeted demands for a "clean-up" in the State Dept. and a "strong" policy in the Far East.

Myers lost to Pennsylvania's Gov. James H. Duff, a standard conservative with a falsely liberal reputation. Myers actually ran behind Richardson Dilworth, Democratic candidate for governor, but the Democrats did better than they had done in 1946 when the last Senatorial contest took place. In 1946, Edward Martin (R.) won by 550,000; Myers lost by 126,000 in 1950.

SCHOLARLY Elbert Thomas went down before Wallace Bennett, last year's president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in Utah, after one of the dirtiest campaigns on record.

But the biggest surprise, really, was the defeat of Tydings. Suave and sarcastic, he had been a tower of strength on the Senate floor for the State Dept. and the Defense Dept. Sen. McCarthy invaded Maryland and spoke against him, and this unquestionably had something to do with the upset. Tydings took the Governor and one House member down with him.

In California, attractive Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D.) also lost out in a McCarthy-type campaign to Rep. (now Sen.-elect) Richard M. Nixon (R.), member of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the man who kept the Alger Hiss case alive.

REP. JOHN CARROLL (D.) failed to unseat Sen. Eugene Millikin (R.) of Colorado, Taft's right-hand man in the Senate. Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican, of Iowa, another McCarthyist, defeated former Under Secretary of Agriculture Albert Loveland (D.). Former Asst. U. S. Attorney Gen. eral Alexander Campbell failed to pick off Sen. Homer Capehart (R.) in Indiana, also a McCarthy worshipper. And Sen. Alexander Biemiller of Wisconsin.

REP. PETER W. RODINO, JR.
Newark, N. J., Likes Him.

REP. REVA BECK BOSONE
Wins Again in Utah.

Connecticut re-elected two Democratic senators, Brien MacMahon, chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and William Benton, whose margin was so close it is being contested. But Gov. Chester Bowles was defeated.

And Rhode Island sent its fighting liberal Gov. John Pastore (D.) to the Senate to replace William Leahy (D.). Pastore was the only state governor to ask publicly for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

Three members of the GOP's progressive group were re-elected — Wayne Morse of Oregon, Charles Tobey of New Hampshire, and George Aiken of Vermont.

SEN. HERBERT H. LEHMAN led the Democratic ticket in New York State to win re-election. With him are his wife and his manager, Edward C. Maguire.

Liberals Lose Some House Contests, But Many Win

IN THE House, the Democratic majority is now 234, plus one independent, to the GOP's 200. The Democrats lost 31 seats, all of them outside the South. With few exceptions, all the defeated Congressmen were liberals, who had won by small margins in the 1948 sweep.

Carving the marginal liberal bloc out of the rest of the picture for the moment, this means that a little less than two-thirds of the gains made in 1948 were retained—not a bad record in an off-year. No marginal reactionary districts were re-captured.

In terms of legislation, it will be the same story as in the Senate, though possibly not so close. About 100 of the Democrats are from the South, and most of them waver back and forth, voting a large part of the time with the conservative coalition.

Among the worst losses to labor was Tom Burke (D. O.), who lost out in a three-way race to independent Frazier Reams, after winning from a Republican in 1948. Burke is the only CIO member in Congress.

Still in there fighting will be many of the old, familiar liberal bloc, smaller in size but staunch in ideals and purpose. Among them are:

Havenner, Shelley, Doyle and Holifield of California; Ribicoff of Connecticut; Sabath of Illinois; Madden of Indiana; Garmatz of Maryland; McCormack and Kennedy of Massachusetts; Dingell of Michigan; Weir and Blatnik of Minnesota; Rodino and Addonizio of New Jersey; Celler, Klein, Powell, and Roosevelt Jr., of New York; Flood, Walter, Kelley, Eberharter and Buchanan of Pennsylvania; Forand and Fogarty of Rhode Island; Rayburn of Texas; Mrs. Bosone of Utah; Jackson of Washington and Bailey of West Virginia, who defeated ex-Sen. Holt.

Missing from the ranks will be: Helen G. Douglas of California; Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse of Connecticut; White of Idaho; Jacobs of Indiana; Mrs. Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, who did not run; Pfeifer of New York, defeated in the primaries; Cavalcante and Davenport of Pennsylvania; and Biemiller of Wisconsin.

The 31 losses were concentrated in 14 states. Indiana and Ohio each dropped five, Illinois four, New York three, Pennsylvania, California, Missouri, and Oklahoma two each, and Connecticut, Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Wisconsin and Nebraska each one.

REP. RAYMOND MADDEN
Indiana Winner.

The House Democratic leadership sailed through unimpaired, and no House committees changed chairmen.

Reassuring note: the entire House Lobby Investigating Committee, headed by Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.) was re-elected.

So was Rep. Ralph Gwinn (R. N. Y.), whose over-generous use of his mailing privileges on behalf of the hyper-reactionary Committee for Constitutional Government was flayed by the Lobby Committee.

REP. FRANK BUCHANAN (right) was returned to Congress from Pennsylvania. Here he is when he announced plans for the lobby probe.

Revolt Brews In NAREB Over Assessment Plan

THE NATIONAL Association of Real Estate Boards holds its annual convention this week in Miami Beach, Fla., with a minor rebellion brewing among its members.

From various parts of the country have come protests from local boards and members, verging in some cases on the violent, over an assessment proposed by the national office to raise $1 million for a campaign to turn half of the nation's home renters into home owners.

The NAREB is king-pin of the groups that fought effective rent control and adequate housing legislation to watered-down compromises in Congress. It apparently is taking a leaf from the American Medical Association, which tapped 140,000 U. S. doctors to raise a big fund to fight President Truman's national health insurance plan.

The assessment, which must be approved by this week's convention to become effective, is for $25 plus $5 for each salesman for the next three years. First notice members had was in the Oct. 30 issue of the association's weekly news letter—two weeks before the opening of the convention.

The Chicago board in a resolution sharply criticized the national office for the "short and abrupt" notification it gave and called for complete rejection of the plan in any form.

The attitude of the Chicagoans was duplicated elsewhere. And everywhere local boards, in addition to objecting to the manner of notification, labelled the plan untimely and impractical.

Besides, a lot of realtors make their livings with rental properties.

Labor To Seek More Liberal Jobless Aid

ORGANIZED labor throughout the country is planning to campaign for liberalization of state unemployment compensation laws when 44 state legislatures meet next year.

Labor wants weekly benefits increased, the compensation period lengthened, allowances for dependents added or increased, and coverage broadened.

In the last three years some 38 states have liberalized the maximum potential benefits in a benefit year. Twenty-one states now limit coverage to firms employing eight or more workers; 17 states to firms with one or more workers; and 12 to firms with three, four, or six workers.

Many states in recent years have cut unemployment tax contribution rates for employers. Organized labor in many states will seek repeal of the so-called experience or merit rating provisions under which employers with low labor turnover records are now able in most states to obtain lower tax rates.

According to "The Book of the States," published by the Council of State Governments, maximum weekly unemployment compensation benefits now vary from $15 to $26 without dependents, and from $20 to $40 or more with maximum dependents in the 11 states which provide dependents' allowances. Only two states, with 2.8% of the covered workers, provide maximum weekly benefits of $18 or less.

All other states provide maximum basic weekly benefits of $20 or more. Twenty-eight of these, with 65% of the covered workers, provide $25 or more, including dependents' allowances. LPA

Oregon School Faces FTC Charges On Ads

Western Training Service, a correspondence course school at Portland, Ore., must answer to the Federal Trade Commission for advertising claims FTC says are false.

The FTC says these claims are false: That the school is a branch of the U. S. government or has some connection with the U. S. Civil Service Commission; that it is in a position to place students in civil service jobs.

Korea Film Available

THE U. S. ARMY film, "The First Forty Days," a 25-minute, 16-millimeter black and white combat picture of the Korean War, is now available for public use through Army film library centers.

It is a photographic record, filmed under combat conditions, of the American soldier in overcoming serious handicaps in the initial phases of the war.

The film can be obtained on loan from Signal Corps libraries in each Army area. It may be bought from the Office of Education, United World Films, Inc., 1445 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. Requests for the film should refer to the designation Miscellaneous Number 7761.

The film can be obtained from the Army areas listed below:

First Army Area: Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. J., N. Y., Del. Commanding General, First Army, Governors Island, N. Y.

Second Army Area, Ind., O., Pa., Md., Va., W. Va., Ky. Commanding General, Second Army, Fort Meade, Md.

Third Army Area, N. C., Tenn., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C., Fla. Commanding General, Third Army, Fort McPherson, Ga.

Fourth Army Area, N. M., Okla., Ark., La., Tex. Commanding General, Fourth Army, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Fifth Army Area: N. D., Minn., S. D., Wyo., Colo., Neb., Kans. Commanding General, Fifth Army, 1660 E. Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago 15, Ill.

Sixth Army Area: Mont., Ida., Wash., Oreg., Cal., Nev., Utah, Ariz. Commanding General, Sixth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

In all cases, the request should be addressed to the attention of the Signal Officer.

Gompers Memorial Fund To Roosevelt

A $100,000 Samuel Gompers Memorial Fund to provide scholarships, improve educational facilities and develop labor education opportunities at Roosevelt College in Chicago has been sponsored by AFL Pres. William Green, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, and Pres. Albert J. Hayes of the Machinists.

The fund, to be presented to the college in December, is part of this year's nationwide observance of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Gompers, AFL founder and long-time president.

Union spokesmen said the school was chosen as recipient of the fund because of its "extensive labor training and research program, its stand against bias and discrimination in higher education, and the provision for equal representation on the college's Board of Trustees of both management and labor."

Auto Union Wins Strike At Harvester

A 10-WEEK strike of CIO Auto Workers against International Harvester Co. ended Nov. 6, with 24,000 UAW members returning to work. An additional 14,000 employes idled as a result of the strike also returned.

UAW won the points in dispute, including evening up of the pay differentials at the company's various plants.

Immediate pay raises of 10c an hour were granted. The five-year contract also includes a 4c "improvement factor" raise annually, and a cost-of-living escalator granting 1c each time the BLS index rises 1.14 points.

A NEW higher-rates wage structure gives day workers an extra 6c an hour, bringing straight-time pay to $1.80 an hour. Liberalized vacation provisions are included, and also a modified union shop, under which present union members must stay in the union, and new employes must join within three months.

The contract also calls for a joint union-company study leading to a new wage payment system to replace the present piecework system. If agreement on the system is not negotiated by April 15, 1953, either side can cancel the current provisions on it.

Covered by the pact are 3750 employes at Melrose Park, Ill.; 700 at the McCormick works in Chicago; 2040 at Memphis, Tenn.; 3670 at Fort Wayne, Ind.; 3200 at Indianapolis; 3850 at Springfield, Ohio; 150 at East Springfield, Ohio; 1550 at Louisville, Ky.; 3000 at Evansville, Ind.; and a small number at Stockton and Emeryville, Cal.

Ford Takes Over Plant

A huge surplus war plant at Chicago has been taken over by the Ford Motor Co. for the construction of engines for B-36 planes. The plant was used by Dodge during the last war and later by Preston Tucker in his unsuccessful attempt to build a new automobile. Ford signed the Air Force letter contracts authorizing the deal on Nov. 3.

Tenants Lose Bout In Rent Control Fight

THE LOS ANGELES Tenants' Council has lost another battle in its fight to keep rent ceilings—but it may still win the war.

On Nov. 6, Judge Alexander Holtzoff, in Federal District court in Washington, upheld a request for a writ of mandamus against the decision of Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods to keep rent controls on in L. A.

Woods refused to confirm a 10 to 4 vote by the L. A. city council June 28 decontrolling rents, after he listened to a tape recording of council sessions. He said the testimony was slanted and did not warrant removal of controls.

Judge Holtzoff ruled that Woods did not have the right to "go behind" the action of the council and "review the evidence" on which it based its decontrol resolution. He said that while he personally felt "the equities are with tenants" there was nothing for Woods to do under the present rent control law except act in a rubber stamp capacity for the council's action.

The judge left a door open for further action, however, by postponing the effective date of his order to Woods for 10 days to allow an appeal.

George J. Solomon, attorney for the tenants' group, said an appeal will be filed as soon as he can obtain a copy of Judge Holtzoff's order. He said that while he was certain the Court of Appeals would act speedily on the appeal, that no action would be forthcoming for about a month.

It is customary to delay putting a court order into effect until final action is completed. There is also a possibility that the case may be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

EVERY DELAY brings the spring primaries in Los Angeles nearer. Politicians are agreed that the rent issue will be too hot a potato for councilmen to ignore.

Unless the Los Angeles Hotel, Motel & Apartment House Owners' Association can railroad decontrol through soon, they may well lose their fight. They are also fearful that Congress will pass legislation extending rent controls when it meets in January. LPA

Weirton Poll To Be Probed

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board will investigate the recent election at Weirton Steel Co. plants in Weirton, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio.

The election, won by a company union, was marked by threats and discrimination, according to charges filed with the NLRB by the CIO Steelworkers.

The investigation will be another page in the company's 13-year-old fight against organization of its 6000 workers. A. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ordered Weirton to dissolve its old company union last July, and the Steelworkers pressed for an election.

Organization efforts were futile, according to union charges, because employes were threatened with loss of their jobs if they acted as CIO observers in the election, workers were told to take off CIO buttons or be fired, and the company told workers they would know how everyone voted in the NLRB poll. LPA

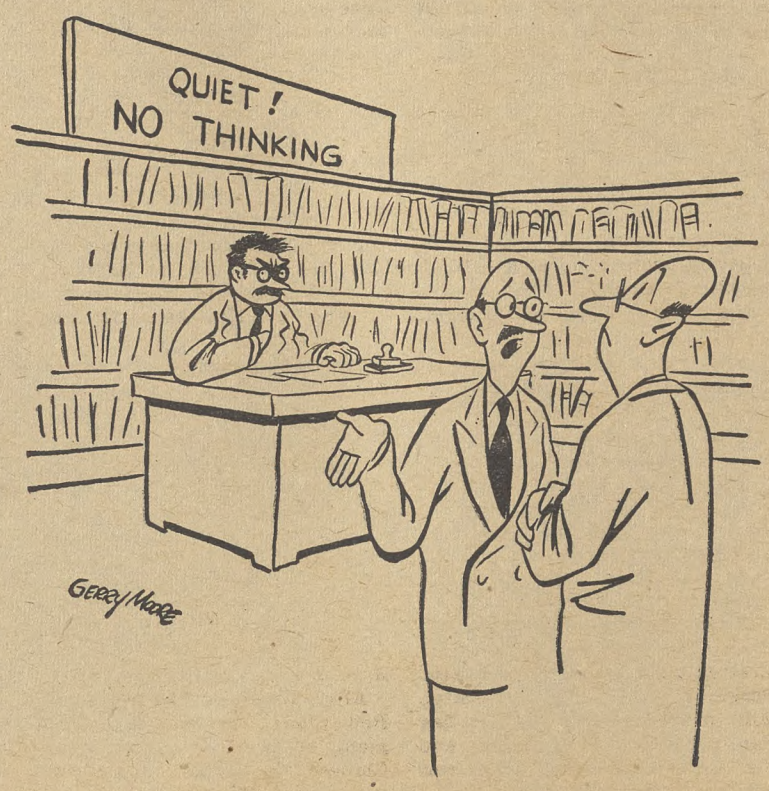
Special Price Survey Opens

THE U. S. Labor Dept. Bureau of Labor Statistics last week began a special survey of retail prices at Youngstown, O.

This is the second BLS price study at Youngstown as part of its plan to revise its Consumers' Price Index. Checkers will visit 300 representative stores each month for six months to determine what types of stores and in what neighborhoods price data should be collected to give an accurate measure of price changes.

The revised index, now scheduled to begin the end of this year, will give economic planners and labor-management wage negotiators a better picture of consumer price trends. Originally planned to be put into effect next summer, BLS moved the date up because of fluctuations caused by the Korean War and new economic controls.

The index measures price changes since 1935-39 in food, apparel, house furnishings, rent, fuel, utilities, and miscellaneous goods and services purchased by lower-income groups. The revision will reflect the price of many new consumer goods, including frozen and baby foods, home permanents, television sets, toasters, and hospitalization costs. LPA



"The Iron Curtain members insisted on running this part of the international library their way."

Reported Metal Cutbacks Protested

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers has protested the reported 20 to 30% cut-back of copper and other metals to become effective Dec. 1. In a telegram to Secy. of Commerce Sawyer, Reuther said that the cutback "will seriously affect production in our industry, which is the second largest consumer of copper."

Reuther requested that the order be withheld until interested parties had been fully advised and consulted "on this order and all related measures to increase copper supply and to allocate available supply to essential military and civilian uses."

CP's New Peace Line Has Rough Going In Britain

By GERVASE N. LOVE

IF THE SOVIET propagandists and their stooges had any measurable capacity for embarrassment, they'd be red up to their pink little ears over Communist China's injection of itself into the Korean situation and its invasion of Tibet.

The so-called Partisans of Peace, who have been carrying the ball in the worldwide campaign for signatures to the fake Stockholm Petition, changed their line a few months back when it became apparent they were getting too much mileage out of "controlling" the atomic bomb. Their new line combined reduction of "every form of armament" and a declaration against "aggression wherever it may occur."

The Partisans haven't reported yet on their reaction to the Red Chinese aggression in Korea, but their rationalization will probably, as usual, be a dilly.

THE STOCKHOLM Peace Petition is the one that talks so fulsomely about "absolute banning" of atomic weapons and "strict international control," which the Russian delegation to the United Nations has been fighting tooth and nail. The Partisans claim they have secured 330 million signatures to the petition, some 290 million of them in countries dominated by the Communists.

The Communist-sponsored "World Peace Congress" being held this week in Sheffield, England, has been showered with disconcerting questions and demands in view of the recent stress of the Stockholm Petition circulars on aggression.

The area council of the Durham Miners' Union, representing 110,000 workers, challenged the congress to condemn the Chinese invasion of Tibet and to uphold the stand of the United Nations in Korea.

"The fundamental purpose of the congress is not peace but support for totalitarian aggression by the Cominform and its satellites," the Miners asserted in anticipation of the rejection of their demand.

The British labor movement has been almost universal in its condemnation of the congress and its professed purpose. A. E. Hobson, secretary of the Sheffield Trades Council, called it a "disgraceful hollow sham" and made it clear that the city's 100,000 union members want no part of it. Prime Minister Clement Attlee described it as "bogus" and "an appeal by the wolves to get the sheep to demonstrate against the use of shepherds and sheep dogs.

SIR VINCENT Tewson, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, reminded affiliates of TUC's 13-1 vote in support of its general council's proscription of the Sheffield Congress and the British Peace Committee.

The Soviet campaign for control of all arms is as big a fraud as the drive for control of atomic weapons, if past experience is any guide. At the UN, Soviet representatives have often cried for "strict international controls" in proposals the majority has found to be transparent fakes.

The posturing of the Reds on aggression and arms control serves only to confuse, and to screen Soviet refusal to join in cooperative efforts to promote peace and security that have a chance of working in the interests of all nations—not Rusisa and her satellites alone.

French Detour Fifth Column

The French government opened warfare on another front last week in its official attack on the fifth column in France.

It removed four Communist majors and 29 deputy mayors from their posts in Paris boroughs and replaced them with non-political officials, according to an announcement in the official journal.

FAR CORNERS of earth are explored by Robert Oliver (center), executive assistant to ECA Labor Advisors in Washington. Here he is in Paris getting pointers on French labor situation from Max Rolland (left), French reporter for Labor Information, and Harry Martin, chief of labor information and labor adviser to Ambassador Milton Katz, ECA chieftain in Europe. On returning to Washington, he left for Southeast Asia with ECA Administrator William C. Foster and other government experts to study background for ECA program there.

ICFTU Plans Greater Role In Education

WORKER education in Europe will be greatly expanded under a program drawn up at a recent European Conference on Education in Brussels, sponsored by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The role of organized labor in general and adult education as well as in direct education of workers in trade unionism was dissected by 50 delegates from 15 countries who approved the establishment of international labor colleges as part of the expanding program.

"The proclaimed aim of the ICFTU," said the conference's public statement, "is to contribute to the progressive development of education.

"Conscious of the fact that trade union and worker education cannot be separated from general education, the trade union movement, nationally and internationally, is interested in all spheres of education and must actively take part in general education planning.

"It should become universal practice to include trade union representatives in all educational committees and bodies—governmental and non-governmental—dealing with improvements or changes in education. The knowledge of the university-trained technical experts on education must be supplemented by the experience of workers' representatives."

W. B. Beard, of the British Trades Union Congress, was elected chairman and Dr. Heins Kuppers, of Germany, deputy chairman.

In addition to the delegates, the sessions were attended by observers from several other nations, including the United States and the unionists in exile from eastern European countries, and by the Intl. Federation of Worker Educational Associations, UNESCO and the Intl. Labor Organization.

Free Union In Red China Keeps Commy Conquerors Off Balance

THE FREE labor movement China, undaunted by the ever-present danger of death, is operating underground and keeping the Communist conquerors off balance in many places.

It is operating under the direction of the Free China Labor League, which is based in Formosa—still in the hands of the Nationalist government—and is affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The FCLL was established less than a year ago. In addition to the Formosan headquarters, it has going branches in several sections of the mainland. Its membership is small but growing.

SOME OF THE things the members have been doing to harass and annoy the Reds on the mainland are described in a booklet, "Free China Labor League—What It Is and What It Does," published in English in Formosa during the summer.

"After the Reds occupied a given area," it says, "the usual routine was to exchange the Chinese national flag for the Red flag.

"This happened also in factories, a matter which was strongly opposed by patriotic workers. The FCLL has been directing these workers to raise objections to the changing of flags. This work has been rewarded with commendable results.

"For example, when the Red agents were directing a mass meeting attended by over 6000 workers in the Sung Sin Cotton Mill (ninth factory), the Red flag was suddenly taken down and the Chinese national flag was hoisted in its place.

"The photographs of Joe Stalin and Mao Tze-Tung (China's puppet dictator), were also taken off the wall and those of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and President Chiang Kai-shek put up instead. There followed a free-for-all melee in the works auditorium, resulting in over 30 killed on each side.

"IN MARCH, 1950, when the Macao Branch of the Chinese Mechanics Union was holding a union meeting, the same thing happened and the Communist kanpos (officials) were driven away from the hall. Since then, this union has gone completely underground for fear of Soviet reprisals. . . .

"FCLL members are already on the spot to direct passive resistance movements in factories and workshops in Shanghai and in other cities. Our efforts have been rather successful. The failure of Shanghai workers to purchase all the 'victory' bonds allotted to them is a vivid example. The obstruction put up by the workers against the removal of factories to the north is another example.

"At the end of April, 1950, we sent one of our workers to Canton with the specific mission of secretly distributing anti-Communist leaflets in Canton on the International Labor Day (May 1). These leaflets first appeared in the Kumsin Theater, the largest cinema house in west Canton, on the night of April 30.

"Then, they were discovered in every street in the city of Canton, even inside the palatial mansion of Mayor Yeh Chien-yin. Communist kanpos lost face and furiously arrested over 300 'suspicious elements.' Our brother worker sucessfully concluded his mission and returned to our fold."

After Great Britain recognized Red China, the British government at Hong Kong froze the Chinese Nationalist government's property there for eventual transfer to the Reds. Five fishing boats which had put into the port for repairs were included.

The Communists belabored the crews with kindnesses, including three months' salary, formation of education groups, rosy promises, red flags and visits by movie actresses. The FCLL then went to work on the same crews, converted them completely and prompted them to slip out of the harbor to freedom.

"Under the direction of the league," the FCLL booklet continues, "Workers and peasants on the mainland have organized themselves into guerrilla forces in the suburbs of Shanghai, in the mountain ranges, in the lake districts and in the coatal towns of Anwhei, Chekiang, Kiangsu and Shantung.

"THEY ARE either known as 'the Federated Army of Free Workers and Peasants' or 'the Free Workers and Peasants' Army for Defeating Communism and Saving China.' Over 100,000 workers and peasants are successfully harassing and attacking Soviet troops in these areas.

"In such other regions as Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangtung and Szechuan, workers are participating in general guerrilla activities. For instance, in a district in eastern Honan, about 10% of the 50,000-man guerrilla unit are workers. In a south Chekiang area, as high as 40% of the 20,000-man guerrilla forces are workers. The FCLL has been in close touch with these guerrilla troops, getting intelligence from them and trying every possible means to give them succor.

"Our plans for future anti-totalitarian activities are being made with a view to preparing the path of Nationalist counter-attacks. We shall attempt to cover a wider area of mainland China; we shall cut off the enemies' communication lines; we shall blow up their munition dumps; we shall create riots and strikes in their factories.

"We shall give them no rest until they are totally defeated."

Worldwide White Collar Conclave Set

THE FIRST worldwide conference on non-manual workers will be held under the auspices of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at its Brussels, Belgium, headquarters April 18-21, 1951.

The meeting was called at the suggestion of the ICFTU's Intl. Consultative Committee for Professional, Administrative, Commercial and Supervisory Employes, of which Pres. Harry Martin of the CIO Newspaper Guild, is a member. The committee will meet in Brussels Dec. 20-21 and again just before the international conference on April 16-17.

According to the committee's plans, invitations to send delegates will be extended to national unions representing six categories of white collar workers. These are:

1. Teaching (teachers of every description).

2. Entertainment (actors, artists, musicians, etc.).

3. Writing (journalists, press photographers, etc.).

4. Health services (medical practitioners, dentists, chemists, opticians, nursing and hospital staffs, etc.).

5. Public and civil service employes.

6. Industry, commerce and communications (scientific workers, technicians and administrative staffs).

Because of the high degree of organization among U. S. newspapermen, stage and screen actors, musicians, and other professional workers, the committee expects this country to be well represented.

The possibility of establishing international labor secretariats for organizations of teachers and journalists, it is tentatively planned, will be explored at meetings of workers in those two groups.

200 Negroes Admitted To 21 Dixie Colleges

APPROXIMATELY 200 Negroes were admitted this fall to 21 southern colleges and universities from which they formerly were barred by segregation laws, the Southern Conference Educational Fund announced last week on the basis of a survey.

But, warned the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a release the following day, "recent developments in the legal fight to break down segregation in education clearly indicate that a hard and intensified battle still lies ahead."

The conference noted that race barriers have been lowered in the graduate and professional schools of state universities in 11 of the 17 segregation states, and that in three states private colleges also have dropped the old bars.

"Due to the commendable policy of most of these institutions of not recording the race of students on registration forms, accurate enrollment figures cannot be ascertained," said Aubrey Williams, SCEF. "The estimate is based on information received from deans, faculty members and published reports."

Williams said 60 Negroes have been admitted to the Univ. of Oklahoma. The tally for admission of Negroes to schools in other states is as follows: 21 in Texas, 12 in Arkansas, 15 in Kentucky, nine in Missouri and three in Virginia, In addition the Univ. of Louisville, a municipal institution, has admitted 18 Negro students, while four private colleges in Kentucky opened their rolls to more than 30.

"Perhaps the most surprising aspect of this liberal development," said Williams, "is that it has been effected without a single untoward incident having been reported. In our survey faculty members reported that these new students have been received with uniform cordiality."

The NAACP fear is based on the continuing fight against the lowering of racial bars in some southern states. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, cited particularly the appeal of the State of Louisiana against admitting qualified Negro graduate students to Louisiana State Univ., and the refusal of a lower court to order admission of Negroes to the Univ. of North Carolina Law School.

"The Supreme Court decided the Sweatt and McLaurin cases last June," said Marshall, "too many people grew complacent, accepting those decisions in and of themselves as the imminent end of all segregation and discrimination in public education . . .

"The decisions were but precedents for future legal action. There will be cases and more cases—appeals and more appeals, before segregation and discrimination are removed from public education."

Fortune Hits General Foods For Ousting Jean Muir

FORTUNE, the magazine of big industry, which sometimes speaks as sharply to its pets as if they were naughty adolescents, rears back in its November issue and blasts General Foods, the Jell-O giant, for failing to live up to any kind of moral standards.

What got Fortune's goat was General Foods' abrupt dismissal of radio actress Jean Muir, who was to have appeared as Mother Aldrich on Jell-O's "The Aldrich Family," after Miss Muir's name had appeared on a "privately compiled and publicly peddled list of people alleged to belong to Communist or fellow traveler organizations."

(Miss Muir's name was listed in Counterattack, a publication issued by former FBI agents.)

FORTUNE notes grimly that General Foods paid no attention to Miss Muir's denials, and refused to back down even after the authors of the attack had done so.

Yet all General Foods had to go on, aside from the dubious list itself, was approximately 30 telephone calls and letters of protest, obviously inspired, although the program has millions of listeners.

(Fortune notes that an informer attacked General Foods, too, as follows: "I think General Foods should have been as respectful of Miss Muir's rights as they were of my rights in protesting.")

"In the Muir case," Fortune says, "General Foods thought it was facing a divided public when it was merely yielding to a handful of busybodies. The company thought it was staying out of a brawl. But it takes two to make a brawl, and three was no brawl.

"The other party to the imaginary controversy, the mass of cool-headed, reasonable American citizens, was not present at all. It presented itself and spoke its piece only after General Foods had acted.

"General Foods did not actually take the side of those who informed against Miss Muir (and were careful not to admit they were persecuting her). But it did proceed as if it thought the vast majority of Americans were ignorant of the Bill of Rights and indifferent to fair play.

"And it got off very easily. For if no boycott was organized against its products, the explanation was simply that fair and reasonable people don't act the way fanatics do."

THE ARTICLE, which is titled "What Mother Aldrich Might Have Sold," then goes on to mourn that it's apparent that business is not living up to its moral responsibilities. It outlines what General Food might have done. It might, for instance, have announced that while it would not knowingly employ Communists, neither would it "be hustled into infringement of rights possessed by our citizens under the Constitution."

"The question of right or wrong, fair or unfair, attaches itself to every form of public enterprise," Fortune continues. . . . "What needs to be demonstrated (where it is true) is that the men who run tne system really believe in the great principles they are constantly proclaiming."

The article then went on to damn the three Washington newspapers which refused to run an advertisement prepared by independent grocers, attacking the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., commenting that this was bad enough, but that what the A & P failed to do next was even worse.

The A & P, says Fortune, should have bought space to publicly deplore the action of the Washington papers, and to assert that A & P believes in every kind of competition including competition in advertising.

"IT IS NOT enough," says Fortune sternly, "to mouth commonplaces about free enterprise and competition, at banquets and in laboriously produced throwaways. What is wanted is a constant demonstration to the man in the street that business means what it says about these principles."

(Unfortunately, the magazine says, the one time that American business did atempt to show a little imagination along these lines recently, the State Dept., with its "severely imbecile legalism," stepped in and prevented it.

(Delegates to the March 25, 1949, Soviet-style "Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace," meeting in New York, were invited by the National Association of Manufacturers to make a brief tour of major industrial areas and manufacturing plants, but the State Dept. said no, thus giving the communists a ready-made grievance.)

Labor Asks Acheson To Block Dilution Of FAO Functions

THE CIO HAS joined with other labor groups and farm organizations in asking Secy. of State Acheson to prevent the UN Food and Agricultural Organization from being "reduced to little more than a research organization."

Acheson was told in a communication from the group that farm labor leaders "cannot believe you are fully aware of the position of the United States delegation is taking under the direction of the economic advisors of the State Dept."

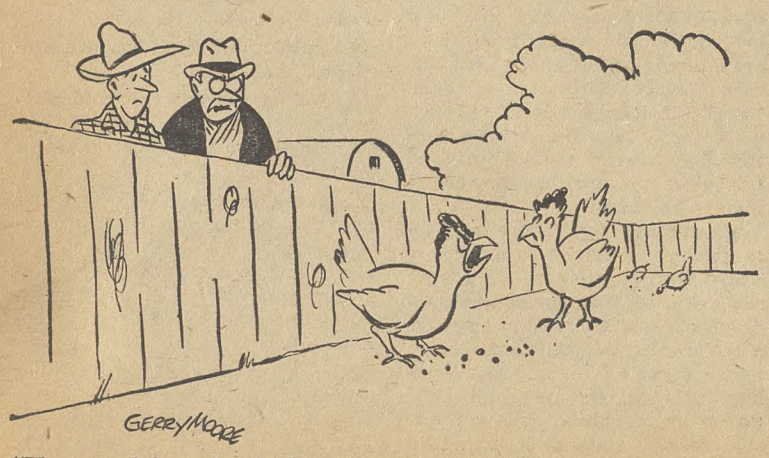
Reduction of FAO's functions "in the face of the world's great need," they said, would be a "complete breaking of faith with the objectives agreed upon by the nation's representatives at the original Hot Springs Conference in 1943 from which PAC was born."

Signing the communication, sent last week to Acheson, were CIO Pres. Philip Murray, AFL Pres. William Green, Pres. James Patton of the National Farmers Union, Pres. Murray Lincoln of Farm Bureau Insurance Companies and Pres. H. L. Mitchell of the National Farm Labor Union.

"We believe most earnestly," they said, "that the cause of peace and human welfare throughout the world requires our nation to lead in helping FAO set up machinery that would encompass the whole field of food production and consumption.

"This means not only the protection of the income of farm people but also the raising of living levels everywhere through the channeling to distressed areas of so-called 'surpluses' and the encouragement of agricultural production in underdeveloped areas of the world.

"We are confident you will move in response to this urgent request so that FAO can overcome the temporarily disrupting effect of the transfer of headquarters from Washington to Rome and become a realistic instrument for peace and human betterment."



"He complains about the eggs we lay! How about the ones HE laid in his factory labor policy?"

Court Leaves GI Vacations In Air

Vacation rights of 350,000 ex-GIs have been left up in the air by the U. S. Supreme Court's refusal to act on the appeal of Roy Brown, a veteran employed by the Watt Car and Wheel Co., Barnesville, O.

Brown thought his war service should count towards the five-year minimum needed for two-weeks vacation. The company didn't. It went to the U. S. Circuit Court in Cincinnati, which said war service did not count as continuance employment. In Philadelphia the U. S. Circuit Court ruled just the opposite. In a similar case it said a veteran "is entitle to whatever vacation rights would have accrued to him had he not shouldered a gun and gone off to war."

Lucky veterans will be able to apply service in the armed forces toward vacation credit in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and the Virgin Islands. Veterans in Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee can not count their time in uniform.

Second Union Granted Hearing On Wis. Law

With one union already on their schedule for a hearing, the U. S. Supreme Court has granted a hearing to another union on the same complaint—that Wisconsin's public utility anti-strike law is unconstitutional. The law brands as a criminal offense any activity of public utility employes which interrupts an essential service.

The CIO Chemical Workers first requested a hearing, and then the AFL Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes Association. The Supreme Court will rule on the constitutionality of the law.

Railroads Agree To End Deadhead Mail Car Fee

COME next January, the nation's railroads are going to stop sticking Uncle Sam twice for hauling the mail. A stipulation to that effect was entered before the Interstate Commerce Commission Nov. 8.

Ever since 1916 the railroads have been charging Uncle Sam for hauling a carload of mail to its destination, and then charging him exactly the same rate for return of the railroad car, empty.

No other customer of the railroads has been stuck that way. All other customers pay a one-way rate, and even that one-way rate is under the rate charged Uncle Sam for the outgoing trip.

The ICC of course must agree to the stipulation. At the hearing Nov. 8 the railroads introduced their exhibits, and the Post Office Dept. it's exhibits, and then the hearing was adjourned to Nov. 29, when the argument will be over new rates for hauling the mail. Final decision is up to the ICC, and it is possible that the new one-way rate set by the ICC may approximate the present round-trip rate.

Estimates as to the extra cost to the government of the round-trip provision range from $30 million to $100 million a year. Legislation to repeal that provision was introduced in the Senate last year by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and was fought by the railroads at hearings on the measure. The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee decided the matter needed "further study."

The committee asked the Postmaster General, General Accounting Office and the General Services Administration to make the study. They did, and all recommended elimination of the "round trip" provision.

The results of the study were published last month. Shortly thereafter the railroads capitulated, and notified the Post Office Department that they would agree to eliminate the provision January 1, 1951. **LPA**

Guild Veteran Joins ECA Staff

Kenyon Kilbon, veteran member of the CIO Newspaper Guild and former financial editor of the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune, has been named labor information officer of the ECA mission in the Netherlands.

He succeeds Joseph Carter, who has been appointed acting information officer of the mission. Kilbon, formerly a member of the Herald Tribune staff in New York, joined the Guild when he entered the newspaper business in 1938 and was active in affairs of the New York local.

Ask Labor Law Change

Prohibit minors under 18 from working in hazardous employment. Keep children under 16 out of manufacturing and mechanical jobs. Allow youths under 18 to work only 44 hours a week, instead of the present 48. Keep children under 14 out of farm work, unless it's on their parents' farms.

These and other changes in Ohio labor laws have been recommended by the Ohio Commission on Children and Youth. It will take the recommendations to the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth, to be held in December.

In Kentucky

Council Changes Hotels Over Racial Dispute

THE 11TH annual Kentucky CIO Council convention bitterly denounced racial discrimination.

The delegates had good reason to take a strong stand on the issue. Because of the refusal of the Cobb Hotel to serve both Negro and white delegates in the banquet room, the sessions were moved to another hotel. The convention was held at Paducah, Nov. 4-5.

Council Pres. Al Whitehouse said both white and Negro delegates were served without question at the 1947 convention in Paducah.

The convention also adopted a resolution endorsing the candidacy of Gov. Earle C. Clements, Democratic nominee to the U. S. Senate who was subsequently elected. The defeated Republican candidate, Charles I. Dawson, was strongly denounced.

SUPPORT WAS pledged Pres. Truman's national health program. Whitehouse verbally lashed the opposition of the American Medical Association to the health program, terming its position "unjustified and reactionary." The convention also called for continuance of rent control and for additional federal housing projects.

Whitehouse told the 200 delegates the aims of the state council included "bringing democracy into our work-day world."

"We want status for members of the CIO," he declared. "We want to feel that we are recognized as far more significant than the machines we operate and the material we handle. We want security and an end to the ups and downs of the business cycle. We want a cushion against the hazards of unemployment, sickness and old age.

"This of course, means wider participation for all in economic and political decisions. And this wider participation means that you will make trade unionism a way of life in your community."

OTHER SPEAKERS included Anthony Smith, assistant director of CIO Councils; William B. Taylor, CIO regional director, and L. R. Willis, state commissioner of industrial relations.

Whitehouse was reelected to his eleventh term as president and Henry Siebert was named to the newly created post of vice president. Fred Foss was reelected secretary-treasurer.

The constitution was changed to provide for only three officers and 12 directors. The officers and directors will form the executive council.

"Look, Sam! That non-union shop is afire! Shall we stroll down to the fire station and report it?"

Kaiser Calls For More Production

Henry J. Kaiser has urged a 30% expansion in steel capacity—with temporary controls if they are needed.

He also wants more production in aluminum and other basic industries to relieve shortages and curb inflation. He estimated that steel production could be upped 30 million tons a year in three years.

"If there is no other way to get expansion," Kaiser said, "then we must accept controls. We tried getting along without expanding during the war, but we eventually had to do it. The same kind of expansion is needed now."

Job Unfinished

Puerto Rico Children Need Help Of U. S.

THE LOT OF children in Puerto Rico has been improved immensely in the last few years, but their needs are still great, according to a report on "The Needs of Children of Puerto Rico," by the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth.

The report was released last week by Federal Security Administrator Ewing, committee chairman. The committee was established in 1948 at the request of President Truman and includes representatives of nine major branches of the federal government.

The report on Puerto Rico was prepared by a group headed by Russell C. Derrickson, associate chief of the Caribbean branch of the division of territories and island possessions in the Dept. of the Interior, and followed a year-long study.

"NO conscientious citizen on the mainland of the United States," said Ewing in releasing the report, "can read about the tremendous problems of the people of Puerto Rico in meeting the needs of children without becoming impatient to help them get ahead faster and farther.

"What Puerto Rico has done, especially in the last half-dozen years, to build more and better homes, schools, and health and welfare services, recreation opportunities and child labor protection, adds up to an exciting chapter in America's democratic struggle for the good life for all its people.

"But that is not enough. With a child population larger than in 32 of our 48 states, and with a per capita income less than half that of our poorest state, Puerto Rico needs help from the rest of us if its children are to have the good start in life we crave for every child under the flag of the United States."

THE REPORT flatly stated that the needs of children and young people in the island "are greater than for any comparable group under the United States flag." It continued:

"They call for extraordinary effort on the part of the federal government to aid Puerto Rico not only for the benefit of the children and youth themselves, but also to equip them to share in raising the economic and social status of the island and to enjoy the opportunity of discharging their responsibility as citizens of the United States."

The committee recommended that the island be given full participation in all grants-in-aid programs for children, as it has been participating on the same basis as the states in some of them. The report was written in June, and since then Congress has extended the old age and survivors insurance and public assistance programs to Puerto Rico, and has broadened its participation in the U. S. Employment Service.

The report shows, among other things, that approximately 20% of the insular budget is earmarked for health services, and approximately 39% goes for elementary and secondary schools.

Among the results is a decrease of 21% in the maternal mortality rate and 19% in the infant mortality rate between 1943 and 1948. In addition, the ratio of children not attending school has been cut from 91% in 1900 to 47% in 1947-8.

THE GOVERNMENT distributes milk to more than 9000 infants, and food and milk to 39,000 children in the pre-school and the 6-8 years age group who do not attend schools. Social services for children in their homes have been stepped up, and the child labor law, passed in 1942, compares favorably with the best of the state laws. Funds for recreation have been increased from $23,000 in 1940 to $525,000 in 1948.

The report also lists many of the things that remain to be done before Puerto Rican children are given a start in life comparable to what the average mainland youngster gets.

The slum population, more than 48,000 families in 1947, is increasing at the rate of 2000 families a year. Sixty-six per cent of all births in 1948 were attended by midwives. Island children are, on the average, two years behind the standards set for mainland children in their physical development. Juvenile delinquency is virtually ignored.

In January, 1949, more than 1700 crippled children were on a waiting list for treatment. The island has one physician for about every 2550 persons . . . while Mississippi has one per 1500 and New York one per 200 persons.

CIO Wins Poll Despite Threat

THE CIO United Paperworkers, in the face of what appeared to be almost insurmountable difficulties, scored a 2-1 victory last week in a National Labor Relations Board representation election at the Continental Paper Co. plant in Ridgefield Park, N. J.

The victory came after a long, bitter strike which ended last March and during which the AFL Paper Mill Workers tried to recruit strikers on the picket line. A settlement was reached after the company announced the closing of the plant.

During the election campaign an active UPA member was threatened with a gun by an AFL representative, and W. J. Alford, Jr., company president, strongly endorsed the AFL union, the UPW charged. Practically every worker eligible to vote cast a ballot.

The dispute between the union and the company was touched off by discharges following the union's request for a new contract. The union had been demanding changes in a profit-sharing plan concocted by Allan Rucker, head of the reactionary Tool Owners Association, which lowered the pay of Continental employes while wages in the rest of the industry were soaring.

"We trust now," said UPA Pres. Harry D. Sayre, "that the management of Continental will sit down and negotiate in good faith with our union as legally required by the laws of our nation, and as morally expected in these days of crisis and world mobilization against communist aggression."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The election day came and passed, and like most off-year elections it showed reverses against the party in power. However, it was not like 1946; the Democratic Party still has a small majority in the Senate and a substantial majority in the House.

Organized labor lost a number of its friends. In the United States we hold elections so that we may give the people choice, and a good winner should also be a good loser. It is up to trade unions to build themselves stronger, become bigger and better. Elections come and go, but our unions must go on forever.

Our job is to get down to "brass tacks" and bring more and more members into our unions throughout the country. Our first and primary purpose is to organize. The election results make our job a little more difficult, and it means we will have to work all the harder. We must go forward by keeping our eyes on the "union ball." Our workers need more money and security, and there is no other force to get it for them except the union.

All eyes are turning to Chicago where the CIO Annual Convention will be held Nov. 20-24. We have had an interesting year and a year of action. The CIO is in a sound, healthy condition to make further advances.

I am happy to report that the strike at the Campbell Soup Co. in Camden, N. J., has been settled. Congratulations to all.

Let us not forget, we must continue to organize, organize, organize!

Pres. Harry Sayre, of the United Paperworkers of America, reports that the UPA-CIO won a thumping two-to-one victory in a representation election at the Continental Paper Co., Ridgefield Park, N. J. The AFL suffered a trouncing in trying to oust the UPA-CIO.

Reg. Dir. Walter Harris reports that in a representation election at Burke Golf, Inc., Newark, O., the Textile Workers was victorious by a vote of TWUA 35, no union 20. In a representation election at the Columbus Metal Products Co., Columbus, O., the United Auto Workers won by a vote of UAW 25, no union 15. Rep. Waldo Sneary was in charge of this campaign.

Reg. Dir. George Craig reports that in a representation election at the Kiwi Shoe Polish Co., Ltd., Philadelphia, Pa., the workers voted CIO 17, no union 1, void 1. Congratulations to Mary Montanaro for a wonderful job.

Sub-Reg. Dir. Ralph Tillotson reports that in a representation election at the Carnation Milk Co. plants at Cambridge Springs and Corry, Pa., the workers voted as follows: Cambridge Springs, USA-CIO 63, no union 4; Corry plant, USA-CIO 5, no union 3.

Reg. Dir. James Leary reports the following union shop elections won by the United Steelworkers of America-CIO: Vicking Refrigerators, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., 115 yes, 2 no, 2 void; Witte Engine Works, Kansas City, 84 yes, 5 no, 1 void; Standard Steel Co., Kansas City, 175 yes, 0 no, 0 void; and Koch Butcher's Supply Co., Kansas City, 118 yes, 1 no, 0 void. In a representation election at the I. J. Cohen & Co., Inc., Kansas City, Kan., the workers vote as follows: 11 yes, 2 no. These campaigns were handled by USA Sub-Dist. Dir. Harold Edwards, and Hubert Dalton and Intl. Rep. James Baker, USA-CIO.

Floyd Gartrell, district director of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, reports that in a union shop election at the Goodyear Rubber Co. plant, Los Angeles, Calif., 1213 voted yes, 172 no.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports that the Veteran's Administration at Ft. Roots Hospital, Little Rock, Ark., has recognized the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, CIO, as bargaining agent for 530 attendants.

Director William Donovan of District 28, USA-CIO, reports winning another union shop election at the Reid Products Division of the Standard Products Co., by a vote of 371 for to 47 against. Rep. Francis I. Stark supervised the election for the district office.

Reg. Dir. Craig reports that the CIO turned over to the Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union, CIO, a group of approximately 40 men from Lebanon, Pa. These men were formerly an independent group. Reps. Fred Robinson and Morris Miller, USA-CIO representatives in the Lebanon area, and the president of the Lebanon Industrial Union Council, Charles Engelbach, were responsible for the campaign to bring these barbers into the CIO.

What Makes The 'Reactionary Conspiracy' Tick

By IRVING FAGAN and CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

THE ANTI-LABOR lobbies, though they denied at congressional hearings that they are linked, are in fact tightly organized into a network. Like the giant corporations from which they draw their financial support, they have interlocking directorates.

By and large, the same firms, the same individuals, support all the lobbies in the network.

This network has a Brain Trust, a Mass Distributor, and a Catalyst, the group that pulls the others together. Combined they form what trade union researchers have dubbed "The Reactionary Conspiracy."

A review of the files of the House Committee on Lobbying has disclosed the existence of this "Reactionary Conspiracy," which the probers expected to find.

Here's how this conspiracy shapes up:

BRAIN TRUST: The Foundation for Economic Education is the conspiracy's brain trust. The foundation is located in Irvington, N. Y., a few miles up the Hudson River from New York. Its head is Leonard Read, a veteran of the National Industrial Conference Board and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

It prints books, pamphlets and leaflets advancing the reactionary view on public issues. But Read claims that he tries to reach the "influencers," says he doesn't attempt mass distribution of his viewpoint. Nevertheless, since the foundation was established in 1946, it has handed out some 4 million pieces of literature and planted articles in at least 389 newspapers and magazines.

All this activity had cost the foundation $1,030,458 by the last accounting. About 68% was contributed by 20 business firms and corporations. Of $141,953 raised from individuals, 51% came from 20 persons. Here are the big contributors: William Volker Fund, General Motors, Earhart Foundation, U.S. Gypsum, Donaldson Brown, Chrysler, Consolidated Edison, E. I. Dupont de Nemours, Gulf Oil, Marshall Field Co., Montgomery Ward, Sun Oil, U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, B. F. Goodrich, National Steel, Armour, Intl. Nickel, Libby-Owens-Ford, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Lammot du Pont, N. Y. Airbrake, Kresge Foundation, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Monsanto Chemical, Sears Roebuck, Detroit Edison, Westinghouse, Nash-Kelvinator, J. L. Hudson Co., and the Maurice & Laura Falk Foundation.

The foundation's literature attacks rent control, taxes, the Marshall Plan, social security, the TVA, health insurance, farm price supports and the repeal of Taft-Hartley. Union researchers say Read is "one of the best organizers and fund raisers on the reactionary front." Neither Read nor his Foundation for Economic Education is registered under the Lobby Act.

MASS DISTRIBUTOR: If it's the job of the Foundation for Economic Education to "influence the influencers," it's the job of the Committee for Constitutional Government, headed by Edward A. Rumely, to achieve mass circulation of literature assaulting the Fair Deal and organized labor. Founded back in the 30's, the CCG distributed 82 million books and pamphlets between 1937 and 1944, and since then its activities "have greatly expanded," congressional investigators discovered.

Rumely himself was recently cited for contempt of Congress, over Republican objections, because he refused to tell the Lobby Committee who his chief backers were. But the congressmen found who many of his supporters were anyway. Rumely claims that he "sells" his literature to corporations and that the corporations aren't really contributors or backers at all.

However, when a corporation "buys" 5000 copies of a CCG book such as John T. Flynn's scurrilous "The Road Ahead," Rumely has a list of persons prepared in advance to whom the "purchased" copies are to be sent.

The CCG, which is a registered lobby, is not only a front for big business interests, but it has fronts of its own. Fighters for Freedom, America's Future, the Constitution & Free Enterprise Foundation and Features for America are all subsidiaries of the CCG.

Rumely, who once was briefly jailed for efforts in behalf of Germany during World War I, has plenty of money to work with. From 1947 to 1950, the CCG's main account had deposits of $1,285,125. Average check deposited was $1320. (The Lobby Act requires that every contributor of more than $500 to a lobby group be registered. But, according to Rumely, these checks were for book "sales.")

The Constitution & Free Enterprise Foundation had deposits of $139,239, and its average check deposited was $1199. America's Future had deposits of $1,054,721 and the average check was $1326. The CCG, which was founded by the reactionary Rochester, N. Y., publisher, Frank Gannett, represents the kind of Republican thinking that holds Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to be "red-hot radical."

CATALYST: The dictionary says a "catalyst" is a substance that initiates or accelerates chemical action between two or more other substances without combining with either of them or undergoing any chemical change. Labor researchers think Merwin K. Hart's National Economic Council is the catalyst of the "Reactionary Conspiracy." They quote Lammot du Pont, of the Delaware dynasty, as calling Hart's organization just that. Lammot du Pont is one of the chief backers of all the reactionary networks.

The NEC was formed in 1943. It grew out of the old New York State Economic Council, also headed by Hart, who is chiefly known as a friend of Spanish Dictator Francisco Franco and for his anti-Semitic views. (Gerald L. K. Smith, the rabble-rousing racist, wrote Hart in 1949, saying, "God bless your courageous soul.")

Labor researchers quote the House lobby probers as saying the NEC, a registered lobby, finances itself by "a particularly vigorous effort to point out to its contributors the tax-saving virtues of large-scale institutional sponsorship of the council's publications."

The view of the big-business backers of Hart and the others was expressed by Lammot du Pont a year ago when he wrote: "We all have many calls upon us, but in my opinion the NEC should stand among those at the top or near the top of any businessman's list."

BY THEIR own admission, Hart and his backers favor new restrictions on labor unions, removal of the present Supreme Court members from office as "socialistic," and barring of the present justices from ever holding judicial posts again; limiting the government's power to tax, aid to Spain, a ceiling on income taxes, giving tideland oil to the states (whose governments the oil companies can put it in their hip pockets), and taxation of cooperatives.

At the same time, they're against public housing, the Marshall Plan, Point Four, civil rights legislation, TVA and farm price supports. Naturally, Hart's literature follows this line.

There are, of course, other organizations in the "Reactionary Conspiracy," such as the National Tax Equality Association, the American Medical Association, Spiritual Mobilization (which plugs reaction with religious themes), the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the Edison Electric Institute and others. But it's the organizations headed by Hart, Rumely and Read in which activity centers. They are the main strands in the network.

Read, Rumely and Hart are the field generals of the "Reactionary Conspiracy."

Council Replaces One Ousted By CIO

MEMBERS of CIO unions in Contra Costa County, Calif., have completed establishment of a new CIO Council to replace one that lost its charter because of its domination by the Communists.

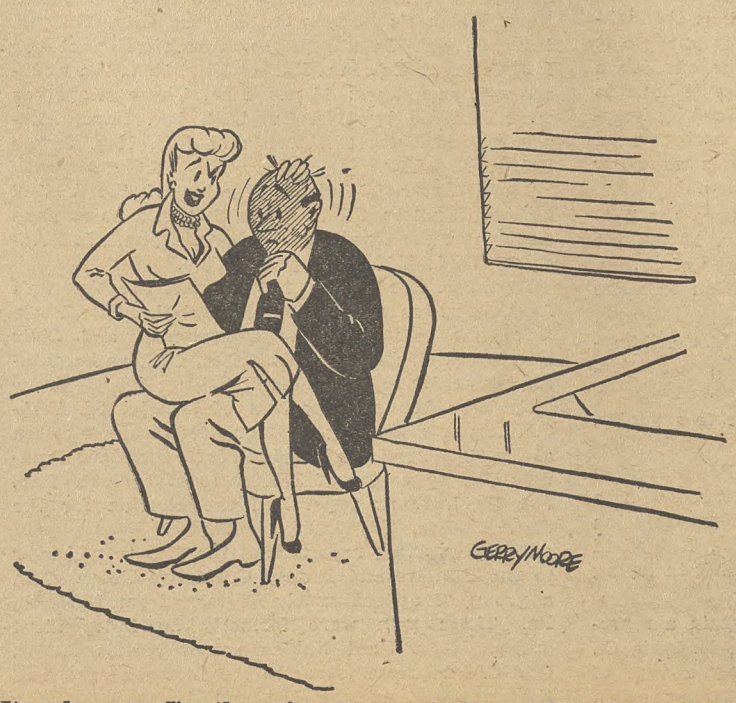
The new council was set up at a meeting in Oil Workers Hall, Martinez, in the heart of the heavily-industrialized East Bay area, by some 35 delegates from locals of the Oil Workers, Steelworkers, Rubber Workers and Auto Workers.

The charter of the old council was revoked last August by CIO Pres. Philip Murray after a hearing by CIO Regional Director Tim Flynn of San Francisco on charges that it was "no longer representative of CIO membership" in the county.

JACK BRUHL of the Oil Workers was elected temporary president. Other temporary officers named were Gene Conkel, Steelworkers, vice president; E. J. Amiot, Auto Workers, secretary-treasurer, and George Kelty, Oil Workers, sergeant-at-arms. They will serve until regular elections early next year.

The new council set as its first business the enrollment of all Contra Costa County CIO unions, which have a total of some 10,000 members, and a last-ditch fight to save rent controls in the urban sections of the county.

It adopted a constitution which bars affiliation of or support for organizations or political candidates "who are consistent supporters of or who actively participate in the activities of the Communist Party or any fascist, totalitarian or other subversive organization which opposes the democratic principles to which our nation and this organization are dedicated."



"It so happens I'm the union representative at this plant—NOW will you read this contract?"

Biz Seeks To Relax Trust Curbs

SEC. OF Commerce Charles Sawyer and his 90-man big business Advisory Committee met at Sea Island, Ga., for a three-day semisecret discussion of the defense program.

The business spokesmen made another try to seize full control of defense spending through manipulation of the anti-trust laws.

Just before the conference closed, Secy. of Defense George Marshall told the big business spokesmen that the Defense Dept. is half way through the job of drawing up a four-year military production program in which orders will be scheduled so evenly that there will be no peaks and valleys of employment.

Before that, the business leaders had expressed their willingness to pay higher taxes to support the defense effort. However, they opposed the idea of an excess profits tax even if the tax should be patriotically labeled a "defense profits tax." They also bitterly opposed price controls unless or until the defense program reaches $30 billion a year.

INSTEAD of controls, the big business representatives said they wanted the anti-trust laws relaxed so they could indulge in practices now held illegal. Presumably, they also wanted advance rulings on certain practices, something the government has opposed in the past.

Reports of the big business committee's views on the anti-trust laws touched off some fireworks in Washington and elsewhere. George J. Burger, vice-president of the National Federation of Independent Business, called for "all-out enforcement of anti-trust laws" in connection with defense production. Burger asked whether the Dept. of Commerce and its head had "become the voice of big business." He said that the nation's ability to fill defense needs wouldn't be impaired in any way if the anti-trust laws were vigorously applied.

Rep. Celler (D. N. Y.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Monopoly, said:

"We must at all costs avoid a repetition of the flagrant abuses made possible in the last war by exemptions being granted in an irresponsible manner."

Celler was highly critical of the secrecy surrounding Sawyer's conference at Sea Island. In the beginning, Sawyer flatly told newspapermen they wouldn't be welcome. However nearly all that happened leaked out anyway.

ONE SUBJECT that came in for broad discussion was manpower. Discussion revolved around draft deferment "referral" (the steering of workers to particular areas or plants where men are needed), training of women, and—of course—strikes. Some wanted government to persuade organized labor to give a "no strike" pledge, but it was believed that most of those present preferred to bargain by themselves. Meanwhile, the committee decided to set up regional groups in important labor centers such as Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland.

Production Administrator William H. Harrison and Sawyer told the advisors that the 10% expansion planned by the steel industry was woefully inadequate. Harrison also contended that plans to increase steel production didn't mean much unless ways were found to obtain more manganese. LPA

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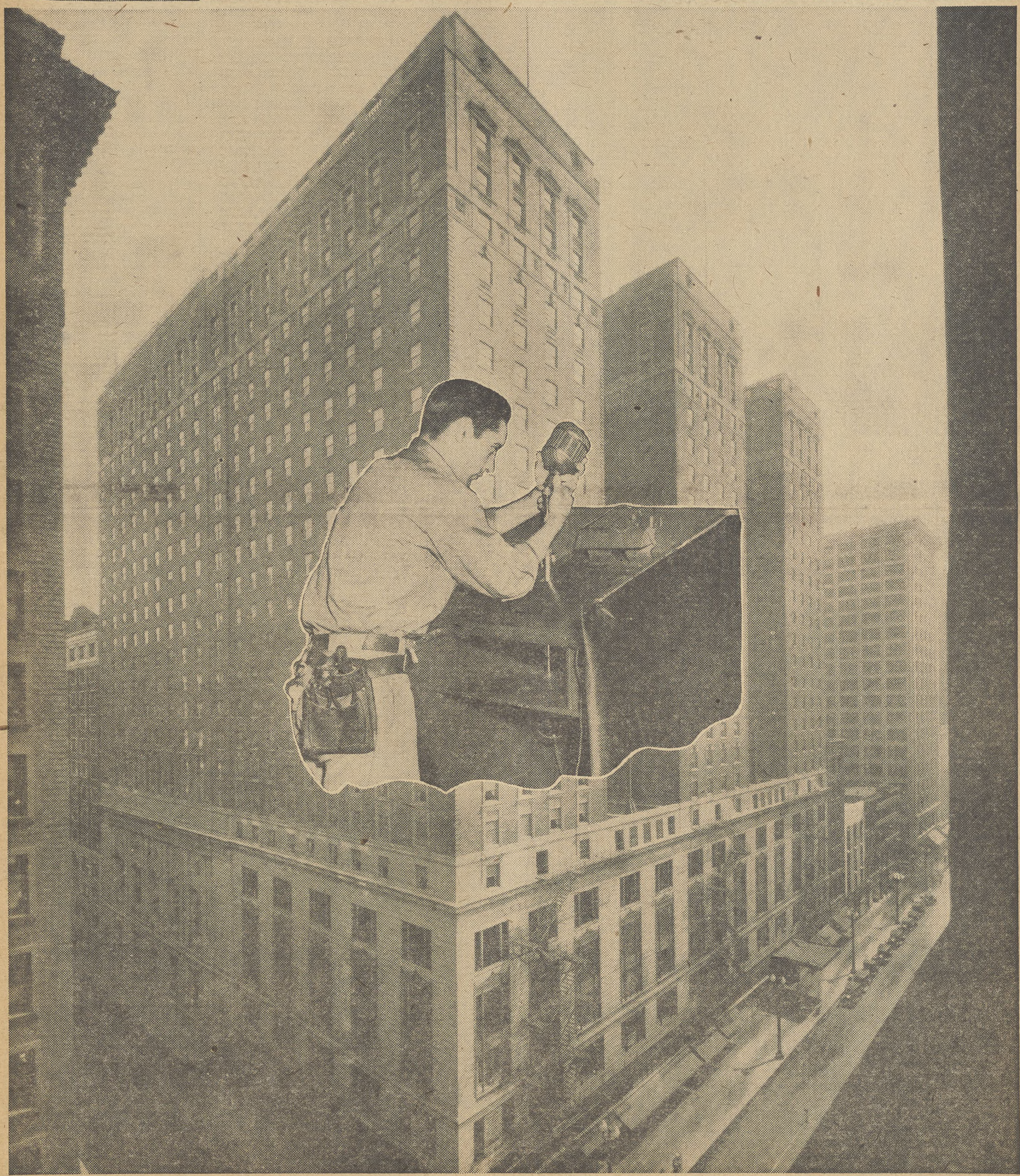
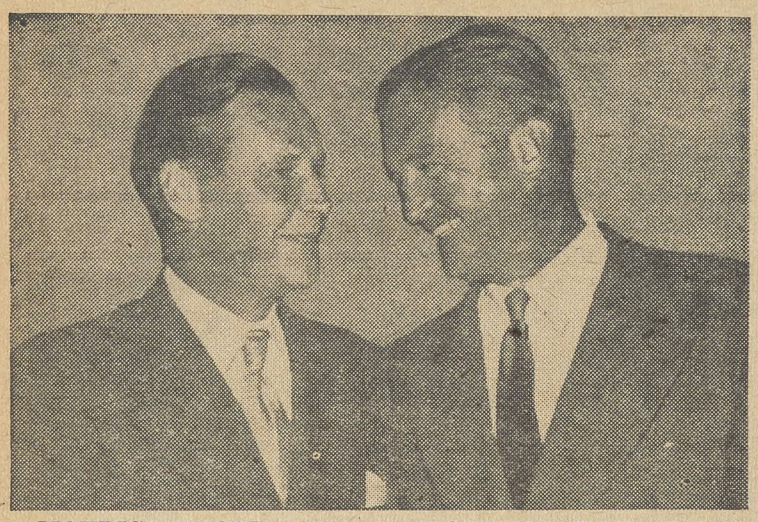


READY FOR 12th CIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN CHICAGO

Convention Speakers



MAURICE J. TOBIN (left) and W. STUART SYMINGTON
Secy. of Labor and head of the NSRB, respectively

OSCAR CHAPMAN
Secy. of Interior

SEN. PAUL DOUGLAS
Illinois Democrat

DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON
President, Howard Univ.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
Former Secy. of Treasury

In Chicago There's Nary A Dull Moment

Chicago, scene of the 1950 CIO Convention, is one of the most visited cities in the world.

Every year some 20 million people drop in to look it over—and a major proportion of them are, like the CIO folks, delegates and guests at conventions.

Chicago exudes excitement as perhaps no other American city. And the excitement centers in the Loop, an area five blocks by seven blocks bounded by the elevated railway tracks, at one edge of which is the convention hotel, the Palmer House.

The hotel lies at the northeast corner of State and Adams sts., and has an entrance on Wabash ave., which runs parallel with State st., one of the world's biggest shopping streets. Within three or four blocks from the hotel are the big department stores. A block beyond Adams st. is Michigan ave., site of most of the specialty shops. Across Michigan ave. is Grant Park, Chicago's "front lawn," and beyond that is glittering Lake Michigan.

Most of the city's movie and legitimate theatres are within walking distance. So is Orchestra Hall, where the concerts are given, and the Art Institute, famous for its exhibits. The impressive Board of Trade building, with its observation tower rising 605 feet above the city, is a few short blocks down Adams st.

The Furniture Mart, largest building in the world, lies along the Chicago River just north of the Loop. Restaurants—good ones—are plentiful in all parts of the city, and the Gold Coast, the main night club section, is a short cab or subway ride to the north. The stockyards are some distance southwest of the hotel.

The delegates will have plenty of entertainment besides what they make for themselves, with the theatres, night clubs, museums, window shopping and just plain gawking.

For football enthusiasts major college and professional games will be on tap right after the convention. Later goers-home can take in the Northwestern-Illinois Big Ten contest Nov. 25, or stay over another day and see the Bears play the San Francisco 49ers.

At the Stadium the Blackhawks meet the Boston Bruins in a bruising hockey game the night of Nov. 23. And every afternoon and evening there is indoor ice skating at the Arena.

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg Gets Manpower Post In Defense Dept.

NO WOMAN has ever held as high a post in the United States Military Establishment as Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, who on Nov. 15 became assistant secretary of defense.

A Dept. of Defense press release said:

"Mrs. Rosenberg, in addition to performing the duties of Assistant Secretary of Defense, will specialize in matters relating to manpower and personnel policy, both subjects in which she is an acknowledged authority."

The release also contained an impressive list of governmental posts she has held.

But that does not begin to tell the story of Mrs. Rosenberg, which shows that America is still a land of opportunity where a person of ability may rise to great heights irrespective of place of birth or sex.

Mrs. Rosenberg (nee Lederer) was born 48 years ago in Budapest. Her father made furniture for Emperor Franz Joseph.

PERHAPS THE best thing that ever happened to her came when the Emperor canceled an order for furniture. For then her family went broke and came to the United States, settling down in New York to start over again. She was then about 10 years old.

Not so many years later—when she was 16—her unique talents, the ability to give sensible advice and the ability to mediate disputes, came to the fore.

This was during World War I, when boys at Clinton High School in New York, went on strike because military drill lengthened the school day an hour and a half.

Anna attended Wadleigh Girls' High School. What the boys did was really none of her business, but she told them:

"For God's sake, don't queer things by striking!"

Then this mite of a girl—she is only 5 feet 3 inches tall now—persuaded the Board of Alderman to shorten the school day.

HER TALENT for giving sensible advice has earned her as much as $60,000 a year as a public relations counsel for several nationally known firms.

It was tact as a mediator that won her a series of tough jobs for city, state and federal governments.

She served on the New York City Industrial Relations Board, the National Recovery Administration during the depression, the Social Security Board and the War Manpower Commission.

President Roosevelt paid tribute to her ability when he named her to several posts.

Another who thought highly of her was the late Mayor La Guardia of New York who once remarked:

"She knows more about labor relations and human relations than any man in the country."

And General Marshall doubtless knew that he needed Mrs. Rosenberg's unique talents when he recommended her for the difficult task of helping to shape manpower and personnel policy for the Dept. of Defense.

MMSW Wins 1 In 12

The Commies north of the border aren't faring any better in labor unions than they are in the U.S. A recent tabulation of Canadian elections involving the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and right-wing unions shows the Commie-dominated union won only one election out of 12. The total vote was 4392 for right-wing unions, 1675 for MMSW.

Mrs. Rosenberg Has Held Variety Of Federal Positions

Here are some of the posts held by Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg:

Personal representative of President Roosevelt in 1944 and President Truman in 1945 in the European Theater of War; Secretary of President Roosevelt's Labor Victory Board from 1942 to 1945; member of the Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion from 1944 to 1947 and of the Manpower Consulting Committee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

Also, she served as a member of the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Military Training and allied matters connected with the national defense, and as a member of the New York State War Council.

Other posts held by Mrs. Rosenberg since 1935 include: Regional Director of the National Recovery Administration, of the Social Security Administration, of Defense, Health and Welfare Services, of the War Manpower Commission and as a member of the Advisory Committee on Policy of the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Recently Mrs. Rosenberg has been serving as a public member of the Committee on Mobilization Policy of the National Security Resources Board and as special consultant on manpower problems to Chairman W. Stuart Symington of the National Security Resources Board.

Chapman: Steel Shortage Slows Whole 'Machine'

Steel-making capacity is inadequate, Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman told the American Petroleum Institute at Los Angeles. The shortage, he said, is "threatening both the national defense program and the civilian economy." Chapman urged the steelmakers to "raise their sights."

The shortage of specialized steel products for the oil industry is "reaching alarming proportions," said Chapman, who heads the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

Thus Chapman joined those who have criticized the steel industry for years, for its shortsightedness and for its belief in an economy of scarcity. "Inadequate capacity to make steel puts the brakes on our whole industrial machine," Chapman declared.

MRS. ANNA M. ROSENBERG (center) takes the oath of office as Assistant Secretary of Defense from Felix Larkin, the department's general counsel (left), while Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall holds the Bible for her.

Murray Looks Back A Decade

CIO: For Millions A Better Way Of Life

PHILIP MURRAY, in his report to the 1950 National CIO convention, looks back on "ten long turbulent years" as president.

He finds them good, all things considered, because while they have been "years of struggle and strike and strife," they also have been "years of growth and adjustment" which have left the CIO stronger, more united, more dedicated than ever before to the principles of democracy."

The man who a decade ago stood on the platform at the Atlantic City convention, the applause of election still ringing, and dedicated to the CIO "my life, my being, my energy and such little wisdom as God Almighty may have given to me," reported to the 1950 convention that the organization he heads, particularly in the 10 years he has been president, "has literally reshaped the thinking and the economic and political life of our beloved United States."

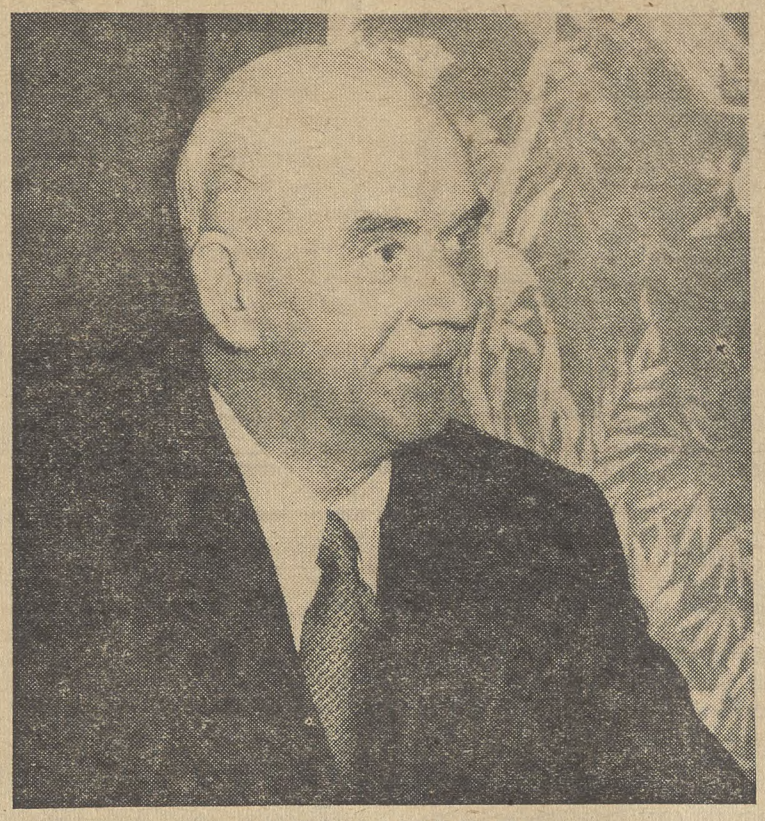
"THROUGH the CIO, and only because of the CIO," he reported, "millions of American workers have obtained a better way of life for themselves and for their families.

"The measure of the economic advances wrested from American corporations by the unions of the CIO can be counted only in scores of billions of dollars. The CIO has given renewed strength and spirit to our American democratic institutions.

"Never in all human history has one single organization brought so much good to so many people."

The place of the CIO in American history is assured, he said, and the members can take pride in the fact that at a crucial period, "they have built an organization which, indeed, has become a bulwark of our democratic society."

He noted the growth of CIO during the last decade into a fighting organization true to its heritage and objectives, which survived all assaults.



PHILIP MURRAY
Looks Over 10 Years As Head Of CIO

"We have fought off the attacks of employers who would smash all unions," he recalled; "of legislators who would seize from our hands the traditional rights of American citizens; of totalitarians who would bore into our organizations in order to subvert them and pervert them in the interests of the evil ideologies of dictatorship. But no outside interest, no hostile force, has been able to thwart our constant progress."

Murray did not dwell long on the decade of his leadership. Instead he looked forward to "an atomic, electronic era, the outlines of which are as yet barely perceptible," upon which the world is entering.

Much remains to be done, he said. Poverty, disease, insecurity and war must be abolished. Unions will be needed, "strong . . . democratically organized . . . thoughtful . . . imaginative." They must not be "hidebound or inflexible, but zealously ready and eager to meet the future."

In his review of the year he reported that the "harassment, opposition and obstructionism" of Communists he noted in his 1949 report has been overcome . . . "and that today the CIO is more united than at any time in the past."

He recounted the expulsions of 10 Communist-dominated unions and the salvation of another, the Furniture Workers, when the party-line bloc in its leadership was defeated at its convention. He continued:

"I am proud that this process was accomplished under thoroughly democratic procedures, with each of the unions which had been charged with Communist domination receiving full hearings and complete due process.

"The totalitarians were loud in their criticism of the CIO and its determination to maintain and strengthen our democratic form of organization. The record is clear, however, that their fulminations were devoid of facts. In practically every case, the accused leaderships in effect pleaded guilty to the charges lodged against them; they merely sought to challenge the right of the CIO to unearth and expose their plot."

The proceedings, he added, gave the Communist movement in this country its most serious setback, while at the same time increasing the unanimity, mutual understanding, effectiveness and militancy of the CIO.

He predicted that "before long, the influence of the Communist Party on the American labor movement will have been erased once and for all."

SINCE THE Cleveland convention, Murray reported, CIO unions have made "admirable records." Company-paid pensions and welfare and security programs have become the "accepted norm" in wide sectors of industry. Wages have been improved as CIO unions remained alert to threats to the living standards of their members and their improvement. The Social Security Act has been improved, "a major victory for the American people, and long overdue."

The "heinous act of aggression perpetrated by the North Korean Communists and their Kremlin sponsors" interrupted CIO progress toward a better life, Murray said.

He recalled that upon the invasion, he quickly pledged to President Truman the CIO's full support of the U. S. and UN fight against this aggression. He expressed the hope that the reaction of the democratic sector of the world to the attack may halt Kremlin imperialist efforts to control the world, and pledged CIO support of the defense mobilization.

But the CIO has no intention of permitting profiteering, he said. Instead it is demanding equality of sacrifice as a guiding principle, not as mere lip service. And it wants full participation of organized labor in both the planning and operational stages of the defense program. He pointed out that he represents the CIO on the Committee for Mobilization Policy of the National Security Resources Board, and predicted that other CIO representatives will be named to responsible posts in the emergency.

HE REGRETTED the inadequacy of defense legislation, not only on taxes but in controlling inflation. He urged the CIO and the nation to develop a program of moral and spiritual leadership and offer it to the democratic world as part of our fight to preserve world freedom.

To this end, every practical proposal to help the economic and social institutions of non-Communist nations must be encouraged, he said—and at home, we must build "an America without poverty, without bias and prejudice, without exploitation or strife" to prove the efficacy of the democratic method.

The "democratic internationalism" of labor as expressed through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, he said, is "gratifying," and he forecast for the ICFTU in the future "significant and constructive contributions" to unionism throughout the world.

Workers' Buying Power Falls Over 7% In 6 Years

THE ECONOMIC history of the United States for the decade of his presidency was reviewed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in his report to the 1950 convention.

During that time, he found, the nation met the challenge of a global war by virtue of "an expanding and dynamic (economic) system in which free men are capable of achieving higher living standards and are also capable of meeting the needs of their own defense."

But the postwar period was a challenge to American workers, he recounted. Only the strength of the labor movement saved the country from the destruction of unions and the depression that followed World War I, he said, and leaves us today facing "the new responsibilities of mobilization in the decade of the 1950s with confidence and hope."

His history showed that in spite of the strength of the labor movement, the buying power of the average worker, under bitter reactionary attack, fell between the wartime peak in 1944 and the first half of 1950 by more than 7%. Inflation, he asserted, "took its toll from wage earners at a time when corporations made record profits."

CIO-AFL Talks Are Credited To Joint Endeavor In ICFTU

One of the by-products of the joint CIO-AFL participation in organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has been the labor unity talks the CIO proposed last April, Pres. Philip Murray said in his report to the convention.

Representatives of the CIO and AFL met at his suggestion and agreed on continuing, cooperative joint activities on international relations, legislation and political action. Since then, reported Murray, "our two organizations demonstrated, on both the national and local level, their ability to work together."

There will be more meetings, he said, "in the hope that we shall make progress in the direction of the cherished goal of every American union member: the attainment of labor unity."

"Meanwhile," he continued, "I know that our unions will continue their splendid endeavors in behalf of the membership and in support of the welfare of this nation. Our organizations, which have done so much to bring dignity and security and happiness to millions of families, will not be deterred from their constant struggle to protect the workers of this country and assure them a stake in its liberties and its general well-being.

"In a world torn by the threat of dictatorship and discord, the Congress of Industrial Organizations stands as a beacon light on the road to a better, a democratic future for all mankind."

"The buying power of weekly earnings in manufacturing," he specified, "from the first half of 1946 to the first half of 1950, increased only 5.9%, far less than the 11% average increase in productivity. In the same period, the buying power of corporate profits rose 43%."

PROFITS ARE still going up, Murray said, with the Korean war an added factor, and the buying power of workers is continuing to drop despite the success of CIO unions in winning wage increases for their members.

The Defense Production Act, which aims at effective mobilization and a stable domestic economy, was passed without regard for economic reality, he said, and its proviso for simultaneous wage and price controls is "both inequitable and unworkable." It is a failure as an anti-inflation weapon, he insisted, and will only serve to weaken the mobilization effort.

For an economic program to marshall the economic and spiritual strength of free Americans and make it the major factor in extending the frontiers of freedom, Murray proposed:

"**1.** The needs and goals of mobilization should be defined, and a greater effort must be made to increase public understanding of the crisis.

"**2.** The mobilization program should be bold enough to do all that is necessary now, so that it can move rapidly, if necessary, into an all-out effort.

"**3.** It should be the clearly defined policy of the government that all sections of the civilian population equitably share in any sacrifices. Defense legislation and administration should embody this policy.

"**4.** Nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of the immediate expansion of military production. There should also be assurances that essential civilian production will be given preference over the production of luxuries.

"**5.** All possible protection should be given to the living standards of the people.

"**6.** The domestic economy must be stabilized and effective anti-inflationary measures, based on equality of sacrifice, should be carried out.

"**7.** The American economy should once again become an 'arsenal of democracy,' supplying not only armaments to the free nations, but also aid in improving the living standards of all peoples who are politically free to help themselves."

Dividends Up Income

Personal income in September was at the annual rate of $228,300 million, a new high, and $2900 million over the August level. The explanation: a sharp jump in corporate dividend payments. Personal income includes wages and net income from farm and non-farm enterprises.

CIO Has Broken Back Of American CP

Commies Ineffective Unless Entrenched In Labor Movement—And They Have Only A Toe-hold Left In U. S.

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE PRE-CONVENTION issue of the CIO News last year carried the following statement:

"It's been a long, bitter, nasty fight and it won't end this week, no matter what action is taken this week by the CIO at its convention in Cleveland.

"The Commies and fellow travelers may be kicked out of the CIO—or they may walk out—or the convention may pave the way for their expulsion.

"Any of these three moves would mean the lefties are through as a force inside the CIO, but it wouldn't mean the left-right fight in the trade union movement is over.

"Some of the skirmishes in the future probably will be nastier than any that have occurred in the past if that is possible.

"So it would be foolish to regard what happens this week at Cleveland as anything more than it actually is—an important battle in the worldwide ideological war."

WELL, IT'S convention time again—and time to take a look at what has happened within CIO, and to the ideological war, during the past year.

Eleven unions charged last November with being Communist dominated are no longer in the CIO.

Two were kicked out by the convention. Eight were ousted by the Executive Board after hearings. One voted to withdraw, declining to appear before a hearing committee to fight its case. It also was expelled.

One union facing Commie charges—the Furniture Workers—cleaned its own house and was permitted to remain in CIO.

And what about the statements of the Commies that such a course would wreck the CIO—make it weak and ineffective.

The CIO is numerically stronger today than it was at the beginning of last year's convention.

And it is no longer hindered in its organizational work by the Red taint which a comparatively few Commies were able to give the whole organization.

TO PUT IT bluntly—and factually—the CIO in a year has broken the back of the Communist Party in the United States.

A Communist movement which does not have its roots firmly in the labor movement is like a house without a foundation.

There is still a CP. It still wields influence over American workers. The fight still goes on.

It makes a lot of nasty noise. It still controls a handful of independent unions, but its strength is waning.

This doesn't mean that there isn't an important "mopping up" job still to be done.

There is. And the job is important. And it's a job the CIO intends to complete. It intends to clean out the few remaining strongholds of Kremlin company unionism.

THE IDEOLOGICAL war has gone well during the past year in some parts of the world—and badly in others.

The action taken by the CIO within its own house and by the CIO and AFL in helping establish the International Confederation of Free Trade Union has given encouragement to liberty-loving workers the world over.

The fact that the CIO ousted the Commies and is now stronger than a year ago should provide a valuable lesson for union groups in other countries.

Unfortunately, our country as a whole has not moved as rapidly or as boldly as the CIO in the battle against Red totalitarianism.

The CIO has spent money and energy—and a lot of both—fighting the Commies. Until the beginning of the Korean war the U.S. was spending "peanuts" on the same cause.

The CIO coupled deeds with propaganda to accomplish the job. Our Congress has been stingy on both counts.

WELL, AS WAS said before, it's convention time again—and it's time for anti-Communist trade union leaders to tackle new problems.

This year it will be different. The convention won't be cluttered up by a bunch of party hacks spouting the old Kremlin line. There won't be a lot of jockeying along ideological lines.

The task ahead, because of Communist activities outside the U. S., is now much greater than the one we thought we faced a year ago.

But, certainly, the CIO must have gained some "know-how" from its experiences that would prove valuable to the nation as a whole in its campaign for freedom and against totalitarianism throughout the world.

So it's not unlikely that the convention will point out that one of the greatest contributions our country could make to the fight against the Commies would be to help men and women everywhere obtain a higher standard of living.

IT MAY BE DULLER, BUT—

Memorandum to CIO convention delegates:

Those of you who were at the 1949 convention in Cleveland really saw some excitement. Remember?

Philip Murray and those who supported his viewpoint gave the Commies and their buddies a verbal beating. Then a majority of delegates gave the United Electrical Workers and Farm Equipment Workers the gate and paved the way for expulsion of other Commie-dominated unions.

Yes, there were lots of fireworks last year.

Things are going to be different this year.

There won't be as much excitement, which—in a sense—means the convention will be duller.

But it won't be of less importance.

You and the working men and women you represent face a lot of problems. Some of them are extremely serious.

Well, this year you have an opportunity to tackle problems head-on without having to bother with the shenanigans of delegates who are more interested in the Kremlin line than in the welfare of CIO members.

But you won't be able to get away from the Communist issue. A lot of the problems confronting you stem directly or indirectly from efforts of the Reds to take over the world.

Take the cost of living as an example. The Commie invasion of South Korea provided the excuse for boosting the price of many products. And the fighting itself placed an additional burden on all Americans.

Your taxes—and the taxes of everybody else—were boosted to help finance the preparedness program made necessary by Red activities.

YOU HAVE A LARGE TASK

Because conditions throughout the world and in our own country are what they are, you have a big task before you this week—and the actions you take will be important. Those of us on the CIO News believe one of the outstanding things you can do is to spell out a program for equality of sacrifice in the difficult days ahead.

No segment of our population should be permitted to profit from bloodshed and national preparedness. No segment should be required to carry an undue share of the burden.

There hasn't been equality of sacrifice up to this point. Labor—organized and unorganized—has been taking an economic beating as prices and profits mounted.

Your organization already has a program designed to make democracy work better—and a strong democracy is the best safeguard against communism.

Perhaps you will find ways to sharpen and improve this program. Perhaps your best efforts along this line would be to let more people know more about our program.

This is the week in which your job is to help make policy decisions—and the decisions you make will be watched closely by labor all over the world.

And what you do this year—like what you did last year—will have a direct bearing on the future of the world.

Don't let anybody tell you it won't. You delegates will be speaking for some six million workers and their families.

And you speak a language the workers of the world understand.

Greater Conservation Is Urged

THE CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation continued during the past year its campaign for use of the country's natural resources in the interests of all the people, according to its report to the CIO Convention.

It particularly pressed for passage of Missouri Valley Authority and Columbia Valley Authority legislation and enactment of the St. Lawrence River power and seaway project, soil conservation, federal control of forest cutting on private as well as government-owned land, the development of wilderness areas and expansion of outdoor recreational facilities.

Importance of the river valley authorities revolves to a considerable degree around inexpensive hydroelectric power development in which "the interest of the membership of the CIO . . . is apparent," the report said.

"New industries in areas like the southeast and northwest mean new opportunities for union organization," according to the report. "They mean more jobs in these new plants and higher incomes for the people of those regions. The construction and equipment involved amount to billions of dollars worth of employment for construction workers, steel and aluminum workers, building equipment workers, electrical workers, iron and copper ore miners, and so on.

"Electrification means inexpensive electric current for homes and farms. We are concerned at the same time with the immediate economic interests of the workers in the agencies which produce, transmit and distribute hydroelectric power, and determined to protect and extend their collective bargaining rights."

In the St. Lawrence project the report said:

"Of importance not only to New York but to the entire New England region and to states like Pennsylvania and Ohio, in respect to electric power, and to the entire Great Lakes Basin in respect to navigation, the CIO has urged Congress to take prompt action on this proposal."

The committee also worked with organizations protecting wildlife and salmon fisheries in the Columbia Basin, and joined other groups opposing unfair seizure of American Indian lands.

Committee members are John Brophy, chairman; Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary; James A. Davis, Missouri CIO; A. L. Kojetinsky, Steelworkers District 34; Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO regional director, Los Angeles; Chester Dusten, CIO regional director, Portland, Ore.; Rodney C. Jacobson, Minnesota CIO; Harry Boyer, Pennsylvania CIO; Harold J. Garno, New York State CIO; J. William Belanger, Massachusetts CIO; Earl A. Crowder, Tennessee CIO; J. J. Hickman, Texas CIO; Clarence L. Palmer, Utah CIO, and Joseph Fisher, Utility Workers.

Councils Shift Emphasis

THE ROLE OF the industrial union councils has shifted in recent years from one of primary emphasis on organizing to the broader and more complicated one of legislative, educational, political and public relations work, according to report of the Councils Dept.

At present, there are 39 state councils and 236 city or county groups.

"In the few cases where intervention was necessary," the hand of Moscow has been removed from the helm and control is now 100% in the hands of the membership.

John Brophy, who for 10 years was director of Industrial union councils, has assumed important new duties in New York as adviser to the United Nations for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and his former duties have been assumed by Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, Director of Organization.

THE STATE councils, the report explains, now are the centers through which CIO maintains contact with the state governments, while the city and county councils serve the same functions in relations to local governments.

Both state and smaller councils are called on for legislative work, not only local and state but national; labor and general education; public relations; race relations; regional planning and political action. They are the groups which work, in cooperation with the national office, to try to sell and implement CIO policy.

All council work is extremely important, the report stresses, but probably the most vital facet of the work is year-round, intensive legislative and political activity.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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He Put The Blame On Wrong Group

THE ORGANIZER shook his head as if bewildered and then declared, "He was the darndest, stupidest guy I ever talked to."

He was referring to a worker who had said, "I know all about unions and I don't want to have anything to do with them!"

The organizer was a bit burned up and showed it. He kept talking about "that stupid guy" and then he got around to telling the whole story. Here's how it went:

A FEW DAYS after being assigned to a new membership drive the organizer came across a mill worker who looked familiar.

"Didn't I meet you over in ———?" the organizer asked.

"You sure did and I don't want to have anything to do with you. I know all about unions and I don't want anything to do with them, either."

"How come?" the CIO man asked.

"You remember Joe ———? Well, you guys just about ruined him and his family and I don't want the same thing to happen to me."

"What about Joe?" the organizer asked.

"He really got a lousy deal from you guys. After you came to town he talked with you fellows and then became a voluntary organizer.

"That's when his troubles started. His wife was active in the PTA and the women there really made life miserable for her after Joe joined the CIO—gave her an awful kicking around."

THEN THE mill worker told about what happened to Joe and the Sunday School class he had been teaching.

"You remember that Citizens Committee the company set up to fight the union? Well, that group turned on the heat until Joe finally decided he'd better quit teaching the class. Things got so hot he just up and walked out of the church.

"That was just the beginning. Joe didn't really get in trouble until you guys lost the NLRB election. Joe had been with the company about 15 years and was a good worker—but the company fired him the next day after the election.

"He hunted around town for a couple of days and finally landed a job at a garage. He was a pretty good mechanic and he was doing fine until one of the mill officials came in for some gas and saw him working there.

"The mill official and the boss at the garage had a little talk and Joe was out of a job a few minutes later. The boss said he either had to fire Joe or lose the mill's business.

"It took Joe about a week to find another job; finally got one at the ice house. It didn't pay much but it was work and Joe needed money for his wife and kids."

JOE'S EMPLOYMENT at the ice house, the mill worker said, lasted less than a week—and then he was fired again because of "company pressure."

"He hung around town for a week or 10 days but nobody would put him to work because everybody was afraid of what the mill would do. You remember how the company ran things around town, don't you?"

The organizer said he remembered all too well.

"Well, I left town, just because I wanted to, a few weeks later and I haven't seen Joe since. But I've heard he was blacklisted by all the mills in the state and finally had to go to work in a little filling station in a town where nobody knew about him.

"So I guess you can see why I'm against the unions."

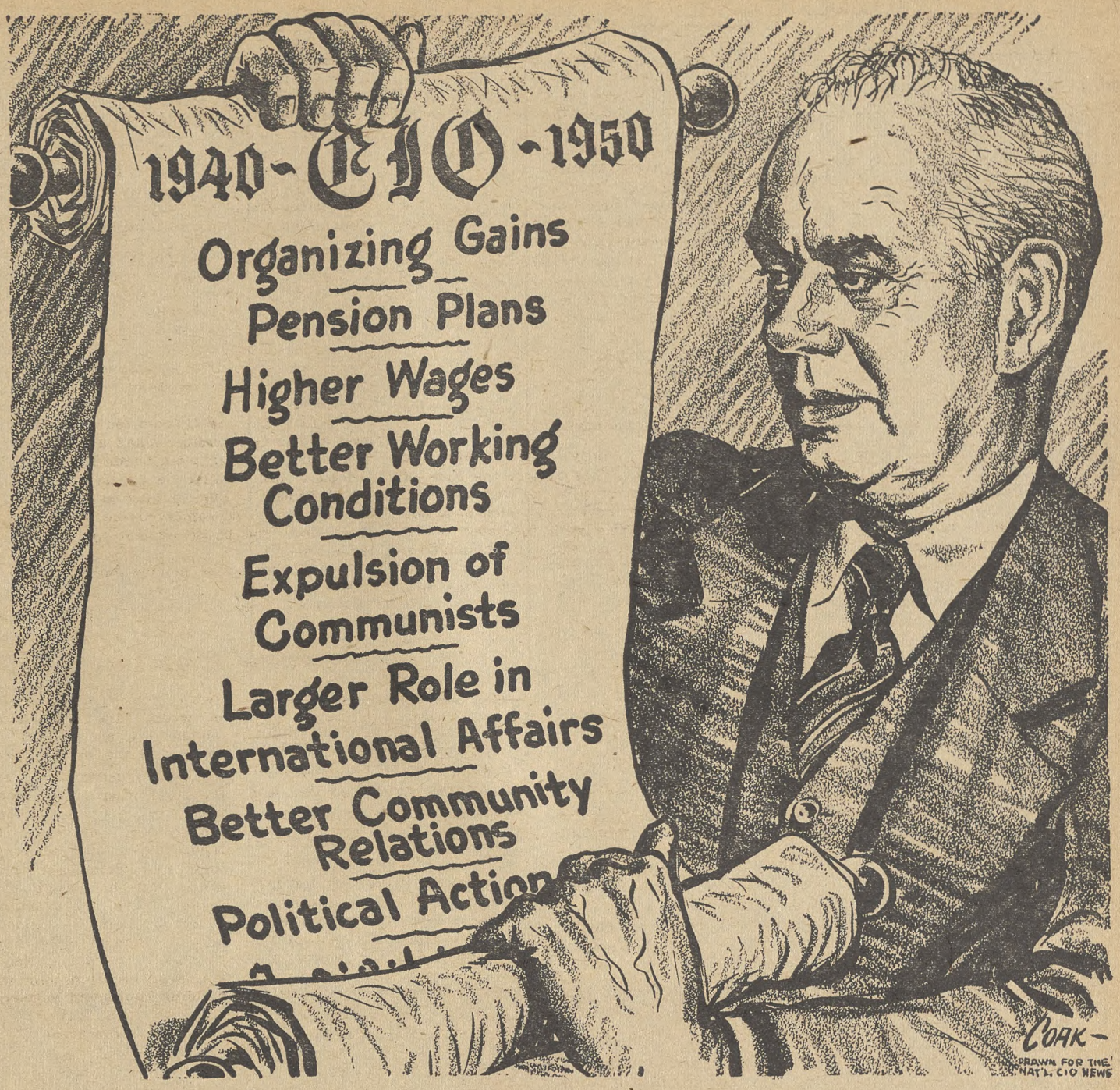
The organizer hesitated a moment and then said, "The company illegally fought the union. It illegally fired Joe. It was responsible for illegally getting him blacklisted and it had no right to interfere with PTA and church work.

"Don't you think you should blame the company and not the union?"

"Hell, no," replied the mill worker. "The company was there before the union was and Joe would still be on his old job if you fellows hadn't come in and stirred up trouble."

A.L.S.

Ten Years Of Progress



French, Italian Workers Need Better Conditions—Martin

WITHOUT THE Marshall Plan the Communists "would long since have moved in upon the governments of Italy and France," Harry Martin, president of the CIO Newspaper Guild and labor information director of the Economic Cooperation Administration in Europe, told the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco in an address last week.

The Reds would have applied "pressures from without and fomenting disturbances from within," Martin said, so that the Communist army might now have been at the Atlantic, rather than the Elbe River in Germany, had it not been for the U. S. aid to Europe.

"In the short space of two and a half years," he said, "if we have done nothing else, at least we have kept the forces of Stalin from sweeping across the face of Western Europe.

"We have halted the westward thrust of the Russian bear. We have won new friends abroad and we have given them the means for economic survival. They are our partners in every sense of the word as we seek further answers to the new crisis that lurks around every corner.

"WE MUST SHOW them that democracy can be defended at the Elbe and that we are with them in the determination that their own lands shall not be despoiled again by the crunch of the hostile armored boot . . .

"Without joint resistance by all the free peoples of the earth, there is small chance that any one free people—even ourselves—can last for long. The strongest single forces now pledged to stand beside us in this worldwide striving for peace and for freedom is the power of the free workers of the earth."

Although the working people of free Europe constitute the sturdiest bulwark against Red aggression, Martin pointed out, "it is a tragic fact that in some of the countries, notably in France and in Italy, conditions among the workers have not kept pace with other improvements" wrought by ECA.

"This is a situation that must need be remedied," said Martin, "and remedied ere it is too late if we are to depend, as depend we must, upon the great body of the toilers in these countries to provide their share of the forces available to fight in their defense.

"This is a fact that is recognized by all the thinking elements of American leadership and that must be faced up to fairly and squarely by the European governments and by the business leadership of the nations in question."

Martin paid tribute to David Zellerbach, a San Franciscan and former chief of the ECA Mission to Italy, as one who was "unceasing in his criticism of the underdeveloped attitude of the Italians toward labor."

"There were times," he said, "when he lectured the Italians so frankly on these matters that he almost sounded like an American union president!

"He did this because the situation demanded it, because he knew that the only way to defeat Communism in Europe is to destroy the factors that make Communists of people—factors like hunger, disease, poverty and want.

"COMMUNISM has a vested interest in chaos; the well-fed, well-clothed and well-housed of this earth do not make ready converts to the cause of the Kremlin, except perhaps for a few crackpots in our own country . . .

"Dave Zellerbach spoke for the little people in Italy. He spoke up for land reform and for a better share in the fruits of recovery for the poor people. His former assistant and present successor, Leon Dayton, is carrying on that same campaign.

"This approach has created consternation in the ranks of the Communists and of the survivors of Fascism alike. For it has given the lie to the Russian charge that all of America is dominated by Wall Street and it has given the lie with equal force to the notion of the reactionary forces in Italy that they are welcome to use American money through the Marshall Plan to exploit the proverty of the more unfortunate citizens.

"The fight has not been won, but it is being won and it will be carried on until that day when victory smiles upon the battle so well begun."

Martin reported with "regret" that Communist unions are still stronger than their free rivals in Italy and France, where the workers have not had "a fair share of the fruits of recovery."

CP, Anti-CP Unions In Italian Strike

The buying power of the average worker in Italy is so low that anti-Communist unions were driven to cooperate with Communist labor organizations in staging a nationwide industrial strike on Nov. 14 to force increases in wages.

An estimated five million workers left their jobs just as local bus and trolley workers returned to their posts after a 16-hour strike aimed at achieving the same end. Reports indicated that about 80% of the workers joined the walkout in the industrial north and up to 50% in less industrialized sections.

CIO Made Up Losses Due To Expulsions

ONE OF THE most momentous decisions made at the last convention was to rid the CIO of the disruptive-minded, left-wing groups which had set out to destroy the organization. Twelve months later this decision has been carried out to the letter.

The potential loss of 675,000 members might have forced a less resolute course of action. The housecleaning process, beginning with the outright expulsion of the Electircal Workers and Farm Equipment Workers at the 1949 convention and ending with executive board expulsion of eight more unions, was completed on schedule.

Allan S. Haywood

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and organization director, reports that the membership loss has now been made up through the utmost cooperation of all CIO affiliates working closely with his department. He points out that many members of the expelled unions have returned to the CIO and many thousand new members have been added.

PERHAPS THE outstanding organizational accomplishment of the past year has been the amazing success of the year-old Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers under the leadership of the administrative chairman, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, in winning 210 out of 245 NLRB elections and becoming the dominant union in the field.

Starting as a newly chartered union with the bargaining rights of its prospective membership in alien hands, IUE-CIO has expanded into an organization that speaks for 276,557 workers in the industry.

However IUE's potential membership far exceeds this total because there are many thousands of workers in newly organized plants where NLRB elections are pending and other thousands in plants where the discredited UE won elections by tiny margins many months ago.

IUE scored outstanding gains in the major manufacturing chains with substantial majorities at General Motors, Westinghouse, General Electric, RCA, Remington-Rand and others. In addition, workers in scores of independent companies have chosen IUE as their bargaining agent. The new union has issued charters to 229 local unions.

WITH THE second round of NLRB elections under way in the industry, many local unions which were forced to remain under UE domination will now have a new opportunity to renounce their Communist leadership and affiliate with the IUE-CIO.

National wage patterns were set in the industry by contracts signed by IUE in August and September. The General Electric agreement, settled after a two weeks' strike in 12 plants, gave IUE members a 10 to 15½c an hour wage boost and included a one-way cost-of-living escalator that will raise wages with increased living costs but will not allow pay cuts should the cost-of-living decline.

Fifty thousand Westinghouse workers got a 10c an hour wage hike in addition to non-contributory pensions and elimination of inequities while Sylvania Electric Corp. employes won a 15c an hour package, two additional paid holidays, life insurance, disability benefits and other improvements.

OTHER BRIGHT spots in the organizational picture for the past year include the chartering of the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee and the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee. The former has been assigned jurisdiction of workers employed by governmental bodies or civic agencies and has now passed the 35,000 mark in membership.

The Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee was established to cover a portion of the jurisdiction formerly held by the United Office and Professional Workers and has retained within the CIO many of the workers claimed by that ousted organization.

In the western part of the country particularly, the United Steelworkers have had outstanding success in reorganizing workers formerly covered by Mine, Mill and Smelter contracts while the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union has assumed partial jurisdiction over former Food, Tobacco and Agricultural locals.

THE OVERALL picture shows that during the period from July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950, the CIO participated in 1818 representation elections conducted by the NLRB and won 1072 of them. For the same period 1192 out of 1223 union shop elections were won.

Following are excerpts from the reports submitted to the organization department on progress made by the international unions since the last convention:

Auto: . . . the average dues paying membership of the union last June, July and August for the Auto Workers' 1106 locals was 1,107,326. For September the figure rose to 1,118,046. Virtually the entire membership was covered by agreements containing hospitalization - medical-insurance programs. Substantial wage increases were won and contracts improved.

Clothing: . . . the intensified union label drive, held in conjunction with stepped-up organizing work brought in several of the last remaining holdouts in the men's clothing industry. Dozens of shops in the South, the Mid-West and elsewhere now operate under Clothing Workers' contracts for the first time after many years of stubborn resistance.

Steel: . . . the steel union now has more than 2000 locals and about 1900 collective bargaining contracts. The average hourly rate for steelworkers is $1.71 and negotiations are now being carried on with various companies for a substantial wage increase.

In 1949, the United Steelworkers of America made collective bargaining history. After a long strike against an intransigant industry unmindful of its obligations to its workers, the Steelworkers Union succeeded in negotiating agreements with virtually the entire steel industry, providing insurance and pension benefits for workers in the industry.

Not only did this glorious victory of the Steelworkers yield benefits to them, but, by breaking the solid front of the opposition of many industries to pensions and insurance, it has proved a major factor in the successful campaigns of unions in other industries to obtain similar benefits for their employes.

Vision On Damascus Road Department

The wages of workers should be increased in line with higher profits from improved technology —but the pay boosts shouldn't mean higher prices.

This sentiment is that of the CIO but the words are those of Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors, and were voiced in Philadelphia last week when he received a gold medal "for the greatest contribution to American business in 1950" from the alumni of the Univ. of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance and Commerce.

The "full acceptance" by GM and the CIO Auto Workers of the idea that higher living standards depend on technical advances. Wilson said, is a "very significant step ahead. The five-year agreements negotiated by the UAW and GM, he said, recognizes that "it is logical, fair and reasonable to maintain the purchasing power of an hour's work in terms of goods and services the employe must purchase in his daily living."

Woodworkers: . . . outstanding accomplishment of 1950 was the negotiating of a Health and Welfare Plan. Also the Intl. Woodworkers secured three paid holidays in the lumbering industry for the first time. In the last ten years this union has tripled its membership.

Shipbuilding: . . . In 1940 the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers began its plan for stabilization of the shipbuilding industry during the time of national emergency. The next year the first stabilization raise was brought into the pay envelopes of IUMSW members and the Bethlehem Memorandum of Understanding established. The union has continued its fight for membership gains during the past year.

Textile: . . . During the fiscal year the Textile Workers Union has signed 144 new agreements covering 11,000 workers. Elections were won in 62 plants for 10,500 workers. Renewed interest is being shown throughout the South by textile workers in the wake of increased organizational activities. Employer opposition has continued to flourish.

Stores: . . . the union has stressed organizational drives among the better grade department stores in New York, New England, Chicago and the South. During the past year Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union locals have signed many new contracts providing for wage increases and security clauses. Local 50, Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, with 3000 members, reaffiliated with RWDSU during the past year. A local of the Fur Workers has transfered to the union in Pittsburgh.

Gas, Coke: . . . during the fiscal year United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers organized 61 new locals with a total membership of 7727. When the union came into the CIO in 1942 it had 5975 members. The number is now in excess of 60,000.

Barbers: . . . About two-thirds of the membership of the Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union of America is now covered by non-contributory welfare insurance, such as hospitalization, sick benefits and death benefits.

Furniture: . . . The Communist anti-CIO elements which dominated the United Furniture Workers were decisively defeated at the union's recent Sixth Constitutional Convention. The membership adopted a resolution by a 4-1 vote supporting the program and policies of the CIO and is now firmly a part of the national body. Intensive organizing campaigns are under progress in key furniture centers in the South at the present time.

Shoe: . . . The United Shoe Workers have been in a terrific struggle with the Wage and Hour Division of the Dept. of Labor to prevent the granting of learner certificates to manufacturers who seek to avoid payment of the minimum wage and has been successful in limiting the certificates. The union has won about 12 NLRB elections during the past year.

Oil: . . . The Oil Workers Intl. Union has negotiated a number of excellent pension programs during the fiscal year which equal or excel those in other industries. The union is fighting now for substantial wage increases and prospects look good.

Optical: . . . The Optical Workers won more than 75 NLRB elections during the past year. Organizational drives are now under progress at the American Optical Co. main plant in Southbridge, Mass., and at the Bausch and Lomb Optical Co. at Rochester, N. Y.

Marine Engineers: . . . The National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association recently concluded negotiations for a 5½% increase in basic wages for licensed engineers employed by the member companies of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Maritime Association. Pacific Maritime Association member companies agreed to the increase earlier.

Rubber: . . . The United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers Union won 26 out of 44 NLRB elections during the fiscal year. At present 100,000 members are covered by non-contributory pension plans, 17,000 by contributory plans and 4000 by a combination of both.

Utility: . . . The Utility Workers have won three NLRB elections among the employes of the Boston Edison Co., Boston, Mass., since the last convention. These victories added more than 3000 members to the ranks. The union now represents the employes of the majority of the large electric generating plants in the country.

Packing: . . . The outstanding victory of the Packinghouse Workers during the year was the signing of a master contract with Wilson and Co. An 11c pattern won at Armour and Co. has already spread through the industry. The union won 15,000 new members during the past 12 months.

Stone: . . . The United Stone and Allied Products Workers won union shop elections involving 80 companies during the year. Wage increases have ranged from 5 to 11c an hour. Vacation plans have been improved and extended. Pension plans have been negotiated to cover approximately 40% of the membership.

Paper: . . . The United Paperworkers during the past year won elections in 20 plants with about 3000 employes. Over 60% of the members are now covered by better than average pension agreements. More than 75% are covered by insurance and welfare plans.

Telephone: . . . The Communications Workers have added workers in one more company of the Bell System, the Ohio Bell Telephone Co., during the past year and now has 16 of the 23 Bell companies under agreement. It also holds contracts for about 60 of the larger independent companies in the U. S. and holds some contracts in Canada. Altogether CWA represents more than 300,000 workers in the industry.

Transport: . . . In 1950 the Transport Workers Union won a 10 year battle for union recognition on New York municipal transit lines and now represents 42,000 employes of the N. Y. City Board of Transportation. The new agreement established the principle of the 40-hour week in municipal transportation.

Insurance: . . . Collective bargaining elections have already been won by the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee for the employes of four companies. The IAWOC has set for itself the task of bringing into the CIO the 750,000 men and women who work for insurance companies.

Government: . . . The Committee has now passed the 35,000 mark in membership and is demonstrating that government and civic workers can be organized into an effective trade union group.

Maritime: . . . The gains of the past year have put the NMU well into the foreground of the seagoing unions. In spite of a severe drop in shipping, the union has held a solid core of 45,000 dues paying members.

Transport Service: . . . In the year 1950, UTSE gained seven units among red caps, cannery workers, tobacco workers, fertilizer workers and timber preservers.

Glass: . . . The Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers gained 2530 members in 14 new locals since the last convention. The union also gained 3500 new members in old locals for a total membership gain of 6030.

Brewery: . . . During the past year the Intl. Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers won 25 out of 29 elections in the U. S. and Canada involving a total membership gain of 1213.

Radio: . . . Organizing efforts of the American Radio Association were stepped up during the fiscal year and as a result the union now holds contracts with 128 steamship companies. Across-the-board wage increases of 6.38% to meet the rising cost of living were won.

Playthings: . . . The Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers Union continued to make organizational progress during the year. The union completed negotiations of its first two non-contributory pension plans.

Lithographers: . . . The Amalgamated Lithographers now boasts a membership of well over 20,000 distributed over 76 locals. In addition to improvements in actual working conditions, the union has been successful in increasing wage scales and take home pay. Welfare programs and union-administered pension programs have been established.

Newspaper: . . . The vast majority of Newspaper Guild members won wage increases in 1950 collective bargaining with raises ranging from $2 to $15 weekly. Settlement of the N. Y. World Telegram and Sun strike resulted in the establishment of a city-wide $120 top minimum for key classifications.

Big Biz Opens Drive On Profits Tax Plan

NOW THAT THE Republicans figure they're going to run Congress with the aid of the economy-minded Dixiecrats, big business has launched its campaign to head off an excess profits tax.

The first heavy calibre gun was fired Nov. 14 by the Committee for Economic Development, a research organization of 130 businessmen and educators influential in determining business policy.

The CED came out flatly and said Congress shouldn't enact an excess profits tax. Instead, it proposed an increase of 5% on all income in excess of exemptions and the present tax, which would yield an estimated $3 billion—a lot of it from those least able to afford it.

In addition, it proposed revision of the present corporate profits tax plus a "defense profits tax" of 15% which it believes would yield another $3 billion. And on top of that, it suggested raising another $1 billion by excise tax boosts.

THE SAME DAY the CED came out with its program, President Truman sent a message to Congress asking it to enact during he lame duck session a $4 billion excess profits tax program, retroactive to July 1, 1950.

On Nov. 15 the House Ways and Means Committee opened hearings in accordance with what Chairman Doughton (D. N.C.) said was last session's "mandate" to try and report out an excess profits levy during the short session.

The only witness on the first day was Secy. of the Treasury John Snyder, who supported President Truman's position and suggested a 75% levy. He testified after the committee, by a strictly party vote, decided to limit its hearings to excess profits legislation, to shut off debate on Nov. 22, and to consider "insofar as possible" a single witness as the representative of his industry.

On Nov. 17 Stanley Ruttenberg, director of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, appeared before the committee and called for a levy retroactive to July 1, 1950, that would produce $6 to $7 billion more than the amount raised by normal and surtax rates on corporations. He proposed that the base period for an excess profits tax be the years 1946-9, when profits before taxes were $29 billion.

"Using the base period suggested," he said, "it would be necessary to have a rate of 85% on all excess profits net income to produce the desired amount of revenue which we have suggested. This, of course, is the same rate as World War II."

RUTTENBERG testified an excess profits tax is necessary for four reasons—it produces revenue, it is fair and equitable and designed to capture only excess profits, it is anti-inflationary, and it is "part and parcel of an overall stabilization program."

He cut the ground from under those who advance the more common arguments against such a levy. The claims that it causes waste and inefficiency, and destroys initiative and incentives to modernize as well as to invest and expand plant and equipment, he demonstrated, were contrary to the tradition and practice of competitive business in this country.

The allegation that it hits all corporations, not just those making the largest profits, simply isn't true, he said. He showed that during World War II, only 1880 corporations or less than 1% of the total reporting net incomes, paid taxes on excess profits of $1 million or more. The claim that it is administratively unworkable, he said, can be made for any important piece of legislation, but the advantages of such a tax outweigh the disadvantages.

Publicity Dept. Keeps Public, Members Informed About CIO

THE CIO Publicity Dept. devoted most of its efforts in the past year to keeping CIO members and the general public informed about important CIO activities, Publicity Director Allan L. Swim said in his report to the convention.

The department gave special attention to the CIO legislative program and political action campaign, and was particularly active, through the CIO News, in publicizing what went on during the events leading to the expulsion of the Communist-dominated unions and the return of many of their members to the CIO.

The department, the report said, played a leading role in establishing the CIO Press and Public Relations Conference, an informal group which meets regularly in an effort to improve and coordinate the projects of the CIO and its affiliates. Swim was active in developing the program of expansion and improvement in the services of the Labor Press Association.

Pertinent information about the CIO was made easily available to press and radio, hundreds of press releases were prepared and distributed, frequent press conferences were arranged, radio appearances were undertaken and thousands of mail and telephone queries about the CIO were answered. In addition, the department distributed thousands of pamphlets prepared by CIO departments and committees.

Through the CIO News, press releases and special features, the report continued, the Publicity Dept. provided much material carried in the publications of international and local unions and councils. It also printed and distributed two issues of the CIO News Voting Record.

Besides the weekly national edition, the CIO News regularly published special editions for four national and international unions.

The department obtained for the CIO regular sustaining programs on two major networks, participated frequently in programs on a third and sponsored Robert R. Nathan, economist and commentator, on the American Broadcasting Co. system. The CIO was one of the sponsors of "The First Freedom," a National Broadcasting Co. program, and provided a number of participants for "Cross Section — USA" on the Columbia Broadcasting System.

CIO's Fight For Just Taxes Will Continue

THE COMMITTEE on Taxes, in its report to the convention, serves notice that the CIO will continue to fight for "shifting of the present burden of taxation from those least able to pay to those best able to pay."

Income taxes paid by individuals earning less than $5000 a year have increased, while the share of the tax burden carried by corporations has fallen.

The committee reports that in 1940 approximately 2½% of the total taxes were paid by persons with incomes of less than $5000, but that this year the taxpayers in that category will pay more than 24% of the total federal revenue.

During the same 10 years corporation taxes paid the federal government increased from 24% of the total revenue in 1940 to only 30% of the total revenue in 1950.

This situation is particularly unfair because "it is estimated that corporate profits, after taxes, in 1950 will be more than 2½ times what they were during the peak of World War II."

The committee recommends two steps to meet the situation:

1 An excess profits tax. It argues that such a tax would be anti-inflationary. Corporations, the committee says, "would be less inclined to increase profits if they knew that they would retain only five to 10c of every dollar (depending on the rate of the excess profits tax) of increased profits.

"In addition, an excess profits tax would be anti-inflationary because it would take cash from corporations that they would use to accumulate excessive inventories or to invest in highly profitable but non-essential enterprises dealing with luxury goods and services."

2 Plugging tax loopholes, which include gaps in estate and gift taxes and granting permission to married couples to split income between themselves for tax purposes. This later provision gives largest tax relief to persons with incomes of $10,000 a year.

"A person over $10,000, for example, saves over 15% of his tax bill," the committee says ". . . an individual earning $50,000 a year saves over 24%, or $6000. This $6000 saved from taxes by the $50-000-year individual is actually more than 85% of our population earned last year.

"The tax law which passed this year is the result of an effort to re-establish the tax rates that existed in 1945. Persons with incomes of less than $5000 will pay approximately the same amount they did in 1945. But those with incomes above $5000 will pay less as a result of the split income provision.

". . . the 1950 Revenue Act enlarged a few of the existing loopholes which reduce the burden of taxation upon high income individuals."

Members of the committee are: O. A. Knight, chairman; Joseph Beirne, Emil Mazey, Arthur Goldberg and Stanley Ruttenberg.

UN Urged To OK Genocide Convention

The CIO last week asked U. S. delegates to the United Nations to "do all in their power to prevent legal barriers being erected to the speedy adoption" of the International Genocide Convention.

Civil Rights Aided By Court Decisions

THE PAST YEAR has seen dramatic advances on the civil rights front in the form of three Supreme Court decisions, but it also has seen a disgraceful abrogation of responsibility by Congress.

These are the main findings of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination in its report to the convention.

James B. Carey

The Supreme Court decisions in the Henderson, Sweatt and McLaurin cases — in all of which the CIO intervened as a friend of the court — brought forth the new doctrine, devastating to the foes of civil rights, that segregation is discrininatory in itself whether it takes place in public transportation or in education.

Heretofore, the segregation practitioners had relied on the seemingly fair-minded idea that people have a right to choose their associates. This is true enough, the Supreme Court said in effect, but there is a vital difference between voluntary and involuntary separation.

"The Court conceded (in the McLaurin case) that the individual students in the Univ. of Oklahoma had a right not to mingle with members of different races if they desired not to do so," the report says, "but it stated that the state had no power to deprive Negroes of the right to secure voluntary acceptance by their fellow students.

"This means that although individuals can practice prejudice, if they so wish, the state cannot force them to do so."

The report then contrasted this with the record of the 81st Congress, which passed no civil rights legislation, and in fact retrogressed by testing the new Wherry cloture rule in the Senate and proving that "it is impossible to secure civil rights legislation while the present rule prevails."

Stating that the Senate is a victim of "legislative self-paralysis" as a result of the unworkable Wherry rule, the Committee calls on all CIO members to support the Lehman bill, which would end filibusters by providing for limitation of debate by a majority of those present and voting, after a given subject has been debated for 15 days.

"We will achieve the enactment of the Civil Rights Program as the voters of America convince the members of Congress that it is politically wise to translate into legislative reality the commitment of both parties as spelled out in their party platforms," the report comments drily.

CIO, meanwhile, is abiding by the principle, enunciated three months before the first of the Supreme Court decisions by Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel, that CIO will not "abide by any statutes, regulations or ordinances which seek to compel any CIO organizations to practice segregation in their own activities."

Another victory on the civil rights front was won, the report states, when the American Bowling Congress, which has over one million members and exerts absolute control over competitive bowling in this country, dropped its "white only" requirement as the result of a law suit instigated by the CIO under Illinois statutes.

The Committee also is exerting pressure on the State Dept. to end "intolerable discrimination" in wages, education, housing and recreation in the Canal Zone, where the U. S. is sovereign. There, U. S. citizens are paid $2.05 an hour on the average, with premium pay for overtime and holidays, while noncitizens are paid an average of 48c an hour, straight time.

Twelve additional unions have set up Civil Rights departments, and assigned staff members to them, since the last convention, the report states, bringing the total to 17. Conferences have been held at Cleveland and Denver, and more will follow.

The members of the Committee are: James B. Carey, chairman; George L-P Weaver, director; Willard S. Townsend, Secretary; W. Richard Carter, Arthur Goldberg, Mrs. Bessie Hillman, James J. Leary, William H. Oliver, Morris Pizer, Harry Read, M. Hedley Stone, Philip Weightman, and Boyd L. Wilson.

Interest Revived In Auxiliaries

The past year has witnessed a marked revival of interest and activity in the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, according to the Convention report.

Under the leadership of Pres. Lillian Sherwood, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Secy. Bertha Perrin, Warren, O., the Congess of Women's Auxiliaries has chartered or reactivated a "considerable number of new groups" during the past year.

Social Security Advance A 'Start' Committee Says

"The years 1949 and 1950 are milestones in the people's march toward genuine social security, and the CIO and its affiliates can rightfully claim major credit for the advances," said the convention report of the CIO Committee on Social Security.

"For more than a decade, Congress failed to improve the social security program. . . . But our union efforts to achieve it through collective bargaining brought a dramatic change."

The law that finally passed brought an additional 10 million people under federal old age protection and raised benefits by an average of 70%—but it was only a good start, the report adds, and "our effort to obtain genuine social security through both collective bargaining and political action must continue."

Among the new goals: repeal of the noisome Knowland amendment, which was "a shocking blow to unemployment insurance"; continued improvement of Social Security programs; better jobless benefits; national health insurance.

Social Security Committee: Emil Rieve, Chairman; David J. McDonald, Secretary; Emil Mazey, Joseph Childs, Irving Simon, John L. Yancey, Joseph Beirne, Jacob Clayman.

CONVINCED that their cause was just, 109 employes of the Longview Furniture Co. plant left their jobs Nov. 6 after the company refused to talk about rehiring two members of the plant's organizing committee whom it had fired. In this picture, which was taken two hours after a picket line was thrown around the plant, the workers are making strike plans.

JOHN V. RIFFE, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee, tells a Hickory, N. C., audience that it is high time that they instead of northern industrialists get some of the milk from the South's "industrial cow."

109 Fight 'Battle For All N. C. Furniture Workers'

By PAUL HARDING

ALL THE obstacles the employers can throw into their paths are failing to slow the organizing campaign of the industrial workers of the Hickory-Newton-Lenoir area of North Carolina.

Petitions have been filed by CIO with the National Labor Relations Board in 11 plants employing nearly 2000 workers. Some of the petitions date back as far as three months or more, but with the board operating under the Taft-Hartley law no elections have yet been held.

The companies—most of them operate furniture factories—are using every trick in their trade and in their lawyers' books to delay the elections in the hope that the workers will tire and drop their plans for unions.

Several hearings, preparatory to the holding of elections, have been set only to be postponed by shrewd company attorneys. Workers leading their local plant CIO organizing committees have been fired. Bosses and sub-bosses talk against unions in general and CIO in particular at every opportunity.

THEN CAME what was to have been the death knell of the CIO movement in the area—a strike. Neil Hickey, director of District 5, CIO Furniture Workers, and acting area director for the CIO Organizing Committee, says he is firmly convinced the furniture manufacturers are working in concert to prevent union organization.

"They have tried their best to force us into a strike, at first one plant and then another," Hickey says. "But the workers refused to be fooled. They didn't walk out anywhere until they were forced into it, and then the provocation was so flagrant and such a clear-cut case of discrimination that no one could mistake the cause."

At the Longview Furniture Co. plant in Hickory two members of the organizing committee, Elmer Frye and Wayne Ball, asked for and received permission to go home because they were ill. When they returned to the plant they were told they were fired, despite the fact that they had witnesses who heard their request granted.

When both the superintendent and the president of the company refused to meet with other members of the workers' committee to discuss the matter, the workers walked out. Of 114 production workers, 109 laid down their tools and came to the union hall for a meeting. At the end of a week of the strike there were still only five scabs in the plant.

Meanwhile, membership application cards continue to come in from nine other plants in the area employing approximately 3000 more workers. Plant gate meetings are held daily at noon time at one or more of the 20 plants where organization is actively and openly underway.

ORGANIZING committees are being formed in still more plants. And interest is not confined to furniture. Petitions for elections have been filed for a brick yard and a lumber mill. Workers from such establishments as laundries and soft drink bottling companies have asked for help in organizing.

So far, there has been no "Battle of the Overpass" or encounter with hordes of Pinkertons but, says Hickey, "I wouldn't be much surprised." The organized opposition is terrific.

The local newspaper, reporting the Longview strike, said "physical violence" was threatened, which was vigorously denied the next day by the local constable.

The striking workers wanted to put three of their number on the radio in a transcribed program to explain to the public what the strike was about. The station manager refused to accept the program, but finally relented after a two and one-half hour battle with Richard Conn, CIO Organizing Committee publicity director, who threatened immediate action through the Federal Communications Commission if the program were not accepted.

But the strikers were taking such opposition in their stride.

In the words of Walter Brown, Sr., Longview Organizing Committee chairman, the CIO members were prepared to continue their strike at Longview "until justice is done and Frye and Ball are returned to their jobs. This is not only our battle but the battle of all furniture workers in North Carolina."

THERE'S PLENTY OF ZIP in the North Carolina organizing campaign. Workers are crowding around a hill-billy band—"rootin' and stootin'" for the CIO. Members of the band are employes of the Southern Desk Mfg. Co., Hickory.

ORGANIZING is in the air throughout the entire Hickory-Newton-Lenoir area of North Carolina. One of the many plants where men are "talking union" is the Southeastern Cabinet Co., makers of DuMont television cabinets. Here organizing committeemen from the cabinet plant are meeting with Rep. Raymond Schnell in the CIO office in Lenoir.

Document Proves

T-H Aids Dixie Textile Mills To Thwart Unions

THE MOST documented indictment of the Taft-Hartley Act to date has been prepared by Isadore Katz, general counsel of the CIO Textile Workers.

The 112-page book entitled "Taft-Hartleyism in Southern Textiles—Feudalism with a New Face" was presented to the Senate subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations Nov. 14.

"It takes a man of strong convictions, unfettered with wife and children, to be a union man in the South," Katz said. "Churches and schools are used against him. There is no equality in the communications of ideas as far as the union is concerned. He is hounded socially, economically and spiritually and then thrown out of the community."

In case after case, supplemented with photostats of company anti-union letters and professional hate sheets which are distributed on a wholesale scale throughout the South, Katz showed the tremendous pressure exerted on the workers to keep them from joining unions.

HE CALLED attention to the emergence of the "suave legal technician" as a union-buster, replacing the companies' paid "musclemen." "Any attorney who can't tie up a case in the courts for at least two years under present T-H provisions is a lousy lawyer," he declared.

The pattern as engineered by company lawyers, Katz said, was shown by what happened to a TWUA campaign in Anderson, S. C. When the union began the Anderson campaign, it was met by an almost complete mobilization of the opinion-forming agencies of the community.

In this particular instance the "dirty work" was done by the local Chamber of Commerce, and a local columnist writing in the Anderson "Independent."

The columnist warned the public that it was about to "learn first hand of the biggest racket since the Tripoli pirates were exacting tribute off the Barbary Coast." He spoke of that "black engulfing wing of the CIO" which leads workers "down the torturous trail of blood, sweat and tears" leaving ghost towns and ghost jobs in its wake.

"These emissaries of misfortune who hail from the 'so-called' melting pots of the Northern cities, are people of strange races and are imbued with alien ideologies which are blended together to produce all manner of men, including numerous arrogant mongrels," he wrote.

FOLLOWING ON the heels of a series of similar columns, came appeals from the Anderson Citizens Committee in the form of newspaper advertisements in the Independent. These full page ads hammered home the lesson that a union means "friction between free labor and organized labor, strife, discontentment, misunderstanding and loss of time."

Katz called attention to the similarity of employer resistance the union encounters in widely separated areas of the South in charging that there is an overall union-busting pattern available to any textile mill owner who wishes to make use of it.

To back up his contention, he submitted pre-election letters from owners of mills in North Carolina and Georgia. Though the language differed, identical reference was made to racial prejudice and distrust of "outsiders," and contained the same pleas for a continuation of the "personal relationship" which had existed between worker and mill operator in the past.

Photostats of the notoriously anti-CIO newspapers, "Militant Truth" and "The Trumpet" were included in the exhibits prepared for the subcommittee.

The former is a paper published by Sherman A. Patterson of Chattanooga, Tenn. It almost invariably appears at Southern textile mills a few days before an NLRB election is scheduled. It follows closely the pattern of the "Trumpet" published by Parson Jack, Baptist Minister of Columbus, Ga.

Certain trade magazines in the South are edited as though they had a vested interest in anti-unionism. One of the more widely circulated, the Textile Bulletin, published in Charlotte, N. C., recently put Sen. Taft (R. O.) on the spot in an attempt to discredit the Senate subcommittee's investigation of the status of Southern collective bargaining.

The owner-editor characterized the investigation as a "sinister drive" and urged textile employers to put their faith in Taft and Sen. Donnell (R. Mo.), who was defeated for re-election Nov. 7.

"Senators Taft and Donnell," wrote editor David Clark, "want copies of what textile management sends in to the subcommittee so that as a minority, they can check for accuracy what Sen. Murray and his crowd claim in the majority report."

KATZ SAID HIS collection of letters, sermons, columns, advertisements, radio speeches, news stories, magazine articles and editorials are fair samples of the anti-union barrage laid down by those who control the avenues of communication in the textile villages and towns of the South.

"The object is to associate the concept of unionism with ideas of strife, evil, loss, hunger, violence and fraud," he declared. "When perversions of religious feeling, racial prejudice, sectionalism and subversion are added, the psychological barriers to unionism are made almost impregnable."

Katz stated that southern companies, particularly in the textile industry, only wants delays so they can break the unions. "The Taft-Hartley law affords them the legal means to get such delays," he said.

"This law cannot be appraised in a vacuum," he added. "It must be studied on a human level. It must be shown how it affects the lives of the workers in the mills."

The use of injunctions was denounced by Katz. He said they deprive people of trial by jury and are supposed to speed justice. "In actual practice however," he said, "judges get caught in a web of injunctions and court cases drag on long after the original labor dispute is settled."

CIO Is Establishing Itself In South As Friend Of Community Improvement

Leaders of the Southern organizing drive, hampered by Taft-Hartleyism in its most vicious forms, have been quietly establishing a wide basis of support for CIO organizing projects by selling CIO as a force for improvement of entire Southern communities.

This is the gist of the report of the Southern Organizing Committee to the CIO convention.

The results in the past year: CIO has participated in 98 elections; 87 more petitions are pending; the staff is engaged in organizing work at approximately 200 more mills or plants employing some 40,000 workers, and many of these situations are devolping to the point where petitions for elections will be filed.

"We are exerting every effort to have CIO accepted as an organization interested in improving conditions in the community; as the schools, churches, professional people, grocers and all other people in business would benefit from better working conditions for industrial workers as well as a higher payroll coming into the locality . . . We have taken great strides toward that acceptance," the report states.

The committee staff also has sponsored radio programs on a Southwide scale, featuring cowboy, hillbilly and gospel singers. Service of these entertainers are also offered free to any church or civic benefit shows which will carry the CIO message.

"Our staff members," the report continues, "also have been encouraged to establish their homes in the community where they are working and take an active part in the church, school and general social life of their locality. As a result of their efforts along these lines the CIO is becoming better known day by day in many small communities."

Death, Injuries Continue To Take Heavy Toll

IN THE PAST year, the CIO Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare has continued to press for workable, flexible safety codes and for full employment of the physically handicapped, the committee's convention report said.

CIO has participated in a number of conferences on the subject and there has been "a slight improvement in the record." The most important gathering was the President's Conference on Industrial Safety, in 1949 in which CIO was represented by more than 90 delegates. Another conference will be held in 1950.

Death and maiming injuries continued to take a heavy toll, however. During the year, nearly 16,000 workers were killed outright, close to 90,000 more received disabling injuries, and nearly 2 million more incurred injuries that caused loss of working time.

The report concluded:

"Ten years ago organized labor found itself almost completely excluded from these activities . . . Today CIO is recognized as an active and militant force in the fields of health, safety, welfare and rehabilitation of the handicapped. We are still confronted with lesser degrees of opposition to our participation."

Members of the CIO Health, Safety and Welfare Committee are: James B. Carey, Chairman; Emil Mazey, Secretary; Harry Read, Director; David J. McDonald, Ernest Weaver, James E. Fadling, T. M. McCormick, and William Pachler.

CIO Men Elected To Legislatures

Manley J. Wilson, editor of the CIO International Woodworker, was elected an Oregon State Senator in the recent election, one of many CIO members named to state legislatures. A former State Representative, he defeated Irving Rand, Portland attorney, 99,488 to 97,470.

Two members of the CIO Auto Workers were elected to the lower house of the Illinois Legislature. William Pierce, president of Local 449, was chosen at Rockford and Harvey Pearson, UAW regional staff member, was elected at Waukegan, Donald Perryman, a member of the Glass Workers, was named to a second two-year term in the Missouri Assembly from Crystal City, where he is a machinist's helper in the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. plant.

Researchers Expose Business' Erroneous Arguments

THE STUDY of economic forces and trends plays an important role in the CIO—but with a difference. Viewed from either a purely academic standpoint, or interpreted solely for the purposes of business, economics is likely to be stripped of all human realities.

CIO researchers, on the other hand, examine economic facts in the light of the experience and problems of workers. That's the big difference, and it's an important one.

Together with its research work, the CIO carries on educational activities, both linked together in the Research and Education Department headed by Stanley Ruttenberg. The National CIO's education program is carried on under the direction of George Guernsey, associate director.

An outline of the department's work was contained in Pres. Murray's report to the CIO convention.

Both the National CIO researchers and those of the CIO's affiliated unions, the report explained, "follow the practice of presenting facts, arguments, and economic analysis to prove the justice of the workers' demands and the ability of employers and the economy to meet them.

"AS PART OF their task union economists must deal with many broad economic problems—not only wages, hours and other phases of everyday working conditions, but also prices, industrial capacity, monopoly, full employment and planning for defense.

"Business employs high-priced statisticians and publicists to defend its position and philosophy. The labor movement must constantly expose erroneous arguments and explain the problems and role of industrial workers in a modern economy."

IN ITS monthly bulletin, "Economic Outlook," the CIO researchers discuss some of these important problems.

Testimony was also prepared and presented to Congressional committees on such problems as taxation, social security, the physically handicapped, full employment, reciprocal trade agreements, profits and extension of labor education.

Other phases of the department's work:

- Special assistance to the CIO's internationals, councils and local industrial unions, and cooperation with newly established research departments of CIO affiliates.
- Consultation with government agencies through labor research advisory committees. "Through these activities the unions have undoubtedly contributed to the value of government statistics," states the report, "and our research representatives have become increasingly familiar with the types of materials available and the uses to which they can properly be put."
- Liaison activities with such government agencies as the Council of Economic Advisors, National Security Resources Board, Women's Bureau, as well as numerous outside organizations, and foreign unionists and economists.

AN IMPORTANT part of the work of the education wing of the department has to do with interpreting CIO policies to members through schools and conferences and by supplying materials and guidance for union education programs.

Using such educational techniques as films and institutes, an extensive program has been worked out to help workers meet their problems. A great part of this work has been done in the last six years. Today, about 70 staff members of CIO affiliates are assigned to full-time education work.

In 1950, the department sponsored for the first time a one-week educational staff training conference, held at Pawling, N. Y., attended by some 40 union representatives. It also expanded its summer school program to include regional schools for the Kansas-Oklahoma area, Pennsylvania, and New England.

Another phase of CIO educational activities is the film program, first started in 1947, which now has 2100 film users on its mailing list. Of these, 900 are CIO local unions, and 1200 are community, school and church groups.

Bell Uses Injunctions, Lockouts In WE Strike

CIO Communications Workers were being hit by injunctions and lockouts by the Bell Telephone System as the 43-state strike of 17,000 CWA installers and distribution workers entered its second week.

The installers of Div. 6 and the distribution workers of Div. 18 are on strike against Western Electric, but other CWA members refused to cross picket lines.

Bell companies were quick to seek out obliging judges who issued sweeping injunctions to outlaw picketing by the Western Electric employes in 10 states.

The majority of these injunctions were obtained in the South by Southern Bell but other companies in the Midwest and even in the industrial Northeast also applied to the courts for picketing bans.

THE ACTION of Bell companies in obtaining anti-picketing injunctions brought from CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne the charge that the companies are "turning the courts into strike breaking agencies" in "a nauseating spectacle of subversion of justice."

"The judge that issues the injunction is as much a company tool as the management man who issues an order to lock out workers," he said.

Beirne said the companies are attempting to obtain "yellow dog" contracts in an effort to break the strike by insisting that operators sign statements declaring that they will cross picket lines before they are permitted to go to work.

The union has countered by filing unfair labor practice charges in wholesale lots, charging that workers have been locked out. Reinstatement of the affected workers will be sought with full pay for all time lost.

THE STRIKE has been effective in all 43 states except in isolated instances. Flying squads of pickets, roaming from one exchange to the other, have proved effective in disrupting company plans to make strike-breaking schedules.

In Chicago, the CIO Executive Board, meeting in pre-convention session, voted full support for the striking telephone workers. A unanimously passed resolution extended to "the striking telephone workers the complete solidarity of the whole CIO membership" and pledged to CWA "our full and wholehearted support in their righteous struggle against the powerful telephone monopoly."

The resolution branded the Western Electric as "arrogant and stubborn" in its refusal to bargain "in good faith" with the union and charged the company's attitude "had forced" the union to strike.

The union is seeking a 15c wage boost and a one year contract. The best reported company offer has been a 9½c per hour raise in a two-year contract with no reopening on wages for 16 months.

Counseling Heart Of CSC

THE WORK of the CIO's Community Services Committee has become increasingly built around union counseling programs, the committee reports.

A corps of volunteers for various community activities has been trained by the CSC to work as referral agents for fellow workers and neighbors in need of such things as jobs, food, homes, legal aid, medical care, nurseries or other services.

CSC's volunteers are taught how to untangle red tape where necessary, so that they can quickly and intelligently refer people to the proper agency.

The counseling service this year was expanded to include the training of workers in civilian defense, in recognition of the tension caused by the international situation. Strike relief and foreign aid are other important phases of the CSC's work.

The committee has launched a drive among CIO affiliates and members for funds for Korean relief. The money will be used by CSC, in cooperation with the CIO International Affairs Committee, for comfort packages for the men and women of the United Nations in Korea and for aiding the Koreans to build a democratic trade union movement. CSC, in cooperation with CARE and the State Dept. Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, spearheaded the current CARE for Korea campaign.

The committee: Irving Abramson, chairman; John Brophy, treasurer; Ted F. Silvey, secretary; Leo Perlis, national director; George Baldanzi, Joseph A. Beirne, Harry Boyer, L. S. Buckmaster, Harold J. Garno, John J. Grogan, Bessie Hillman, Emil Mazey, David J. McDonald and August Scholle.

Textile Division Will Seek Raise

THE WOOLEN and worsted division of the CIO Textile Workers will ask for a wage increase and the cotton-rayon weaving division will hold a meeting in Washington Dec. 16-17 to determine a collective bargaining policy.

The decision to ask for a wage raise in the woolen industry was reached by 300 delegates representing 70,000 TWUA members in 150 mills, meeting Nov. 11-12 in Boston. They heard Pres. Emil Rieve point out the changes in the industry since the last contract was signed in February, 1948.

"While we have successfully negotiated a 12c an hour interim wage increase," Rieve stated, "this is not sufficient to compensate the worker for increases in the cost of living, and to bring him the standard of living which textile workers deserve, and the industry can afford."

Pegler Too Hot For Syndicate

Westbrook Pegler wasn't shocked at the attempted assassination of President Truman and hopes "it will be a lesson" to him.

In a column so venomous that King Features Syndicate ordered it "killed" after it had been distributed, Pegler urged the assassination of Joseph Stalin but denied he favored assassination of President Truman.

Here is a typical quote: "I hope this well be a lesson to Truman and the anonymous eye-rolling disembodied hypocrites of the editorial page who have been croaking that the nation will view this dastardly resort to anarchy with shock and horror."

Housing Unit Finds Plans Deteriorating

THE REPORT of the CIO Housing Committee consists mainly of a series of biting attacks on two groups—the real estate interests and the government housing authorities.

The real estate lobby, having failed to destroy rent control at the federal level, "shifted its focus to local option," the report states, and the "methods used to secure these (decontrol) actions by governing bodies have hit a new low in the moral corruption of local government."

The report points to the Los Angeles story, "where there were charges of bribery in the effort to secure a City Council vote in favor of decontrol."

The committee can take a good deal of credit for the retention of rent control on the federal books even in its present weakened form, and for passage of what housing legislation was adopted. The report indicates, however, that it has been butting its head against a stone wall when it comes to adequate government administration of the housing program already enacted, or to understanding on the part of mobilization officials that the way to control housing inflation is not to make it impossible for only the rich to buy homes.

"Too many housing officials in the government believe that they meet the problem (of housing shortage) when they have arranged to juggle the terms of mortgage financing," the report says. "Too few of the government's housing officials are concerned or interested in terms of adequate space, community planning, incentives for cutting costs, or simplification in construction procedures."

IN SPITE OF this bungling, the report asserts, housing was booming until the Korean crisis. Then "housing, the greatest area of domestic need, was the first area to be affected . . . This civilian industry, which was rapidly expanding for the first time after two long decades of insufficient production, was cut back by an over-zealous bureaucracy incapable of meeting the problems assigned to its care. The government's effort to deal with the housing problem exclusively by way of credit controls is undesirable, unworkable, and unfair."

The report suggests that the government resurvey the whole emergency question, with the understanding that an annual production goal be set, to include adequate military installations and housing for workers in essential plants.

"Even more crucial," the report continues, "are the developments under the (low-cost housing) program . . . A more total failure could not have been achieved if it had been planned that way. One year from the date Congress approved the Housing Act of 1949, only 640 units had been started."

EMPHASIS WAS put, instead, on evicting so-called "over-income families" from existing projects, with no re-examination of the relation of the old income ceiling to the present cost of living, and no provision for the evictees.

Housing Committee: Walter Reuther, chairman; John Green, Emil Rieve, L. S. Buckmaster, Willard Townsend, Michael Quill, Jacob S. Potofsky, Sam Scott, Joseph Froesch, David McDonald, Lewis Clark, James Fadling, Leo Goodman, director.

Rent Control Is Voted By 315 Communities

THE CITIZENS who voted on Nov. 7 may have been divided in their opinions about candidates, but they were just about unanimous—where the issue was before them—on the subject of rent control.

Extension of rent control past Dec. 31 was on the ballot in 353 communities. It carried, overwhelmingly, in 315 communities, with a total population of 5½ million. The 38 communities which voted no averaged less than 1000 population and were mostly summer resorts where a huge proportion of year-round residents are summer landlords.

In Boston, largest city where the issue was on the ballot, extension was voted by better than four to one, which is more than any candidate received.

The Nov. 7 actions brought to nearly 700 the total number of communities which have decided to request continuance of federal controls beyond Dec. 31. Under present law, controls automatically expire on that date unless communities at present under controls vote by then to continue them. The law expires June 30, 1951.

Chances for strengthening rent controls in the lame duck session of Congress, however, dwindled almost to the vanishing point as the result of the elections. Tighe Woods, director of the Office of Housing Expediter, has decided to press for: (a) extension of the Dec. 31 deadline to next March 31, and (b) power to recontrol in areas surrounding newly activated military installations. Before the elections he had inferred he was going to ask for all-out powers.

In Akron, O., largely as the result of activity by the CIO Rubber Workers, the voters defeated a decontrol resolution passed earlier by the City Council. The vote was 45,337 to 35,825.

Thirty-six communities with populations of over 100,000 each have not yet acted to extend controls beyond Dec. 31.

Labor In Politics Called Part Of American Pattern

"LABOR political action is today an accepted part of the democratic American pattern," the report of the CIO Political Action Committee states, "and it is being relied upon in a constantly increasing measure to carry on the informational work that is necessary to the functioning of a representative form of government."

The PAC report was written before the Nov. 7 elections, so it could carry no comment on the results. But it did say emphatically that PAC could take major credit for a "reversal of the historic trend toward public apathy in the 'off-years'."

Jack Kroll

The remark proved prophetic, since well over 40 million persons voted this year as compared with 28 million in 1942 and 34 million in 1946.

"AN ACCOUNTING every two years instead of the heretofore four years has served to strengthen and tighten our entire structure of representative government," the report continues, "and has served to place emphasis on issues and political philosophies rather than personalities."

"Equally healthy," it continues, "has been the increasing number of labor union members running for public office. Today there are over 1000 members of our organization who hold either an elective or an appointive public office."

The report also stresses the growing unity of labor on the political front, citing as evidence the fact that in 1948 there were only 10 functioning united labor committees, whereas now there are 37 state committees composed of virtually all unions in the state and "they are acting, practically without exception, in a unified manner, determined to achieve common goals."

Labor's growing activity has, of course, brought intense reaction, the report notes, such as:

"1 Even greater and more direct activity in politics by the nation's big industrial corporations.

"2 The increasing use by the powers of wealth of 'front' organizations, contributions to which are tax-deductible, to carry on political activity."

As an outgrowth of these factors, the report finds, there has been an "abandonment of party lines" by the reactionary forces; the same groups which opposed liberal Democrats in the North supported reactionary Democrats in the South.

All of this heightened political activity by labor's enemies, the report concludes, means that CIO-PAC must work increasingly hard.

Members of CIO Political Action Committee are: Philip Murray, chairman; Jack Kroll, director; David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer; Joseph Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, James B. Carey, Jacob Potofsky, Walter Reuther, Emil Rieve, Emil Mazey, William Pollock, Frank Rosenblum, Desmond Walker and Carleton Werkau.

Merchant Ship Decline Feared

THE U. S. merchant marine is dangerously weak and will grow weaker after the war in Korea unless something is done to bolster it, the CIO Maritime Committee said in its convention report.

The situation is the same in the ship construction and repair industry, the committee added.

Both merchant marine and ship building operations have declined since the end of World War II, the committee reported. After an all-time low in last June of 1162 seagoing vessels, 1335 ships are now in operation under the American flag, but "a sharp decline will take place" when Korea is peaceful again.

The Maritime Committee is composed of Joseph Curran, chairman; Herbert Daggett, John Green, William Steinberg and Hoyt Haddock, executive secretary.

CIO Backs HST In Efforts For World Peace

THE ever-increasing importance of the United States in international affairs is reflected in the joint convention report of the CIO International Affairs Dept. and the International and Latin-American Committees.

The report also indicates the growing importance of the American labor movement in this country's dealings with other nations—important because of the international solidarity of workers who are beginning to realize, more and more, that what affects the laboring people of one country may well be felt in any number of other lands.

In reviewing the year the department found, of course, that the outbreak of hostilities in Korea overshadowed all international developments, because the Communist aggression made obvious the necessity of direct action through the United Nations to restore peace.

The CIO stands solidly behind President Truman's efforts to preserve peace and resist aggression, its traditional position.

It also supports the President in most other phases of the country's foreign program, the report shows.

THIS IS particularly true in the European Recovery Program, which the CIO has backed from its inception. As in other years, the CIO opposed slashes in the appropriation, and it raised its voice with increasing vigor in support of those aspects of the program "that would lead directly to improvement of the living standards of the workers in the aid-receiving countries," Several CIO personnel serve as labor advisers at various levels in the program.

The report recalled that the CIO has given consistent backing to the President's Point Four program of economic and technical aid to under-developed areas of the world. It also has constantly stressed that the program will be successful "only if labor's representatives are closely integrated into the policy and operations of Point Four."

The report notes that the CIO has long urged a greater degree of labor participation in the Dept. of State and its various agencies. CIO officers in a statement to Secy. of State Acheson early in the year emphasized that "an immediate increase in labor participation in government agencies dealing with international matters will provide immediate and constructive benefits." The labor movement has channels of communication and relationship, the officers said, which must be used if a democratic U. S. policy is to be successfully prosecuted.

"A serious defect in American foreign policy," the report continued, "is, however, the absence of American labor from its highest councils. Leaders of American labor, in urging greater participation for the trade unions in the foreign affairs agencies of government, are seeking the preservation of the things that are dear to every American—democracy, freedom, liberty.

"Up to this time the only delegation which has included persons from the labor movement has been that attending meetings of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Stanley Ruttenberg, on behalf of the CIO, served as a member of the UNESCO delegation this year as he has done on previous occasions."

THE REPORT noted that the CIO was well represented at the Free World Labor Conference in London in December, 1949, and participated actively there in organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The ICFTU succeeded the World Federation of Trade Unions, in the formation of which in 1945 the CIO was represented by the late Sidney Hillman, then president of the Clothing Workers. The CIO and other democratic labor bodies withdrew in 1949 when it became apparent that the Communists had gained control of it to a degree beyond redemption. CIO participation in the organization and affairs of both bodies, the report points out, is a result of the breakdown in the isolation of American labor brought about under the leadership of Pres. Philip Murray.

During the year the CIO was represented at many international labor conferences, sponsored by the ICFTU. John Brophy, former director of industrial union councils was a member of an ICFTU mission to Asia during the summer. Shortly after his return he went on leave to serve at UN headquarters with Miss Toni Sender, on behalf of the ICFTU, which has a Category A consultative status.

Michael Ross, director of the International Affairs Dept., and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, of the Clothing Workers, who is chairman of the International and Latin-American Committees, with Matthew Woll and David Dubinsky, of the AFL, are serving as UN consultants for the ICFTU.

Elmer Cope, CIO European representative, has served as permanent CIO alternate on the ICFTU executive board and emergency committee.

During the past year the CIO has continued working with the Trade Union Advisory Committee on international affairs set up in the Dept. of Labor.

The CIO has continued to give its support to the hard-pressed labor movements of Latin-American nations, the report points out. As reactionary strength grows, attacks against bona fide labor movements have gained in force. In Argentina, Dictator Peron "seems to have succeeded in crushing the last remnants of a free labor movement." In Venezuela, Peru and the Dominican Republic the labor movements have been driven virtually underground.

IN PUERTO RICO, the Latin-American Committee cooperated with the Organization Dept. in successful negotiations for affiliation with the CIO of the General Confederation of Workers. It also joined in the campaign to organize "silver workers" in Panama into a legitimate CIO union. In the United States the committee has exhibited a "strong responsibility" for Latin-American workers, the report finds.

Members of the CIO International Committee are Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman; Walter Reuther, David J. McDonald, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Joseph Beirne, Frank Rosenblum, Joseph Curran, L. S. Buckmaster, O. A. Knight, John Green; Michael Ross, secretary.

Members of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee are Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman; George Baldanzi, L. S. Buckmaster, Lewis Clark, Joseph Curran, Sam Eubanks, O. A. Knight, Martin C. Kyne, David J. McDonald, Emil Mazey, Ernesto Ramos Antonini, Willard S. Townsend; Dr. Ernst Schwartz, Secretary.

Minnesota CIO Establishes Farm-Labor Relations Body

TAKING NOTE of the great progress of the CIO farmer-labor relations program in the state, the Minnesota CIO Council Convention meeting at Duluth set up a permanent committee to bring about a greater understanding by farmers and workers of each other's problems.

The committee will be composed of one representative from each CIO international union and one from each industrial union council in the state, and will have a full time program director.

Delegates reaffirmed the declaration of previous conventions for wholehearted approval of the consumer cooperation program and urged all affiliated locals to give effective support to the promotion of consumer cooperative action.

CIO Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton told the convention that the overwhelming majority of the workers in Minnesota locals of unions expelled for following the Communist Party line are now back in the CIO.

THE THREE-DAY session was notable chiefly for the lack of controversy, in marked contrast to former conventions when left wingers were within the organization.

In the only dispute which reached the floor, the delegates voted 176 to 150 to reject a proposal by the executive board that per capita dues be increased 5c monthly to continue the extensive research and farmer-education program. Instead, the delegates voted continuation of voluntary contributions to finance these projects.

Robert Gannon, state research director, told how CIO efforts in the state had been largely instrumental in bringing about the defeat of three of Minnesota's most reactionary legislators in the recent elections.

Glenn Chinander, director of District 2, Packinghouse Workers, reported excellent success with CIO booths and exhibits at 33 fairs, and said he found farmers seeking out the CIO to get information on issues and individuals.

THE CONVENTION passed a number of other resolutions among which were: condemnation of the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon-Wood Act; endorsement of a federal mine inspection and safety code law; support of federal legislation against discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin; and the reduction of appropriations for the meat inspection division of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Glenn Peterson, of Duluth, was re-elected president, and Rodney C. Jacobson, of Minneapolis, secretary-treasurer.

Ousted Unions Will Hold Parley

The bobtailed remnants of the so-called unions kicked out of the CIO because of their Communist domination will weep on each others' shoulders at a conference in Washington on Nov. 28.

The mutual consolation session was called by Harry Bridges, president of the Longshoremen. Other sponsors represent the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; Fur Workers, Marine Cooks & Stewards, Distributive Workers, Communications Association, United Electrical Workers and Public Workers.

Wholesale Food Price Index Up 6c

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index jumped 6c in the week ended Nov. 14 to $6.58, highest in seven weeks.

The index is now 64c above the figure when hostilities began in Korea; 46c above the 1949 high; 11c below the 1950 high of $6.69 set Aug. 29; and 78c below the all-time high of $7.36 on July 13 1948.

Greater Political Action Urged By Texas Council

POLITICAL action was the keynote of the recent Texas CIO Council convention at Austin.

Delegates representing 62,000 CIO members in the Lone Star state adopted a Political Action Committee report which said in part:

"We recognize that the serious defeat suffered by organized labor in the recent elections was due to the fact that we failed to get out the vote. We believe that only by an immediate all-out effort devoted to organization of precinct groups can we regain that ground lost."

Dir. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee said that the Southern drive was moving into high gear and that the number of elections was increasing all over the South. He added that the CIO has been successful in every election held during the last six months. A resolution was passed pledging support to a continued drive to organize the unorganized.

Secy.-Treas. J. J. Hickman of the council recommended a legislative program which was approved by the delegates embodying the following proposals:

1. A new state labor code repealing anti-labor statutes.
2. Enactment of a state safety law.
3. Adoption of a state wage-hour law.
4. Revision of the Texas child labor and school attendance laws.
5. Improved workmen's compensation.
6. Improved unemployment compensation.
7. Abolition of the poll tax.

In addition, the convention called for removal of pension ceilings; voiced opposition to continuation of the sales tax; proposed creation of a state commission to set utility rates; and voted support for an expanded state health program.

Newly elected officers were: Joe Ivy, Auto Workers, president; A. A. Rister, Packinghouse Workers, vice president; Paul Gray, Communications Workers, 2nd vice president; John Naler, Steelworkers, 3d vice president and J. J. Hickman, Oil Workers, secretary-treasurer.

KOREAN WAR PLUS RISING EMPLOYMENT CAUSES COMMITTEE TO CHANGE NAME

So great has been the impact of the Korean war on conditions in this country that one CIO committee had to change its name.

After the outbreak of the war the CIO Full Employment Committee found that it was no longer faced with the problem of joblessness, but that it was concerned with "the question of mobilization, and its economic impact upon wages, prices and related questions."

So it became the Committee on Economic Policy, which is serving as a "general coordinating center for various defense economic policy activities of the CIO."

Before this change in events, the committee faced the task of taking steps to end unemployment, an accounting of which is given in its report to the convention.

The committee points out that "unemployment moved from 3.4 million in November, 1949, to 3.5 in December, 4.5 in January and 4.7 in February."

It called for an expanding economy, but found that in 40 to 50 labor markets, "special measures were needed to furnish immediate assistance and relief to workers and their families."

To dramatize the plight of the workers in these areas, the committee organized a series of "pilgrimages" of representatives from approximately 10 of these blighted sections last spring to Washington where they met with government officials.

The CIO also proposed "special public works programs, devices to encourage location of new plants in these (blighted) areas, travel allowances to enable workers to move to jobs elsewhere and a special unemployment compensation system which would extend the duration of unemployment compensation payments to workers in these stricken areas."

A bill to accomplish this latter purpose was introduced in the House.

Members of the committee are: Philip Murray, chairman; Emil Rieve, administrative chairman; Jacob Potofsky, Walter Reuther, L. S. Buckmaster; Nathaniel Goldfinger, executive secretary.

13½c Package Won By TWUA At Rome, Ga.

The CIO Textile Workers have negotiated a contract containing a 13½c package for the 1200 workers employed at the Rome, Ga., plant of the Celanese Corp. of America. The contract contains a general wage increase of 10c an hour, wage adjustments of 2c, and improvements in vacations, paid holidays and other items amounting to 1½c, according to Herbert W. Payne, the union's synthetic yarn director.

Legal Dept. Reports:

T-H Continues To Show CIO Fears Justified

THE CIO Legal Dept. spent a large part of the last year resisting attacks on unions under the Taft-Hartley Act and trying to tear down T-H barriers to organization, the department said in its report to the 1950 convention.

At the same time, it was uniformly successful in defeating attempts to prevent the CIO from purging its ranks of Communist-dominated unions, it reported. Arthur Goldberg is the head of the department.

The report is divided into four main sections: Taft-Hartley, Communist-line unions, labor law developments, and litigation.

Life under the third year of T-H "continues to demonstrate" that the fears CIO expressed when the act became law were fully justified, the report says. The fact that unions which were in existence in 1947 have not been destroyed does not mean that T-H has not been repressive, it continues—"rather it is a glowing tribute to the strength of organized labor that it has succeeded in maintaining its ranks despite the anti-union weapons handed to employers by the act."

All over the country, the department asserts, but especially in the South, "employers have been encouraged by T-H to commit unfair labor practices, to refuse to recognize unions, to force strikes which they can destroy by injunctions, and to petition for collective bargaining elections in which strikers may not vote, but in which strikebreakers may vote."

"IT IS CLEAR," says the report, "that the drastic reductions in the success of unions in organizing since T-H became law cannot be attributed to any lack of organizational activity by organized labor, since very great efforts at organizing have been made these past few years. It can be attributed solely to the vicious provisions of the act."

The act has not, as its congressional supporters predicted, reduced the number of strikes, according to the report. In national emergency strikes, it has given employers the forced labor of their employes for 80 days. It has impeded the settlement of walkouts.

It has victimized unions by the injunction despite lip service to the Norris-LaGuardia Act, the report went on. It has weakened protection for workers fired because they tried to organize unions. It has forced needless expense on unions and the government by making useless elections an imperative prelude to the union shop. It has made the law absurd by requiring non-Communist affidavits from labor leaders—and getting them from virtually every Communist and fellow-traveller in the labor movement. It has given employers, under the guise of free speech, the right to force their employes to listen to anti-union speeches.

And it has borne out CIO's prophecy, made in 1947, that establishment of the National Labor Relations Board's general counsel as an independent office would inevitably lead to a breakdown in the board's operations.

"The case for repeal of T-H has been amply documented by the experience of the last three years," this section of the report concludes. "Sen. Taft himself has been forced to admit that the act contains 28 defects. The time for a change is overdue."

THE REPORT also recounts the legal maneuverings of the Communist-dominated unions to stay in the CIO after their pasts caught up with them.

Five lawsuits were started by the Office & Professional Workers, Public Workers and Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers. Steps in the CIO defense were outlined in the report. All five suits ended in failure. In none, the report points out, "were they even able to secure a temporary injunction."

Developments in labor law were many in the last year, according to the report, which described several U. S. Supreme Court decisions as "of very great importance."

"These decisions fall into three categories," it said: "first, those dealing with the right to picket; second, those involving the applicability of state laws to matters covered by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947; and third, the non-Communist affidavit cases.

"In the picketing cases the Supreme Court restricted, to what extent is not yet clear, its ruling in *Thornhill v. Alabama (1939)*, that picketing is an exercise of free speech protected by the Constitution. On the other hand, the court twice held that state laws may not validly apply to matters covered by the federal act.

"Taken together, these decisions admonish labor unions that they should hereafter stress, where applicable, the contention that federal legislation excludes state interference, and should not rely exclusively on due process arguments."

The lessons to be learned from the picketing decisions are three, the report said. Since the power of the states to prohibit picketing has been increased, the first lesson is that the necessity for political action at the state level likewise has increased, and the right to picket must be protected at the polls and in the legislatures.

The second lesson is that in view of the wide discretion given state judges to enjoin picketing, "unions must take a greater interest than heretofore in the records, attitude and backgrounds of those judges." The third lesson, for labor lawyers, is that in trying to protect the right to picket, "they must rely less on due process and freedom of speech and more on other available doctrines."

THE REPORT showed that in addition to what has been recounted above, the Legal Dept. appeared for the CIO in a number of other cases, most of them specifically involving the rights of labor. CIO lawyers, in line with CIO policy, also filed briefs *amicus curiae* in several cases of general importance involving civil and political rights.

One of the most significant of these cases involved the American Bowling Congress and its "Caucasian clause," under which only white men were permitted to participate in its tournaments. When the ABC refused to drop this clause from its bylaws, the CIO and the Auto Workers asked the Attorney General of Illinois to file an action to revoke its charter. The State filed suit and the CIO intervened as *amicus curiae*. The court ruled the clause was against public policy and gave the ABC a chance to remove it at its then forthcoming convention, which it did.

The report also discussed briefly seven other cases in which the CIO either was directly involved in significant court actions or filed *amicus curiae* briefs. In addition, it noted that the department handled a substantial volume of run-of-the-mill litigation.

Balderdash Dept., Chicago Division

The Chicago Journal of Commerce has taken a good long look at 169 big corporations and found them cleaner than the inside of an unopened box of soap flakes.

The financial newspaper found the corporations (a) aren't hoarding and (b) aren't profiteering—that inventories haven't been kept in the normal relation to sales and that "the prices of the things they buy have gone up faster than the price tags they put on the things they sell."

11-20

'Not Enough Liberals In 81st'--Legislative Dept.

THE CIO Legislative Dept., which tries to bring CIO's point of view before members of the House and Senate, had an uphill fight during most of the past year, the department's report to the convention said.

Unquestionably, the work of the department was hampered in the past by "increasing confusion in which a number of organizations claiming to speak for CIO were in fact supporting policies diametrically opposed to those of the CIO," the report continued.

As a result of the clean-up of Communist influence, "the views of our organization were given deeply serious consideration by members of Congress, and they were cited with regularity during the course of Congressional debate," the report said.

Although the gains in social legislation were relatively small in relation to the desired program, it is also true, the department said, that "the 81st Congress brought to an end a period of 10 years of stalemate on labor and social welfare legislation . . . (It) proved, in fact, to be a holding operation against home front reaction." The fact that the 81st's record was "mottled" is explained as follows: "There simply were not enough liberals in Congress."

The resume of the 81st Congress included:

Labor bills: No progress. Congress failed to repeal Taft-Hartley, and to act on the special proposal to legitimize maritime hiring halls under Taft-Hartley, disapproved the NLRB reorganization plan which would have ended the dictatorial powers of the General Counsel.

Congress also failed to act on the labor extension service proposal, to enact the equal-pay-for-equal-work bill, and to amend the Railway Labor Act which would permit union shop and check-off provisions in railway labor contracts.

Social security and welfare: "Perhaps the most important accomplishment of the 81st Congress in the field of welfare legislation was the long overdue passage of improvements in the Social Security law."

Housing and Rent Control: Congress passed an excellent low-cost housing and slum clearance bill, let the people down badly on middle-income housing, and passed a rent control renewal which was only partially satisfactory.

Health Insurance: This got nowhere.

Anti-monopoly bills: The principal measure, the Celler bill, passed the House but failed to be acted on in the Senate, and now stands little chance of passage. It would have greatly strengthened existing laws. The basing-point bill, which would have made legal certain big-industry practices disapproved by the Supreme Court, passed, but a veto was upheld .

Power development: Three major power development issues failed to make any headway—the St. Lawrence Seaway, and the Columbia and Missouri Valley Authorities.

Kerr Gas Bill: The proposed amendment by Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) to the Natural Gas Act would have weakened the authority of the Federal Power Commission to regulate prices and rates on natural gas. This was passed, vetoed, and the veto was upheld.

Lobby probe: The hearings conducted by the special House committee headed by Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), which revealed the extent of the corporations' influence-buying network of "front" organizations, were classed as "extremely valuable."

Civil liberties: Congress took a long backward step when it approved the dangerous McCarran-Mundt-Nixon bill because it felt it "had to do something" about the Communist problem.

Aid to education: The Senate bill, an excellent measure, was bottled up in the House Labor and Education Committee on a religious issue.

Foreign Policy bills: The Marshall Plan squeaked through with an adequate appropriation after barely surviving a determined "economy" attack by Sen. Taft (R. O.). The Point Four program, likewise, barely passed. On the other hand, Congress approved a shocking loan to Dictator Franco of Spain, which Pres. Truman held in abeyance. The military assistance program to Western Europe was continued.

Defense Mobilization: After the outbreak of the Korean war, Congress passed a number of measures designed to rebuild America's fighting strength, but failed to give adequate protection to the nation's economy. "The familiar issue of equality of sacrifice versus protection of special interests rapidly came to the fore;" for the most part, the special interests won.

The department is headed by Nathan Cowan.

CIO Has More Members Than In 1949—Murray

THE CIO HAS more members and more strength than a year ago, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said last week at the end of a pre-convention session of the organization's executive board.

Murray revealed that the Intl. Union of Electrical Radio & Machine workers now has 226,800 dues-paying members, and will have another 80,000 as soon as legal technicalities growing out of the fight with the Communist-dominated Electrical Workers have been cleared away.

To reporters Murray expressed strong confidence in the work of the CIO Political Action Committee, despite setbacks to the liberal cause in the Nov. 7 voting.

The CIO-PAC "unquestionably will continue to function," Murray said. "We will continue to press for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"The position of our organization on Taft-Hartley hasn't changed, and we will continue to press for its elimination."

THE CIO PRESIDENT said that CIO and AFL have been getting along very well and added that he hopes to see a renewal of CIO-AFL unity talks after the CIO convention.

Murray attributed the CIO's growth during the past year to two factors: increases in the size of many unions, and the march back to CIO of thousands of members of unions expelled as Communist controlled.

The United Auto Workers, Murray reported, now has a membership of close to 1,200,000 and the United Steelworkers, recording substantial gains, have come up to about the same figure.

Pointing out that the Communist-dominated UE is greatly weakened, Murray also noted that more than 50,000 workers have come back to the CIO from what he described as the "small, straggling expelled unions."

Of 150,000 workers once in the Mine Mill & Smelter Workers, Murray said, about 125,000 are now back in the CIO's ranks.

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THE CIO CONVENTION at Chicago last week celebrated the tenth anniversary of Philip Murray as president. In the top photo, Murray (third from the left) looks at a book containing signatures of delegates which Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers (left) has just presented to him. CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey (right) and CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood also are examining the book. In the lower photo, delegates demonstrate before electing Murray to another term as president. Carey and Haywood also were re-elected to additional terms without opposition.

CIO To Press For Liberal Goals—Murray

A CALL TO a continuing fight to gain the liberal goals of the Congress of Industrial Organizations — despite the results of the Nov. 7 elections—was sounded by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in his keynote speech in the 1950 convention.

"We are not going to give up the fight," he bluntly told the enemies of labor and liberalism. "We are going to continue our fight for the enactment of our liberal program by the Congress of the United States."

Murray ranged far in his address, which opened the convention sessions. He discussed the election, the international situation and the problems of mobilization, economic trends, and wages and profits, and he reviewed briefly the story of the CIO not only during the last year, but during the decade since he first took the reins of office.

And he served notice that the CIO never will consent to the freezing of wages of American workers until other segments of the population, especially profit-swollen industry, are forced to join in the equality of sacrifice that the needs of the defense effort make imperative.

The CIO leader, speaking slowly and carefully, minced no words in talking about the election.

"I do not believe," he said, "that the people of the United States, in making a determination of the issues presented to them on Nov. 7, actually passed upon the domestic problems of our government.

"The issue was one of mobilization, the building up of a proper defense organization to maintain universal peace and to protect our democratic way of life. Wrapped up in those issues was the question of communism, the charge made by certain diabolical men that the administration in Washington harbored Communists, and that all of the right-thinking people in the U. S. who supported the position of our administration in these international matters were either Communists or party liner followers.

"And so, in the course of the six or seven weeks during which the campaign lasted, most of the Republican Party converged upon the homes of the American people to impress upon them the fact that organizations such as ours—or they made the allegation that organizations such as ours—were Communistically inclined or Communistically inspired, that the President of the United States leaned his sympathies toward things that had Communistic inclinations.

"NEVER WAS there a more diabolical campaign conducted in the history of the U. S. Issues with respect to the domestic needs of the American people were forgotten, and in the heat of this political war questions of housing, social security, the proper kind of a farm program, Taft-Hartleyism, were never presented to the people in a proper way.

"I do not take it, therefore, that the decision arrived at by the people constituted a repudiation of any of the policies of this great organization of ours, the National CIO; nor do I take it that their decision constituted an outright repudiation of the President of the United States or his liberal followers.

"But I have confidence in the American people, just like you have, and I am quite sure, just as sure as I am standing upon this platform here this morning, that the voters of our country will repudiate this gang of demagogues in 1952."

He paid particular attention to the Taft-Hartley Act in his discussion of what the CIO will be fighting for in the months ahead.

"Who is there in our great country that can state that the Taft-Hartley Act has developed better labor-management relations?" he asked.

"IT IS certainly universally agreed that it has not brought about universal industrial peace . . . The act has not solved the so-called national emergency disputes . . . The act has certainly weakened workers' protections . . . Can anyone in this hall say to the people of his own organization or to the people of the United States that the act has thwarted Communism in American labor unions or in American industry?

"Our organization must proceed as it has always proceeded toward the enactment of better social security legislation, designed to protect the interests of the infirm and the weak, the sick and the aged. Is there anyone in this hall who can truthfully state that social security was an issue in the recent election? Manifestly it is one of the things that causes grevious concern to the workers of the United States and to their dependents; and yet that issue was not one of moment during the recent political controversy.

"It is evident that minimum wages are too low. Although they, were increased to 75c per hour, it is nevertheless obvious that higher costs of living make it incumbent upon the Congress to enact legislation providing for a minimum of at least $1 per hour for all people.

"Was there an issue presented to the American people dealing with the question of slum clearance during the recent federal elections — decent housing? And although the nation is in the midst of a great defense mobilization program, was consideration given by the Republican Party particularly, or its candidates, to the development of defense housing projects? This was thrust out of the window in the interest of half-hearted isolationism and vicious political demagoguery dealing in substance with the international situation.

"Was there any forthright public discussion in the recent election with respect to the burden which is presently placed upon the teachers of our children—increased salaries, the improvement of our educational facilities, the erection of new schoolhouses, etc.? No.

"This great organization of yours attempted in the course of this campaign to present all of those issues to the American people, but they were subordinated by people hungry for office and deceitful in their method of presenting the facts to the people. There was no forthright discussion upon these matters at all."

On international affairs Murray raised again the long-uttered cry of the CIO for labor representation in the country's foreign activities.

"We would like to have more real policy-making representation in the State Dept., in the Economic Cooperation Administration and in the other foreign programs. We must fight to be given a larger part in the conduct of our country's Voice of America programs, not only as they affect the preparation and the making of a speech or an address to the peoples behind the Iron Curtain, but also in the effectuation of policies that have to do with the operation of the Voice of America as such.

"Our labor forces can and will and must supply spiritual and moral leadership to the democratic forces. This is not a mere phrase. It has been used often. But it is meaningful, in the sense that it means a great deal to all of the people that organizations such as ours have a God-given obligation to provide spiritual and moral leadership to other peoples not only at home, but throughout the entire universe."

MURRAY ALSO briefly touched upon the work of the CIO International Committee and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with which the CIO is affiliated, and declared the CIO is "against appeasement in any form" although its ideals are those of peace.

He tied in his discussion of the mobilization effort with wages, profits and economic trends. He recalled his own membership on the Advisory Committee of the National Resources Security Board, the chairman of which, W. Stuart Symington, spoke at a later convention session. He also told, in a few words, of some of the other agencies already created or being created.

"As a member of the Advisory Committee," he said, "believing that I reflected your will, I have cast my vote against wage controls.

"I should not like our position to be misunderstood in that regard by simply saying to you we have voted against wage controls, and let it go at that. There must be good, sound reasonable ground upon which a man promises a vote of such far-reaching importance. And I shall endeavor to point that out."

He then told about the fantastic increase in corporate profits from the $4.1 billion of 1936 to 1939 to the approximate $24.5 billion that trends indicate that American industry will net this year—a sixfold increase. He continued:

"There is no moral justification for the maintenance of a profit-making system at a time when so many people of our country are actually undernourished . . .

"CIO does not express opposition to profit. It believes in the kind of a free enterprise system that yields a reasonable profit, but it does not believe in the kind of a free enterprise system that promotes legitimate theft in the free enterprise system. This free enterprise system that we have built up through the years, we do not believe, has given a license to American business to extort money from the pocketbook of the consumer.

"Our opposition to wage controls at this time is predicated on the well-grounded belief that American labor must first catch up, its wages must be hoisted, and if regimentation must come and all people must sacrifice, then by the eternal God there must be equality of sacrifice in every segment of our national life."

HE CALLED FOR amendment of existing economic controls legislation to eliminate the requirement that wages and prices be controlled simultaneously in any given industry, and to permit the President to control prices "without necessarily regimenting labor, until if and when there has got to be universal regimentation to fight off Communism."

The CIO is manifesting its usual interest on the whole economic mobilization front, he said, and continued:

"We have placed Pres. Reuther of the Auto Workers in charge of our affairs in the National Production Authority. We have asked Pres. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers to assume the regulation of our affairs in the Manpower Authority. We have requested Pres. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers to take over the price situation, and we have assigned Pres. Rieve of the Textile Workers, when and if it does come, to assume charge of our affairs in all matters pertaining to wages and wage stabilization.

"We have requested the Dept. of Defense, the Manpower Authority, the National Production Authority, the Symington Committee and all other agencies which have to do with the building up of our national defense program to give to our organization representation on each of these agencies—but not jobs.

"We are not interested in jobs. We want men placed in positions on the policy-making level, where they may have something to say about what America is going to do in this defense effort as of the year 1950."

In reviewing the year he recalled the expulsion of "some ugly elements, some traitors," the Communist-dominated unions, which took out of CIO 850,000 to 900,000 members.

"During the past year we have brought back into our organization approximately 70% of all the members of these organizations," he said.

"Today, despite the expulsion of this crowd, your organization is numerically stronger than it was 12 months ago. Despite the use of large sums of money to reorganize the workers employed in those industries, we find that our organization as of today is not only financialy solvent, but more strongly entrenched than it was 12 months ago."

He singled out the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, Insurance and Allied Employes Organizing Committee, and Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers for their success.

Truman's Message To CIO

I greatly appreciate your cordial invitation to address the Twelfth National Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and I wish very much that I could attend. Unfortunately, however, my duties make it impossible for me to leave Washington at this time.

I hope you will extend my cordial greetings to the officers, delegates and members attending the sessions, which are of so much importance to them, to the labor movement and to the Nation as a whole. I wish you all a most successful convention.

Since your last convention, the forces of Communist imperialism resorted to open aggression in defiance of the United Nations. The United States has taken a leading role in meeting this challenge to the foundations of world peace.

Our armed forces are now fighting side by side with those of other members of the United Nations in Korea, to defend the basic principles of international law and order.

In cooperation with other free nations we are engaged in increasing our defense forces to the extent necessary to deter aggression elsewhere.

This is the policy to which the United States and the United Nations are committed. With our very existence at stake, we can and we must build defenses in keeping with this policy.

While such defense measures are essential, we cannot rely on military strength alone. We must assist other nations to meet not only the external military threat of Communist imperialism, but also the threat of internal subversion.

We must provide such economic and technical assistance as may be needed to strengthen other free nations in their devotion to democratic principles and in their will to resist tyranny. In the underdeveloped areas of the world, we must show the people that it is the way of freedom and not the way of communism that offers them release from their age-old bondage to poverty, disease and injustice.

In these great tasks, the role of labor is a vital one. The demands on our system of production can only be met if labor does its utmost to expand our output of defense materials and equipment. Our industrial capacity, and our labor force are better able now than they were in the days of World War II to turn back the challenge of world tyranny. Our unions must work toward the further expansion of our industrial strength.

Over and above this material effort, however, our unions have a great spiritual contribution to make to the cause of freedom. The labor movement in this country is a symbol of our concept of freedom. It can speak directly to the working people of other lands. By its example it can show that a free and democratic society is the best hope of the worker everywhere.

More than any other element in our country, the labor movement can refute the lies of Communist propaganda about the nature of our society, and our objectives in the world. Your organization is already doing much to spread the true message of democracy through the world. It must, in the future, do even more.

We must not forget that, if we are to achieve our aims, we have to increase our strength at home. We must continue to work for better health and better education for all our citizens. We must continue the job of eliminating discrimination on account of race, creed, or color. We must continue our efforts to achieve a fair labor law, and protect and improve collective bargaining.

The world contest in which we are engaged cannot be won by those who would turn back the clock of social progress. It can only be won by those who have faith in the people, and who realize that the liberal creed is the only effective answer to the false dogmas of Communist tyranny.

Our defense production efforts will call upon us all to make sacrifices of some of the good things we now enjoy, and to defer some of the material comforts we hoped to have in the near future. These sacrifices should be shared fairly by all groups in our population. If that is done, I am sure they will be shared willingly.

By working together, and with the help of Almighty God, we can win the peace with its rich rewards for all our people and for those all over the world who cherish liberty.

Faction-Free Conclave Lauds, Re-Elects Murray

By GERVASE N. LOVE

IT WAS A quiet convention—comparatively. Nobody called Pres. Philip Murray a dictator. Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey wasn't called a Fascist a single time. Nobody told off Vice Pres. Allen S. Haywood for anything.

Never were so few not missed by so many.

But the 12th constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was a constructive one. More than 500 delegates representing 32 national and international unions and organizing committees, 175 industrial union councils and 127 local industrial unions spent a week of work at their sessions in Chicago's Palmer House, a week of hard work.

They worked on the issues—the genuine and real issues that affect every American trade unionist, not the phony issues that the missing brethren raised year after years in the past to hamstring and louse up the work of other conventions.

And to top it off, they elected Philip Murray to the first term of his second decade as president after a gay, noisy, jubilant and genuine demonstration of confidence and affection.

FROM THE moment his name was offered to the delegates by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, of the Clothing Workers, until CIO Vice Pres. E. S. Buckmaster, who was in the chair, called in vain for further nominations, the delegates clapped, cheered, whistled, staged impromptu parades and showered each other and the rostrum with confetti, brightly colored streamers and even torn-up bits of newspapers. They stamped the floor, pounded their tables, raised rebel and cowboy yells, thumbed ashtrays on the big silvered trays that held water pitchers.

Delegates from the fledgling Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, chartered a year before at the tumultuous Cleveland convention, marched around the hall and up on the rostrum with placards bearing such inscriptions as "IUE-CIO For Phil" and "IUE Marches With Murray and Carey." Haywood sang Scottish songs.

The demonstration showed that Potofsky had reached the hearts of the delegates in his brief but effective nominating speech.

"He is a man," he said of Murray, "who can bring hope to millions not alone in our labor movement, not alone in our own country, but to people everywhere throughout the world—the little people who work for a living and who struggle for freedom and security and a little place under God's sun.

"Such a leader is our president. He reacts instinctively for the under-privileged, the discriminated and the dispossessed. We are indeed fortunate in that we are able to provide organized labor, the nation and the democratic world with a man so symbolic of labor's coming of age, a man of moral and spiritual influence such as this man possesses."

Murray, making his eleventh acceptance speech, was deeply touched.

"IN LOOKING back over the past 10 years," he said, "one cannot help but express . . . his appreciation for the manifold kindnesses that you have constantly manifested to me.

"No one can recognize and appreciate more deeply than I do the honor which you have again conferred upon me. I sense the great, mighty obligations that go with the assumption of the presidency of the CIO. I know, like you do, that those responsibilities and obligations run to millions of people, many of whom I never have had the chance to meet; and yet they are living in countless communities and hamlets all over the United States and in Canada.

"And each day that God gives to me the strength and the wisdom to carry forward your purposes, I, like many of you, hesitate and wonder if I am worthy of the honor which you have oft-times conferred upon me.

"But to give me the strength, and the soul, and the purpose to carry forward, I look to you, because you are my strength, you are my source of inspiration, you are my courage and you are my wisdom. And with you lending your support to me, as you so graciously have down through the years, I pause occasionally to thank the Almighty God for you, and momentarily pray that He shall provide for me the essential guidance to do the work which you have assigned me."

HAYWOOD, nominated by Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald, of the Steelworkers, and Carey, named by Pres. Emil Rieve, of the Textile Workers, also were given acclamations and reelected without opposition.

There was one change among the CIO vice presidents. Pres. John Green, of the Shipbuilders, advised the convention through Murray of his unwillingness to serve again because of his health. He was succeeded by Pres. Michael Quill, of the Transport Workers.

Before the finale, the convention had laid down CIO policy on a long list of issues important to CIO members as workers, as Americans, and as men and women living in a world constantly growing smaller under the threat of a war of unprecedented devastation.

The echo of the expulsion of the Communist-dominated unions that started with the 1949 convention was heard but faintly. Action of the Executive Board in ousting them upon recommendations of trial boards was approved. The Marine Cooks & Stewards, one of the groups kicked out, sent a letter of appeal to CIO headquarters in Washington which was forwarded to Carey at the convention. Although it did not meet constitutional requirements, it was referred nevertheless to the Appeals Committee. That body found in it no reason to recommend a reversal of the board's action. No one appeared on behalf of the MCS.

IN ONE OF the convention's most important decisions, delegates approved a declaration on foreign policy which demanded in no uncertain words that the nations where devastation is being restored with the assistance of American dollars see to it that some of those dollars and the benefits of the industrial, agricultural and social rehabilitation they have brought about get down to the working people and the farmers.

The delegates expressed angry resentment that big business in some countries, especially France and Italy, is refusing to share its new-found prosperity with the great mass of the people. Speaker after speaker pointed out that the fight against Communism can be won only where men and women have a share in their wealth of their nations, where they have something to look forward to, where they have freedom and food and shelter and self-respect—that bullets alone won't win.

The Marshall Plan and Point Four were endorsed, but there was insistence that they be administered so the common people of the countries assisted share in their benefits. And the action of the United Nations in intervening in the Communist invasion of Korea was approved.

There was also an insistent cry that organized labor sit in at the top policy-making level not only in Marshall Plan and Point Four operations, but in all phases of United States foreign policy.

The delegates struck hard at domestic greed, too. They demanded that Congress enact an excess profits tax which will make the profiteers and speculators pay their proper share of the cost of rearmament and operating the country in an era of unprecedentedly high prices and profits lush beyond the imagination of the most avaricious. And they called for a re-shuffling of the whole tax structure to make it more equitable, so that those least able to pay won't have to shoulder such a large part of the burden.

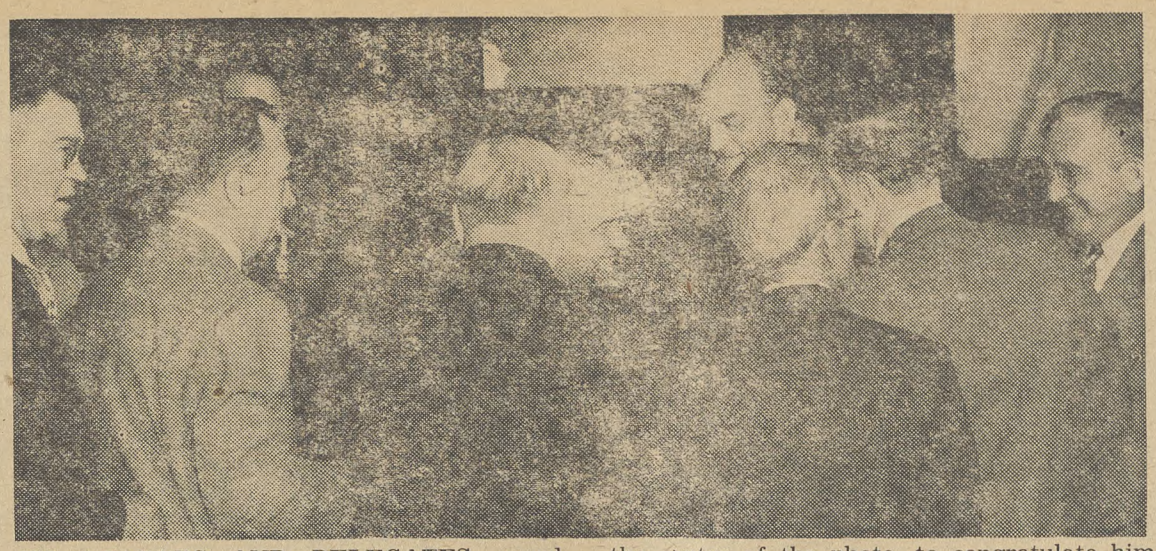
THE DEFENSE Production Act was denounced as a fraud which will needlessly disrupt civilian production and must be amended before it can deal effectively with inflation. The requirement that wages and prices be controlled simultaneously in an industry came in for particularly hard attack. Here again the convention demanded participation for labor at the top level of all government policy-making.

The Subversive Activities Control Act, prompted by the defense campaign, was denounced as unworkable and ineffective, and an unnecessary and often cruel invasion of civil rights. President Truman was urged to create a national commission to plan effective control measures that will protect the rights of individuals.

On meeting the manpower needs for national defense, the convention pledged CIO to everything possible to meet production requirements. But at the same time, it opposed unequivocably a labor draft that would disrupt families, abrogate the rights of free labor and force workers to move from one plant to another.

In other actions the convention:

- Endorsed political action, praised CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll and his staff for their work, urged a stronger fight for liberal candidates for office at all levels, and launched the 1951 Dollar Drive.
- Approved a legislative program in the best traditions of the CIO's historic liberal stand, the New Deal and the Fair Deal.
- Endorsed Murray's labor unity meetings with the American Federation of Labor, and directed the CIO Unity Committee to continue meetings in the hope of achieving organic unity.
- Pledged continuance and stepping up of organization drives on all fronts.
- Accepted the report of Carey, as chairman of the IUE-CIO Administrative Committee, on the growth of the IUE from a paper set-up created a year ago to a lusty international with more than 260,000 dues-paying members and contracts covering some 300,000 workers.
- Endorsed the principles of the Tennessee Valley Authority and urged their application to all river development projects; this was the only issue on which there was disagreement, and it was settled in temperate, restrained debate that was in marked contrast to the acrimony often engendered by Communists and party line delegates at past conventions.
- Again attacked the Taft-Hartley Act and promised continuance of the fight for its repeal and the enactment of fair and equitable labor legislation.
- Warned internationals and locals to guard against state legislation permitting injunctions in labor disputes, lest the virus loosed by T-H spread further at the state level.
- Demanded that all Americans be granted their full civil rights in fact and insisted upon the extension of genuine democracy to all parts of the population.
- Called for major improvement in old age, survivors and disability insurance and public assistance.
- Asked Congress to strengthen the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Acts and requested additional funds for the bureau so that the law can be properly administered.
- Endorsed the principle of fuller disclosure of atomic energy information within security limits, demanded that farming out of Atomic Energy Commission work to private industry be ended, and condemned Russia for blocking in the United Nations an international system of atomic energy control and inspection.
- Urged widespread reforms in the electoral system, including abandonment of the outmoded Electoral College in presidential elections.
- Endorsed the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, sent greetings to the Israeli Federation of Labor, demanded full free and democratic rights and government in Latin America and approved the work of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee for economic and social progress below the border, pledged support to Panamanian workers in the Canal Zone working for economic parity with American citizens there, and voiced full support to CIO members in Puerto Rico.
- And heard inspiring addresses by a list of distinguished speakers.



CIO LEADERS AND DELEGATES crowd around Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers, whose right face profile is in the center of the photo, to congratulate him on his election as a CIO vice president. He succeeds Pres. John Green of the Shipbuilders.

NOTICE

Because of space limitations, The CIO News is unable to print all news of the National CIO Convention in this week's issue. Additional important articles, including excerpts from the resolutions on economic mobilization and workmen's compensation, as well as additional photographs, will be printed next week.

Delegates Come From Every State

More than 500 delegates attended the 12th CIO Constitutional Convention. They came from every one of the 48 states and from Canada, Alaska and Puerto Rico.

Thirty-two national and international unions and organizing committees were represented; 37 state industrial union councils; 148 city and county industrial union councils and 127 local industrial unions.

The Auto Workers had the largest representation, with 30 delegates, while the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee, had the fewest, two.

Fight To Continue For Civil Rights Bills

Resolution Calls For Repealing Wherry Amendment, Passage Of FEPC And Anti-Lynching Measures, Outlawing Poll Tax

THE CONVENTION approved the following resolution on civil rights and the extension of democracy:

America, from the earliest moment of her history, has striven toward the realization of the ideal that every human being has an inherent dignity and integrity which must be respected and safeguarded. We in the CIO maintain, in accordance with our democratic American heritage, that the welfare of the individual is the final goal of group life. Each of us, to be secure in the rights he wishes for himself, must be willing not only to respect but to fight for the rights of other men.

The Declaration of Independence explicitly recognizes the basic moral principle that all men are created equal as well as free. In that philosophy the Congress of Industrial Organization wholly concurs. We in the CIO have continuoulsy sought to implement the moral principle of the equality of all men, by building social institutions that will guarantee equality of opportunity to all men. Freedom without equality of opportunity is an illusion.

We in the CIO accept fully our responsibility to further economic opportunity, religious freedom and political participation for all. Our ultimate goal must be full economic, political and social equality for all persons and all groups, in thought, expression and action, without discrimination because of race, creed or national origin.

The system of segregation that the dead hand of the past has fastened upon our generation is crumbling little by little. In several states we have succeeded in strengthening the machinery for the protection of our civil rights.

Individual safety and security of person has been increased; several states have strengthened their law enforcement agencies to provide greater protection against mob or vigilante action. Few people would have ventured the prediction, three years ago, that a sheriff in the state of South Carolina would secure the indictment of the head of the state Ku Klux Klan.

Many southern states have passed unmasking laws, aimed at forcing the Ku Klux Klan into the open. An even larger part of the American people has come to realize that a violation of the rights of even one citizen jeopardizes the rights of all. America's conscience is slowly awakening to the contradiction between our ideals and our day-to-day practices.

The Senate of the United States, however, has not only failed to move forward with the times but has actually moved backward. For years, filibusters by a minority of Southern Senators have blocked the passage of federal FEPC legislation and of other federal civil rights proposals.

During the past session, the Senate not only failed once more to enact the FEPC bill or any other federal civil rights legislation, but, in a corrupt and cynical deal between Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans, strengthened the filibuster technique by adopting the Wherry Amendment, which requires 64 votes for cloture and exempts from any limitation on debate a motion to change the cloture rule or any other Senate rule. Removal of the Wherry roadblock must be a first step to the passage of civil rights legislation by the Senate.

Six additional states did, however, during the last sessions of their state legislatures, create Fair Employment Practices Commissions, making a total of ten states which now have such Commissions. In a series of historic decisions, the Supreme Court of the United States has struck down restrictive housing covenants, segregation and discrimination in higher education, and has banned segregation in interstate travel. The people of South Carolina have voted overwhelmingly to abolish that state's poll tax.

However, although we can point to these changes, we can ill afford to become complacent. The struggle for equality and liberty must be a continuing one. The need for intensifying our efforts is greater today than ever before. As we improve our civil rights in America we simultaneously strengthen our moral leadership in the family of nations. The United States is not so strong that we can ignore what the world thinks of our record. Our foreign policy gains strength as we put our own house in order.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved:

That the Twelfth Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations hereby pledges itself to continue the struggle to achieve the full, equal enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

We recommend:

That each CIO affiliate strengthen its Civil Rights Committee or Department on Fair Practices within its respective organization, and that each International Union seek to have incorporated in its collective bargaining agreements non-discrimination clauses, particularly pertaining to hiring.

We demand:

1. The repeal of the Wherry Amendment and support of amendments to permit the breaking of filibusters by a majority of those voting
2. The passage of a federal fair employment act and of state acts in those states not now having such legislation.
3. Enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill.
4. The passage of federal and state legislation outlawing poll taxes and other restrictions on the right to vote.
5. The enactment, in federal appropriations for state aid, of safeguards against segregation.
6. The enactment of a strengthened federal civil rights law and the adoption of similar legislation in all states which now do not have such laws.

Convention Calls For Revision Of Subversives Control Act

THE RESOLUTION adopted by the convention on civil liberties and internal security follows:

Two problems of paramount importance and difficulty confront our nation today—and may continue to confront it for years to come. The first is to meet and repel the two-pronged Communist threat; the threat of armed aggression abroad posed by the Soviet Union and its satellites, and the threat of disruption, sabotage and espionage at home posed by the Soviet-oriented Communist Party and other agents of the Soviet Union. Both of these menaces to our American democratic system we must meet and turn back without ourselves irreparably damaging the free society we seek to protect.

Our armed forces must be and are being strengthened. At home we must be ever vigilant against the possibility of Communist sabotage and espionage. We in the CIO have repeatedly given our support to measures to strengthen the laws against sabotage and espionage.

We in America must not yield to panic and hysteria. The conception that individual freedom may safely be curtailed in time of crisis is always dangerous, and could be fatal to our democracy in a crisis of long duration—as the present one may unfortunately be. Moreover, reactionary forces are eager to use the Russian threat as a pretext to restrict and destroy liberal movements of all sorts—including particularly labor organizations.

The irresponsible headline-seeking activities of Senator McCarthy during the past year, and the similar conduct of the House Un-American Activities Committee during prior years have, unfortunately, created an atmosphere of alarm and insecurity which, heightened by the world-wide conflict between democracy and aggressive Communism, seriously endangers every individual's democratic rights.

This atmosphere resulted during the past year in the enactment, and subsequent passage over President Truman's veto, of the so-called Subversive Activities Control Act. In prior years it had resulted in a federal loyalty program which failed and still fails to accord procedural fair play to persons under investigation.

The 81st Congress, under the impact of the Korean crisis, gathered together every pending proposal labeled by its author as anti-subversive, lumped them all together, and passed them as the Subversive Activities Act. The Act is a composite of ill-considered and unrelated proposals which have little in common save their claim to being anti-Red.

The Act seeks first, to secure the registration of "Communist" organizations and their officers and members. The tests laid down for requiring registration tread dangerously upon freedom of speech and belief, since they depend upon political tenets rather than actual conduct.

The concept of freedom of speech, enshrined in the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, requires that everyone be free to hold whatever beliefs he will and to advocate whatever he chooses, so long as he does not act illegally or incite to violation of law. This old and sound tradition of our democracy is flaunted by the Act's registration provisions.

The registration requirement is, moreover, naive in the extreme, since, as the Attorney General has pointed out, real Communist organizations, after prolonged resistance to registering made possible by the Act's cumbersome procedures, will, if the constitutionality of the Act is upheld, simply dissolve and go underground, thus rendering more difficult the FBI's task of keeping them under scrutiny. Hence there is great danger that the impact of the registration sections will fall, and fall only, on organizations which are not Communist but simply advocate unpopular causes.

The provisions barring members of Communist organizations from working in defense plants are even more unworkable, for they are to be operative only as to plants listed by the Secretary of Defense as "sensitive." The Secretary's unwillingness to hand our nation's enemies a list of our critical war plants will no doubt destine this provision for the repose it well deserves.

Other provisions of the Act, as has already become apparent, unreasonably hamper the entry of aliens into the country. These sections on immigration and naturalization betray no underlying rationale except the sort of ignorant and bigoted anti-foreignism which gave rise a hundred years ago to the Know Nothing Party. The provision barring from this country anyone who was ever a member of a totalitarian organization—regardless of when, or at what age, or of whether the membership was voluntary—have seriously jeopardized our foreign relations and the good will we are attempting to build up under the European Recovery and Point IV programs. Others of the provisions dealing with aliens are so ill drawn, and so complicated, and their interrelation with existing laws so obscure, that the Department of Justice has stated that months will be required to ascertain their meaning.

Another portion of the statute provides for the internment—on evidence which may be kept secret from the internee—in time of war, invasion or insurrection, of persons likely to engage in espionage or sabotage. The provisions for internment on secret evidence owes more to the practices of the Bourbon monarchs than to the principles of democracy.

There can be no challenge to the right and duty of the Government to insure that only persons of loyalty and discretion occupy posts, whether in the government or outside, which involve the performance of functions or access to information affecting our national security.

A decent respect for the rights of the individual under our democratic American system requires that he shall not have his opportunity to earn a livelihood jeopardized or his reputation destroyed without a full and fair hearing. Yet loyalty and security investigations of government employes and of workers in "sensitive" private employment still lack the procedural safeguards which the common law has long recognized as essential to a fair hearing. Federal loyalty boards regularly act upon the basis of FBI reports avowedly comprised of unevaluated and unverified accusations by informants whose identity is not disclosed even to the Board. Persons under investigation are thus not confronted with the witnesses against them, or even advised as to their names or as to the nature of their testimony. There is no way for the most loyal American to defend himself against the unknown accusations of anonymous accusers.

These are difficult times. The problem of preserving our democratic system and the maximum amount of individual liberty consonant with national security, while mobilizing our strength and guarding against threatened aggression without and espionage and sabotage within, is not an easy one. It is a problem which calls for careful and dispassionate consideration by our most eminent leaders. It cannot be said that the Congress has as yet made any contribution, save a negative one, to its solution.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved:

This convention of the CIO calls upon President Truman to create a national commission of outstanding citizens from all walks of life, to include members of both Houses of Congress, to report and recommend measures that will fully protect the democratic rights of every individual while guaranteeing the necessary measure of national security. Such a commission should subject to its scrutiny the entire problem of safeguarding our internal security without impairing our civil rights, including particularly the issues raised by the Subversive Activities Control Act (McCarran Bill) and the present loyalty and security programs.

Pending the report of such a commission, we urge repeal of the ill-considered and unwise Subversive Activities Control Act, with the exception of those provisions tightening the existing sabotage and espionage laws which were requested by the Department of Justice. We commend President Truman for his courageous and far-sighted veto of that Act, and express our regret that Congress did not likewise place statesmanship and devotion to democracy ahead of panic and politics.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Michael Quill, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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ALL EYES AND EARS!

TVA Resolution Adopted, But Utility Workers Accept With Reservations

THE ONLY DEBATE of the convention came on the resolution reiterating the position the CIO has long taken endorsing the principles of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Opposition was registered by delegates from the Utility Workers, who saw in it an endorsement for what they termed "socialization" of the electric power industry.

However, after CIO Pres. Philip Murray gave his interpretation of the resolution, explaining that the preamble "can be construed as we want" to construe it, and that the "resolve" is "but a reaffirmation of the position which our organization has taken repeatedly since 1944," Pres. Joseph Fisher, of the Utility Workers took the floor for a second time.

"**I HAVE LISTENED** to Pres. Murray's interpretation of the resolution before you," he said, "and on the basis of Pres. Murray's interpretation that we are voting on the Resolve that is a reiteration of the policy that CIO has taken in previous conventions, and reserving the right to question any other interpretation of the resolution by anyone, I believe we can concur with Mr. Murray in acceptance of the resolution."

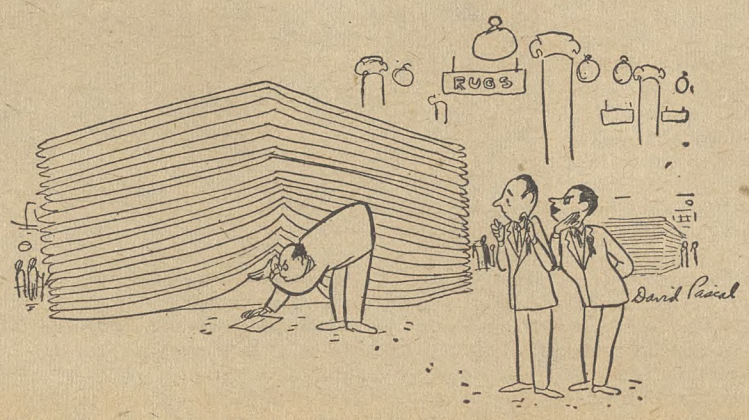
The convention resolved that:

"We reaffirm the position which has been taken by the CIO time and time again endorsing the Tennessee Valley and the principles for which it stands as set forth above, and calling for the development of the hydro-electric power potentials of America on a scale which will meet the needs of the American people for both peacetime purposes and for defense."

THE PRINCIPLES referred to public generation and long-distance transmission of power, with public or co-ops getting the preference for local distribution; public construction and operation of auxiliary plants, and credit to municipalities and co-ops for the purchase of existing facilities where desirable. The resolution also called for protection of the workers' right to organize and bargain; administration of all river engineering and power operations in a region by a single federal agency, and "the management of all electric power and river engineering work in accordance with sound policies of regional planning and the cultivation and conservation of natural resources."

The Utility Workers, according to Harold J. Straub, director of organization, objected to the last one.

Anthony W. Smith, secretary of the Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, started off the debate by stressing that the resolution repeated the stand the CIO has taken so often in the past. Public ownership and operation of parts of the country, he stressed, is necessary to provide a "yardstick" for proper measurement of the services privately-owned utilities give. The CIO has taken the same position, he said, with regard to the Columbia Valley, the Missouri Valley and the St. Lawrence Seaway.



"Oh-oh . . . looks like the manager's found where you hide the organizing leaflets."

Fisher registered the Utility Workers' opposition on the basis that the language of the resolution was "misleading," and claimed it would harm the Utility Workers, other labor unions and the country as a whole.

The union favors and always has the development of river valleys, he said, but maintained that the present resolution "attempts to apply to the development of all hydro energy the so-called enunciated principles of TVA, and that has never been the policy of the CIO in the past." Proponents in the Resolutions Committee, he claimed, sought to use the resolution to implement "nationalizing our industry."

John Brophy, chairman of the committee, said that the plan as submitted from the beginning did not contemplate nationalization of the industry. He said:

"**IT IS NEITHER** socialization nor nationalization; it is a practical approach to the basic problems in the interests of the workers primarily, so there can be an ample amount of electric power to be utilized in our great industries, so that the ultimate consumer in the towns and in the villages and on the farms may get this precious power to use to their human interest and to their advantage.

"It means the enriching and broadening of human life, the strengthening of collective bargaining and the unionization of the workers."

Secy.-Treas. William Pachler, of the Utility Workers, also spoke against the resolution, as did Straub. Favoring it, in addition to Pres. Murray, was Pres. Joseph Beirne, of the Communications Workers.

CIO Acclaimed By Douglas For Fighting The Kerr Bill

SEN. PAUL DOUGLAS (D., Ill.), longtime expert on labor relations, told the delegates that the CIO had done a magnificent job of organizing mass industries and improving the conditions of the workers.

Douglas praised CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers for their courage in fighting Communists and for their outstanding success in ridding CIO unions of any Red taint.

"Fourteen years ago," Douglas declared, "there was little or no unionism in the great mass production industries. American trade unionism had found an entrance and strength in the building service trades and in many of the hand trades and in the needle trades, but it had not been able to get a foothold in steel, rubber, autos and the great machine industries of the country upon which the industries of the country turn.

"And it seemed very doubtful indeed whether these industries ever would be organized, the strength of the companies was so great, their power was so strong, and the power of organized labor seemed to be so weak that at that time it seemed impossible for flesh and blood to unionize.

"Now virtually all of these great mass production industries are unionized, steel, autos, rubber and aluminum, and the metal trades, the oil industry, and many others. On the whole, you are mopping up the industries and plants which are not organized; you are sweeping them into the fold."

DOUGLAS ALSO praised labor for its part in the political and legislative field.

"Your organization helped in little known battles in which it would have been relatively easy for you to have stood aside," the senator said. "The first was the so-called Kerr bill, which would have exempted the sale of natural gas pipelined by producers from regulation and would have enabled oil monopolies to boost the price of natural gas and this ultimately would have fallen with great weight on the ultimate consumer.

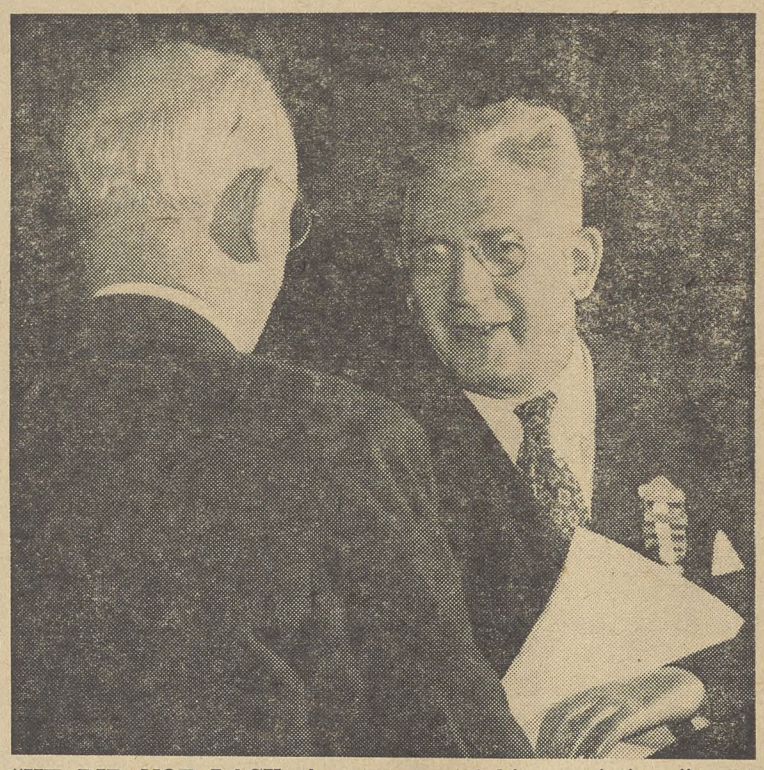
"The ordinary type of union would have said 'it is not our business,' but large groups of CIO went into the fight and fought shoulder to shoulder with us. When President Truman courageously vetoed that bill, we had so many votes that forces of monopoly did not dare to pass it over the President's veto."

Douglas led the fight in the Senate against the Kerr bill.

Passing to the field of labor legislation, he said: "Now I am going to say something which you probably will not like. I believe the Taft-Hartley Law was, on the whole, an iniquitous law. I believe it was framed with the idea of retaliation upon organized labor and to give the employers weapons with which they could destroy organized labor."

BUT IN ANY revision of the law, he said, there would be a tight obligation on the part of both labor and management to bargain collectively. He also favored a closed shop with an open union. He opposed high admission fees to unions and received a big hand from the CIO delegates.

On the Communist issue, he said, "I want to compliment the CIO for the magnificent job. It took a lot of courage for Jim Carey (in the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers) and Walter Reuther (in the Auto Workers) to make their fight."



"HE DID NOT LACK the courage of his convictions," said CIO Pres. Philip Murray (left) when he introduced Sen. Paul H. Douglas to the convention. He was referring to the fact that Douglas not only toured Illinois in support of President Roosevelt's foreign policy in 1941, but that in 1942, at the age of 50, he enlisted in the Marines.

CWA Pickets Thaw ATT Wage Freeze

THE 11-DAY strike of 17,000 telephone equipment workers in 43 states ended Nov. 19 on the eve of the CIO convention, in what Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers described as "a magnificent victory."

CWA members in Divisions 6, 13, and 68, employed by the Western Electric Co., which makes equipment for the huge Bell System, won wage increases ranging from nine to 14c an hour and—even more important—broke the pattern of 18-to-24-month wage freezes in the Bell system by gaining a 15-month contract, reopenable after 14 months.

The strike of the 17,000 members directly involved was supported throughout the country by loyal refusal of switchboard girls and other CWA members to cross picket lines—and the lines themselves were operated on a "hit-and-run" basis. None of the bemused company officials knew where to expect a picket line next. Best estimate of the total number involved at any one time was 120,000.

The company fought back with injunctions, threats, intimidation and angry public statements—but to no avail.

Michigan members of Division 15, employed by Michigan Bell, also went out. They won reclassifications and weekly wage increases of $3 to $5. They had been seeking to eliminate or reduce the differential between wages paid 10,000 workers in Detroit and the far lower sums received by other Michigan Bell employes.

OTHER strike-won gains included: elimination of "the sloppy distribution of increases in the merit ranges which the management had insisted upon," additional holiday pay for the installation workers, and non-discrimination clauses in all four contracts.

"We licked an unreasonable, unjust, and arrogant bunch of top level management good and proper," said Beirne.

"The contract terms contain the largest pay boosts negotiated this year in the Bell system, and the contract term is the shortest," he continued. "We are certain this splendid demonstration of solidarity will have its beneficial effects on all negotiations in the future."

Before the strike, the best reported company offer had been a two-year contract with a 16-month wage reopener, and a top wage increase of 11¼c hour with the management reserving the right to determine distribution of merit increases.

And this offer, rejected by CWA as "completely bad," had come after more than a year of negotiations.

IN ST. LOUIS, CWA Division 20 announced it would reopen its wage clause immediately, "in line with the national pattern," in its contract with Southwestern Bell, which covers 50,000 workers in Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas and part of Illinois.

Throughout the negotiations, the Western Electric management exerted extreme pressure on CWA to accept inferior contracts already put into effect between the company and other unions, both AFL and independent.

"The AT&T leaders handed out what amounted to approximately 8c per hour to the independent and AFL unions in the Bell system," Beirne said. "In every single instance they froze wage levels for 18 months. As a matter of fact, on November 16 (while we were battling the company on the picket lines) it was proudly announced by Western Electric that the IBEW-AFL in Allentown, Pa., had accepted an 18-month wage freeze. . . .

"As a result of the wonderful stand and field work by virtually every officer of our union, together with the solid support of virtually our entire membership, we have seen the Bell System give in on every major point in the dispute."

Murray Gets Symbol of 'Eight Lights'

RABBI Jacob J. Weinstein of K. A. M. Temple, Chicago, who addressed the convention on opening day, asked the delegates if they realized the influence the decisions made by the convention on international affairs have on the working masses of Europe and Asia. "I have just returned from Europe and Asia," he said. "I have spoken to the representatives of the working masses on the continent and in the Middle East and they watch your decisions closely."

He said that Histadrut, the General Federation of Labor in Israel, and the workers' leaders in France look to the CIO for guidance.

"The workers in both Israel and France say that if the CIO can have the confidence to go along with the liberal trends in the great nation of America, we can have confidence in it too," Rabbi Weinstein said.

Rabbi Weinstein presented President Murray with a Chanukah lamp from Jerusalem. He said the lamp is an ancient symbol of "the eight lights that were burning in the temple when the Macabees won it from the pagan forces of the Syrian Greeks."

Mayor Kennelly: 'Murray Great American'

MAYOR MARTIN H. Kennelly, who welcomed the delegates to Chicago, said that "Philip Murray is a great American."

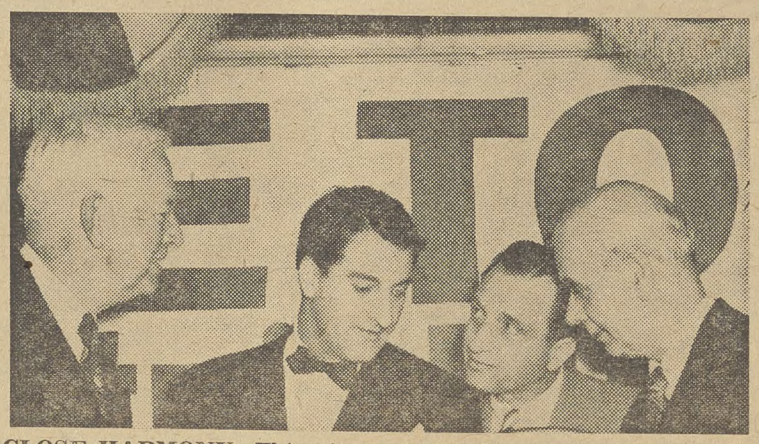
Kennelly quoted with approval what Murray has frequently said: "What is good for the community is good for labor—and what is good for labor is good for the community and the nation."

Kennelly praised CIO officials who have been appointed to responsible positions in the city government.

"These men have brought credit, not only to themselves and to the community," he declared, "but also to the whole CIO and Philip Murray. Whenever a question comes up which affects the welfare of the people, they can be depended upon to be in there working."

Kennelly said that no one realizes the dangers of Communism better than the leaders and members of organized labor. He added that the CIO was to be congratulated for already taking the necessary steps to rid itself of left-wing factions.

"Treachery and subversive action must be searched out and stamped out and I am confident that the CIO will continue its vigilance and do just that," Kennelly said.



CLOSE HARMONY: This picture was taken at the pre-convention dinner at which the host was the Chicago CIO Council. Left to right: Mayor Martin H. Kennelly of Chicago; Danny Thomas, singer; Michael Mann, CIO Regional Director of Illinois, and CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Injunctions Against Labor Are Scored

THE CALL to battle against "the oppressive evil of government by injunction" was sounded again in a convention resolution calling for the outlawing of the weapon employers have used with success for more than half a century.

The very nature of the injunctive process, the resolution asserted, "virtually ensures that its use in labor disputes will result in strikebreaking and injustices to labor," and that empowering judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes gives them jurisdiction in a field in which they are not informed, and for which such agencies as the National Labor Relations Board were created.

The Taft-Hartley Act has revived government by injunction, the resolution pointed out, and has encouraged the issuance of injunctions by state courts.

"The Taft-Hartley Act with its unfair, one-sided, anti-labor injunction provisions," it said, "must be repealed, and the Norris-LaGuardia Act restored to its original effectiveness.

"Anti-injunction laws must be enacted in all states where they do not now exist. Existing anti-injunction laws must be strengthened by corrective legislation to guarantee that they will be effective."

'Organize As You've Never Organized'—Murray

THE GENERAL slogan of the CIO in 1951 must be exactly the same as that slogan was on the day when the organization was created in a small committee meeting held in a room in the President Hotel in Atlantic City in November, 1935.

The slogan was "ORGANIZE—ORGANIZE—ORGANIZE."

This was the suggestion offered by President Philip Murray in a discussion of the resolution on organization at the Chicago convention. And the suggestion was rousingly cheered by the packed convention hall.

Murray's suggestion was in line with a general spirit permeating the convention proceedings — a spirit of re-dedication to that most basic of all union objectives —organization.

IN HIS MOST forceful style, Murray told the delegates that CIO, although it has more than 6 million members, has just begun the work of organizing the unorganized. He pointed out that there remain millions of unorganized workers in the United States.

Although the CIO has organized hundreds of thousands of workers in the past few years, it has not done the job in the way that it should be done, Murray asserted.

"The unorganized workers in the United States constitute a millstone around the economic necks of all the organized workers in the country," said Murray. "Their conditions of labor are bad; their wages are low; they find themselves in an economic plight from which they cannot extricate themselves without the assistance of the organized workers.

"I feel about this situation today, when the Steelworkers have a million members, as I did in 1935 when the Steelworkers didn't have 1500 members. We must organize.

"Please, for your sake, for your country's sake and for the sake of the people whom you are privileged to represent in this convention, make effective this resolution by organizing, after this convention is over, as you have never, never organized before," Murray concluded.

Allan Haywood, vice president and director or organization, pointed out that further organization can be the only foundation for any further advances that CIO can make.

"YOU TALK about PAC and yes, it is essential," asserted Haywood. "Who are you going to build with unless you have men in the unions? Who are you going to educate unless you bring them into the unions?

"Our program must now be again as it was in 1936 and 1937. Let us go into the highways and byways and help every union we can to bring members into this great union of ours that will stand as a real fighting force in the bulwark of democracy."

Haywood told of the accomplishments of CIO in the past year in organizing the unorganized and in re-winning for CIO the members of Communist-dominated unions which have been expelled from CIO in the past year.

Tracing the disintegration of some of these former CIO unions, he concluded with the warning: "And I want to say to that great warrior, Bridges, 'Be ready, Harry, we're coming.'" He was referring to Harry Bridges, president of the Longshoremen and Warehousemen, who were expelled from CIO a few months ago. He pointed out that revolutions are already going on within Bridges' union as the rank-and-file work to throw out pro-Communist leaders.

Sol Stettin, Philadelphia, a regional director of the Textile Workers, followed Haywood in the discussion to repeat the call for a revival of the spirit of CIO's early days.

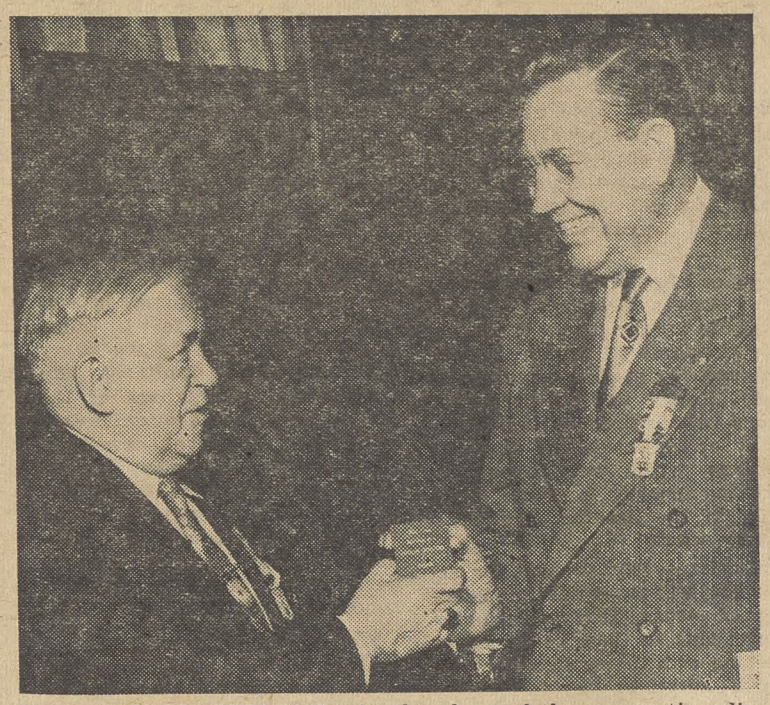
STETTIN related an experience in Pottstown, Pa., where, through the activities of local members of the CIO in going before the plant gates and contacting the workers individually, they were successful in organizing three of the mills in that locality.

An example of the feeling of former members of pro-Communist unions who have rebelled from the pro-Communist line of leadership and returned to CIO was voiced by Daniel Harkins of Local 80, Food and Tobacco Workers, Camden, N. J.

Harkins traced his experiences as a member of the old FTA, which was expelled from CIO. He told of the dirty tactics used by FTA, of the rebellion staged by rank-and-filers who wanted to return to CIO and of the final success of this move.

"I want to say, speaking for our local, we are happy to be back in CIO because it was in CIO we were born, it was through CIO that we made our many gains and it is in CIO that we want to and will remain," Harkins concluded.

Vote for adoption of the resolution on organizing was unanimous. The resolution called for renewed devotion to organization in two fields: (1) workers not having any sort of union representation and (2) workers seeking an escape from the pro-Communist unions. The resolution expressed thanks to Vice President Haywood and his staff and to Director John Riffe and the staff of the CIO Organizing Committee.



FOR A UNION BUILDER: At the close of the convention discussion of organization, Allan S. Haywood, vice president and director of organization (left), received a token present from Vice Pres. A. R. Kinstley of the Oil Workers in recognition of Haywood's record as an organizer. Kinstley is handing Haywood a plastic cigaret case bearing the inscription "This Case Belongs to a Union Builder." The Oil Workers, as a part of its current Union Builder organizing program, presents one of these cases to each of its members who obtains a new member.

SOL STETTIN

Stettin, who is a regional director for the CIO Textile Workers with headquarters in Philadelphia, said that to do a good job of organizing the unorganized the spirit of the CIO in 1935, 1936 and 1937 is needed.

CIO Will Continue Drive To Organize Unorganized

The following resolution was adopted by the convention on organizing follows in part:

The CIO is dedicated by its Constitution to organizing unorganized workers and uniting them in unions for their mutual aid and protection. Throughout its existence, the CIO has striven to fulfill this pledge.

Since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, new organization has become more and more difficult. Indeed, under Taft-Hartley, even established unions have held their own only by strenuous effort and persistent determination.

Already the CIO Organizing Committee has brought the benefits of unionism to thousands of unorganized workers in the south. It is a tribute to the leadership, zeal and courage of Director John Riffe, and his staff, that the CIO has made substantial progress in the south despite the frenetic and unscrupulous opposition of employers and their allies.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The CIO will continue its drive to organize the unorganized. It renews its pledge to bring into unions the millions of unorganized workers still denied the benefits of union organization and collective bargaining. The CIO recognizes that only by the organization of the unorganized can the gains heretofore made by labor be protected and extended.

We congratulate Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, Director of Organization and Councils, for the energetic organizing activity which has enabled the CIO to maintain its strength and membership.

We extend to the CIO Organizing Committee and to its Director, John Riffe, our appreciation for their courageous and vigorous fight to organize Southern workers.

We commend the members and leaders of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee and the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee for their successful campaign to bring free democratic trade unionism to workers formerly dominated by Communist groups. We pledge our full support to these new organizations in their continuing efforts to smash Communist influence in our democratic labor movement. To the members of these unions, and of other national unions and local industrial unions who have come back to the CIO from organizations expelled for Communist domination, we offer a warm fraternal welcome and our pledge to help their struggle for better conditions.

Canal Workers To Get Help

ALL DEPARTMENTS and committees of the CIO were instructed by the convention to use their resources to work by negotiation and through legislation for social and economic justice for Panamanian employes of the U. S. government in the Canal Zone.

The resolution also voted continued support and encouragement of the organization of the workers into Local 900 of the CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, and recommended to internationals that they "render appropriate assistance to aid in the alleviation of the human suffering existing in the Canal Zone."

The resolution was passed after John Yancey, of the Transport Service Employes, who is working with the GCEOC and was assigned to the Canal Zone, described minimum wages of 26c an hour—an increase of 16c an hour since the U. S. first started working in the Canal Zone in 1903.

The top rate for Panamanian workers, he said, is $2 for a few, but the average is 48c, while the average wage paid American citizens is $2.06. The resolution pointed out that the Panamanian workers receive no pension on retirement, that housing is worse than in the worst U. S. slums, and that "the worst America has to offer in the way of race segregation has been transplanted" there.

Reuther Calls Bias In U. S. Weapon For Communists

SPEAKING IN support of a civil rights resolution, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers told the delegates that unless America develops a moral leadership to go with the economic and military power, we cannot lead the free forces in the world.

"Discrimination on the home front in America," he said, "has given the Communists the most effective and devastating propaganda weapon they possess. They are drumming into the ears of millions of people in Asia the fact that American democracy does not match its noble promises by practical performance.

Speaking in favor of a civil liberties and internal security resolution, Secy.-Treas. Mazey of the Auto Workers charged that the McCarran Anti Civil Liberty Act "is an attempt to limit freedom of discussion and to impose thought control."

"This law," he declared, "is aimed at all organizations which are trying to change conditions as they exist in America at the present time. We must be on guard that in our desire to wipe out Communist oppression we do not adopt measures which in themselves will bring about Fascism in America."

Mazey commended Pres. Truman for his courage in vetoing the McCarran Act.

U. S. Unions Tougher

An important aspect of American workers' high living standard is the power of their trade unions, according to a team of French productivity experts who have just returned from a three-month tour of the U. S. The 13 men, all production specialists, said American workers have better equipment and better bosses, but that they do not work any harder than French workers.

Fight Pledged On State Curbs

The convention renewed the CIO's stand against restrictive state labor laws and again called on affiliates to continue, with renewed vigor. the fight to remove them from the statute books.

"Attempts by reactionary employer interests to secure state laws restricting legitimate union activities," said a resolution, "will be opposed to the utmost.

"The fight for a better America will be carried out not only in Washington, but in every state capital throughout the land."

The resolution noted that organized labor was unable to secure the repeal of any adverse and unfair state legislation during the last year. This was in contrast to 1949, when portions of anti-labor laws were repealed in Delaware, Missouri and New Hampshire.

Convention Declaration On Foreign Policy

THE WINNING of enduring peace is the primary goal of all people everywhere. The CIO pledges its full and unlimited resources towards strengthening democratic forces in America and throughout the world in a common effort to create the economic, political and social bases on which peace must be built.

The struggle between freedom and tyranny—between democracy and communism—is a struggle for men's minds, their hearts, and their loyalties. We cannot win this struggle—we cannot make freedom secure and build peace in the world if we fight communism with guns alone. We shall defeat the forces of communist tyranny and create the world environment in which a just and lasting peace can be won only if we mobilize the full strength of the free people of the world to fight the forces of communism on every front. This requires that American democracy fully mobilize its human and material resources—its economic and spiritual power to forge both the weapons of war to stop Communist aggression on the military front, and the tools of peace to fight poverty, hunger and injustice on the economic and social fronts.

1. KOREA

The CIO welcomes this occasion to reaffirm its complete support of our government and the United Nations in the struggle against Communist aggression in Korea. We renew our pledge in face of the further aggression by the Red Chinese puppets of the Soviet Union.

After the eventual conclusion of the fighting in Korea, a great task lies ahead for the United Nations. Our government must take the lead in pressing for thoroughgoing measures which will make the reconstruction of Korea an example and inspiration for all Asia.

The false promises and dictatorship of the Communists must be replaced not by discredited feudal regimes but by bread, land, peace and freedom under a United Nations Commission for all Korea.

2. UNITED NATIONS

The CIO hails the prompt and decisive action of the United Nations in Korea to preserve world peace and stability as the "effective collective measure" which it is required to take by Article I of the Charter.

On the basis of this action a lasting system of collective security must be constructed. When the Security Council cannot act because of the obstructive veto of the Soviet Union, we fully endorse the decision adopted by the General Assembly that it must undertake the function of suppressing aggression and other threats to peace.

The United Nations has proved worthy of the support we have given it since its inception. The need for collective security has already given rise to such regional pacts as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which we welcome as the democratic response to the totalitarian threats.

The United Nations is growing into the cohesive international community organization which the free world requires. It is becoming apparent that the UN requires greater powers in various functional ways: military force against aggression, inspection for control of atomic energy, in shipping and communication.

3. DISARMAMENT

The CIO reaffirms its support of all sincere efforts to obtain general disarmament including international control of atomic energy with full powers of inspection.

The CIO rejects with contempt the false peace plans—such as those propounded at the Stockholm, Sheffield and Warsaw conferences—advanced by the Communists for propaganda purposes to disguise the expansionist aggression of the Soviet Union. As President Truman said before the UN General Assembly last month, "The plan must be foolproof. Paper promises are not enough. Disarmament must be based on safeguards which will insure the compliance of all nations.

"The safeguards must be adequate to give immediate warning of any threatened violation. Disarmament must be policed continuously and thoroughly. It must be founded upon free and open interchange of information across national borders."

4. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Communism offers the hungry and underprivileged peoples of the world the promise of economic security at the price of political and spiritual enslavement. We must prove to the people of the world that in a democratic society men can have both bread and freedom. We must answer the propaganda of the Cominform not by pious slogans about democracy's virtues, but by a bold program of social and economic action.

What was begun as the Marshall Plan for Europe and extended to the underdeveloped countries of the world through President Truman's Point Four program must be greatly expanded. The Gordon Gray report, on the basis of which the President is drafting a peace program to submit to Congress, spells out the nature of the task which confronts us and the other free peoples of the world in developing the positive alternative to communist infiltration, subversion and aggression. We support the broad objectives of that report. We welcome as a move in this same direction the recent British Commonwealth conference to explore methods of assisting the development of Southeast Asia.

Our export of industrial techniques under Point Four will provide maximum advantage to us and our friends abroad only if it is joined hand-in-hand by the introduction of those social and labor techniques through which the American people have developed our own system of checks and balances in our industrial civilization.

These techniques can best be taught by the men and women of American labor, with their wide experience and humanitarian outlook.

There is a clear and present need for broad, long-range projects as recommended in the Gray Report. We obviously must plan in terms of decades rather than months. We need to raise our sights on what we are able and willing to do to help people help themselves, and to work at the job of creating the conditions for peace throughout the world.

5. EUROPEAN RECOVERY

The continuing success of the European Recovery Program in most of the participating countries is a source of considerable satisfaction to the CIO, which has supported the Marshall Plan from the very beginning.

The disappointments with the results accomplished in a few of the countries are accented by the manner in which they stand out against the larger background of the program's general success. The CIO Convention, therefore, reaffirms its support for the ERP, but at the same time calls for bold new policies to encourage improved distribution of national income.

We call for increasing emphasis on measures which will lead directly to improvements in the living standards of workers in the aid-receiving nations, especially in Italy, France and Western Germany, where there is imperative need for legislation and economic reforms which will permit to working people to share more fully in the benefits of the recovery effort.

Simultaneously, we call for action that will assist with the building of strong, free trade union movements in these countries, in keeping with the explicit Congressional directive to foster the growth of the democratic forces.

The CIO recognizes that ECA has helped to accomplish a great degree of economic rehabilitation from the disasters of World War II, but it believes that the agency must quickly adapt its program now to achievement of improved living standards as an essential adjunct to the program of mutual defense. It is imperative that the workers of France, Italy and Western Germany, be given a way of life that is worth defending if they are to be counted upon as forces participating in the resistance to the threat of Communist aggression. ECA must, therefore, be prepared to insist that governments of the cooperating nations adopt and carry out policies of dividing the fruits of recovery among all the segments of society.

The CIO is aware of, and approves in general, the ECA's careful effort to avoid interference with the internal affairs of the friendly European nations, but feels the time has come when we cannot sit by idly if and while American tax money goes to swell the profits of the few and to maintain a feudalistic economy rather than to the improvement of the living standards and working conditions of the people as a whole. It is our frank belief that we must attach such conditions upon the use of ECA money as will insure an equitable distribution of the benefits.

If the present state of economic demoralization of workers — attendant upon a growing gap between prices and buying power—is permitted to continue, the Communists will be the sole beneficiaries.

It is apparent that there is an urgent surplus population problem in Europe, particularly in Italy and Western Germany, which is delaying the rebuilding of Europe on a sound economic base. The CIO urges that ECA resources are made available to assist in the reallocation of European manpower and to deal with the local over-population situations. To further European economic recovery, we urge our government in international conferences actively to promote the development of plans for labor reallocation and emigration. We believe that Congress should adjust our own immigration laws and regulations to allow the United States to do its share, with other free nations, in contributing to the solution of the problem.

The CIO is thoroughly in support of the Military Assistance Program by which our government is helping our friends in Europe. The CIO contends that the Military Assistance Program can and must be achieved without undue sacrifices on the part of the less favored sections of the populace. We believe, with Paul Hoffman, that Western Europe can bring this about; we must see to it that there is such planning.

6. EUROPEAN UNITY

The CIO welcomed the Schuman Plan as a means of strengthening the unity of Europe by outlining a program for supra-national coordination of the heavy industries of the Continent. We commend representatives of the ICFTU for the assiduous attention with which they have followed the development of the plan. We repeat that the success of the plan is contingent, however, upon the working out of details in a manner satisfactory to trade unionists participating in the conferences concerned with it.

We believe all such measures looking toward closer integration of western Europe should receive the most sympathetic consideration of our government.

In the achievement of economic integration the power of the cartels to restrict production and dominate the economic life of the European community must be broken, and the economy organized to achieve maximum production and abundance based upon the needs of the people.

We urge our government to hasten the conclusion of a peace treaty with West Germany. The reconstruction of a united democratic Germany has been prevented by the refusal of Russia to cooperate with the three Western occupying powers. Further delay is dangerous. The exclusion of the German people from the European community and lack of return toward normal self-government only weakens our friends in Germany and runs the risk of strengthening the militaristic and Nazi remnants.

The German people must pursue much more diligently the task of ridding their country of Nazi influences in all social activity if they are to be re-accepted into the community of free nations. We praise the efforts of the German trade unions and pledge them our full support in opposing Communism. We urge them to redouble their efforts to expose and defeat the collaboration of German industrialists and cartels with Soviet Russia and its satellites.

7. INFORMATION SERVICE

The CIO welcomes the recent decision to expand greatly the U. S. Information Service. The Russian propaganda machine has demonstrated, what they learned from Hitler, the power of the repeated lie. Our answer and our strength must be the repeated truth. An essential part of this expansion of information work is the decision to seek the participation of persons from the labor movement. The appeal of the Communists is addressed to the workers, and it can be best refuted by the workers themselves.

8. LABOR PARTICIPATION

The CIO strongly believes that our nation will directly benefit by the appointment of men and women trained in the ranks of labor to influential positions in the planning, policy and operational divisions of the State Department.

Such an infusion of labor-minded citizens into our foreign affairs program would constitute a long-overdue recognition of the need for using every resource at the nation's command to solve the enormously complex problems which face our government throughout the world.

Labor's participation in the ECA has accounted for much of the popular success of the recovery program; labor's moral appeal and experience have helped avert policies that might have weakened the understanding of ECA by the great mass of European workers.

It is essential that the experience of American labor should be be used in the delegation of the United States to the General Assembly of the United Nations, to the Economic and Social Council and to the various Commissions and Specialized Agencies.

9. STATE DEPARTMENT

The irresponsible and unsubstantiated attacks of McCarthyism against Secy. Dean Acheson and the State Dept. have weakened our efforts to give leadership to the democratic forces of the world against the forces of Soviet tyranny and aggression. We applaud the Secretary of State's courageous refusal to be diverted from the high tasks of his office by the reckless charges of Sen. McCarthy.

The growing pressure of McCarthyism must be resisted, and the State Dept. must strengthen its efforts to work with and encourage the genuine democratic forces throughout the world which truly represent the hopes and aspirations of people.

We believe that the effort to maintain and extend the frontiers of democracy is more than a political struggle. Economic well-being is necessary for political stability and individual freedoms. The influence of our government must be directed toward expanding world trade and eliminating barriers to economic cooperation.

10. DICTATORSHIPS

The CIO deplores, as dangerous to democratic unity and ideals, the granting of economic aid to the totalitarian dictatorships of Franco Spain and Peron Argentina.

The $62,500,000 loan to Franco (authorized by Congress in September, 1950) threatens to weaken the precarious position of the democratic forces in Europe and Asia, and to hinder the mobilization of the anti-totalitarian people of Europe against the encroachments of Communism.

The CIO likewise deplores the recent decision of the United Nations to modify its 1946 Resolution on Franco Spain. The re-establishment of Ambassadors at Madrid and the admission of Spain to the Specialized Agencies of the UN will not help the democratic forces in the world. The Franco appeasement will certainly lose us more allies among the workers and farmers of Europe—our best friends on the Continent—than it can possibly gain for us in terms of short-run military expediency.

In the same way, aid to Peron's Argentina can only divide, weaken and confuse the hard-pressed democratic forces throughout Latin America.

The free world can and must defeat the military aggression launched by the Kremlin and its Communist puppets. The free world can — and must — provide that moral leadership and wise action which will provide democratic alternatives to Communist ideology for every citizen of the world.

Our task is difficult. But we will win by our determination, our boldness and courage, our faith in the democratic ideals by which we live.

Share Asked For Workers In ECA Benefits

AN INDIGNANT cry welled up from speakers on the convention foreign policy resolution over the failure of some countries to give the working people of those nations a share in the postwar prosperity built up by American aid.

Speaker after speaker reiterated that only when the workers share in a nation's prosperity are the forces opposed to world Communism strong. In those countries where greedy industrialists and capitalists have hung on to the money this country has poured into them through the Marshall Plan, the Communists are still strong, they said.

"It is our firm conviction," said Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee and president of the Clothing Workers, "that the Marshall Plan and Point 4 are steps in the direction not only of rehabilitation of the devastated countries of the world, but also in bringing hope to their peoples.

"THESE instruments must reach the masses of the people. If we offer criticism of the policies of the European Economic Administration, it is because we feel very strongly that the objective is not to make the rich richer.

"The objective, as we understand it, is to give the peoples of the world real democracy, without any molestation; and our criticism is directed to policies that do not permit the hundreds of millions of dollars our country is pouring into these countries to seep through to the working people, to the masses of the people.

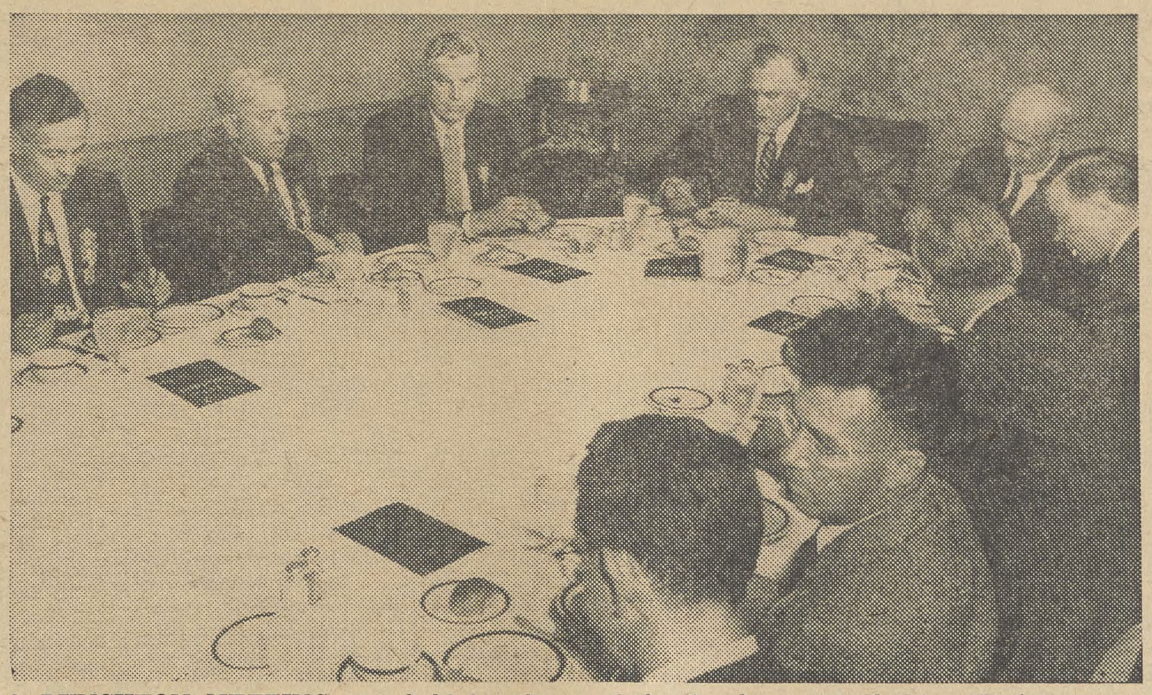
"We feel that some of these countries ought to be strong enough to afford their government to be self-sustaining. We feel they ought to have a wage, whether in France or Western Germany, sufficient for those people to live decently. We feel there ought to be land reforms in Italy and other countries so the peasants and the poor people would have an opportunity to assert themselves. We want the Marshall Plan in France to be directed toward that end."

Potofsky stressed the CIO's long stand against loans to Franco or Peron, because "we oppose Fascism and we oppose Communism." He recalled the CIO approved the Schuman Plan for the integration of Eastern Europe's heavy industry provided European labor is properly represented, there is no cartelization, and Nazi industrialists "do not come back to arm the world to war."

"The CIO believes in labor participation in the State Dept. and every agency of our government," he said, "and we want participation not because we want jobs but because we want peace and security. We want participation on the highest policy-making level."

PRES. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers touched off the discussion with a stirring plea to extend the fight against communism from the military front to "men's minds, their hearts and their loyalties."

"We have to take away poverty and hunger and social and economic injustice, which are the sources of Communist strength," he said.



A LUNCHEON MEETING was held by the CIO International Committee on the opening day of the convention. Left to right: CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, Secy.-Treas. David McDonald of the Steelworkers, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, committee chairman; CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Michael Ross, committee secretary; Gust De Muynck, an assistant secretary general of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

"As long as people are hungry, as long as people are denied the elementary matters of social justice, the Communists will be able to exploit that poverty in the world and turn it into power. So our task is not only to forge the weapons of war but to work on the positive job, because we have to prove by practical demonstration that men can have both bread and freedom. . . .

"In those countries where there are strong, free, democratic unions, with the power and the will to fight to win a fuller measure of economic and social justice for the great mass of people, Communism is weak. But in those countries where there are not strong unions to fight this battle for the great mass of the people, the forces of Communism are strong."

CIO PRES. Philip Murray deplored McCarthyism in the recent election and called on the country's leaders, "whether they be Republicans or Democrats, to provide the light, to give guidance to the people—intelligent guidance—without tearing the heart out of America and creating a state of despondency in the minds of the people." He described it as "unfortunate" that the U. S. should be torn asunder over what the country should do to fight Communism.

"We have expressed to the officers of the ECA," he said, "our desire to have the government, through the State Dept. and the ECA, see to it that the governments to whom we give funds to assist in industrial and economic rehabilitation pass those benefits that accrue to the poor people. . . .

"We have insisted in cases such as the one which presently prevails in France and in Italy that our administration take a positive position with respect to the distribution of our American funds among the peoples in those countries.

"In other words, that where it is discovered that industrial output has gone up and profit-making is present, that the industrialists who derive benefits through the use of our money then contribute toward the development of a free and democratic society by providing a better standard of living for the people in those countries."

Pres. Harry Martin of the Newspaper Guild, who also is ECA chief of labor information in Europe and a labor adviser to ECA, recounted Western Europe's gains in industrial and agricultural production, transportation and trade since the ECA went to work.

"WESTERN Europe has made a phenomenal comeback since the dark days of despondency at the close of the war," he said. "And, as a general thing, our friends of the European trade unions feel that the workers in MOST of the participating countries have shared in the benefits of the recovery program as well as in the sacrifices attendant upon the restoration of their homelands."

He told of the inroads democratic forces have made on Communist political strength in elections in the countries where the workers have shared in the benefits of the improved economy, then conceded that in France and Italy, where there has been little if any sharing, communism is still strong — though under constant challenge from "new and vigorous young free labor movements."

In both countries, he said, the workers are trapped between feudal-minded industrialists, outdated labor laws, and unions that for the most part are dominated by the Communists.

"Those encrusted apostles of the status quo," he said, "are, in many cases, the very same well-heeled characters who financed Fascism in Italy, who played footsie with the notorious Vichy collaborationist government in France, who have sold out their people before and who, God forbid, will sell them out again if it should ever become essential to the preservation of their own skins or even merely compatible with the continued cramming of their own pocketbooks."

HE ENDORSED the "bold new steps" called for in the resolution, explaining that there is a growing sentiment within ECA itself that they have to be taken. He added:

"Such steps are certain to be criticized in some circles on both left and right as undue interference with the internal affairs of a sovereign nation.

"I do not call it interference if we tell a friendly government that it must NOT use our dollar aid to finance the further enrichment of a greedy patronnat."

Vice Pres. John Livingston, of the Auto Workers, who spent several weeks in Europe, told of finding American-owned plants paying 37c an hour in Germany (General Motors) and $25 to $40 a month in France (Frigidaire). Through the convention he called upon American manufacturers with investment abroad to do their share in building up democracy by paying their own workers a decent wage.

Vice Pres. Jack Altman, of the Wholesale and Retail Workers, warned against letting the United States get involved in a series of small "wars" push-buttoned by Soviet Russia, and urged that should this problem have to be faced eventually, we should "say to Russia that we will bring the war where it belongs, on Soviet shores and not on the satellites, because we must attack the heart, the nerve system, if war does come."

WALTER P. REUTHER Opposes Reaction of Left and Right

JACOB S. POTOFSKY, International Committee Chairman

Legislative Program Highlights

The resolution on the legislative program, which was adopted by the convention, called for:

1. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the enactment of a fair and equitable labor relations law, based on the principles of the Wagner Act; and for the defeat of any proposals which will approve the use of injunctions to break strikes or to weaken the collective bargaining process.

2. Enactment of an effective excess profits tax. The present 81st Congress has given a moral commitment to enact an excess profits tax this year, and it should honor its pledge. The 82nd Congress should enact a permanent, progressive tax program that fairly levies the burden of increased taxes on the basis of ability to pay, and closes old and new tax loopholes. It should defeat the NAM and similar plans to put $8 billion of the $10 billion in necessary new taxes on low income families by a sales tax costing more than $300 per year family.

3. Extension and strengthening of nationwide rent control to meet the new housing emergency. Millions of families in defense production centers and elsewhere must be protected against impending rises in the cost of shelter. In view of the early expiration of the present laws this legislation must be enacted by the 81st Congress.

4. Amendment of the Defense Production Act to provide our government with a truly effective weapon against inflation. Special interest loopholes in the law must be closed, and commodity speculation must be regulated. The Act's wage-price tie-in provision is inequitable and unworkable. If put into effect, it would freeze wages in those industries whose prices were controlled. Since industrial workers do not customarily eat the goods they produce, the law makes no sense. Operation of the wage-price tie-in would, moreover, freeze wage and salary earners in an underprivileged position in the economy. The Act should provide authority for selective and general price controls without the necessity for wage controls and should provide for effective controls over food prices and for grade labeling.

The Act should moreover be amended to make more adequate provision for eliminating bottlenecks in the production or distribution of materials by expanding facilities. Such expansion should, if possible, be handled by federal aid to private enterprise. If necessary it should be handled by government construction, lease or operation.

5. Repeal or drastic amendment of the Subversive Activities Control Act to do away with unworkable "registration," dangerous listing of defense facilities, discrimination against aliens which daily makes our international position ridiculous, and elimination of other evils described by President Truman in his veto message.

6. Granting of Statehood to Alaska and Hawaii, and of home rule for the District of Columbia. These measures are long overdue and are urgently needed to strengthen democracy's case in the contest with Communist propaganda.

7. Repeal of the Knowland "scab-or-starve" amendment and establishment of a nationalized system of unemployment insurance and public employment offices, now obviously needed for the effective mobilization and best use at highest skills of all our manpower. Pending the establishment of such a system, Congress should provide improved Federal benefits standards as regards amounts, duration and eligibility, and should extend coverage and provide for the transfer of benefit credits from State to State as manpower needs may require.

8. Improvement of the Wage-Hour Act to increase the minimum wage to at least $1 an hour, strengthen its overtime provisions, remove discriminatory exemptions, extend coverage to at least 7 million more workers engaged in commerce or in industries affecting commerce, and restore the Secretary's power to sue on behalf of workers for unpaid wages due under the Act.

9. Provide adequate funds for the enforcement of the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act; defeat attempts by employers paying substandard wages to repeal or weaken the Act.

10. Adequate appropriations to increase military strength, increase the military strength of our allies in the United Nations, and launch an all-out peace offensive to help people in underdeveloped areas to help themselves; this means an increase of billions a year in ECA and Point Four aid.

11. Provide federal aid to build houses for those who need them most. Repeal present discriminatory credit regulations which prevent workers' families from buying new houses; substitute direct controls that will provide:

Strict allocation of building materials with top priority (after defense projects) for public housing and houses priced to sell to average families, and control and roll back prices of building materials, and control sale prices of houses, both old and new.

12. Enact an FEPC bill and other civil rights legislation recommended by the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Specifically, we call for:

Passage of a Fair Employment Practices bill; passage of legislation outlawing poll taxes and other undemocratic restrictions on the right to vote; enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill.

We also call for passage of measures to bar segregation in inter-state travel; enactment of safeguards against segregation in federal appropriations for state aid, and reform of the procedures of Congressional Committees to insure fair treatment of witnesses and of persons and organizations who are made the subjects of testimony before such committees.

To make possible enactment of the first five of those measures, it will first be necessary to repeal the Wherry Amendment to Senate Rule XXII which by (1) requiring 64 votes to limit debate and (2) exempting from any limitation on debate changes in this and other Senate rules, attempts to lock in place forever minority rule by filibuster.

13. Federal aid to education and an effective Labor Extension Service in the Department of Labor.

14. Add national health insurance to the Social Security Act, also permanent and total and temporary partial disability insurance; increase old age benefits to provide a decent minimum standard of living; and extend the Social Security Act's coverage to all migrant farm and industrial workers.

15. Establish uniform Federal standards and codes for industrial health and safety and for workmen's compensation.

16. Adjust veterans' benefits to meet rising costs and similarly modernize the veterans' readjustment allowances program.

17. Speed construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project, certified as a national defense necessity by the Department of Defense and President Truman.

18. Undertake the integrated regional development of rivers and natural resources utilizing the experience gained in TVA.

19. Provide for the development and maintenance of a U.S. merchant marine of size and status commensurate with this country's role of leadership in world affairs.

20. Initiate a comprehensive forestry program, including direct federal regulation of timber cutting on all timber lands, in order to stop the dangerous depletion of our timber resources.

21. Support a farm program geared to a full economy, including reasonable price and income support, farm credits, soil conservation, improvement of rural living standards, and protection of consumers.

22. Enactment of measures directed toward expanding world trade and eliminating barriers to economic cooperation.

23. Defeat special interest raids, such as attempts to: restrict Federal regulation of gas rates, remove submerged oil resources from Federal control, or give immunity to monopolistic basing point practices.

24. Free Congress from anti-democratic minority control, delay and hidden votes by:

Repeal of the Wherry amendment (as stated above); providing for the selection of Congressional Committee chairmen and members; providing for joint House and Senate Committee hearings on identical or similar bills;

Installing electrical voting devices in both Houses to save time and give people a record of every vote cast by their elected Representatives and Senators; defeating any attempt to restore the House Rules Committee's veto power over legislation; providing for the broadcasting and televising of Congressional debates.

25. Do away with the outmoded electoral college and provide for direct election of President and Vice President.

Chapman Flays Apostles Of Scarcity

SECRETARY of Interior Oscar L. Chapman told the convention the stability of the nation's economy is being threatened by the scarcity-economy profiteers.

These profiteers, he said, are capitalizing on the current crisis by raising prices under circumstances which he termed "unjustified and unpatriotic."

He praised some industry leaders who are "holding the line on prices and putting the spurs on production.

"We will win the fight against inflation," Chapman said. "I hope we will be able to win it with a minimum of controls. But if additional controls are necessary, your Government is going to impose them. We cannot permit the economic anarchy of unrestrained inflation to impair the productive energy and the standard of living in America."

NSRB HEAD SYMINGTON, INTERIOR SECY. CHAPMAN.

The secretary said that in any application of controls, care must be taken to see that they apply to rich and poor alike.

He stated that because the problem currently facing the nation is of indefinite duration, the civilian economy could not be cut heavily without jeopardizing civilian efficiency and morale.

"The indefinite duration of the problem also makes industrial expansion much more important than during World War II," Chapman said. "It requires us to keep our industrial power strong and to make it stronger, so that the military load will become easier to bear after the first year or two and so that our economic strength will remain intact against any possibility of some greater crisis later on."

CHAPMAN called current steel production "inadequate." The gap between steel production and demand, civilian and military, will be wider next year. Our steel shortage is not the result of inefficient use of the facilities we have on hand. He continued:

"Instead our growing shortage is the result of the short-sighted policies of a few men, who lacking confidence in the future of America, have refused to expand steel facilities at the pace our economic growth demands."

He declared the American people cannot afford to permit the growth of the nation to be stunted and its security jeopardized by the "faint-hearted apostles of a scarcity economy. He said:

"By trying to play it safe, these men are endangering the country's future. Steel and other basic industrial capacity must be increased beyond the narrow limits presently blueprinted by industry. We have no time to lose. With so much at stake we cannot afford to hope we will have enough—we must make sure we will."

The Secretary said that labor must expand its education program because distortions and propaganda mislead the people.

Because of this misleading propaganda, Chapman said, "it has become more important than ever before that the labor vote be an informed vote.

"This means a bigger and more objective labor press. It means a tremendous educational program, employing with ingenuity and energy all the possible media for public education.

Chapman said that "labor must be equally well-informed and equally prepared for action on international issues" as it is on domestic ones.

Labor "should strive, for example," he said, "to make the Point 4 program for the development of the underdeveloped nations of the world as important to the working men and women of America as low-cost housing; to make free world trade as important as rent-control."

Responsibility Heavy On CIO Cardinal Says

SAMUEL Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, told the convention that the people have placed "tremendous responsibility" upon the leaders of the CIO.

"Only a few years ago," he said, "it was a question of advocating the right of labor to organize. Labor was not widely organized then. Now it is, and now comes the realization of the tremendous responsibilities the people of this country have placed upon the leaders of the CIO."

Cardinal Stritch said there is a deep conflict in the world today on whether there shall be enjoyment of human rights by the individual in a properly ordered society of brotherly relations or "whether there shall be the totalitarian method which makes slaves out of the common man."

He said the theory of democracy "rests basically upon deep religious principles—the principle that our native rights derive from God and the principle that we are bound together in Christ in a brotherliness of His sacred blood."

He asked the blessing of God on the deliberations of the convention and prayed that "progress may come out of this meeting, so that we here in the U. S. will show the world how to live together in justice."

Resolution On Philip Murray's Leadership Of Ten Years

Ten years ago—on November 22, 1940—Philip Murray was elected to his first term as President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. He assumed office in a time of extreme crisis—for our nation and the democratic world, for our CIO and the democratic labor movement of the United States.

During the decade that followed, Philip Murray has given magnificent leadership to our organization, in times of war and peace and international crisis.

Under his wise, thoughtful and forward-looking direction, the Congress of Industrial Organizations has constantly moved forward toward its goal of achieving a better life for the working people of America. Called to the presidency at a time when our CIO was besieged with serious internal difficulties, Philip Murray gave our unions confidence and a renewed strength of belief in the justice and honor of labor's cause.

Constantly and self-sacrificingly, Philip Murray has given generously and wholeheartedly of his time, his energy, his experience, and his skill to the welfare of our organization. Without him at our helm, it is difficult to conceive that our CIO could have gained the strength, the stature and the respect which it now commands throughout the nation.

Throughout all these years, Philip Murray has remained steadfast to the highest ideals of democracy. Under his leadership, the CIO has thwarted the efforts of Communist infiltrators to subvert our unions, so that today, Communist influence in the American labor movement is at an all time minimum.

Philip Murray, through his inspiring service to organized labor, has contributed much to the effectiveness of our democracy. His efforts have helped directly to bring billions of dollars of additional wages to the families of working men and women. His successful pioneering in the complex fields of welfare and security have helped to banish fear and distress for millions of families once haunted by the fear of improverishment in periods of illness and old age. In every phase of CIO activity—political action, civil rights, legislation or community service—Philip Murray has left the positive imprint of his constant striving to help the people of this country.

Today, with our nation once more in the shadow of international conflict, Philip Murray is helping our America—and, indeed, the democratic forces everywhere—to develop the essential military and civilian strength to repel the forces of Communist aggression. Not only in the United States but throughout the entire world, men and women of democratic faith recognize in Philip Murray an ally in the relentless struggle to overcome dictatorship and build a better world.

On this anniversary of a decade of service, the Twelfth Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations hails its great president, Philip Murray.

Speaking for ourselves and for the workers in factories, offices, stores, mills and mines, we commend him for his unparalleled contribution to the welfare of free men and women, and his unswerving devotion to the cause of organized labor.

We value his leadership and guidance; we treasure our association with a man who will go down in American history as one of the truly great citizens of the Republic—a servant of the people who has led them unceasingly toward the goal of a happier, more peaceful, more secure future.

We look forward to the continued leadership of Philip Murray—leader of labor, peerless citizen, inspiring fighter for democracy.

Further Unity Talks Given Endorsement

CONTINUED talks with the AFL on the achievement of labor unity were authorized by the CIO convention.

The resolution spoke with satisfaction of "the progress that has already been made in the direction of labor unity"—presumably a reference to mid-summer agreements for joint action on legislation, political action and international affairs.

CIO Unity Committee members, headed by Pres. Philip Murray, were directed by the convention to "continue to meet with the representatives of the AFL and other bona fide labor organizations" to seek the "cherished goal of every union member: the attainment of organic unity of all American labor."

MURRAY, in a speech on the resolution, voiced hope that after the convention and the current steel negotiations, further talks with the AFL would be resumed.

He added the hope that it may be possible to broaden the scope of future talks to include spokesmen from "legitimate" unions outside both the CIO and the AFL.

"However, despite the Federation's obvious unwillingness to permit others of these organizations to come into the unity discussions at the moment, we believe that more expeditious progress could be made if they were included," Murray declared.

At present, there is a "practical working unity" between the AFL and CIO—both nationally and in the cities and states—which has produced many benefits, the CIO president reported.

This unity trend reflects "grass roots sentiment," he said, and reflects "a steadily increasing interest in the attainment of organic unity."

Profits Tax Asked To End Profiteering

A RESOUNDING cry for an excess profits tax to eliminate profiteering and speculation growing out of the rearmament drive was raised by the convention in one of the more important resolutions.

The delegates demanded that Congress enact a measure which will yield at least $6 to $7 billion at a rate of at least 85%, the same rate that applied to excess profits in World War II.

The resolution pointed to the unprecedented high profits being piled up after taxes by industry—an estimated total of more than $23 billion for 1950, compared to $4 billion prior to the war—and it raised an outraged voice in a strong call upon Congress to require that big business join the rest of the country in equality of sacrifice.

IT ASKED Congress to close all the tax loop-holes through which billions of dollars are siphoned off every year while workers and others of low and moderate income are called upon to pay an ever greater part of the cost of running the government.

"A powerful campaign of manufacturing and commercial interests," the resolution warned, "aided by a willing press and endorsed by their professional apologists, seeks to shift the tax burden still more heavily to those least able to bear it.

"It aims to kill the excess profits tax and to substitute for it, first, a corporation tax which favors the great corporate monopolies and, second, a gigantic and permanent scheme of sales taxes falling with crushing burden on the people least able to bear it. . . .

"The CIO will continue vigorously to oppose any type of sales tax, manufacturers' tax or transactions tax because such a tax is regressive and bears most heavily upon the mass of people.

"We shall continue to press for a tax structure designed to allocate the tax burden equitably among taxpayers. Such a program envisages the elimination of all excise taxes not regulatory in character, an increase in personal income tax exemptions, and the permanent shifting of the burden from those least able to pay to those most able to pay."

Comprehensive Program For Conservation Advocated

A THOROUGH-GOING plan for the conservation, expansion and development of the country's natural resources was approved by the convention in two resolutions, one dealing with regional development and conservation, the other with forest management policy.

Both resolutions were approved after Pres. E. J. Fadling, of the Woodworkers, urged their passage. The resolution on forest policy commended the Woodworkers for the "outstanding leadership it has given in its industry and to America generally in the development of its comprehensive and public-spirited forestry program."

The forest policy resolution pointed out that the last stands of timber suitable for heavy construction and plywood are being cut in a "destructive" manner, and that supplies are being depleted one and a half times as fast as they are growing. The program provides for general federal overseeing of all timber cutting and management, extension of facilities, the preservation and development of old growth forests on a long-range rotation basis, extension of the national forest system, and larger appropriations to permit expansion of all phases of federal work in forestry.

THE ACCOMPANYING resolution renewed the CIO's stand for establishment of a national board of review, at the White House level, to rule on all programs for river engineering and related activities.

It called for orderly development of hydro-electric power potentials under public auspices, flood control primarily by watershed protection, proper forestry, soil conservation and storage of water on the land, and only secondarily by dams, irrigation and drainage of swamps only under proper conditions; commercial river navigation projects on a self-supporting basis; protection of natural beauty and development of outdoor recreational facilities, and widespread distribution of electric power generated in river valley developments.

The St. Lawrence Seaway project was endorsed as of vital importance to stabilization of industry in New England and the Middle West, and Congress and state legislatures were asked for larger appropriations for conservation work.

Slave Labor Probe Asked

The CIO convention recommended specific actions to bring freedom to working men who are held as slaves in certain countries.

A resolution adopted by the convention recommended that the United States seek through the United Nations to establish a commission to investigate forced labor in Soviet Russia, Russian satellites, South Africa and parts of Asia.

The convention also called upon the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to redouble its exposure of forced labor.

A separate resolution pledged continued support to the ICFTU and approved a decision to establish a regional labor organization in the Western Hemisphere to carry out the purposes of the ICFTU. This regional organization will be formed at a conference in Mexico City next January. The convention promised full cooperation in the Mexico City conference.

It's Old Hat

The O.K. Hat Novelties Co. of Brooklyn, N.Y., must stop telling the public that "hats made in whole or in part from old, used, or second-hand materials are new or are composed of new materials," says the Federal Trade Commission. If the material is old, the sweatband must say so.

Many Of Murray's Ideals Now 'Realities'

THE Officers' Report, described in detail in last week's edition of the CIO News, was unanimously approved by the convention.

Such action was recommended by a committee which paid tribute to CIO Pres. Murray for his accomplishments during his decade in office.

"As the delegates well know," said the committee's report, "this convention marks the tenth year of unselfish, tireless and faithful devotion to the presidency of our organization by Philip Murray.

"Many of the ideals which he expressed when he was elected to the office of president have become realities. The years of struggle and strike and strife through which he courageously led us have really been years of growth and adjustment for the members of our unions and for all the people of America.

"And, as he says, 'The CIO is stronger, more united, more dedicated than ever to the principles of democracy.' It has indeed done much to reshape the economic and political life of the United States . . .

"Your committee desires to congratulate our great president, Philip Murray for his most inspiring direction of the affairs of the CIO. His record of unselfish devotion to the cause of the working men and women of America is unparalleled. Every word of his great report to the convention gives evidence to this fact.

"We commend the work of the departments and committees and the staff of the CIO, and in concurring in the entire report and moving its adoption, we wish for Philip Murray continued health, happiness, and the blessings of Almighty God."

Pastor Backs Fight On Bias

THE PASTOR of the oldest Negro congregation in Chicago told the convention he found himself particularly at home addressing the delegates because "I have found myself always concerned in the problems of men who toil with their hands."

Rev. Archibald J. Carey, minister of Quinn Chapel, who has been a member of Chicago's City Council since 1947, said he wanted to express his appreciation for the great service the CIO has rendered in the battle against racial discrimination.

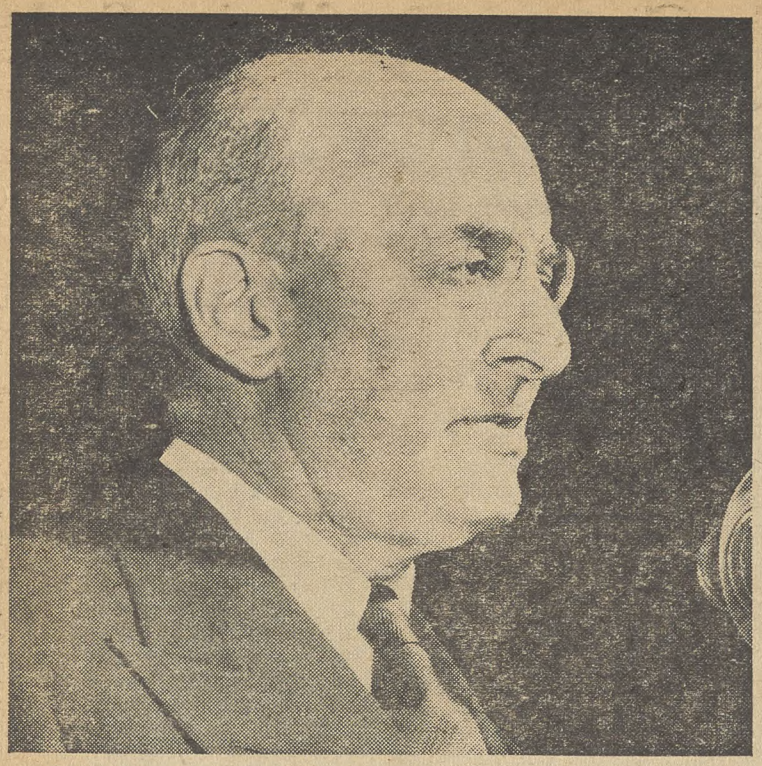
"I would like to ask you to keep up the fight," he declared. "I know it is not necessary. I know it is that to which you are dedicated, but at the same time I would like to ask that you keep up the fight until every man in America, regardless of his race or religion or the condition in which he may be born or the job in which he may work, shall have the right of all free men."

Mr. Carey declared that the CIO has waged a more gallant battle than any other organization "to help make men whom God has chosen to put into one particular racial group the same as all other men."

Health, Safety Plans Urged For Industry

Protection of the health of America's industrial workers through improved federal and state legislation and re-endorsement of a national health insurance program were among important points in action by the convention to safeguard the welfare of laboring people.

Another resolution urged the inclusion of labor and other consumer groups on state and local boards of health; extension of state public health services, and grants of public funds to expand hospital and clinic facilities.



HENRY J. MORGENTHAU, Jr., said: "Roll Prices Back"

CIO SECY.-TREAS. JAMES B. CAREY pins a visitor's badge on Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin while CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers look on.

Morgenthau Spots Defense Act Holes

CONTROL of inflation is on the must list if America is to meet the challenge of democratic world leadership, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., told convention delegates.

"Inflation is an angry tiger, not a purring pussy-cat; it won't be kept in bounds with milk-toast programs," Morgenthau said.

In introducing the former Secretary of the Treasury to the convention, CIO Pres. Philip Murray hailed Morgenthau as a "great American citizen" who has served his country as statesman, public servant, author, philanthropist and great humanitarian. Morgenthau once worked as a machinist, Murray said, and "is at home here with us."

Discussing the United States' mission of world leadership of the democracies, Morgenthau asserted that it is a matter of record that without the social reform movement of recent years and the growth of labor unions, "people in other countries would have been less attracted to American leadership, and more suspicious of our motives and interests."

AGGRESSIVE Communist imperialism, "in the game for keeps," has thrown down a challenge that cannot be met by half-hearted efforts, Morgenthau declared. "Our armies will be no stronger than our home front."

Outlining a number of specific proposals for the home front, Morgenthau urged that production goals be set "to meet the needs of the Communist challenge to our way of life. We should build what we need, not what some profit-hungry corporations say we need in order to give them even higher profits," he said.

Another imperative, Morgenthau declared, was an inflation control program, under which prices would be rolled back to what they were when the Korean war started.

He criticized the Defense Production Act as being full of "special interest loopholes" and failing to utilize the price-control lessons of World War II. The Act's provisions for wage controls are punitive, "but not effective against inflation," Morgenthau declared. "We can control prices of things; we do not now need to control the return to a man for his personal work."

Next. Morgenthau outlined what he considered to be an effective tax program, based on his 12 years' experience under the leadership of former Pres. Roosevelt. He urged that as much of the cost of the country's defense efforts as possible be paid for now.

SUCH A program would require an excess profits tax, "particularly since corporations' profits have reached the astounding figure of $23 billion after present taxes," and a tightening of the scores of loopholes written into the present tax law, Morgenthau said.

He also urged higher income taxes, "equitably distributed on the basis of ability to pay."

Morgenthau also recommended rent control, where necessary; control over basic defense products, to avoid waste and black marketing; and rationing where scarcities develop.

Secy. Tobin Confident Americans Continue To Support Fair Deal

SECY. OF LABOR Maurice Tobin declared that "the CIO has a 100% record for the preservation of freedom in the world and containment of atheistic, socialistic Russian communism."

He said it was a great day for the U. S. when the CIO was brought into being.

"This organization has contributed much to the general prosperity of our nation," he declared, "and I am confident you will continue to make that kind of contribution towards a sounder United States of America.

"CERTAINLY under your program, there is no room for followers of false ideologies, just as there is no room for them in America itself. You have supported President Truman wholeheartedly in his attempt to contain communism during the last five years and I want to congratulate you for the contribution you have made along those lines."

Tobin said the CIO has also made great contributions in other directions. He called the steel settlement of last year "an agreement which brought about a just treatment of the aged workers in that industry and which laid down a pattern that guarantees security for aged workers in this country for all time to come."

He pronounced that settlement "a contribution in no small measure" to the writing of the social security law enacted in the 81st Congress.

On the international front, Tobin declared, "we are confronted with very troublous times." He said he is worried as to "whether or not there is any danger that we may go as our country went following World War I."

"Today, when I hear leaders of the opposition party using such terms as first denying they are isolationists and then questioning whether Europe is defensible, or how large an army do we need at home, or asking if the American people will stand for a 3 million man Army and universal military training, or how we are going to raise the money for this defense force, I do worry just a little bit."

TOBIN CALLED for a continuation of the Truman Fair Deal program which he said "has brought prosperity to every segment of America's economy. The farmers of America, the businessmen, the merchandisers, the manufacturers, the working people of America all have enjoyed greater prosperity under the New Deal and the Fair Deal than during any other period in the history of American life."

"The Fair Deal program is a program for private enterprise with sound insurance policies and a genuine floor under the economy," he added. "I cannot see where any group should be dissatisfied with the kind of economic program which has been written during the last 18 years.

"Apparently the American people felt the same way in the election because we should remember that both branches of Congress are still in control of the majority party and the strength demonstrated reflects the thinking of the American people."

He predicted that "with God's help we will see the day when men all over the world will enjoy the freedom and peace that is now ours at the present time."

$1 Minimum Wage, Strengthened Walsh-Healey Act Advocated

STRENGTHENING of the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Acts is vitally necessary during this period of mobilization, the convention declared in a resolution on the two pieces of minimum wage legislation.

Demanding a new Wage-Hour Act minimum of $1 an hour to replace the present 75c, the resolution pointed out that wages "are inhumanly low in many industries which are essential to our economic mobilization." The wage floor, it maintained, "must be raised and extended to protect a large number of workers."

The resolution recalled the 1949 convention's condemnation of weakening of the act's overtime provisions and enforcement machinery by the same Dixiegop 81st Congress that raised the minimum from 40 to 75c. It continued:

"The weaknesses of the amended statute have been accentuated during the past year by questionable administration of the act by the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Division, and particularly by the Exemption and Public Contracts Wage Determination Sections. Administrative rulings have chiseled millions from the wages of the nation's lowest paid and most defenseless workers.

"The Exemptions Branch has granted so-called 'learner exemptions' for subminimum wages on a wholesale basis, thereby depriving many thousands of workers of even the inadequate 75c minimum. The Exemptions Section's abuse of power in authorizing employment at subminimum rates has been particularly flagrant in the shoe industry."

THE RESOLUTION warned that employer interests are now trying to weaken still further the overtime provisions of the law through loosening of regulations on profit-sharing and welfare plans "which in reality are speed-up devices or 'pie in the sky' plans promising little for the worker."

The weakness of enforcement was laid in the resolution to inadequate appropriations which do not permit prompt following up of complaints.

Prevailing wage determinations under the Walsh-Healey Act have fallen behind, the resolution pointed out, but commended Secy. of Labor Tobin for moving to bring them up to date promptly upon his appointment. It pointed out, too, that the act was passed to insure that profitable government contracts do not go to wage-chiseling employers. Prevailing wages have been set so low in some industries, it added, especially in aircraft, that as few as 2% of the workers will be affected.

Minn. Unions Raise Funds For Hospital

Labor unions in Duluth—CIO, AFL and Machinists—have taken the lead in raising a $100,000 fund to establish a 50-bed cooperative hospital here. The institution will be known as Arrowhead Hospital and will be operated in conjunction with Arrowhead Health Center, a health clinic.

All Blood Is Red

The board of governors of the American Red Cross has endorsed a plan to stop indicating the race of blood donors on its records.

The racial designation has been carried for purposes of medical research, according to Red Cross officials. However, since it is known that all human blood is alike, regardless of race, the practice will be discontinued.

IUE Reports Phenomenal Growth

THE LUSTY, young Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers reported to the convention the largest and swiftest membership growth in American labor history since the early days of the CIO.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, in his role as chairman of the IUE-CIO Administrative Committee, received an ovation when he told the delegates that the year-old union—it was chartered Nov. 2, 1949—had a membership of more than 251,000 and contracts covering more than 300,000 workers.

The IUE-CIO was created following the CIO's expulsion of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE) on grounds that the UE was Communist-controlled and had, in fact, been an arm of the Communist Party "masquerading as a labor union."

In a report prepared for the IUE-CIO's second annual convention, scheduled to open in Milwaukee Dec. 4, the union's Administrative Committee told the CIO that it had already won NLRB elections covering the majority of workers in the electrical, radio and machine industry. Elections in the three major chains, General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors, gave the IUE-CIO large majorities over the crumbling UE.

"The substantial and in many cases unprecedented gains achieved in IUE-CIO's 1950 agreements not only brought new and inestimable benefits to those covered by the agreements; they also gave many thousands of non-IUE members a clear example of what our union's policy of militant and aggressive bargaining can produce," the report said.

"The phenomenal growth of the IUE-CIO from no membership just 12 months ago to more than a quarter of a million today is the most crushing defeat Communism in the American labor movement ever suffered," said Carey. "Not many years ago the UE could claim more than 500,000 members; today it has approximately 100,000, and these are leaving almost as fast as NLRB elections occur. With its half-million members UE was not only the ideological leader of other left-wing unions; its huge treasury was a constant source of funds for numerous Communist-front groups."

IN ADDITION to major economic gains made by IUE-CIO during its first year, the report pointed out, "in the political and legislative field the workers of our industry are no longer shackled to the whimsical shifts of the Communist Party line.

"The IUE-CIO pledged itself to complete unionization of hundreds of thousands of unorganized workers in the industry, and to obtain contracts providing for maximum wage, pension, insurance, vacation, grievance and other benefits."

In a recommendation to its own convention, the IUE-CIO Administrative Committee proposed that the union's two top officers, the President and Secretary-Treasurer, be elected by secret mail referendum of the membership.

Carey pointed out that "instead of permitting the membership to select its executive officers, which is clearly the most democratic method, the UE has named them at handpicked conventions which have invariably been packed with known Communists."

Murray Grateful For Lusty IUE

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in commenting on IUE's report, expressed "the deep and profound gratitude of the officers of the National CIO and the members for the splendid work" Carey and the new organization have done since the Cleveland convention.

"The old UE was the heart and the very core of American Communism," he said. "Within the inner sanctum of that organization many of the plots were mapped out to subvert the American trade union movement and to undermine our government. The real leaders of the American Communist Party always took refuge and found shelter within the councils of the UE. . . .

"I join with Secy. Carey in predicting that before the close of next year the communistically-dominated UE outfit will be almost, if not entirely, eliminated from the labor movement in the United States.

"I am proud, as I am quite sure other leaders of the CIO, are, of the part we all played in the building of the new IUE."

CIO PRES. PHILIP MURRAY congratulates CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey on the growth of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, of which Carey is administrative committee chairman.

Aide Reports Membership Of ICFTU Is 50 Million

GREETINGS from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, world labor body to which the CIO belongs, were brought to the convention by Gust De Muynck, fraternal delegate from the ICFTU.

De Muynck, a Belgian, is executive assistant to J. H. Oldenbroek, general secretary of the ICFTU, which has headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

He outlined briefly the history, growth and membership of the ICFTU, born in London just a year ago, with a membership of nearly 48½ million workers in 53 countries and 59 national centers. As of June, 1950, he said, the membership had risen to 50 million, and applications were still coming in. These came from such widely separated points as Switzerland, Pakistan, Malaya, Thailand and the Falkland Islands.

Plans for the immediate future, De Muynck said, call for a national regional conference in Karachi in May, 1951, and the sending of delegates to Africa and Mexico City, and an envoy to Turkey. These follow in the path laid down by the delegation to the Far East earlier this year, in which John Brophy of the CIO took part.

The ICFTU constitution in its preamble, De Muynck explained, pledges aid in establishing full employment, improving working conditions and raising the standard of living of the people in all countries throughout the world, and presents "a staggering task ahead of us."

Only through helping develop the industrially backward countries and promoting their trade union movements can we have world peace, he said. Danger signals appearing in these areas in recent years have been ignored by some of our so-called statesmen, who have underestimated their importance. Everywhere over these huge areas can be found harsh exploitation of labor, low productivity, intense nationalism, together with a "growing awareness among masses and individual workers that existing conditions of extreme poverty can be eliminated by proper organization of national economies," De Muynck said.

Of utmost importance to the free trade union movement in this problem, he declared, is "a parallel hostility towards the capitalist system and belief in the messianic role of Russia."

Asserting that there "is no international problem that has not a direct bearing on the trade union movement," De Muynck declared that "there is today a paramount need for the world to have a strong free democratic trade union movement."

Marine Cooks Denied Plea On Expulsion

A PURPORTED appeal by the Marine Cooks & Stewards from its expulsion from the CIO on charges that it is Communist-dominated was forwarded from National CIO headquarters to the convention.

Although it did not comply with the requirements of the CIO constitution, the union's letter and statement nevertheless were turned over to the Appeals Committee, of which Secy.-Treas. William Pollock, of the Textile Workers, was chairman. Pres. Hugh Bryson and Secy.-Treas. Eddie Tangen, of the MCS, were invited from the platform to appear before the committee. Neither showed up, but the statement accompanying the letter was read and discussed at the meeting.

The statement contended that the Trial Committee which recommended MCS's expulsion ignored the record; that the test of whether or not it has fulfilled its objectives is its record, which shows 100% organization of its jurisdiction; that the expulsion violated the autonomy guaranteed the MCS by the CIO, and that the expulsion constituted retroactive application of constitutional provisions adopted at the 1949 convention.

"The appeal offers nothing of substance that was not fully considered by the CIO Executive Board," Pollock reported to the convention.

"The Appeals Committee, therefore, recommends that the appeal of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards be denied by the convention."

Before putting acceptance of the report to a vote, Pres. Philip Murray again called for Bryson and Tangen, or any other representative of the MCS, to present their point of view to the convention. No one responded to his invitation, and the report was adopted.

The convention immediately thereafter adopted a resolution formally approving the expulsion of the nine unions charged with being Communist-dominated.

Wage Peace Is Advice Of Dr. Jenney

DR. RAY FREEMAN Jenney, pastor of Bryn Community Church, Chicago, declared that "the time has now come for all labor unions to stand for world-wide peace and be prepared to pay the price for peace."

"I contend that we can attain anything we are willing to pay the price for, if we are willing to pay for it in time, in money and intelligent effort," he said.

"We must wage peace as men wage war. On the whole, the working man does the fighting. He must be prepared to take up the role of peacemaker now."

The nation is in danger of being made into a military state, he claimed.

"We fight a war against the things that would enslave mankind" he said, "and after we have won the victory on the field of battle, we discover that we have fastened upon ourselves the sins of our beaten enemies and lost many of our essential rights as individuals."

Improve Social Security, Convention Urges

IN A RESOLUTION on old age, survivors and disability insurance and public assistance, the convention called upon the incoming 82d Congress to adopt an adequate social insurance system and related measures essential to a seven-point program.

The program approved by the convention demanded universal coverage; a national program for both temporary and permanent disability insurance; adequate benefits related to earnings in the highest quarters of the best five successive years, liberalizing the formula.

The proposals also included restoring the full 1% annual increment and raising the wage base ceiling to at least $5400 of earnings a year; redefining "employe" so as to cover all employes in fact; permitting women to retire at age 60; providing for contributions from general revenues before the payroll tax is increased, and improving the public assistance program with federal grants to the states for all needy persons, including the unemployed, and no ceilings, with federal standards excluding residence requirements and liens on property.

"In connection with state legislation," the resolution added, "we urge our affiliates to continue seeking to improve state laws dealing with public assistance and health, and, pending development of a national social insurance system, with unemployment insurance, temporary disability insurance, workmen's compensation, and other social security programs along the lines recommended by the CIO through its Social Security Committee."

Pres. Emil Rieve, of the Textile Workers, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee, recounted the development of social security since the middle 1930s and commended the 81st Congress for extending its benefits to 10 million additional people. At the same time, he said, it failed to authorize permanent or partial disability insurance—bowing to the demands of the insurance lobby—and passed the Knowland Amendment which permits the states to flout federal minimum standards for grants for unemployment compensation.

"But by and large," he said, "the law has been improved, the benefits having been raised about 77%. We are not satisfied. In the 82nd Congress we are going to put in an amendment to strengthen further the social security law, and it will depend upon us, what we do, whether we will secure these improved benefits or not."

CIO Can't Temporize On T-H: Goldberg

ARTHUR R. Goldberg, CIO General Counsel, declared that "the CIO cannot and will not compromise its position" against Taft-Hartley and called for outright repeal of the act.

CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg

"Our unions in America call upon everybody to support the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act so that free and unfettered labor can continue to organize in this country," he said.

Goldberg stated that the philosophy of the Wagner Act, for which the CIO stands, is a philosophy which said it is good for the country "to permit and encourage organization of people into trade unions."

"The philosophy of the Taft-Hartley Act," he declared," is diametrically opposed to this principle. Its philosophy is that labor organizations should be discouraged.

"The CIO cannot compromise the difference between these two basic principles. Amendment after amendment to which we might agree would not accomplish the result of repealing Taft-Hartley. What we must do is elect enough congressmen and senators who will fight for Taft-Hartley repeal."

He reminded the delegates that it was only by a two-vote margin in the Senate that the Lucas amendment, which would, in effect have brought about Taft-Hartley repeal, failed to be adopted.

"I say to this convention and I shall continue to say to succeeding conventions that repeal of Taft-Hartley remains the prime objective of the American labor movement and the CIO," Goldberg said.

He said it was the 80th Congress which made the Taft-Hartley Act a political issue, and charged that Sen. Taft "knew then and now admits it was a bad law and had no place on the statute books."

Visa Extension For DP's Is Urged

The United States can contribute a greater share to the recovery of Europe by promoting additional immigration of displaced persons to the United States and other countries.

This action was recommended by the convention in a resolution which asked Congress to extend the deadline for the issuance of visas under the 1950 Displaced Persons Act for at least six months. The resolution pointed out that a number of the visas already authorized will not have been issued by the present deadline on June 30, 1951.

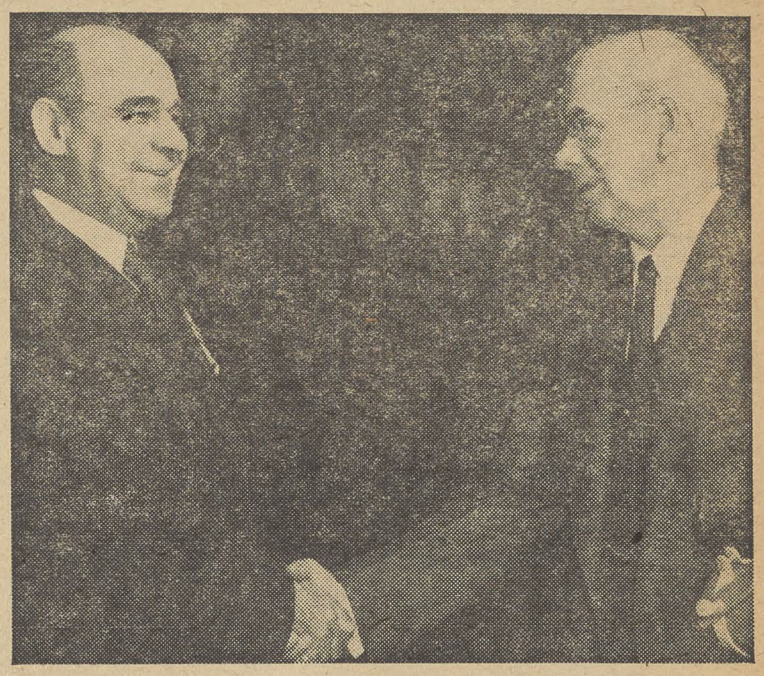
The resolution urged the government actively to promote plans for reallocation and immigration in international conferences called for the purpose.

World Crisis God's Reason For America—Dr. Johnson

BY THE defect of moral principles, America has turned over the initiative in the world struggle to Russia and to communism, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard Univ., Washington, D. C., told the convention.

In a long speech that by its sound logic and oratorical brilliance held the restless delegates in their chairs for more than an hour, Dr. Johnson sharply criticized the moral positions taken by the Western powers throughout modern history and recommended a program for the future that can save the world for democracy.

Specifically, Dr. Johnson stated that America must take the leadership in ending the colonial system, under which two-thirds of the world's people have been exploited by the Western powers for the past 150 years.



Pres. Murray (right) greets Dr. Johnson

HE TRACED the record of colonial exploitation by the British, Dutch, French and other empires. He pointed out that the program offered by communism to the people exploited by these empires held terrific moral appeal to the downtrodden of Asia and Africa. Then he concluded that America must take the leadership in enforcing the abolition of exploitation of the black, yellow and brown races.

Dr. Johnson recommended that the United States expend at least one-tenth of its $300 billion annual productive capacity to a program for the economic development of poor nations.

He recommended that the United States insist that the United Nations appoint a commission of 40 to 100 of its leading scientific, technical and organizational experts to attack the problem of making the world produce enough to provide subsistence for all the people.

"That is the one thing in this world that the world hungers for," said Dr. Johnson, "and the Russians say that we are inherently incapable of doing it."

But Dr. Johnson insisted that "We are the only nation in the world prepared to do it. We could do it with one-tenth of our productive power without diminishing a single dollar of expenditure for military defense.

"IF EVER a people were born and developed by God for such an hour, we were brought to history for such a time as this," said Dr. Johnson.

Dr. Johnson warned that this is a dangerous program, that it may be too late for it. But he insisted that this is the destiny of the fortunate people of America. "God has given the American people the genius to do beyond other people that ever lived on earth," he said.

In a passionate and prayerful conclusion, Dr. Johnson said, "And if we don't do it, He will take away our candlestick with a broken heart, because it was for this hour that He brought us into this world."

At the conclusion of the powerful address, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, obviously deeply moved, thanked Dr. Johnson for "delivering to us from your very soul this inspired address."

Murray added that "The moral to be found . . . in the talk that Dr. Johnson presented . . . is one which has been referred to ofttimes in the course of CIO conventions . . . It was an inspirational address that could come only from the soul of a man. He must be inspired by God . . ."

Dr. Johnson's address will be distributed to all CIO affiliates in pamphlet form.

T-H Has Proved Too Effective In Its Anti-Union Designs

The convention adopted the following resolution on Taft-Hartley:

The Taft-Hartley Act has been in operation now for more than three years. That Act was designed to provide employers with weapons to combat organization of their workers and established unions. Tragically for labor, the Taft-Hartley Act has proved all too effective in accomplishing its anti-union designs. Every labor organization has felt its crippling effects.

Taft-Hartley has hampered and obstructed the organization of the many millions of unorganized workers in America. New organization has been brought to a virtual standstill. Only by the most strenuous efforts have established unions been able to hold their own in fields already organized.

The Taft-Hartley Act has encouraged employers stubbornly to refuse to conclude equitable agreements, since, if strikes result, they can take advantage of such strikebreaking provisions of the Act as that which entitles employers to an election in which strikebreakers vote while strikers may not vote.

This has widened the gap between workers' earnings and their living costs, and has encouraged industry to deny wage increases despite soaring profits and prices. Similarly the Taft-Hartley Act has also encouraged employers to become uncooperative and adamant in the handling of grievances.

Taft-Hartley's restoration of the labor injunction has enabled employers to obtain the intervention of the federal government to break strikes and to destroy the morale of strikers. Under the administration of General Counsel Denham, employers were, in effect, revested with the oppressive injunction weapon against strikes and peaceful picketing. Of 37 injunctions obtained by General Counsel Denham during his incumbency, 36 were against unions, and only 1 against employers.

The union security authorization election provisions required under the Act have been demonstrated to be a farce but have swelled the Board's backlog by thousands of cases, and have delayed the correction of unfair labor practices. Indeed the so-called union protection provisions in the law have become virtually a dead letter. In many cases the office of the General Counsel has refused to issue complaints upon union charges.

In the cases where complaints do issue, the Board's huge backlog of work and its processes result, in most cases, in an effective denial of any relief. When an employer succeeds, by unfair labor practices, in breaking a union in his plant, it is no effective remedy, for the board two years later to order the employer "to cease and desist."

Moreover, the board has warped the free speech provisions of the law so as to permit employers openly and deliberately to interfere in elections, in order to destroy the right of workers to vote for an organization of their own choice. Under Taft-Hartley the board has even sanctioned the Nazi-like "captive audience."

Employer propaganda that this law has benefited the rank and file and that it is opposed only by the leaders of labor has not deceived the workers. It is the rank and file who have been required to work against their will by anti-labor injunctions. It is the rank and file who have suffered because of the use of the law to weaken their unions and hold down living standards.

The CIO is as determined as ever to secure the removal of the Taft-Hartley law from the statute books, and there will be no slackening of our efforts to this end. We shall continue to seek not only the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act but the enactment of a law providing additional and much-needed protection to labor's basic rights.

During the 81st Congress the CIO supported measures which would have repealed the Taft-Hartley Act and re-enacted the basic principles of the Wagner Act.

It continues to be our considered judgment that only through the enactment of labor relations legislation along these lines can the Congress provide a climate and rules that will permit the organization of the unorganized and free collective bargaining to develop in the years ahead.

We restate our uncompromising opposition to the use of injunctions. These are neither effective to promote labor-management peace nor sound as an instrument of public policy in a democratic society.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

The CIO shall continue to seek the repeal of the unfair and unjust Taft-Hartley Act, and the enactment of a fair and equitable labor relations law, based on the principles of the Wagner Act, which will give adequate protection to the rights of labor and due encouragement to free collective bargaining as the cornerstone of industrial peace.

It's Not Unfair

The General Counsel's office of the National Labor Relations Board refused, Nov. 23, to take the case of 10 former office employes of the CIO Maritime Union, who were discharged for "improperly intervening" in the union's right-left fight.

'Production Is No. 1 Problem'—Stevenson

GOV. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, told the delegates to the CIO convention that "production is our number one problem."

Stevenson, who was elected with CIO support, said:

"The business at hand is production—production which is our accident insurance in a dangerous world. Production is our No. 1 problem. It has been called our greatest non-secret weapon."

Stevenson paid tribute to Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, for calling attention to the waste of war, but added:

"The free nations of the world unfortunately find themselves for the time being in grievous circumstances—not of their own choosing or making—which leave them no alternative but to gird their military might.

"We must provide the means to protect what we have in the way of democratic government and economic and social justice."

He warned that military preparations should not stand in the way of social progress.

Illinois' Governor saw a parallel between 1938 and 1950. He said:

"At that time our economy was also poised on the threshold of a gigantic expansion. Although those who knew that then were few in number, there was in the offing a life-and-death necessity for staggeringly large production efforts.

"Today we are in the same situation. One difference is that now most people are aware of this fact and are of one mind in their acceptance of it. The country as a whole is, thus, scrutinizing much more narrowly the intentions and practice of those groups who make up our mass-production industries."

Stevenson said that the public is interested in private capital investment, the taxing of profits accruing from the mobilization efforts, and the policies and practices of labor.

HE ADDED that he was "happy to say that I know of no segment of organized labor which needs or deserves less admonition on wise labor policy for the defense of the free world than the CIO." He recalled that the CIO leadership was one of the first to recognize "the menace of fascist aggression."

Stevenson, however, did not give labor an entirely clean bill of health. He made some caustic remarks about "many abuses of unemployment compensation."

He said that "there are some craftsmen employed in our state institutions who are not giving the taxpayer a full measure of service for his dollar of pay."

"Moreover, public employes cannot conserve the taxpayer's dollar and maintain fair and effective employment relations with all public servants through threats of political reprisal or strikes against essential public services," he added. "Responsible labor leadership cannot condone such things, let alone encourage them."

Rogge Lashes Reds

O. John Rogge, U. S. delegate to the World Peace Conference, gave fellow delegates a jolt when he said that prompt intervention by the U. S. in Korea has saved Germany from a similar fate.

Addressing the Communist-packed assembly, Rogge urged Russia to accept some of the ideas from the West and warned that the United States would not tolerate breaches of world peace by the Reds.

In his booming voice, Rogge the former Assistant United States Attorney General and a founder of the World Peace Conference, charged that Communists talked loudly of peace while committing acts of aggression.

THESE FRENCH LABOR LEADERS, who attended the convention, have spotted something which amuses them. Holding the booklet are Maurice Bouladoux, general secretary of the French Confederation of Christian Workers (left) and Pres. Harry Martin of the CIO Newspaper Guild, who is labor information director and adviser to ECA in Europe. The French group are members of a labor advisory committee to ECA. See story below.

VISITORS FROM GERMANY: Alexander Wilde of the Office of International Affairs, Dept. of Labor, with microphone in hand, translates the convention speeches for the German labor and youth leaders, some of whom are listening on earphones.

European Convention Visitors Get UN Type Translation

EQUIPPED with devices similar to those used at the United Nations to allow them to follow speeches in English, two groups of visitors from Europe "sat in" on the CIO convention.

Each guest wore an earphone connected to a mouthpiece into which an interpreter spoke.

A group from France included representatives of the three anti-Communist labor federations — Federation of French Christian Workers (CFCT), Force Ouvriere, and the Federation of Engineers and Supervisory Forces (CGC)—and was brought here by ECA. Guy Hoist, principal assistant of the French Minister of Labor, was with this party.

All of them are members of the French labor advisory committee to the Marshall Plan.

A German group, which came to this country under the auspices of the Office of International Affairs of the Dept. of Labor, consisted of trade union and youth leaders.

MAURICE Bouladoux, CFCT's general secretary, who claimed membership of a million for his organization, said he listened with great interest to CIO Pres. Philip Murray's keynote speech because the French labor movement faces some of the same problems that Murray discussed. For example, the French corporations are making the biggest profits in history.

Bouladoux said that since the freeze was taken off prices and wages in France and collective bargaining was restored, CFCT had concluded 100 contracts providing for pay increases of about 10%. But, he continued, though prices jumped when they were unfrozen, wages are not keeping up with them.

Robert Champion, secretary of the Force Ouvriere, said that he was enjoying his visit in this country because he was meeting many American trade union leaders. From them he had learned, he added, many facts about the American trade union movement which he hoped to be able to use.

One of the reasons that the French anti-Communist unions are not more powerful is that dues are low, he said. Because of Russian support, the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor (CGT) can operate on low dues and continue to take a demagogical attitude.

Adalbert Hoehne, 22-year-old native of Bremen, Germany, said that people in his city were not so afraid of the revival of the Hitler movement as they were of the Communists, who are active on the waterfront. However, he said, the Communists for the present are being largely ignored despite the disproportionate amount of noise they are making.

Hoehne gave some examples of the high cost of living in Bremen. He said that a skilled worker receives about 200 marks a month after taxes are deducted, but that a suit of clothes costs from 120 to 160 marks. He and his parents live in two rooms and share a kitchen with another family. For these so-called living quarters, they pay 35 marks a month, Hoehne said.

There is much unemployment in Bremen because of bombing during the war, the dismantling of factories by the Russians, and the recent transfer of a sizable amount of U. S. shipping to Rotterdam. The Communists, he said, were trying to use unemployment for their political advantage.

Hoehne is a shop steward in the youth section of his union at an electrical instrument plant.

Both Hoehne and Max Ehrhardt, chairman of the white collar workers' union in Wuerttemberg-Baden, agreed that the Christian Democrats had lost seats in the parliamentary elections in Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden because that party had reversed its position to favor militarization.

The Social Democrats, who are foes of militarizations, increased their seats in the two state elections.

EHRHARDT said that part of the victory of the Social Democrats in his state could be attributed to the personal popularity of Dr. Kurt Schumacher, the party leader. The people are not completely against militarization, he said, but they want more assurance of help from the Western powers.

Both the German youth group and the French union leaders were taking courses at Roosevelt College during their stay in Chicago.

OTHER members of the French delegation included Jacques Michollin and Jacques Sylvain Brunard, both of the Force Ouvriere, and Rene-Jacques Jouffert and Maurice G. La Chesnais, both of CGT. They were accompanied by O. W. Singleton, of ECA, and Andre Klotz and Paul Herbin, translators from the French Embassy staff.

Others in the German group were Adolph Heidorn, Hannover; Albert Remppel, Stuttgart, head of the Union of Restaurant and Food Workers; Erich Schieffer, government official; George Mueller; and George Reuter, Dusseldorf, second vice president of the German Trade Union Federation (CGT) in charge of the press and education division.

Besides Hoehne, members of the German youth group were Karl-Heinz Boesche, Kassel; Willy Bopp, Munich; Erich Groha, Schwienfurt-Main; Ruth Eva Koehn; Edward Pomierski, Dchongau; and George Herhardt, Theodor Falk and Edwin Fritz Schoenleben all from Nuernberg.

The Germans were accompanied by Alexander Wilde of the Dept. of Labor's OIA.

Jim Crow Still Rides In Diners

Elmer W. Henderson, Negro who won his fight before the Supreme Court to bar discrimination in railroad diners against members of his race, charges the Southern Railway still practices bias.

He has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to hold hearings against the railroad because its instructions to dining car stewards specifically refer to "white" and "Negro" passengers and suggest seating "white persons with white persons, Negroes with Negroes."

Faith Renewed In PAC; Dollar Drive Launched

THE CONVENTION renewed the faith of the CIO in a program of political action on behalf of all Americans and endorsed the CIO Political Action Committee as "one of the great instrumentalities working on behalf of democracy."

It pledged the CIO to redoubled efforts "to push forward the liberal program" it supports. In addition, the convention in its resolution directed CIO-PAC "to continue to act on an independent, non-partisan basis, giving support to the progressive forces in the two major parties, basing its judgment of candidates upon their records and platforms."

The resolution launched the 1951 dollar drive for PAC and called upon all affiliates to participate. It gave "praise and approval" to work of the PAC, Director Jack Kroll and his staff, CIO regional directors and their staffs and the PAC Depts. of the international unions.

"UPON THE success of our political action efforts depends, in a major part, the future well-being and strength of our democracy and our nation," the resolution concluded. "Toward this end we shall continue to move with unalterable determination and with a firm conviction in the ultimate achievement of our goals of peace, security and prosperity."

Introduction of the resolution proved that what defeats were suffered in the recent elections have only spurred the CIO to greater and more intensive efforts in the political field. There was long discussion of the resolution, all of it constructive, there wasn't a single word of defeatism.

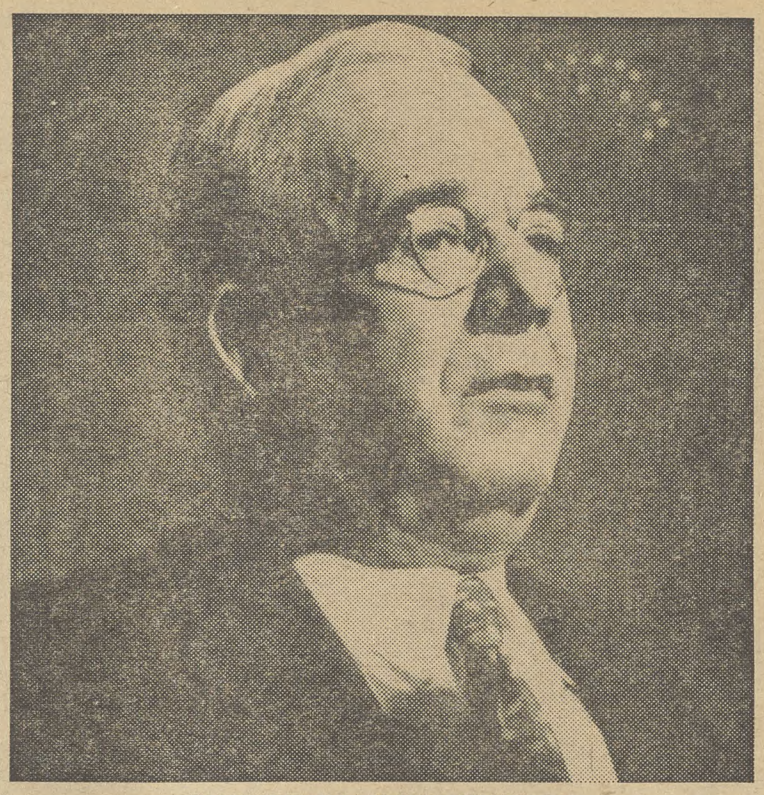
"You are undoubtedly reading in the newspapers," said Kroll, "that we have lost an election and we have taken a licking.

"I don't regret that licking too much. We don't like it, but what I regret more is the fact that we have lost so many good fighters, stout hearts, men and women in public life, in Congress and the Senate, who have been fighting for the welfare of people throughout America."

KROLL SAID he was convinced that the majority of CIO members who went to the polls followed in their voting the recommendations of PAC, "and I don't believe we have a damned thing to apologize for in the election." If there had been more aid from non-labor groups supporting liberal candidates, he said, "we might have had a different story to tell here."

"We haven't any alibis to offer," he said. "We don't seek to put the blame on the shoulders of candidates who trimmed sail and tried to appease the opposition. We won't waste time lamenting the caliber of some candidates or the effectiveness of their organizations. That is water over the dam."

Vice Pres. George Baldanzi of the Textile Workers told the convention that one lesson to be learned from the election is that the citizens "will no sooner follow PAC-CIO in an attempt to elect a lot of racketeers than they will if the Democrats or Republican Party sponsors them."



JACK KROLL, PAC DIRECTOR

"Secondly," he said, "we know that in those areas where we worked—and when I say worked I mean actually down in the rank-and-file, and not by resolution or speeches—where we actually set up effective political action committees, many of the candidates that we were sponsoring won."

SOME of the blame for the election losses, he said, rests upon some Democratic leaders who "gave us a lot of political hacks instead of men of great standing in this country to run for office."

John Despol, delegate from the California Industrial Union Council, warned that "unless we build our political action at the city and county levels we will find those holding public office at those levels of government being utilized to assist in electing reactionaries at the state and federal levels." Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, labor-backed Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate who was defeated in California, is already at work on the lower political levels in Northern California, he said.

Secy.-Treas. William Pollock of the Textile Workers called upon CIO-PAC, now that it has done a good job of getting union members registered, "to take on the next task, the educational task of teaching our people to examine the issues."

"Why," he asked, "should our people fall for the propaganda of the American Medical Association? Can they tell me for one minute the citizenery does not want medical insurance? Nonsense! The Medical Association has done a better job.

"Why aren't our people up in arms against no legislation on excess profits taxes? Because the National Manufacturers' Association is doing a more effective job than we in labor.

"WHY aren't we up in arms on the question of equality of sacrifice? We must battle to bring the issues to the people in language they can understand. We take pride that in our organization are those who are among the best thinkers in the nation. Let us use these people to take the messages to the people so they understand, so the Tafts cannot be re-elected, and the Nixons and all the rest."

Secy.-Treas. David McDonald of the Steelworkers, who also is secretary-treasurer of PAC, called for more deeds and fewer words on the political front if labor ever is to attain its goals.

Secy.-Treas. Charles A. Della of the Maryland Industrial Union Council demanded that international unions who did not carry their share of the political action fight in the recent campaign get into it from now on. Local officers must be sold on political action, he maintained, because if they are not, "they can't sell the stewards."

Delegate James A. Davis of the Missouri Industrial Union Council publicly thanked Kroll and the entire PAC for the aid given in defeating Sen. Forrest Donnell, tory Republican who was seeking re-election.

Auxiliaries Aid Community, DP's, Unions And PAC

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

WHAT does a CIO housewife who belongs to the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries do in her spare time to help promote unionism and worthwhile community affairs?

You'd be surprised at the extent and variety of these activities as reported by the women delegates to the CWA's annual convention held in Chicago concurrently with the regular CIO convention.

Reports on these activities in industrial centers where the CIO women have active groups functioning was one of the highlights of the CWA convention. Picked at random, here are some of the CWA projects delegates told about:

A raffle to raise money for a hospital; gifts of clothes, candy and fruit to a displaced persons center; donation of a film projector and screen to a school for mentally deficient children.

Cooking and serving dinners at picnics and other union affairs. (One delegate told how her group served 20,000 cups of coffee, among other things, at a Labor Day picnic, working until 2 a.m.)

Sales of homemade bakery goods to raise money for the union; organization of a car caravan which carried 150,000 tons of food to striking miners.

Sending cartons of clothing, food and toys to trade union families abroad.

Sponsoring baseball and bowling teams; holding classes for wives at educational institutes and summer schools.

Furnishing kitchens for union halls; helping in organizing drives.

Serving on boards and committees for the YWCA and other community groups; circulating petitions calling for price control.

And, perhaps the most widespread of all, long hours of hard work at political activity, such as addressing envelopes, typing registration lists, answering telephones and performing other duties connected with PAC.

The CIO women met separately at their own convention for three days, listening to and discussing these reports, hearing special speakers, making plans for the coming year, electing officers, and then adjourned to listen in on the remaining sessions of the main CIO convention.

Their newly elected officers were sworn in at a ceremony held on the platform at the regular CIO convention, where the women were greeted by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and other CIO officials, and where CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey administered the oath of office.

Mrs. Lillian Sherwood, Auto Workers, Grand Rapids, Mich., was re-elected to her second term as president, and Mrs. Bertha Perrin, Steelworkers, Warren, Ohio, was re-elected for her third term as secretary-treasurer.

A slate of vice-presidents and state advisers also was elected, composing along with the president and secretary-treasurer a 13-woman executive board authorized to head up CWA work until next year's convention.

Four vice-presidents elected at the convention were: Mrs. Dolly Wilson, Lansing, Mich., Auto Workers; Mrs. Evelyn Smith, Warren, Ohio, Steelworkers; Mrs. Minnie Zoller, Beaumont, Tex., Oil Workers; and Mrs. Rosalie Manns, Cincinnati, Ohio, Transport Service Employees. Two additional vice-presidents will be elected later for the Packinghouse and the Transport Workers unions.

Five state advisers elected were: For Minnesota, Mrs. Bessie McPheeters, Electrical Workers, Hopkins, Minn.; for Michigan, Mrs. Pauline Roberts, Auto Workers, Detroit; for Wisconsin, Mrs. Irene Kult, Auto Workers, Kenosha, Wis.; for Indiana, Mrs. Esther Briggeler, Auto Workers, Evansville, Ind.; and for Iowa, Mrs. Gwendolyn, secy-treas., State Auxiliary Council, Des Moines, Ia.

Ernestine Snell, member of the Transport Service Employees Auxiliary in Chicago, welcomed the delegates to the city.

Political action, an important part of the CWA's work, was the main theme of the convention's main speakers. Bill Kemsley, education director of the Michigan CIO Council, stressed the importance of women voting in his speech to the CWA convention, and Tilford Dudley, assistant PAC Director, spoke on some of the lessons to be learned from the recent election.

Mrs. Sherwood told the delegates that "the past election makes us realize more than ever the tremendous job that lies ahead of us during the next two years." If every CIO member and his relatives of voting age had gone to the polls, she said, "the results would have been very different."

BOARD MEMBERS of CIO's Congress of Women's Auxiliaries are being sworn into office at the convention, after being greeted by CIO Pres. Philip Murray. Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, who administered the oath of office, does not appear. Left to right are Pauline Roberts, Esther Briggeler, Secy.-Treas. Bertha Perrin, Dolly Wilson, Bess McPheeters, Murray, Pres. Lillian Sherwood, Rosalie Manns, Minnie Zoller and Evelyn Smith.

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SETTLEMENT of wage negotiations between CIO Steelworkers and U. S. Steel Corp. brought average pay boosts of 16c an hour to 165,000 Big Steel employes. Shown signing the contract in Pittsburgh after its acceptance by Steelworkers' wage policy committee on Nov. 30 are (left to right): Pres. Philip Murray of the Steelworkers and Vice Pres. John A. Stephens, in charge of industrial relations for U. S. Steel. Watching (left to right) are Secy.-Treas. David J. McDonald of Steelworkers, and Vice Pres. E. E. Moore of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., a U. S. Steel subsidiary. A few hours later, Bethlehem Steel agreed to same terms, Republic Steel made same offer. Anticipating settlement, the companies had hiked prices 5.5%. Story on Page 3.

VICE PRES. ALBEN W. BARKLEY (seated) and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers (left) look on as William F. Foster, president of the Merit Clothing Co., Mayfield, Kentucky, signs the first labor agreement in the company's 51 years of operation. The history-making pact was signed in Barkley's Washington, D. C., office and was witnessed by him. He has long been friendly to both the company and the union and used his good graces to arrange the settlement. Others in the picture are Mrs. Foster, wife of the firm's head and ACW Vice Pres. Charles Weinstein.

Sign Clothing Pact In Barkley's Office

IT'S A BIG step from the back rooms of the Chicago sweatshops where some of the first CIO Clothing Workers contracts were signed to the pretentious office of the Vice President of the United States, but the union has made the grade.

Last week in Washington, D. C., under the beaming smile of Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley, ACW officers headed by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Vice Pres. Charles Weinstein put their signatures to a contract with the Merit Clothing Co., of Mayfield, Ky. Barkley signed as a witness.

The occasion marked the first time a collective bargaining agreement has ever been signed in the vice president's office.

It was the first labor-management contract ever signed by the 51-year-old firm and brought to a successful conclusion the efforts of the "Veep" to arrange a settlement.

BARKLEY, in a jovial mood, recalled that the sons of his father's family physician had established the Merit Pants Co. many years ago. In time the company changed its name to the Merit Clothing Co.

"The old company made my first pair of ready-made pants," he said. "They were my Sunday pants for a long, long time."

The Vice President, a native Kentuckian, is a long-time friend of both Potofsky and the company's president, William F. Foster. He said he was "happy to have been able to help bring the Merit Co. into the fold of cooperative relations" and was "sure the agreement will be successful because the leaders of both sides are fair and reasonable men."

"I have faith in the Amalgamated, in Jack Potofsky, in the Merit Co. and in Billy Foster," he added.

A joint statement by the union and the company termed the agreement "a milestone in labor-management relations in the clothing industry."

"This contract," it said, "achieved between a leading producer in the field and a strong, responsible labor union, will guarantee greater stability to the industry and offer even greater benefits to the retailer and the consumer.

"Every effort was made to enlarge the area of agreement. Each side was impressed with the consideration of the other. The good will generated during the course of negotiations argues well for the future relations between the firm and the union."

The agreement provides for a wage increase of 12½c an hour, effective Nov. 20; 2% of the weekly payroll for health and life insurance, and an additional 3% for old-age retirement benefits and other provisions of the standard Amalgamated contract.

In addition to the Merit contract, the Clothing Workers rang up another first last week.

THE PALM Beach Co., foremost manufactures of men's light weight clothing signed its first collective bargaining agreement after 16 years of effort by the Clothing Workers.

The concern had been one of the few major clothing manufactures in the country unorganized by ACW. In recent months, partly as a result of the union's label drive, Haspel Bros., Inc., makers of seersucker and cord clothing, and A. Sagner and Co., of Baltimore, also have come to terms with the union.

Three thousand Palm Beach workers in eight plants are covered by the new agreement. They wil receive increases of 13% above the present pay range of 75c to $1.80 an hour. Also included is a second week's vacation and inclusion in the union's industry-wide social welfare benefit plans.

Under the latter, members get acident and sickness insurance coverage, hospitalization and retirement pensions of $50 a month in addition to social security. The plans are entirely company-financed, the employer paying 2% of the payroll into the insurance fund, 3% into the retirement fund.

Company officials said the new contract would not result in a price increase.

Adequate Funds Are Asked By IWA For Safety Inspectors

A TOTAL OF but 38 inspectors is available to carry on safety inspections, educational work, first aid training, etc., in 37,000 hazardous industrial, business and other operations in the state of Washington, delegates from the CIO Woodworkers tartly reminded the Governor's Safety Conference held recently at Olympia, Wash.

Not a single inspector is familiar with logging operations in the pine areas of Eastern Washington, William Crawford, president of the Woodworkers' Southern Washington District Council, told the conference. He demanded an adequate appropriation from the next Legislature to end the suffering created because "funds for this humanitarian work were cut too low by the 1949 session."

Manley J. Wilson, editor of the International Woodworker and a delegate from IWA international headquarters in Portland, Ore., who also is a member of the Oregon Industrial Safety Advisory Committee, said the situation is just as bad in Oregon. Wilson was elected an Oregon state senator last month.

The Legislature there at its last session, he said, arbitrarily cut the State Industrial Accident Commission's proposed budget by 5%, with the result that "with 34,000 firms under state insurance coverage, we have a total of 28 inspectors."

Crawford led a panel discussion on "Yarding and Loading" in the logging section of the conference. Henry Faubian, of Cathlamet, Wash., and Vernon Castle, of Sultan, Wash., who were in the Woodworkers' delegation, were awarded certificates of merit for their work in industrial safety during the last year.

Protect Servicemen, UAW Locals Told

The CIO Auto Workers have advised local unions to protect members entering the service by taking steps to insert in their contracts clauses covering seven points recently approved by the international executive board.

Model forms of the clauses, prepared by the UAW-CIO Veterans' Dept., were sent with the notice to the locals.

The points were:

Re-employment rights upon return regardless of the type of discharge; re-employment rights for probationary employes; guarantees of promotional opportunities granted during absence in the armed forces; vacation pay for year of entrance and year of return; full pension credits; continuation of life, hospitalization and surgical insurance benefits during service, and establishment in each plant of a Labor-Management Military Deferment Committee.

For A Successful Christmas Party—Try CIO Films

EVERY YEAR it's been customary for hundreds of CIO groups to give Christmas parties for the children of union members. If your union is planning to fling one this year, you'll be interested in some suggestions that the National CIO's Education & Research Dept. has to offer.

If you'd like to show some special Christmas movie programs for children, for instance, you can obtain a selection of films from the department's film division, but you'll have to hurry. Associate Director George Guernsey says that film orders should be in by Dec. 14. So airmail or send in your requests special delivery right away, giving exact date or dates you plan to use the films which are all 16 mm. sound. Two selections of Christmas movies are available:

1. A 40-minute program, rental $8. This includes four or five different short films (Christmas songs, comedy and cartoons) and a special Christmas short.

2. A 35-minute program, rental $5. In this selection is a Treasury Dept. color movie, "America, the Beautiful," or other two-reel film, plus a comedy and a Christmas short.

THE CHRISTMAS shorts, one of which goes with each selection, include Mickey Plays Santa Claus, Night Before Christmas, Silent Night, Christmas Dream, Santa's Punch and Judy, and Christmas Night.

Among the comedy cartoons are All-American Mickey, Gold Rush Mickey, Mickey and the Giant, Mickey Saves the Airmail, Cholly Polly, Beanstalk Jack, Movie Star Mickey, The Circus Wakes Up, Sandy Steps Out, and the Princess and the Dragon.

One of these three comedies will also be included in each program: W. C. Fields in The Great Chase; Charlie Chaplin in The Adventurer, and Abbott & Costello in No Indians, Please, and Riot on Ice.

Guernsey warns that you shouldn't consider a film as definitely scheduled until you receive confirmation. There's a big demand for the films and it may outrun the supply, so be sure to get your order in at once.

Here are some other suggestions, based on the experience of hundreds of previous CIO Christmas parties:

1. A special committee to arrange the party may be set up, or the regular union entertainment committee, with extra members added, may be used. But be sure to have a large committee, for there's lots of work to be done. And start early.

2. Any time from Dec. 15 to 31 is best for a Christmas party, but be sure to check on dates of other large parties (church, veterans' organizations, etc.) to avoid setting the same date if possible.

3. The union hall is the best place to hold the party, if you have one big enough. Other possibilities are church rooms, local halls, or if you expect a very big crowd, a movie house, in which case Saturday morning will probably have to be the time.

4. Cost of the party can be figured by the number of cents per child. Successful parties with a good show and candy for each child should cost less than 25c per child.

5. If this is your first party, and your finances are slim, you may want to limit the party to the children, grandchildren, etc., of union members. If you have a large local in a small town, you may want to invite everyone, but you'd better set an age limit. Usual limit is 12 years, which means that kids up to 14 will come. As to parents, let 'em come if space permits.

6. Admission should be by ticket. This can be handled through shop stewards. To get an estimate of number of children to expect before printing tickets, prepare a mimeographed form for stewards to circulate for signatures of members who want tickets. Experience has shown that usually, two tickets are distributed for every child that comes, because members ask for more than they can use or their children may be sick.

But be prepared for either more or less than your estimate, for it's hard to judge, especially the first year.

Orders for either of the two film programs offered should be sent to George T. Guernsey, CIO, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Copies of the 48-page comic book, Joe Worker and the Story of Labor, may also be obtained for distribution at the Christmas party. Price, 10 for $1, 100 for $6.

Airmail Payments Break-Down Asked

The convention adopted a resolution endorsing the recommendations of President Truman and the Hoover Commission to Congress for legislation by Congress separating airmail subsidy payments from airmail compensation.

Total airmail payments have risen to an estimated $125 million for this year. Under existing laws there is no break-down and the amount of subsidy is concealed. The CIO contended in the resolution that this concealment "makes it possible for air lines to use public funds for anti-labor and strike-breaking purposes."

Cost Of Living Reaches All-Time High And Will Continue To Soar

THE COST of living soared to an all-time high on Oct. 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced last week.

Its consumers' price index soared to 174.8% of the 1935-39 average, a jump of .6% from the 173.8 registered on Sept. 15 and .2% more than the previous all-time high or mark reached in August and September, 1948.

The new figure, which represents an increase during the previous month in the retail prices of all principal commodities covered by the index, is 2.7% greater than the 170.2 chalked up on June 15, just before the start of the war in Korea; 3.7% greater than on Oct. 15, 1949, and 31% higher than the 133.3 of June, 1946, when price controls ended.

The jump in the index brought wage increases to hundreds of thousands of union members working under escalator clause contracts.

UNDER ORDINARY circumstances they would have received 2c an hour. But most unions and employers took cognizance of a 1.3 point lag in the BLS figure for rents, representing an error accumulated since 1940, and most workers will receive 3c an hour. The BLS will not add the figure to the index until January, when some other changes also will be made.

More than 600,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers employed by General Motors, Packard, Ford, Kaiser-Frazer, Studebaker, Bendix and North American Aviation get the 3c beginning with the first pay period after Dec. 1. Only Chrysler is not covered by the UAW standard escalator clause, which provides for a 1c per hour increase for every 1.14 points rise in the BLS index figure.

An estimated 300,000 additional U. S. workers also will get the pay boost.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers warned that the increase in the cost of living "is a foretaste of much worse to come unless effective action against it is taken by government and taken quickly."

"Coupled with the rise in corporate profits to new all-time levels," he added, "the increase in living costs testifies to the success of big business in shifting to the shoulders of those least able to bear it the cost of the Korean War and the defense program."

THE BLS FOUND that during the month ending Oct. 15, the largest price increases were made by house furnishings, with a 2.3% jump, and apparel, with a 1.5% raise. A seasonal drop in meat prices kept the increase in the food classification to .2%. This resulted in a new figure of 209, the same as for Aug. 15 and 3.6% less than the record high of 216.8 established in July, 1948.

But prices are bound to go still higher. The BLS figures do not reflect advances made since Oct. 15. The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index as of Nov. 28 stood at $6.67, an increase of 4c in a week and only 2c below the 1950 high. A year ago it stood at $5.79.

The BLS wholesale price index between June 20 and Nov. 21 increased 9%—much of which has not yet been passed on to the consumers.

The CIO Dept. of Education and Research warned that food prices probably will increase sharply during the next few months as the harvesting and slaughtering season ends.

More and more, it warned, will consumers feel the results on civilian production of cuts made necessary by mobilization orders which are only beginning to trickle out to factories and mills, and which probably will not really begin to roll for another month at least. Wholesale prices of industrial products have been steadily increasing since last spring, and their full impact has not yet been felt in retail outlets.

"Unless something is done, and done fast, there will be really serious inflationary pressure on prices by spring," a department spokesman said.

Yule Seals Endorsed

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week urged all Americans, and especially CIO members, to support the Christmas Seal sale of National Tuberculosis Association.

U. S. Steel And Bethlehem Give 16c, Hike Prices 5.5%

THE CIO Steelworkers and U. S. Steel, behemoth of American industry, agreed last week on a general wage increase averaging about 16c an hour for 165,000 production workers employed by six subsidiary operating companies.

The settlement was announced Nov. 30, when the union's wage policy committee accepted it at a meeting in Pittsburgh.

Termination of the negotiations set in motion a series of wage and price increases throughout basic steel. A few hours after the U. S. Steel settlement, the Steelworkers and Bethlehem Steel agreed to the same terms. In Cleveland Republic Steel announced it had made the same offer to the union.

The U. S. Steel and Bethlehem pay boosts became effective on Dec. 1. And at the same time the companies, despite fantastic net profits for the first nine months of the year, made effective price increases of 5½%.

The pay boosts range from a basic 12½c an hour for workers in the lowest labor grade, sweepers, to 28c for the highest, the blooming mill operators.

IN ADDITION, the pact provided for a reduction in the differential between wages paid steel workers in the north and the the south by giving employes of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. an increase ranging from 17c to 32½c an hour and averaging 20½c. This cut the differential from 14½c to 10c an hour.

The basic steel wage rate was raised by the settlement from $1.18½ to $1.31 an hour. Workers in the top class were advanced from $2.85 to $2.86 an hour.

The wage increase resulted from action of Philip Murray, president of the Steelworkers and of the CIO, in writing to Benjamin F. Fairless, U. S. Steel president, some weeks ago, asking that in view of increases in the cost of living the contract signed a year ago be opened for renegotiation of the wage clauses.

Under the agreement, the company was not required to make any change in wages until Jan. 1, 1951. However, in his letter Murray expressed the hope that the company would yield on this point in view of the difficulties its employes were having in making ends meet as prices climbed higher and higher.

THE COMPANY agreed at least to discuss Murray's proposal and meetings began late in October. The settlement followed. It was signed by Murray and John A. Stephens, U. S. Steel vice president in charge of industrial relations. Other contract clauses, including expiration on Dec. 31, 1951, remain unchanged.

The Republic offer was sent to William F. Donovan, the union's district director, who was out of the city. Without waiting for an answer from the Steelworkers, the company announced that "appropriate" price increases would be put into effect on Dec. 1. A meeting was arranged later for Dec. 2.

Republic, like U. S. Steel, has a southern wage differential problem.

IN ANNOUNCING acceptance of the U. S. Steel offer, the wage policy committee said it was instructing the various other negotiating committees "to resume collective bargaining conferences for the application of the general 16c an hour increase and, where appropriate, the additional 4½c per hour increase to eliminate area differentials."

Fairless told the union negotiators that with "all factors considered" the settlement probably will end up by representing an increase averaging nearer 18c than 16c. In a formal statement he said the boost amounted to approximately 11% and will mean about $125 million a year in additional wages, based on current tonnage.

Meanwhile, the union and a U. S. Steel subsidiary, the Oliver Coal Mining Co. of Duluth, Minn., were working out an agreement for a 12½c an hour across-the-board increase plus 8½c to go into a pool for job standardization.

The basic steel industry has 32 standard labor classifications, with an increment of 5c an hour between each, into which all employes fall. The mining end of the industry has never had standardized classifications in the past, and is expected to end up with about 16 labor grades with a probable increment of 3½c an hour.

Michael DiSalle, Toledo Mayor, Named Price Control Director

MICHAEL V. DISALLE, liberal young Democratic Mayor of Toledo, O., was appointed Director of Price Stabilization by President Truman on Nov. 30.

DiSalle campaigned for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator from Ohio earlier this year on a platform of opposition to the Taft-Hartley Act and friendship for organized labor. Although he polled a good vote in and around Toledo, he was defeated by State Auditor Joseph Ferguson, who lost to Sen. Taft (R.) in the general election.

He is regarded as an able administrator and is held in respect by industry as well as labor.

DiSalle, who is 42, said he expected to resign as mayor and start to work for the federal government immediately. His appointment filled the last of the important jobs in the economic controls setup made necessary by the war in Korea.

The father of five children, and a lawyer, DiSalle originated Toledo's famous Labor-Management Citizens' Committee, which frequently averted threatened strikes by seeking to conciliate and mediate industrial disputes. He attended Georgetown Law School, but was not graduated from there, and holds an honorary law degree from Notre Dame.

With Columnist Drew Pearson, he launched and carried to completion a campaign among Italian-Americans of writing letters to the old country prior to the election there two years ago—an important factor in keeping the Communists from winning.

UNENVIABLE JOB: Here are the labor members of the wage stabilization board, with some of their colleagues. Standing, left to right: Prof. Clark Kerr, Univ. of Calif.; Henry Bates, President of AFL Bricklayers; Prof. John Dunlop, Harvard; Elmer E. Walker, Machinists vice-president. Seated, left to right: J. Ward Keener, vice-president of B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.; Cyrus Ching, Federal Mediation chief who is chairman of the new board; Emil Rieve, President of CIO Textile Workers. The two other board members were absent.

N. Y. Bias Group In Crackdown

Refusal by an employment agency to accept procedure recommended by the New York State Commission against Discrimination has led the commission to issue the first cease and desist order in the five and a half years it has operated.

The order was issued against the Kirk Lucas Agency, of New York, on a complaint by John W. Woorm. He charged the group sought information about his religion and national origin before offering him a job. More than 1800 earlier compaints, including one against the same agency, were settled by the commission without such action becoming necessary.

Reds Make National Unity Essential

Badly Divided U. S. In No Position To Give World Leadership To Forces Now Battling International Communism

By ALLAN L. SWIM

MANY American soldiers who thought a few weeks ago that they might be home by Christmas are now dead.

The wave of optimism which swept the country when the Korean war appeared near an end suddenly turned to pessimism.

The Chinese Communists, whom the party-liners referred to as "merely agrarian reformers," were responsible.

Their armed forces—armed largely by Russia—slashed into the United Nations army as it prepared to wind up the Korean campaign.

And the world appeared to be on the brink of a major war.

IT SHOULD have been obvious to most Americans as early as 1946 that Russia was determined to extend her influence far beyoud her own borders.

It should have become obvious when the Reds seized Czechoslovakia that Russia was willing to go further than mere ideological war.

And the war in China and the aggression in Korea should have convinced all of us in this country that we were heading for real trouble.

But there were those who clung to the idea of business as usual, legislation as usual and unusual profits.

And there were those who were more determined to fight non-existant Commies in our own government than the very real Commies who were threatening the peace of the world.

So today we find ourselves in a very dangerous position.

WE'RE ill prepared to fight a major war although one threatens—and we're not prepared to cushion the economic shock of rearmament.

We've recently come through an election campaign in which our foreign policy was made into a partisan political football.

We've already entered a period of profiteering and inflation.

Price increases—most of them completely unjustified—have placed a heavy burden on many consumers.

Congress has made inadequate provisions for financing war and preparedness and little is being done to house and feed those who must be shifted from one part of the country to another as war production is stepped up.

And on the very day that the Chinese Reds began cutting down UN forces some leaders of the Republican party began sniping at President Truman, commander-in-chief of U. S. armed forces.

NOBODY has all the solutions to all the problems that confront us now and are likely to confront us in the future.

We in this country are not calling the shots. Russia is doing that. We don't know whether we're heading for world-wide conflict or whether fighting will remain centered in the Orient.

But a few things appear to be certain:

1. Democratic forces are already heavily engaged in a major conflict with Communist totalitarianism.

2. The United States must supply large amounts of equipment and large numbers of men if the democratic forces are to win.

3. They won't win unless the United States is able to forge the same type of unity which carried it victorious through the last war.

4. And such unity is sadly lacking at the present time.

WHETHER the Republicans like it or not, Harry Truman is President and the leader of the nation.

Whether the Democrats like it or not, the Republicans have strong, determined forces in both houses of Congress.

And whether the Republicans and Democrats like it or not, the Communists have created problems which make it absolutely necessary that both parties and the administration get together on a war-foreign affairs program.

And while they're doing it they also should get together on a domestic program which will make it possible—and necessary—for all segments of our population to share equally in the sacrifices that must be made.

And they can't afford to wait until we're facing disaster before doing it.

NOT STARTLING NEWS

We seldom waste time raving and ranting about the so-called commercial press even when we feel that we're being kicked in the shins.

But occasionally we have an urge to point out what we think to be wrong or ridiculous about the way news is handled.

And this is one of those occasions.

Back in 1949 a total of 245 news and radio men crowded the press tables at the Cleveland CIO convention. Their mission was to write about the Commies getting the axe.

They got what they came for—and their papers back home and the radio stations all over the country shot the works.

They shot the works despite the fact that all of the Commies who had infiltrated the CIO did not provide either the CIO or the nation with a dangerous and frightening menace.

Well, the CIO had another convention out in Chicago a couple of weeks ago—and this time only 127 news and radio men were present.

There was no excitement either at the press table or at the editors' desks back home when the convention turned its attention to a far-reaching foreign policy statement.

Yet the program proposed in the statement was of greater importance to the United States than the decision reached a year earlier to expel Commie-dominated unions.

The program outlines some concrete steps which the CIO believes our nation must take if we're to progress in our campaign against international Communism. And much of it is based on experience gained by the CIO in its own dealings with the Reds.

A number of the fellows at the press table told us frankly—and confidentially—that they knew the program was extremely important and that workers all over Europe would be encouraged by it.

But, they added, their editors and publishers couldn't get excited over a labor organization's views on foreign affairs.

Oh, well, that's the way it goes.

WE'RE STARTING CAMPAIGN NOW!

In view of what happened on Nov. 7 and in view of the fact that it's less than two years' till the next general election, we've decided to start getting our licks in early. And we're going to be in their pitching until the 1952 ballots are counted.

Why?

Well, the answer's simple.

PAC has a sound program. The liberal forces did better in 1950 than in the last previous off-year elections.

Furthermore, we think it's ridiculous to crawl into a hole somewhere and waste a lot of time licking our wounds.

Reaction and conservatism bounced back a bit after taking a bad beating in 1948. Liberalism can be made to bounce back even more in 1952 if those of us who believe in it go to work and stay at work.

So, we'll have our bucks ready for PAC the first time a solicitor comes around. And we hope others will, too.

Year-Old ICFTU Widely Accepted

THE INTL. Confederation of Free Trade Unions celebrates its first birthday this week. It was set up during a conference in London in December, 1949, at which most of the free labor bodies of the world were represented. The CIO played a leading role.

Now, 12 months later, it is a well-established organization that has won respect wherever it is known—and that is from one end of the world to the other.

It has initiated a wide range of activities to carry out its aims and purposes. Some of them are well under way, others are just starting, and still others are in the paper stage, as might be expected of a brand-new organization.

ONE OF the early fears has been laid quietly to rest. This was that the ICFTU would be inspired by the merely negative ends of opposition to communism.

"It is true," said a recent ICFTU statement, "that the ICFTU has taken a strong stand on such questions as forced labor in the countries of Communist dictatorship, and will most certainly continue to do so until the evil is extirpated. But it has also protested just as vigorously against similar abuses in Spain and some Latin American countries . . .

"The ICFTU and its affiliated bodies are undoubtedly opposed to the disruptive policies pursued by the Communists within the trade union movement. It is fighting them not as an end in itself, but just insofar as they stand in the path of the organized labor movement in its broad advance toward the goal of economic security, peace and freedom.

"In other words, the aims of the ICFTU are essentially positive aims: establishment and maintenance of full employment, the provision of economic and technical assistance to the underdeveloped areas of the world in the interest of the peoples concerned, and the extension of the participation of organized labor in the formulation and application of social and economic policy at all levels.

"These are no mere propaganda declarations, but some of the practical objectives which the confederation considers capable of realization through national and international action.

"And as an earnest of its intention to achieve them it has already taken the initiative in the UN Economic and Social Council for the adoption of full employment policies by all member states. Another campaign which the ICFTU is carrying on is for effective trade union participation in the Schuman Plan, as part of its wider objective of the economic integration of Western Europe."

The Schuman Plan, advanced by France, provides for unification of most of the heavy industry of Western Europe. The CIO, the ICFTU and national labor bodies abroad favor it in principle, but demand that precautions be taken against cartelization and restriction of production, and insist on representation in its administration.

During the year of its existence the ICFTU has been granted consulative status with the Intl. Labour Organization and the Economic and Social Council and the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—both UN organizations. It has become so active in the ILO that a special branch office has been set up in Geneva, Switzerland, near the ILO office, and J. H. Oldenbroek, ICFTU general secretary, has been elected secretary of the ILO Workers' Group.

PROGRESS HAS been made in establishing ICFTU regional organizations, with an inter-American body to be discussed at a meeting in Mexico City in January and an Asian body at Karachi, India, later in the year. One for Western Europe was set up at a meeting in Brussels last month.

A mission that included John Brophy, former director of CIO industrial union councils, toured Asia last year and another will soon be visiting Africa. As a result of the Asian visit, an ICFTU Information and Advisory Centre is being established at Singapore.

Sufficient Funds For BLS Requested

In a resolution commending the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and its staff for their accomplishments in the face of budgetary restrictions and a minimum of legislative aid in collecting accurate data, the convention asked Congress "to provide adequate funds to enable the bureau to do the job for which it was created."

Besides additional funds, the resolution called upon Congress to permit the bureau as much freedom in analyzing its statistics "as is given the statistical agencies of the Commerce, Agriculture and Interior Depts. to deal with the problems of employers, farmers and the extractive industries." It also asked Congress to give the BLS the power by law to collect data comparable to the powers of the Census Bureau.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Clients Just Kept On Popping Up

IT ALL started when a CIO organizer was arrested on a charge of violating a hastily-enacted city ordinance regulating the distribution of leaflets.

It ended when two weary attorneys left court after defending seven men instead of the one "client" they had when they arrived in town.

What happened in between was a bit fantastic, according to those on the scene.

Here's the story:

Hugo Black, Jr., law partner of Jerome Cooper, attorney for the CIO Organizing Committee, and Robert Cahoon, attorney for the Textile Workers at Atlanta, went to North Carolina to defend the organizer arrested on the leaflet distribution charge.

On the day after their arrival they appeared in municipal court to await the calling of their case.

They waited and waited and waited.

It was Monday and the court docket was heavy with cases of those who had celebrated well but not too wisely over the week-end

The judge wasn't pro-union and so the attorneys knew their hearing would be among the last.

News travels fast in a small town courtroom and before long word got around that the two attorneys were connected with the labor movement.

A MAN WHO HAD BEEN arrested on a misdeameanor charge walked over to Cahoon and asked, "Is it true that you are a CIO lawyer?"

Cahoon said he was.

"I'm a CIO member with the Steelworkers," the man said. "My father and two brothers are CIO members. Will you defend me?"

Cahoon and Black went into a huddle, then told the man they would defend him. They notified the judge and took over his case.

After a lengthy hearing a "not guilty" verdict was given.

Almost immediately another defendant approached Black and Cahoon, displayed a membership card from a CIO Packinghouse Workers local in Chicago and asked that they defend him.

They agreed to do so—and again the verdict was "not guilty."

Four other defendents produced CIO cards. Black and Cahoon agreed to represent them.

And the prosecuting attorney appeared to suffer from near-apoplexy!

AN ATTEMPT WAS made to disqualify the two lawyers on the grounds they were not residents of North Carolina.

Both produced credentials which showed they were entitled to practice in the state.

The judge then ordered a recess during which he and the prosecuting attorney went into a huddle, obviously in an effort to figure some way of getting off the "hot spot."

Finally court was reconvened. The CIO organizer and the four other defendants were acquitted in rapid succession.

Total score for the attorneys for the day was seven hearings and seven acquittals!

After the two weary attorneys boarded a train for home that night Black said to Cahoon:

"You know, Bob, not one of those guys we represented—except the organizer—had a paid-up CIO card. They were all from five to 10 years out of date.

"But I've got a hunch that what we did for them won't hurt the CIO in that town."

Apparently it helped. Since then the CIO has won NLRB elections in five plants in the town and has filed petitions for three more.

A.L.S.

NO WAY TO FIGHT THE FIRE!

Banking Group Blamed For Basic Industry Shortages

By IRVING FAGAN & CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

STEEL is short. So is aluminum. So are copper and perhaps oil and a dozen other things. There even is talk of a shortage of electric power—and if they try to expand aluminum production electric power is the first thing they have to have.

But, you ask, how can these things be? Isn't America the greatest nation in the world? Didn't we build all those ships and planes and tanks and rifles and bullets and jeeps for World War II? The answer, of course, is "Yes" both times. But the shortages are there, nonetheless.

FACT IS, AMERICA'S potential has barely been scratched. If the energy and materials potentially available to Americans could really be put to use there would be few shortages to worry about.

And the vaunted American standard of living would soar to new levels. But the shortsightedness and greed of the owners and managers of industrial America have made the shortages inevitable. The result is on the financial page if not the front page of your morning newspaper.

Ben Fairless, the blustering president of the United States Steel Corporation, made no bones about the situation the other day in a speech delivered in Los Angeles. There's enough steel, he said boldly, enough to meet minimum needs. You know what "minimum needs" means, don't you? It means there's not enough steel for the defense effort without cutting civilian production to the bone, if then.

Fairless bragged about Big Steel's expansion plans—which will bring more steel two long years from now. But he failed to remind his listeners that back in January, 1949, President Truman threatened to put the government in the steel-making business if the private makers didn't enlarge their capacity.

In a probing little book called The Pursuit of Plenty, A. G. Mezorik sums up the situation rather neatly by writing:

"The leaders of the rear guard who hold the world back by stunting industrial capacity apply their individualistic code to the unfettered exploitation of the raw resources from which they make their finished products, refusing to accept responsibility for the conservation of those resources no matter how essential they are to the country or the world. This is the oldest form of industrial backwardness, familiar to all in every colony and indeed in our own South and West.

"The newer form, so evident in the privately owned electrical industry, in oil, and as the President pointed out so sharply, in steel, is the refusal to expand mills and factories, keeping those purposely to a capacity less than public interest demands so that markets, prices, and profits can be easily controlled.

"THE POLICIES FOR those industries are uniform, decided by a small group of bankers whose essential interest is to make all the products and services which they control yield assured high profits. The men who operate the industries carry out those policies whether it goes against their grain or not."

Mezerik repeatedly brands oil, steel and the public utilities as the "trinity" which holds the reins and cracks the whip over the present day economy.

Mezerik wrote his book before Korea made military production our first concern. Consequently, he thought in terms of bridges, highways, irrigation projects, dams, factories, fertilizers and hundreds of items other than tanks, planes and bombs.

If you were to develop the sprawling Missouri Vally, for instance, he says there must be plenty of steel available at prices free from "monopolistic restrictions." And there must be plenty of aluminum, copper and other things. Yet, he insists, "In this entire country, there is not a single locality with sufficient excess electric power to install one additional aluminum factory."

DEWEY ANDERSON, executive director of the Public Affairs Institute, reaches very similar conclusions by following a somewhat different route. Commenting on the post-Korean aluminum situation the other day, Anderson said the 35% cut-back which has been ordered in civilian consumption of aluminum is no solution at all.

The real solution, he said, would be expansion of production—by about 70%—and elimination of monopoly pricing by the industry's "big three." And to expand it would be necessary to develop low-cost power projects wherever possible. Why couldn't they have been developed before?

Now they're talking about expansion of aluminum and of steel—and of other things. But somehow, there's never much talk until a defense program makes it necessary. And the trouble with a defense program is that neither a submarine nor a six-motored bombing plane, necessary as both may be, can have much positive effect on national wealth or living standards.

And even in the present situation, you read where the barons of big business are saying there's plenty of this and that.

Economic Stabilization Resolution

The CIO convention adopted a resolution on economic mobilization, which resolved:

The economic resources of our country must be fully mobilized to discharge our grave responsibility. The Congress of Industrial Organizations pledges its total strength and determination to the success of this mobilization program. Sacrifices will necessarily be imposed on the people while this task is being accomplished. We willingly accept those sacrifices, but we shall demand that they be equitably shared among all economic groups, with the burdens imposed in accordance with capacity and with primary regard to maintaining the basic strength of the nation. Free people cannot be fully mobilized for years of effort nor can we build and maintain high national morale if millions of workers and other low income people are asked to tighten their belts while big corporations continue to enjoy the luxury of business and profits as usual.

Within the framework of the largest possible total production, the essential requirements of our armed forces and those of our allies must be satisfied first. This must be our fundamental goal. It pertains not only to the quantities required but, what is equally important, to the time limits within which they are required. The fact that we now appear to be engaged only in partial mobilization should not militate against this basic principle. To date there appears to be little evidence of a sense of urgency in mobilizing our economy to meet military requirements. We must not suffer again from "too little, too late." A well planned, well organized and well implemented mobilization program will give our fighting men what they need at the earliest possible date. We must move more rapidly, more effectively in planning, organizing and implementing the mobilization effort.

Only with a well-defined program as to types, quantities, and the time periods involved, will it be possible to measure the impact of these requirements on the economy and the degree of mobilization and types of economic controls needed to carry out this program with the utmost speed and efficiency.

While meeting these priority military requirements, we must not neglect essential civilian needs. We cannot repeat too often that America's strength and America's security depend on its ability to produce. We must keep our economy strong and healthy. High morale and productivity of workers, farmers and management necessitate the maintenance of essential services and the production of essential goods. We learned in World War II that the strong economy required here at home in support of the fighting front can be achieved only if we give preference to essential activities over those which are non-essential. Failure to give preference to essential needs and failure to maintain essential civilian production can be harmful to the entire mobilization effort.

Piecemeal measures will not do the job. Across-the-board curtailment of civilian industries without regard to defense production or civilian needs will not assure full utilization of the nation's productive powers. Credit restrictions which impose inequitable burdens on low-income consumers and cut production of essential civilian products are no substitute for a planned and integrated mobilization program. Manipulation of interest rates and bank credit will provide no magic solution of the difficult tasks which confront us. The task ahead can not be done by push-button mobilization. Only a well planned, coordinated program will assure full development of the nation's productive resources and their maximum utilization in meeting the nation's military and essential civilian requirements.

New high levels of national output of goods and services must be achieved. Through full mobilization of the labor force, expansion of plant capacity, and with safeguards for the basic needs of the civilian population, we can increase the national product by 25 per cent within the next five years. Monopoly interests which deliberately promote scarcity must be made to raise their sights. Their private economic decisions cannot be permitted to put shackles on the nation's capacity to produce. If they do not willingly meet our needs, the government must step in to see that they do, or do the job itself.

The Defense Production Act must be amended to enable the government to deal effectively with the problem of inflation. Ever since the Korean invasion occurred, we have seen consumer prices move upward, with the threat of sharp increases yet to come in the next few months. There has been an orgy of profiteering, and corporate profits after taxes in 1950 will reach the spectacular total of $23 billion. No comparable rise in wages has taken place.

Control over commodity speculation is imperative. Hoarding must be severely penalized. Loopholes through which certain favored commercial interests can now escape regulation must be closed. The inequities of the new tax law must be removed by imposing an excess profits tax on corporations and by raising the taxes on high-income families in proportion to the tax increases imposed on workers' incomes.

In the face of inflationary price rises, stimulated by speculation on commodity markets, the wage-price tie-in provisions of the Defense Production Act are grossly inequitable and totally unworkable. They would freeze wages in industries placed under selective price control, but they would leave the prices of necessities which workers must buy uncontrolled. Taken together with the elastic price controls written into the Act for the benefit of food processors, the wage-price tie-in would freeze wage and salary workers in a disadvantaged position. The Act should provide authority for effective price controls without the necessity for wage controls and should provide for effective controls over food prices and grade labeling.

Goals and targets must be established. Programs, resources and requirements must be coordinated. These principles must serve as the plan that governs the program of the National Security Resources Board and its subsidiary organizations charged with carrying out our mobilization program. This necessitates centralized direction of the program rather than the haphazard shot-in-the-dark operation of separate agencies such as Federal Reserve Board, National Production Authority, Economic Stabilization Agency and others with each going in uncoordinated, decentralized directions.

American labor, while pledging its fullest cooperation and support in the job of mobilizing maximum productive power and military strength to meet the threat of communist aggression, insists that labor be given effective representation in the agencies charged with mobilization. Such representation is necessary to afford labor the opportunity to participate fully in the policy-forming and administrative functions of all government agencies involved in the mobilization operation. Labor must be consulted on all social and economic issues involved in mobilization. Such labor participation on an equal basis with industry is not a matter of jobs but rather a matter of affording labor opportunity to make its full creative contribution in the mobilization effort.

Experience in World War II proved conclusively that free labor could out-produce slave labor. On the basis of that record of performance, we state our profound conviction, and we insist, that free labor can be mobilized on a voluntary basis more effectively than through a system of compulsory controls. Labor's basic rights and standards must be protected. In stating our willingness to make whatever sacrifices may be found necessary, we insist that industry make comparable sacrifices. This is in the interest not only of our members and all workers but also in the interest of national unity, strength, security, survival and victory.

In the world-wide struggle between tyranny and freedom, American labor has much more than just toil and technical skill to contribute. The people all over the world will better understand our democratic objectives when they know that labor in the United States is playing a leading role in the fight against Communism. Labor must be accorded active participation and leadership in every important facet of our mobilization effort, and in our further programs to improve living conditions in free countries and countries aspiring to freedom.

In adopting this resolution, we speak first and foremost as American citizens deeply concerned for our country's security and welfare, and with a deep appreciation of our country's responsibilities for world leadership. The security, the dignity and material well-being of the workers, in America as well as throughout the world, are identified with the preservation and extension of the democratic process. Organized labor is completely dedicated to exert its every capacity and ability to help make our country strong—economically, militarily, and morally—and to help our country use that strength to bring peace, security and abundance to mankind.

Aluminum And Copper Cutbacks Are Protested

CIO PRES. Philip Murray took time during the convention to send a telegram to Commerce Secy. Sawyer protesting cutbacks in industrial use of copper and aluminum.

Murray sharply commented on the effect of the recently issued restriction on aluminum which has resulted in thousands of workers being laid off. He predicted that the contemplated copper order would create similar dislocation.

"Like the ill-considered credit regulations issued by the Federal Reserve Board," he said, "these metal orders will arbitrarily slash production and employment without any tie-in to defense production, without any related plan to assure increased supply of these scarce materials and without any program to allocate the reduced civilian supply to uses that are vitally important to preserve the strength and vigor of the nation's economy."

PRES. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, in a telegram to President Truman, criticized the proposed dismantling of the Toeging Aluminum plant in the American zone at Toeging, Bavaria.

"This destruction of aluminum production capacity in a country receiving ECA assistance and at a time when serious aluminum shortage at home compels us to do everything possible to increase production does not make sense," he said.

U.S. Probe Asked In L.I. Tragedy

Full federal investigation of the disastrous Long Island Railroad wreck was demanded by the convention.

Secy.-Treas. William Pollock of the Textile Workers, who presented the resolution from the floor, added that "we should demand the prosecution of all individuals whose neglect has contributed to these great disasters."

"I think we should insist that this railroad install all of the latest safety devices so these people can travel in safety," he said.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union, a Long Island commuter himself, gave the resolution a fervent second.

Noting that his next door neighbor had been killed in the wreck, Curran said that the Long Island R. R., a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania, had been investigated before, but that state probes had proved a "farce."

FCC Phone Rate Control Asked

AMONG the resolutions passed at the recent CIO convention was one urging enactment of legislation vesting all power to regulate telephone rates in the Federal Communications Commission.

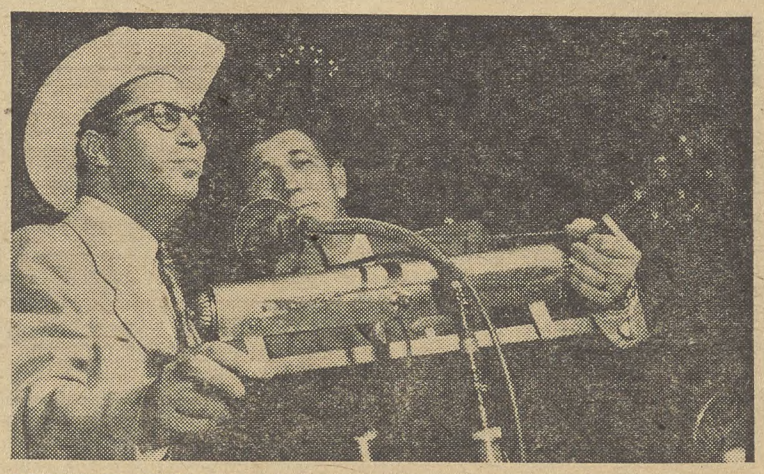
It was approved after Joseph Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and CIO vice president, explained that at present, 44 states and many municipalities have their own regulatory bodies which, in recent years, "have not served the people well." Only uniform rates and regulations, he claimed, will save the industry from being turned over to public ownership at the behest of indignant subscribers.

The convention endorsed in principle the proposals of the Newspaper Guild for establishing centrally located daily newspapers owned and operated by unions in cooperation with interested individuals, and congratulated the 10 Pittsburgh, Pa., newspaper unions "for their excellent demonstration of trade union solidarity and spirited public service by publishing the Pittsburgh Daily Reporter as a joint newspaper" during the recent city-wide strike and lockout there.

Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers called for approval of the resolution as a step toward answering more effectively "these slanderous attacks the American press is carrying out against the labor movement as a whole."

In another resolution the delegates approved pending legislation which would provide assistance to labor and management in the development of apprentice training by the U. S. Bureau of Apprenticeship.

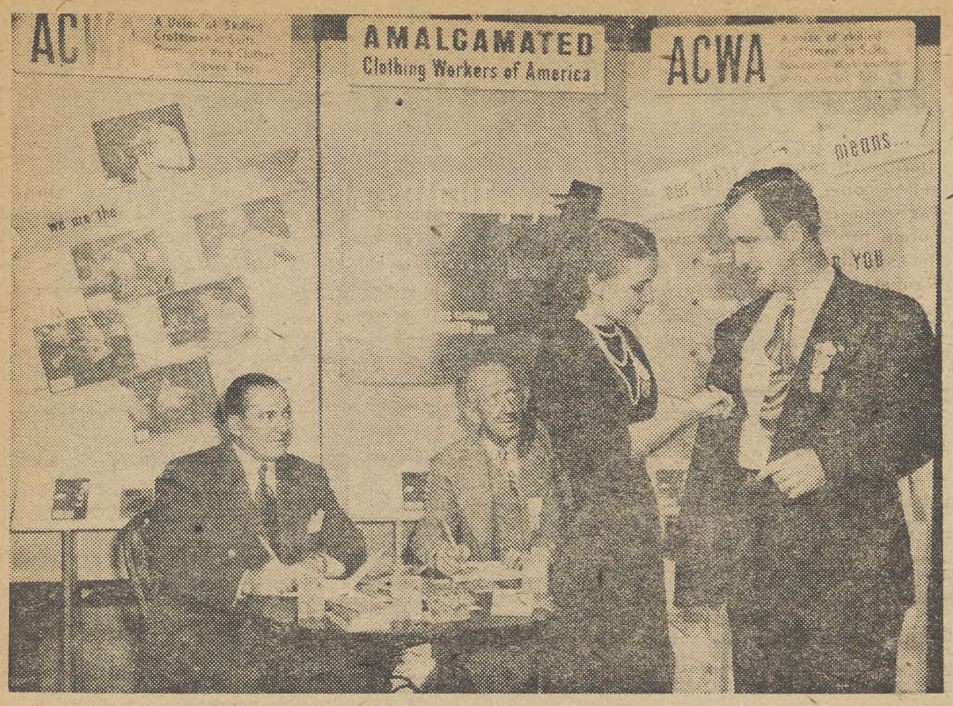
Convention greetings were sent to the state of Israel. Delegates also endorsed efforts of the American Trade Union Council of the National Committee for Labor Israel to raise $2 million from U. S. unions to support the work of Histradrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor.



LIGHTER NOTES at the convention were struck by Joe Glazer, education director of the CIO Rubber Workers (left), and "Texas Bill" Strength, who has been appearing on radio programs sponsored by the CIO Organizing Committee.

Shortages, Inventory Idle 90,000 In Detroit

More than 90,000 workers employed by Chrysler and Ford auto companies were temporarily idle because of steel shortages, parts shortages, and inventory shutdowns, it was reported at Detroit Nov. 24.



YOU NEEDED a union label of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers in your suit to be eligible to get a free chance on a new suit. Here Mrs. Strength, wife of "Texas Bill" Strength, is getting the number of the union label in the suit of David C. H. Finn, delegate of the CIO Communications Workers. Alexander Martini and Harold Freed, of Chicago (seated, left and right), ACWA union label representatives are jotting down the number at the CIO convention.

SECY.-TREAS. EMIL MAZEY of the CIO Auto Workers appears to be pleased with the copy of the Pittsburgh Daily Reporter which he is discussing with Executive Vice Pres. Sam Eubanks of the CIO Newspaper Guild. When a strike of AFL Mailers was followed by lockout on city's three dailies, the Guild joined the Mailers and eight other newspaper unions in publishing the Reporter. The strike has been settled. The photo was taken at the CIO convention.

Co-ops Are Endorsed As Aid To Unions

Support for the cooperative movement as a supplement to trade unions was again endorsed at the CIO convention. The resolution on the subject also urged that cooperatives recognize unions formed by their employes.

CIO affiliates were asked to give their backing to the Council of Cooperative Development set up to coordinate the efforts of the Cooperative League of the USA and the labor movement.

Children Remembered

A program that will provide equal opportunity for every American child through public and private child health and welfare services, immediate passage of the federal aid to education and school construction bills and other measures was endorsed by the CIO convention.

The resolution also called for support for the Mid-Century White House Conference convening in December.

Bargaining Faith Is Re-affirmed

Pointing to the vast accomplishments collective bargaining has made in the past, the convention re-dedicated itself to that basic objective of trade unionism—the improvement of wage standards and real earnings of American workers.

A resolution pointed out that in accomplishing this end, the growing inequity between wages and profits must be narrowed.

Average hourly earnings which were 66c in manufacturing industries in 1940 are now almost $1.50, the resolution noted. However, rising prices and profiteering have prevented workers from securing real improvement in their living conditions. For example, the buying power of average earnings since 1944 has increased by only 5%, while the buying power of corporate profits after taxes over this same period has increased by 37%.

Convention Approves Farm Price Supports

The CIO endorsed the principle of government support for farm prices in a farmer-labor unity resolution. It smartly rapped Congress for rejecting the Brannan plan for increased food consumption at lower prices and the Aiken plan for boosting food consumption among low income groups, but itself offering nothing "to protect farmers against loss, consumers against waste, taxpayers against paying for food that is wasted or destroyed."

The resolution warned workers and farmers against permitting food profiteers and speculators to divide and rule them. It also noted that the farmer is getting less out of the consumer's food dollar now than he got in 1945, and gave CIO support to help for farmers through credit, rural electrification, soil conservation, crop insurance, and housing, health and soil projects, in the interest of giving them greater security.

Let People See Congress On TV

If the people could see and hear Congress in action, congressmen would be more likely to heed the wishes of the people.

That idea is implicit in a resolution passed by the CIO convention. This resolution suggested several reforms in congressional procedures— one of the suggestions being to provide for broadcasting of congressional sessions on radio and television, coast to coast, in full, without editing, censorship, selection or comment.

Resolutions recommended that the President and Vice-President be elected by direct, popular vote; re-designation of election districts, particularly those of state legislatures; direct and open primaries, simplified registration, and salary increases for state and local officials.

Several reforms of congressional procedure, to allow more democratic operation, were asked.

Migratory Workers Aid Is Requested

Concern for the welfare of the nation's migratory workers, one of the most oppressed groups in America, was expressed in a resolution passed at the convention calling for special attention to the problems of these workers and urging measures to improve their situation.

Delegate Nicholas Dragon, CIO director in Phoenix, Ariz., gave the convention some examples of how the importation of Mexicans into Arizona's cotton and vegetable producing areas had thrown local workers out of jobs by the thousands and had lowered wage rates.

Some 4000 to 5000 Mexicans were recently brought into the Avondale, Ariz., area, displacing residents who had been working there for years. On the border, Dragon said, where immigration authorities had only two men, it was admitted that 25,000 Mexicans had illegally crossed the border in a short time.

Compensation Laws 'Inconsistent, Overlapping'

The CIO convention resolution on workmen's compensation, in its foreword, called attention to the "maze of inconsistent and overlapping laws" which result in inequalities along geographical and jurisdictional lines. To give relief from "an unjustified burden," the convention in part resolved that:

1. The most satisfactory plan for the compensation of work-connected injuries and diseases would be a national workmen's compensation law with broad coverage, equitable benefits and fair and efficient administration. To this end, the federal government should make an immediate and comprehensive investigation and should make recommendations to the Congress for National Workmen's Compensation legislation.

2. Until such a law is enacted, the CIO shall recommend amendment of present State workmen's compensation laws in according with the following standards:

a. The coverage of workmen's compensation should be broadened to provide for the compulsory coverage of all employers including small establishments and employments now classified as non-hazardous.

b. A statutory benefit level should be established which would indemnify the worker for at least 80% of his wage loss.

c. Maximum weekly or monthly payments should affect only a limited proportion of workers at the upper wage levels.

d. Benefits should be determined on the basis of average earnings, which should not be less than the worker's rate of pay for full time work, and should allow for normal overtime. The average should be adjusted to correspond to normal increases in earnings during continuance of disability.

e. Compensation for total disability, whether temporary or permanent, should be paid for the entire duration of disability. For permanent total disability this means that the benefit should be payable for life.

f. The entire procedure governing compensation for permanent partial disability should be revised to discard present arbitrary, inconsistent and inadequate schedules of payments. Compensation should be determined according to the individual's loss of earning capacity. Indemnification for temporary total disability should be paid in addition to the compensation for permanent partial disability.

g. Compensation for fatal injuries should be paid during the dependency of eligible survivors and should not be subject to any arbitrary expiration of benefits.

h. If a worker sustains a second injury which aggravates a pre-existing condition, the compensation payable to him should be based on the full severity of disability after the second injury.

i. Compensation should be paid for injuries which disfigure an employee by scarring or misshaping some member of his body. In determining the amount of such compensation, a proper recognition should be given to any curtailment of the individual's opportunities to find work in the future, as well as the social and psychological effects of the disfigurement.

j. Occupational diseases should be fully compensable without total maximum benefit amounts or maximum benefit periods.

k. Many injuries are incurred without a history of an unusual violent accident. Today such disabilities are too often left uncompensated. All personal injuries or diseases arising out of employment should be subject to the workmen's compensation law.

l. Medical care must not be subject to arbitrary maximums on money or time which stop the protection before the worker has fully recovered. Medical care must cover all services necessary for maximum restoration of the worker to health and should include prosthetic devices where necessary.

m. Rehabilitation measures to restore the injured worker to maximum capacity must include adequate income maintenance during such rehabilitation as well as prompt training in the use of prosthetic devices, if necessary, and in the acquisition or development of useful, suitable and remunerative vocational skills.

n. Administration of workmen's compensation laws must be recast and improved to bar present practices which deprive workers of benefits to which they are entitled and reduce or delay payment by improper challenge of claims. Administration should be the responsibility of a tripartite board consisting of labor, management and public representatives. A simple hearing procedure must be established which should not require representation by legal counsel. In the adjudication of claims for compensation no statement by the injured or by a survivor, waiving his rights, shall be held valid.

o. Workmen's compensation laws should be amended to provide for an exclusive State fund. This would reduce the high proportion of the workmen's compensation premium dollar that is kept by the insurance companies and reduce their underwriting activities.

Congress And U. S. Agencies Rapped In Housing Failure

THE RECENT CIO convention voiced a rousing denunciation of present federal practices with regard to housing, and approved a seven-point recommendation aimed at giving housing to those who need it most at prices they can afford.

Government policies in recent years, established by Congress and carried out by the agencies, have given builders "a pipeline into the federal treasury" while at the same time undermining the low-cost and low-rent housing programs, the resolution stated.

The real estate interests "infiltrated into all the agencies of government and public bodies concerned with housing and by foul means and fair fought the public housing program in local communities"—and the Public Housing Administration didn't fight back.

Congress turned down the most important section of the middle-income housing program, and then weakened rent control seriously—in both instances because it was "intimidated" by the real estate lobby, the resolution continued. On top of that, the Federal Reserve Board adopted a "banker-minded" attitude on housing credit and thus "gave the real estate industry a new opportunity for profiteering."

Faced with this situation, the convention:

1. Asked President Truman to call a housing conference to review the whole situation.

2. Requested the conference to study available manpower and materials and then set a housing production goal for 1951, and recommended:

3. That priorities on new housing be given first to the military and then to "those civilians who need the housing most."

4. That the federal-insured mortgage program be reviewed—and reduced.

5. That Congress be urged to enact a genuine middle-income housing bill.

6. That Congress pass an "adequate rent control law."

7. That Congress and the conference consider CIO recommendations about the establishment of an "industrialized housing industry."

LEO PERLIS, director of the CIO Community Services Committee, is "talking" CSC in front of the organization's booth in the lobby of the CIO convention hall in the Palmer House, Chicago. The convention gave CSC $5000 for Korean work.

Latin American Unit Endorsed

The convention endorsed the work of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee for the economic and social progress of the Latin American countries.

The convention demanded, in Latin American nations where they have been abrogated, the restoration of democratic, civil and human rights.

This includes, the resolution made clear, restoration of a free democratic and independent trade union movement and unconditional freedom for union leaders forced into exile for their safety. It also demanded that defense contracts awarded in Latin American countries contain stipulations guaranteeing adequate wages and proper working conditions, and strict adherence to labor contracts and existing social and labor legislation.

The convention authorized Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, of the Clothing Workers, as chairman of the Latin American Affairs Committee, to wire Secy. of State Dean Acheson, a request that Columbia continue to give Haya de la Torre, Peruvian labor leader, safety as a political refugee in that nation's embassy in Peru. The convention also asked that Peru grant him safe conduct out of the country.

Stone Union Wins Hike

A new contract which ties wages to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost of living index has been signed by Branch 135, CIO Stone & Allied Products Workers, and the Huron Portland Cement Co., Alpena, Mich.

The pact will mean an immediate increase and an automatic 1c hourly increase or decrease for every 1.3 fluctuation in the index. Wages will not drop below the 170.8 base established in the 1950 contract.

Kingfish Won't Be Commemorated

A 48-day strike by CIO Textile Local 948, in New Orleans, against the Federal Fiber Mills, ended recently in victory for the union. Wages were increased from 12 to 14c an hour, and the agreement also includes two weeks' vacation after five years, hospitalization, sickness, accident and life insurance, and a strong seniority clause.

Only unsatisfactory angle: while the contract provides seven paid holidays, the union was unsuccessful in its fight to get the employer to substitute Huey Long's birthday for Independence Day.

Continued Support Of LPA Is Urged

The convention voted to continue its wholehearted support to the Labor Press Association and urged affiliates to support it and to subscribe for its services for their newspapers.

Labor Press Association is engaged in providing news of interest and importance to union members to labor newspapers, and also is supported by the AFL and the larger unaffiliated unions. The resolution praised it for the "real contribution to the trade union movement" it has made, and noted "numerous improvements" in its various services since the 1949 convention.

Handicapped Neglect Called Short-Sighted

The tragic short-sightedness of our inadequate programs for the rehabilitation of millions of the nation's physically handicapped citizens has been glaringly revealed by the growing need for manpower in the present period of defense mobilization, it was pointed out at the convention.

A comprehensive program for the handicapped recommended in a resolution called for extension of medical service, special educational aids, income maintenance, vocational training, employment services and grants for the unemployable. The program, the CIO insisted, must be coordinated with workmen's compensation and disability programs to provide income for jobless workers and their families.

Private Contracts Of AEC Flayed

The convention renewed the CIO's proposal to President Truman, the Atomic Energy Commission and Congress to end the practice of contracting out AEC work to private corporations.

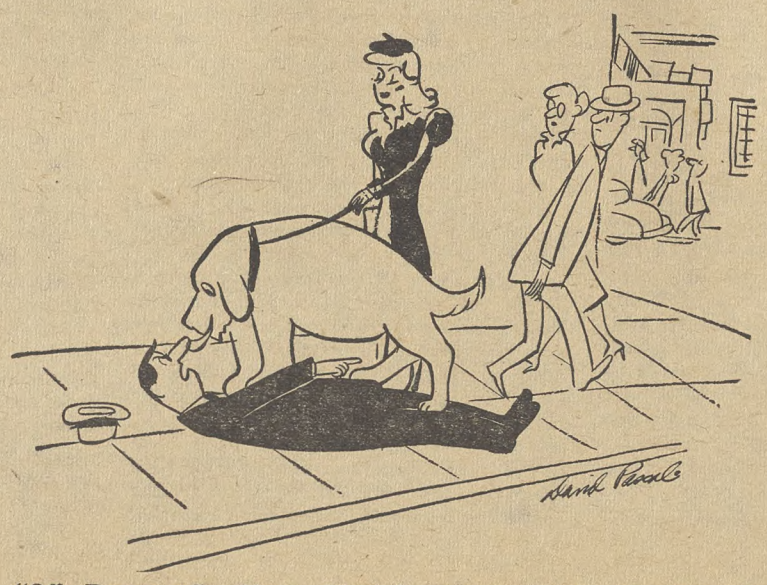
It also called upon the AEC to adopt Tennessee Valley Authority policies in methods of operation and production.

The resolution demanded "an end to the unauthorized and un-American practice of turning over to privates employers Federal Bureau of Investigation reports containing unverified, unevaluated, secret charges against employes."

The resolution pledged CIO support to the United Nations for international control of atomic energy, and condemned Russia and its satellites for refusing to join in adequate international safeguards. It also denounced the phony Stockholm Peace Petition instigated by Russia.

75 Attorneys Attend CIO Legal Parley

Approximately 75 attorneys, most of them representing CIO affiliates, attended a legal conference Nov. 23 and 24, following the conclusion of the CIO convention at Chicago. A banquet was held Nov. 24 in connection with the conference, which was sponsored by the CIO Legal Dept. Principal banquet speaker was Sen. Morse (R. Ore.).



"Off, Rover, off. Your object lesson on unfair advantage is painfully clear. I agree, Taft-Hartley's got to go."

Convention Urges Puerto Rican Aid

The convention passed a resolution supporting the people of Puerto Rico "in their efforts to progress through democratic means" to the political status and relationship with this country the people desire.

Recognition was given a recent congressional enactment which would permit the Puerto Rican people to decide by referendum if they wish to draft their own constitution or continue the present political relationship with this country.

Congress was urged to apply social security "in its entirety" to Puerto Rico—particularly seasonal workers in the sugar industry.

"We urge that sufficient Federal funds be appropriated to enable Puerto Rican authorities to provide schools and teachers to secure an adequate education for all children," said the resolution.

Farm Price Support Principle Endorsed

The CIO endorsed the principle of government support for farm prices in a farmer-labor unity resolution.

Congress was rapped smartly for rejecting the Brannan plan for increased consumption of food at lower prices and the Aiken plan for boosting food consumption among low income groups, but offering nothing "to protect farmers against loss, consumers against waste and taxpayers against paying for food that is wasted or destroyed."

The resolution warned workers and farmers against permitting food profiteers and speculators to divide and rule them. It also pointed out that the farmer is getting less out of the consumer's food dollar now than he got in 1945, and gave CIO support to help for farmers through credit, rural electrification, soil conservation, crop insurance, and housing, health and soil projects.

$5000 Presented For Korean Work

The National CIO Community Services Committee was commended by the convention for its work of union counseling and its health, welfare and defense programs.

At the same time the convention urged all affiliates not only to aid in developing and promoting its work, but also to help it follow up the military victory in Korea by winning the peace with the aid of the CSC fund for Korean rehabilitation.

On behalf of the CIO, Pres. Philip Murray presented to CSC Chairman Irving Abramson a check for more than $5000 for the committee's work in Korea—a sum representing approximately what would have been expended by the CIO for a banquet. The check was given through Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers.

Abramson explained that, working with the International Committee, the CSC has started raising funds to provide comfort packages for troops in Korea, to aid in Korean relief, and to help the Korean labor movement build strong democratic trade unions.

Support Given Label Campaigns

The CIO convention asked the cooperation of all members in supporting the union label campaigns of various unions, with particular emphasis on those of the Lithographers, Clothing Workers and Paper Workers.

The Clothing Workers have been carrying on an intensive campaign urging CIO members and the public to buy only clothing carrying its union label.

International and local unions and all councils were urged to use CIO-made products in their purchases of printing. One resolution urged the purchase of paper bearing the Paper Workers watermark, and another recommended the use, wherever possible, of the lithographic method of printing and the Lithographers' union label.

'Voluntary' Manpower Solution Asked

THE CONVENTION reaffirms the belief of the CIO that manpower problems during the mobilization period can be dealt with constructively and effectively "only through voluntary cooperation of American labor."

A resolution adopted by the convention declares that workers "are not machines to be pushed around and directed from above. They are responsible citizens in a democracy which must keep strengthening its democratic institutions if it is to win the world-wide struggle against communism and other forms of totalitarianism."

THE resolution suggests adoption of an eight-point program based on experience gained during World War II which should be applied during defense mobilization or if a large-scale war should develop. The program follows:

"1. Manpower problems must be considered in the determination of basic policies on location of plants, allocation of scarce materials, credit controls, placement of war contracts, and selection for service in the military forces.

"2. Organized labor must have adequate representation in policy decisions on such matters.

"3. Men and women will be reluctant to work under substandard conditions and the resultant alleged manpower shortages will be seized upon as an argument for national service legislation, as was done in World War II.

"4. American labor is prepared to cooperate wholeheartedly in national defense. We insist, however, upon proper recognition, conditions and equality of treatment.

"5. Voluntary cooperation of workers through their unions can more effectively solve manpower shortages than coercive measures.

"6. The labor force can be expanded and more efficiently utilized if workers are utilized without prejudice because of race or sex, if jobs are adapted to the special needs of the aged, the handicapped, and mothers available only for part time work.

"7. The labor force is increased and absenteeism and labor turnover are reduced by the provision of adequate community facilities, including decent housing, medical care, day care centers for children, transportation, and so forth.

"8. If left under state control, the public employment offices will not provide an efficient machinery for job placement, and will interfere with the movement of workers to places where they are most needed."

The resolution asks for the immediate return to federally operated unemployment insurance and public employment offices.

However, if Congressional support is lacking for a national system for all the workers, the resolution calls for legislation to establish adequate federal standards on unemployment insurance.

Also favored are adequate appropriations for agencies in charge of employment, unemployment insurance and other phases of the manpower program. The resolution calls for immediate repeal of the Knowland amendment, under which state officials could withhold unemployment compensation from workers who refuse to scab.

Another manpower resolution says that "conscription and service must be limited to the armed forces."

SOME OF THE 127 NEWSPAPERS and radio reporters who covered the CIO convention: They took notes at this press table, and then either wrote or phoned in their stories.

Eleven-Point Program Is Proposed To Rehabilitate U.S. Merchant Marine

AN 11-POINT program for rehabilitation of the U. S. merchant marine was approved by the CIO convention, which pointed out that "positive and constructive" action by Congress is necessary if ship building and repair industries are to be rejuvenated.

It provides for federal appropriations for rebuilding the U. S. passenger line fleet and building fast new cargo vessels, with the modernization and repair of vessels in the reserve fleet.

In addition, the resolution reiterates CIO support for a subsidy program to permit the American merchant marine to compete against low-wage, subsidized foreign competitors, with recapture of the funds if the operations are profitable, and supports full participation by the merchant marine in the transportation of all cargo directly financed by the U. S. government.

The resolution also opposes reconstruction of the German and Japanese merchant fleets; demands that commercial vessels under military control be returned to private ownership, and asks the Truman administration to adopt a realistic policy of training seamen.

It also asks the exemption of seamen from induction into the armed services and enactment of the Merchant Seamen's War Service Act; urges that marine hospital benefits be extended to all seamen, and that social security and unemployment insurance be provided for crews of government-owned vessels.

Congress is asked to forbid by law the transfer of U. S. vessels to foreign flags with a ban on government contracts to ship operators who do not comply, to amend the mutiny statutes, and to revise archaic maritime laws. An end to the financing of lockouts with ship subsidy funds also is requested.

CIO Convention Now Can Be Scheduled Anytime In Last Three Months Of Year

Three sections of the CIO Constitution were amended by the convention upon the recommendation of the Committee on Constitution.

One amendment, which deals with Section 2 of Article VII, setting the date of the annual CIO convention, substitutes the phrase "last quarter of the year" for "months of October or November."

This change will give officers a span of three months rather than two in which to schedule coming conventions.

Another amendment changes Section 1(a) of Article VIII. The section previously stated that each National and International union "shall pay an additional per capita tax of 2c per member per month . . . for the 12 month period commencing with November 1949."

The original purpose of this section was to provide funds to complete the job of reorganizing those organizations which were dominated by Communists. Because the task has not been completed, the committee recommended, and the convention adopted a motion to substitute "1950" for "1949."

The third amendment changes Section 2, Article VIII to provide that "each local industrial union shall pay . . . a per capita tax of $1 per member per month to the CIO. . . ." Their previous per capita tax was 75c per month per member.

This amendment brings the per capita tax of industrial unions more in line with that of CIO international unions and is expected to encourage industrial unions to affiliate with international unions.

Symington Says More Taxes A 'Must'

CHAIRMAN W. Stuart Symington of the National Security Resources Board, told the recent CIO convention that "there are two basic ways to control inflation and all of us are going to make the effort to control the value of the dollar so that we don't blow up from an economic standpoint."

He said additional taxation is one of the methods.

"Additional taxation is going to be hard on everybody but I believe it is necessary in order to reduce the amount of goods available," Symington said.

"We are operating on a full economy at present and when increased military expenditures are applied there will be such an excess demand for goods that it will be necessary to withdraw some of the buying power from the market."

He pointed out that the second step essential to control of an inflationary trend is to increase the supply of goods to the point where it meets the demand.

"That is the greatest way for prices to fall and the greatest way to have full economy and at the same time preserve our way of life," he said.

SYMINGTON stated that at the top policy level "labor has a position right along with industry, agriculture and the public, and I think it is necessary that people in all these segments have a voice in the decisions made by the board."

Referring to the international front, Symington declared that "Point Four and its development is absolutely essential to the security of our nation."

He warned that "regardless of how things work out in Korea, Indo-China, Tibet or Germany, we all realize that the world is never going to be the same again."

"I believe that the basic fight going on in the world is the fight for the minds of men. I believe that democracy can only live when it is sold to the people and it can only be sold to the people by giving them the truth. Democracy has to be sold all over the world, or else we will be isolated, and if we ever become isolated, we will perish," he said.

ICFTU Unit Leaders Convention Visitors

Among the distinguished foreign visitors to the convention were Pres. Marius Madsen and Secy.-Gen. Juul Toulsen, of the World Trade Secretariat of the Food & Drink Workers, an ICFTU industry organization with headquarters in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Madsen and Toulsen were the guests of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, which is affiliated with the secretariat, and while in Chicago conferred with leaders of that union, the CIO Brewery Workers and several AFL unions in the food and beverage industry. They were introduced to CIO Pres. Philip Murray by Michael Ross, secretary of the CIO International Committee, and Dr. Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the Latin-American Affairs Committee. They sat through most of the convention sessions on the platform.

Tobin: No Need To Abandon 40-Hour Week

By WILLIAM WEISS

SECY. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin last week told the 17th National Conference on Labor Legislation that current defense production has not yet reached the point where relaxation of the 40-hour work week is justified.

Should it become necessary, he said, "we will want to work out cooperative operating procedures, to sustain basic labor laws, and to take care of real emergencies when, for brief periods and under certain conditions, hours standards may be relaxed."

Tobin apparently was referring to suggestions from industry sources that the 40-hour week be abandoned.

THE CONFERENCE, made up of state governors' representatives from 40 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Puerto Rico, was the largest held since the conference was founded in 1933. Many state CIO officials were designated by governors as representatives of their states.

The nation must maintain its high standards and move forward, Tobin declared.

"Can anyone argue that a free, untired, healthy, vigorous and highly skilled working force is not superior to a slave working force?" Tobin asked. "Should we not be more than ever insistent upon high standards? All of the protections and conservation methods that can be thrown about our producing force will pay dividends in the long haul."

HE SAID the outcome of the struggle between the free world and the slave world may depend upon how well the trained, efficient productive force of this country can out-produce the manpower at the disposal of the aggressors.

"We certainly cannot win unless every American is trained and equipped to give the utmost service," he added. "We rightly boast of our know-how and now is the time to spread that know-how."

REPRESENTATIVES OF CIO were very much in evidence at 17th National Conference on Labor Legislation in Washington. Seated (left to right): Fredrick Klair, vice president, Delaware Council; Harold Shapiro, California Council; Fritz Flebbe, vice president, Louisiana Council; Nathan Cowman, director, CIO Legislative Dept.; Anthony W. Smith, assistant director of Industrial Union Councils; Harry Kranz, legislative director, New Jersey Council; Max Greenberg, New Jersey Council; George L-P Weaver, assistant to the chairman, National Security Resources Board; Katherine Ellickson, assistant CIO research director. Standing (left to right): Neal Edwards, president, Indiana Council; Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker, Arkansas; Tom Owens, Rubber Workers Washington representative; Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda, Colorado; Charles Webber, president, Virginia Council; George Jabar, president, Maine Council; Daniel Gallagher, Connecticut Council; Knox Walker, sub-regional director, Mississippi; Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes, Louisiana; William Kirkland, PAC president, Columbia, S. C., and John Edelman, Textile Workers Washington representative.

Tobin declared that in the current state of affairs, industrial safety and health "assume a new and urgent priority. We simply cannot afford industrial accidents. Every eye that is lost, every arm that is injured, every human body damaged or killed is an asset to those who would destroy us and a calamity for the free countries of the world. We must do our utmost to insure the health and safety of every worker."

He said the immediate need of the nation is to expand defense production as rapidly as possible while at the same time maintaining a high level of civilian production.

"If we are to have total mobilization—a development resting not with us but with the Kremlin—the basic need is plant capacity and adequate trained manpower," he said.

"What we hope to achieve at this moment is a more gradual expansion of our total plant output by adding defense production to civilian production. Thus we enlarge our total trained manpower sufficiently to permit total mobilization if it becomes necessary. This is more practical and sensible than trying suddenly to expand after a crisis is upon us.

"The time and the distance may be long or it may be short. Whatever it is, a free America must and will be ready. No one will coerce us. We will do the job voluntarily and in a spirit of true cooperation."

PRES. TRUMAN, in a message to the conference, said "manpower for defense production is one of the nation's most vital needs in our great effort for peace and against aggression."

"Never more than now is the cooperation of all the people needed for the success of that endeavor," the President said.

He declared that the "wisdom and courageous counsel" of governors' representatives at the meeting are necessary to assure adequate state labor standards "for sustained production over the long pull."

During the opening day session, delegates from several states were asked to comment on progress made in their respective states in the matter of labor legislation.

One of them, Pres. Charles C. Webber of the Virginia CIO Council, declared that in the field of labor legislation "we in Virginia are apparently going backwards rather than forward."

He cited the repeal of the state rent control act and passage of legislation aimed at removing Virginia from any Federal rent control law.

Webber declared that "under domination of the Byrd machine, it is impossible to get any kind of progressive legislation passed in the state." He said that what has happened in Virginia in regard to racial discrimination "should give aid and comfort to the Communists."

He pointed out that because of the state's vicious anti-labor laws, the National Labor Relations Board "cannot come into the state to hold an election."

THE INDUSTRIAL Health and Safety Committee reported progress during the past three years in the development of specialized safety programs for high hazard industries. It said a number of the states have already held or are planning to hold governors' safety conferences following the President's Conference on Industrial Safety.

The Committee on Special Problems of Women and Young Workers called attention to the urgent need of maintaining policies that will conserve manpower resources. It called for participation of women workers in the production effort and recommended expansion of vocational guidance and placement services to young people through public employment services.

The Committee on Labor Standards and Working Conditions said that sound labor standards and good working conditions are basic to good employe morale and high production. It suggested that the defense program can best be served not only by maintaining existing labor standards but by improving working conditions through the strengthening of labor legislation and administration.

The Committee on Training recommended that the promotion of apprenticeship and other types of on-the-job training continue to be carried on on a voluntary basis and that resort to a national service act, whereby workers would be assigned to jobs, be avoided at all costs unless there is total war.

Rumely, Kamp Indicted; Refused To Tell Of 'Angels'

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A COUPLE of the country's brasher apostles of reaction were indicted last week by a federal grand jury in Washington on charges of contempt of Congress.

They were Dr. Edward A. Rumely, presiding genius of the noisy Committee for Constitutional Government, and Joseph P. Kamp, executive vice president of the Constitutional Educational League, Inc.

They had been cited by the House after that body's Lobby Investigating Committee reported they wouldn't come clean with the names of the people who pour an apparently never-ending supply of cash into the propaganda machines they use to fight the battles of the far right-wingers and to oppose the Fair Deal and organized labor.

Since most of the donors are ultra-wealthy Republican industrialists and business leaders, Republican congressmen fought long and loud against citing them.

RUMELY WAS indicted on a similar charge during the 1944 lobby probe. The jury disagreed at his first trial, and a second one freed him. This time he was indicted on eight counts growing out of his refusal to tell the lobby investigating committee who "purchased" large quantities of books and pamphlets of which the CCG was the ostensible publisher.

He had worked out a neat gimmick by virtue of which the CCG and its affiliates accepted gifts only up to $490. Under the Lobby Act these do not have to be reported.

Donors wishing to give larger amounts to help spread the CCG's brand of neo-fascism gave "orders" for CCG books literature to be sent to recipients usually named by Rumely. As "purchases," these likewise did not have to be reported under the Lobby Act, or so Rumely claimed.

The theme of the Rumely publications is that nearly everything which does not increase the wealth and power of the country's wealthiest and most powerful individuals is "socialism," and hence contrary to the American tradition.

Kamp is an admirer of the Nazis, and a blatant anti-Semite and anti-Catholic. He is particularly virulent in his fulminations against the CIO. He got out of jail after belatedly serving four months on a similar charge filed against him after the 1944 lobby probe just in time to catch the current indictment, which includes but one count.

HE POSES as an anti-Communist and when arrested in New York after the indictments were returned in Washington, blurted that he is being prosecuted "because I dared to expose the Communists and their dupes on the government payroll." Like Rumely, he refused to tell the House probers who bought large quantities of the literature he disseminates. But unlike Rumely, his outfit is not registered under the Lobby Act.

Rumely and Kamp enjoyed the distinction of being indicted at the same time as William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, which has been classified as a Communist-front organization by the Attorney General. Patterson also refused to produce records the Lobby Committee asked for.

Also indicted at the same time on charges of contempt for refusing to answer questions before the Senate sub-committee investigating Sen. Joseph McCarthy's (R. Wis.) charges of Communism in the State Dept. were Earl Browder, former Communist Party chairman in the United States; Frederick Vanderbilt Field, registered agent for Communist China financial interests, and Philip J. Jaffe, former editor of Amerasia magazine, who was convicted in 1945 on a charge of conspiring to steal government documents.

All six were released in bail of $1500 each to await trial.

There Should Be Lots Of 'Beefing'

The Agriculture Dept. is going to upgrade all beef cuts, effective Dec. 31, just to make it more confusing for people on a budget

No reason was given for the change, which was announced last week.

But, starting Jan. 1, "prime" and "choice" will both be called prime, and the present "good" grade will be called "choice." A new grade, from the upper crust of those presently called "commercial" will be called "good," the rest will be still called "commercial."

Looks like the Agriculture Dept. is pointing the way for meat merchants to make more profit on the same cuts of meat, in case price control, so-called, is imposed under the new and as yet untried law.

Women's Status Bill Given Endorsement

The Women's Status Bill as opposed to the so-called Equal Rights Amendment, was endorsed by the CIO convention in a resolution urging all government agencies to apply the principle of equal treatment for women.

CIO affiliates were asked to cooperate with the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination in special efforts to overcome discrimination against women on the job, and to continue striving to protect the seniority, up-grading, pay, layoffs and other job rights of women by writing these terms into union contracts. Encouragement of active participation of women in unions was also urged.

Chemical Workers Get Birthdate Holidays

Each of the 175 employes of the Plastic Manufacturing Co. at Stamford, Conn., will get a paid holiday on his birthday under a new contract obtained by the CIO Chemical Workers.

Red Unions Meet, Plan 'Informal' Apparatus

SOME 500 spiritless representatives of the unions kicked out of the CIO because of their Communist domination held what they called a National Labor Conference in Washington last week.

They sought to cheer up each other with speeches aimed at convincing them they amount to something in the American labor movement. In conformity with past practice, they parroted the proposal of Pres. Harry Bridges, of the Longshoremen, that they not set up a third labor federation "like the AFL or the CIO" at this time, but establish an "informal" apparatus. His suggestion for a joint meeting of the executive boards of the bodies involved was approved with the same lackadaisical celerity.

They also launched a petition campaign for four points of a nine-point legislative program. These are general wage increases, no wage freeze, price control with price rollbacks and enactment of an excess profits tax with a lower bracket income tax cut.

The other points: Taft-Hartley Act repeal, McCarran-Mundt-Nixon-Wood Act repeal, FEPC, Magnusson Act repeal and defense of victims of anti-labor "frame-ups," the last referring to Bridges, convicted of perjury for swearing he was not a Communist, and leaders of the discredited United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers under or facing indictment.

Secy.-Treas. Julius Emspak and James Matles, organizational director of UE, were conspicuous by their absence—an absence reputedly caused by UE's desire to hang on to the dwindling number of non-Communist members it still has left. But three UE district officers were among the sponsors—Ernest DeMaio, James McLeish and Grant Oakes. Other sponsors, besides Bridges, were Secy.-Treas. Maurice Travis of Mine, Mill; Pres. Ben Gold of Fur & Leather; Pres. Hugh Bryson of the Marine Cooks & Stewards; Pres. Arthur Osman of the Distributive, etc., Workers; Pres. Joseph Selly of the American Communications Association, and Pres. Abram Flexer of the Public Workers.

Potofsky Gets Point 4 Post

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO International and Latin American Affairs Committees, last week was appointed a member of the Advisory Board on International Development, which is in charge of the Point Four program.

Nelson Rockefeller recently was named chairman of the board. Also named to the board from labor was Lewis G. Hines, special representative of the AFL. Others appointed include Dr. Thomas Parran, former surgeon general of the U. S., and Margaret A. Hickey, educator, lawyer and business woman and former president of the National Federation of Business & Professional Women.

UAW Local Pensions Club House Janitor

Local 662 of the CIO Auto Workers, in General Motors' lamp division at Anderson, Ind., can't be accused of not practicing what it preaches.

Last spring it went on strike along with other GM locals. Pensions were among the objectives of the walkout, which ended in a victory. Their own problem settled, Local 662 members looked around and found Bill Massey, custodian of their club house since it began operations about 15 years ago, ready to retire.

So they voted to pay him a pension based on the GM contract. He's collecting it now and operating a tourist court at Pensacola, Fla., where the winters are not so tough on a man 68 years old.

Overseas Air Safety Fight Endorsed By CIO

In a resolution condemning the drive to eliminate communications equipment and personnel essential to safety on overseas flight, the convention censured the airlines and pledged support to the fight to maintain high safety standards lauched by flight radio officers.

It demanded that the Civil Aeronautics Board require all U. S. flag overseas craft to carry equipment and personnel capable of transmitting messages on the international distress frequency.

"I shoulda known that you can't ignore a union man's rights!"

Sugar Workers Given Minimum Wage Raise

An increase in the minimum wage rate for the sugar industry in Puerto Rico from 40c to 55c an hour was proposed Nov. 28 by F. Granville Grimes, Jr., acting administrator of the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

The rate will become effective in 15 days unless interested parties file written objections. The industry is one of the island's most important. It employes some 15,000 workers, most of them members of the General Confederation of Labor, which is affiliated with the CIO.

Charity Is Given Most By Those With Least

AN EXCUSE often made for the big incomes received by wealthy people is that they give away large sums for "do-good" causes. Now comes an extensive and factual report made public recently by the Russell Sage Foundation which reveals the little-known fact that the poor are really the biggest givers.

The report shows that in the last 20 years, more than 60% of the total amount given for philanthropic purposes came from very low income groups. F. Emerson Andrews, a member of the Russell Sage staff for 20 years, was in charge of the survey, which required two years.

Contrary to popular impression, Andrews points out, "low-income families, because of their great numbers, contribute by far the largest portion of total philanthropic giving."

FOR EXAMPLE, in 1943, the report states that 82% of the total contributions came from families with annual incomes under $5000, while more than 60% came from those with incomes below $3000. These contributions constituted 2.4% of the total net income of families in the $5000 class and 1.9% of the income of those with incomes under $3000.

The stingiest givers, the report reveals, are those whose net income is between $10,000 and $20,000.

The total amount contributed to all philanthropic purposes, including gifts to churches, community chests, educational institutions, welfare agencies and other charities, was nearly four times higher in 1949 than in 1929, rising from more than one billion to four billion in 20 years.

ABOUT 90% of the amount given in 1949 came from living donors. The highest percentage of income contributed by any one donor was 12%, given by a person with a net income of $8000.

The study found that 74% of the total income for all philanthropic purposes came from individuals; 4% from charitable bequests; 5% from corporations; 3% from foundations, 14% from income from capital, except foundations.

In recent years, about 50% of the private donations have gone to religious groups. The latter includes not only church support but also hospitals, old peoples' homes, orphanages, foreign relief agencies and other religious charitable institutions.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The recently adjourned 12th Constitutional Convention of the CIO was a great event. Conspicuous by its absence was the totalitarian brigade. The CIO in the past year has more than made up the loss and has increased its overall membership.

Allan Haywood

Pres. Murray in his skilled manner performed a wonderful job in presiding over the convention and his message was inspired. It was his tenth anniversary as the leader of our great organization, and the attending delegates in many ways showed their appreciation for the service of a great leader of a great team.

Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union-CIO, was elected one of the vice presidents of the National CIO.

The resolve was made to continue the important and vital task of organizing the unorganized by everyone in attendance, and that is our important aim of 1951.

The election results have not daunted the workers, as expressed by the delegates in their support of the Political Action Committee, at the convention.

The organizational staff gave Pres. Murray a banquet in honor of his anniversary. They presented him with a bond and it was his desire that the bond be turned over to a worthy charitable institution, which will be done in his name. All in all it was a great week for the CIO and America. Looking forward to meeting you all with greater results and achievements a year from now.

The writer attended a splendid gathering of Div. 20, Communications Workers, on Nov. 26 in St. Louis, Mo. Those in attendance received their officers' reports and the results of the recent strike enthusiastically. These telephone workers know "Ma Bell," and they intend to continue to make their union strong. The CWA has been a great asset to the CIO since its affiliation, already being the fifth largest union. Great opportunities are still present in this field.

The Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE)-CIO, has made tremendous gains in the past year. It is holding its first constitutional convention in Milwaukee, Wis., beginning Dec. 4th.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, Intl. Woodworkers, reports the following representation elections: Halsey Hardwood Co., Edenton, N. C., IWA-CIO 69, no union 28, void 1; McGuire Sales Co., Cosmopolis, Wash., IWA-CIO 10, AFL 5, spoiled 1; Vulcan Co., Antigo, Wis., IWA-CIO 104, no union 56; Hillyer-Deutsch-Edwards, Oakdale, La., IWA-CIO 298, AFL 238; Gladstone Boom, Gladstone, Ore., IWA 2, no union 0.

The following union shop elections were also reported: Michigan Pole & Tie Co., for 25, against 2; Newberry Mills, Newberry, Mich., for 24, against 2; Aloha Logging Co., Aloha, Wash., for 100, against 0; Jastad's Camp, Mayfield, Wash., for 43, against 6.

Field Rep. Albert Haywood reports that in a representation election at the Whitewater Manufacturing Co., Whitewater, Wis., CIO Local Industrial Union 1749 was victorious by a vote of 42 in favor of CIO, 23 against and 2 challenged.

Asst. State Dir. William Henderson reports that in a union shop election at the Roanoke Ice and Cold Storage Co., Roanoke, Va., the workers voted unanimously in favor of the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers-CIO.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Leary reports that in a union shop election at the American Optical Co., St. Joseph, Mo., Optical & Instrument Workers of America Local 1258 was victorious by a vote of: for 6, against 0. The organizational work was done by the officers and members of Local 1258.

Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that in a representation election at Luggage, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa, the workers voted in favor of the Textile Workers Union by a vote of TWUA 25, no union 23. Intl. Rep. Howard Berge and Pres. Ralph Fetters, Local 312, TWUA-CIO, were in charge.

Al Hartnett, assistant to the chairman of IUE-CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Bay State Steel Co., Lynn, Mass., the workers voted in favor of the IUE-CIO by a vote of 14 to 0 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in a representation election at the U. S. Steel Supply Co., Baltimore, Md., the workers voted in favor of the United Steelworkers CIO by 32 USA-CIO, 4 against.

Reg. Dir. John Maurillo reports CIO victorious in two union shop elections: C. H. Stuart Cosmetics, Newark, N. Y., 123 for 7 against; and C. H. Stuart Silver Counselor, Newark, N. Y., 48 for, 0 against. Field Rep. Peter Aversa conducted the campaigns.

Secy.-Treas. John C. Lawson, United Stone and Allied Products Workers, reports that USAPWA won a union shop election at the Staso Milling Co., Pembine, Wis. by the following vote: 63 eligible; 56 for; 5 against. Intl. Rep. Robert W. Kurtz was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShelter reports that the United Furniture Workers—CIO won a representation election at the Jonas Furniture Co., Los Angeles, Calif., by a vote of UFW-CIO 28, independent 18. Intl. Rep. William Gilbert was in charge of the campaign.

FTC Probes Video Snob Ad

The Federal Trade Commission is going to look into that television advertisement, the one headed, "There are some things a son or daughter won't tell you."

The government regulatory bureau has sent letters to 22 television manufacturers and to Ruthrauf & Ryan, the New York advertising agency which is handling the television campaign. FTC spokesmen said the bureau would try to "determine the truth or falsity of statements and representations" appearing in the ad.

After it appeared, the ad came under fire from religious, educational and consumer groups and from many individuals. It was denounced as an appeal to class consciousness because it suggested that children in homes without television would be unwanted, unloved social outcasts.

The ad, first of a series, was sponsored by the 1950 American Television Dealers & Manufacturers. The FTC said it was acting because of the volume of complaints by parents and educators. The bureau is empowered to call a halt to false and misleading advertising, but its orders can be appealed to the courts. LPA

Merry Christmas For Toy Workers

More than 10,000 toy and doll workers in New York City have won a 10c raise in a contract signed by the CIO Toy & Novelty Workers with the Nat'l Association of Doll Manufacturers and the Stuffed Toy Manufacturers Ass'n. The agreement, running to 1954, grants an additional five cents in January, 1952 and another in March, 1953. On top of that, each time the cost-of-living index rises four points, there will be another five-cent raise.

Senate Body Gags But Votes More Rent Control

THE SENATE Banking Committee on Nov. 29 considered rent control in a closed-door session, groaned, and brought forth a proposed resolution stretching by two months the present Dec. 31 deadline for "local option" continuance.

If the resolution, reluctantly approved by the committee, gets by the Senate, the effect will be to give incorporated communities until next Feb. 28 to decide if they want federal controls continued until June 30.

The committee members, headed by Sen. Maybank (D. S. C.), obviously didn't want to do even this much. Their reason for doing it was, for the most part, their confidence that when the new Congress meets in January, it will refuse to pass any further rent control legislation whatsoever. The two-month deadline extension gives just enough time for the new Senate and House Banking Committees to hold hearings on the entire law.

President Truman had asked that the deadline be extended till March 31, and also that the House Expediter be given the power to slap controls back on in areas surrounding military camps. (The present law says OHE may recontrol only where it previously lifted controls on its own motion. Once the community itself has decontrolled, however, nobody can do anything about it.)

The House committee is expected to follow suit, although there is a bare chance it may go for the March 31 date. The Senate resolution will come up sometime this week, and it is in for a tough floor fight. Many of the Senators won't even go that far.

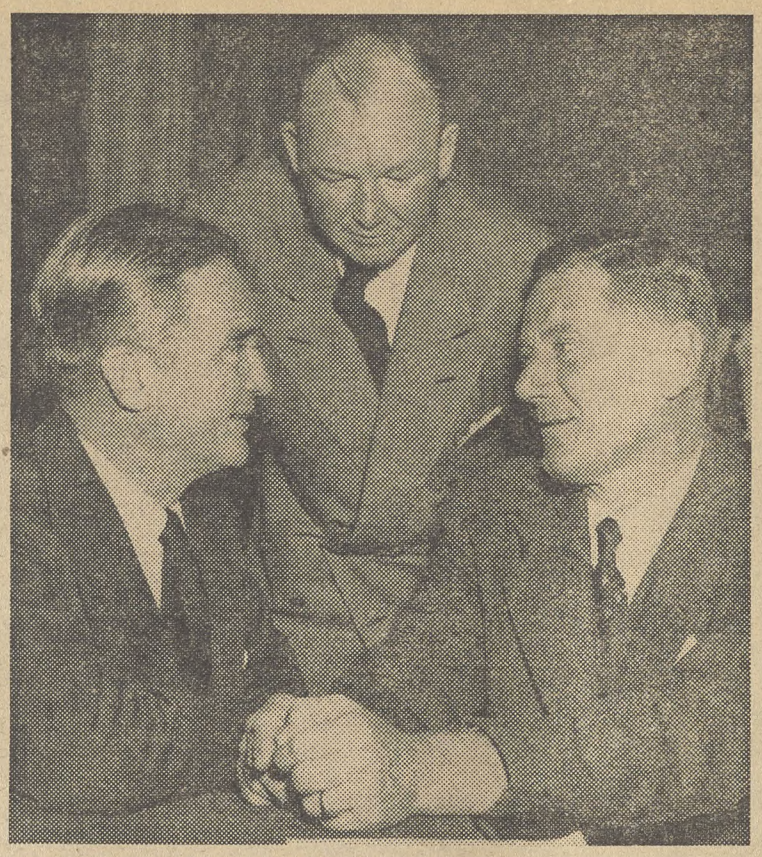
One community that would unquestionably benefit by the extension is Los Angeles, whose City Council last June passed a decontrol resolution which was fought in and out of court all summer and fall. A fortnight ago the decision finally went against the council order, and this time it stuck.

(What happened was that Tighe Woods, head of OHE, refused to sign the decontrol order on the grounds that the City Council had not lived up to the letter of the law, which requires full and well-publicized hearings and the consideration of evidence as to whether or not a housing shortage continues to exist. A lower court, at the request of a Los Angeles landlord named Frank W. Babcock, told Woods he had no right to inquire into just how the City Council had reached its decision, but the Court of Appeals reversed the lower court and Woods' decision stuck.)

LOS ANGELES landlords then decided to sit back and wait till Jan. 1, when rent control would be a dead duck anyway, since there was no chance of a council vote to extend controls beyond Dec. 31. The extension of the deadline until Feb. 28, however, would mean another two months of rent controls. Even more important in the Los Angeles situation, it would bring the issue up in the middle of City Council election campaigns.

The total number of communities which have voted to ask continuance of controls till June 30 now stands at about 700, with a total population of 22 million. The number of rental units involved is about 3.1 million. Great efforts are being made in other cities and towns to secure council action.

In Detroit, Pontiac, Mich.; Akron, San Francisco, Charleston, W. Va., and Baltimore, CIO Councils are active in pressing for extension. In all these places they are prepared to get thousands of signatures on petitions for referendums, if necessary.



WOOING THE SENATE Banking Committee, none too successfully, on behalf of improved rent control, were W. Stuart Symington (left), chairman of the National Security Resources Board, and Tighe Woods (standing), head of the Office of the Housing Expediter. They talked a long while about the need for keeping down the cost of living. But Chairman Burnet Maybank (right), of the Senate committee, turned thumbs down on anything but extending the deadline of the present "local option" rent control law.

Catching Chickens Before, Etc., Dept.

Frank W. Babcock, the Los Angeles landlord who just lost his court tussle with rent control, said in his legal brief that nasty old Washington was keeping him from raising his rents around 18 to 20%.

Turns out he was issuing a mild understatement. He was so sure he was going to win that he told his tenants, in the 104 rental units he owns, that effective Dec. 1, their rents would go up—from 90 to 100% in some instances.

One tenant wrote to the Office of the Housing Expediter and said Babcock had told her the rent would go from $51.75 to $85 a month, an increase of 64%. Since her husband earned only $250 a month, she said, they could not stand such an increase and would have to move—if they could find a place.

Senate Unit To Examine Political Smear Literature

THE SENATE Elections subcommittee is lifting the lid on a number of odoriferous Senate political campaigns, now that the results are in, and—if it can stand the stench—may decide that "remedial legislation" is needed.

Complaints have poured in from several states, enclosing samples of campaign literature used against candidates. (The only one brought by a Republic organization is the comic book used against Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.), which accused him of being unwilling to stand on his record.)

From Maryland, Utah, and North Carolina, bundles of offensive literature have been received, all seeking to smear candidates, especially liberals, with the Red brush. They were used against Sens. Tydings (D. Md.), Graham (D. N. C.) and Elbert Thomas (D. Utah), all of whom were defeated. They are very much alike, almost as though they had been dreamed up by the same minds and run off the same presses.

IN MARYLAND, for instance, a fake picture was circulated, showing Tydings aparently standing next to and cordially talking with Communist Earl Browder. Actually, the photo was a combination of two others, carefully pasted together. This was the only sample specifically described, but the rest was classed as "disgraceful — deceptive — unjust" by the committee staff.

Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.), sub-committee chairman, emphasized that there was no question of trying to upset election results—that the committee would simply decide if old laws had been violated or new ones were needed.

The committee also is investigating campaign expenditures, with a view toward shaping a "more realistic" law. The present law limits the amount candidates may individually spend, but says nothing about expenditure by separate committees established to help the candidate.

On the House side, complaints of campaign irregularities have been received from Ohio, Indiana, New York, and Tennessee.

Parley On Children Opens In Washington

The Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth, the result of two years of preparatory work by more than 100,000 persons in all parts of the country, is being held this week in Washington.

It is seeking to determine what can be done to help every child and young person in the country get a fair chance to develop a healthy personality. A long list of distinguished speakers headed by President Truman includes Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers; Leo Perlis, director of the CIO Community Services Committee, and Donald E. Montgomery, of the UAW Washington staff.

Steelmakers All Alike—Canada Short, Too

Canada's steel situation is grim, because the industry has refused to expand. There was a shortage after World War II, and the steelmakers have done nothing about it.

In December, 1948, C. D. Howe, then Minister of Reconstruction, said Canada was producing 3,000,000 tons a year, and needed 4,000,000. In January, 1949, Babson's Canadian Reports said "steel is still the main bottleneck of national productivity." In May, 1949, the government shelved plants for expanding the industry, on assurance by producers they were increasing capacity.

Between 1939 and 1949 the government subsidized the industry to the tune of $51,776,438.65. In addition, the government permitted accelerated depreciation to three firms of $14,128,447.40 between 1939 and 1946. In the same period steel profits totalled $58,981,586.

SERVICE AWARD: In recognition of CIO Shoe Workers assistance rendered the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Mildred Scott, Federation secretary, presents an award certificate to Secy. James J. Mitchell of the Shoe Workers. Federation Pres. Paul Strachan is at left. The CIO convention supported training for the handicapped.

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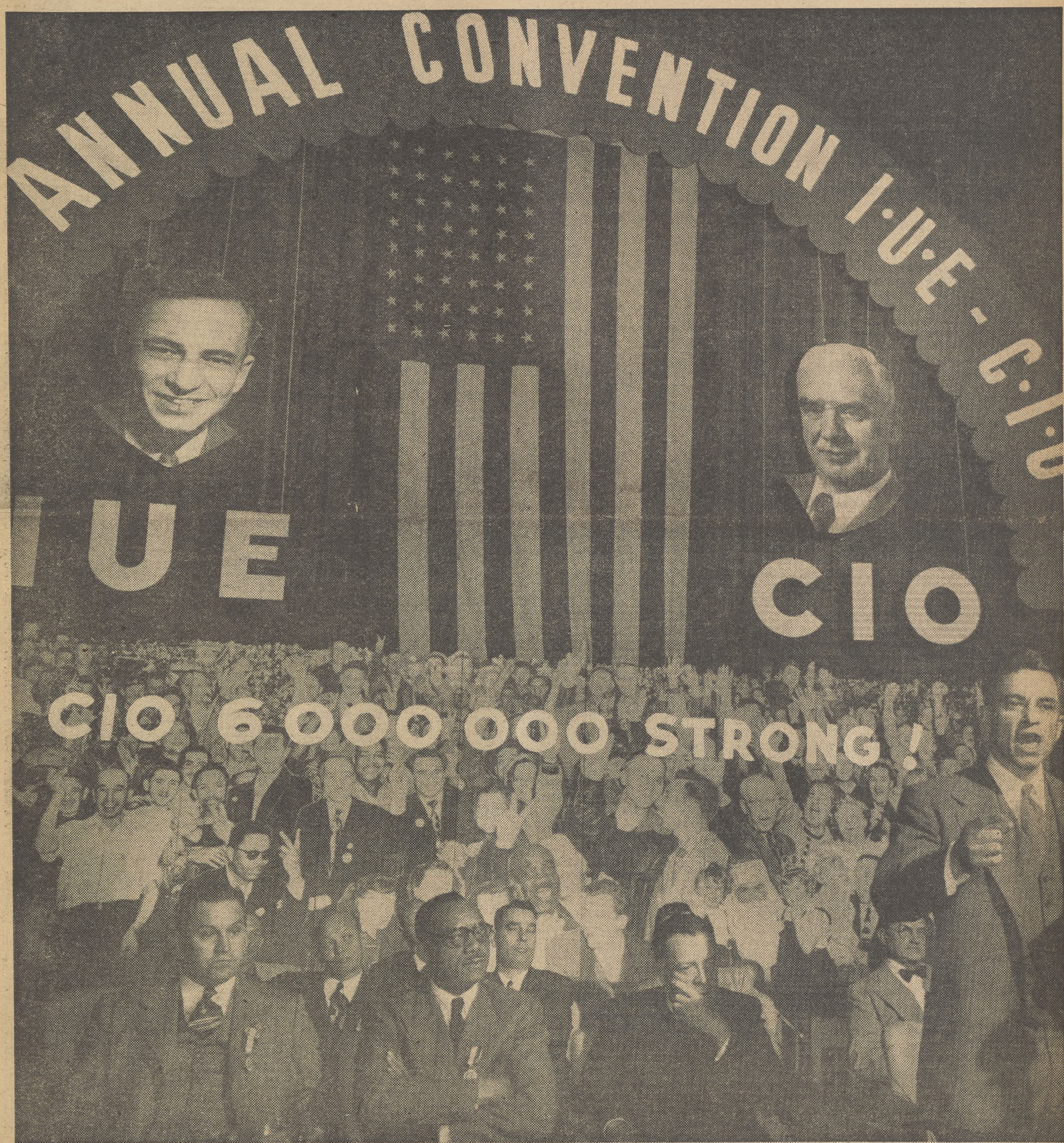

OPENING THE FIRST convention of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in the Municipal Auditorium at Milwaukee, Wis., last week, Administrative Chairman James B. Carey, who later was elected first president of the union, stands before a huge backdrop made up of composite photographs taken at local union meetings. Shown on the stage are (left to right) Harold (Pat) Martin, of Local 320, Syracuse; CIO Regional Director F. J. Michel; H. Richard Carter, special representative of the IUE-CIO national office; Pres. Herman Steffes of the Wisconsin CIO Council and Rev. Raymond A. McGowan, director of the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, who gave the invocation. See story on Page 7.

Press, Radio 'Blackout' Of CIO Revealed

FRANZ DANIEL, CIO Organizing Committee director of North Carolina, told a Senate Labor subcommittee in Washington last week that newspapers and radio stations of Anderson, S. C., "blacked out" the CIO Textile Workers side of the story during an organizational drive.

He said the two mediums "were effectively closed when we tried to reply to the campaign of fear conducted against the union during the time we were trying to organize the Orr Cotton mill."

Following Daniel's testimony, subcommittee Chairman Murray (D. Mont.) ordered subpenas issued for the following Anderson residents who had ignored an invitation to attend the committee sessions:

Wilton E. Hall, owner of Anderson radio station WAIM and editor of the town's two newspapers, the Daily Mail and the Independent; J. J. Lyon, Jr., vice president of M. Lowenstein & Sons and general superintendent of the Orr Mill; J. Leland Meeks, secretary of the Anderson Citizens Committee, and Z. M. Meeks, secretary of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce.

DANIEL related how he wrote to the Chamber of Commerce prior to the time the organizing drive started, explaining that due to requests from workers at the Orr Mill, the CIO was coming into town. He said he received an inflamatory letter in reply, telling him to "stay out of Anderson—we don't need the CIO here."

When TWUA began the campaign and sought to purchase newspaper space in which to answer charges made by the Anderson Citizens Committee, it was refused as was time on the radio, Daniel said. The newspaper's advertising manager told him that Hall had given orders that no CIO advertising was to be accepted.

A series of exhibits presented to the committee by Daniel showed how various community groups tried to establish an "anti-union atmosphere" in Anderson while the CIO was unable to get "one word of protest before the public."

CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION: These three Ford Motor Co. employes are among the more than 600,000 motor industry workers who will get a 3c an hour pay increase under the terms of CIO Auto Workers contracts. Every time the Bureau of Labor Statistics price index rises 1.14 points pay is increased 1c. These three are reading the good news. Raise is effective in the first December pay period. Ford and GM announced price hikes last week.

Rise In Auto Prices Called Inflation Aid

GOVERNMENT controls to stop "runaway inflation" were demanded by the CIO Auto Workers following announcement of price boosts on new models by General Motors and Ford Motor Co.

GM said price increases on 1951 Chevrolets, Oldsmobiles, Buicks, Pontiacs, and Cadillacs would be "something less than 5%." Ford price jumps will range from $87.50 (7%) for the Ford business coupe to $185 (5%) for the Lincoln Cosmopolitan convertible. Six weeks ago Ford said it planned "to hold the price line."

Walter P. Reuther, UAW president, called the rises "totally unjustified and unnecessary" and said they "underscored the need for decisive action by the government to stop runaway inflation and protect the living standards of the American people."

He contended companies can absorb material and labor costs and still make record profits. Reuther also warned that auto makers were touching off "a new inflationary spiral" which would spread to other producers.

C. E. Wilson, GM president, said the increase was due to higher costs of materials and labor—he didn't mention that his company made more money in the first nine months of this year than it did in any previous full year.

IN TESTIMONY prepared for a Senate-House controls "watchdog" committee, Reuther said that government credit controls are a "rich man's" racket that impose their burden upon low income groups "that can least afford to carry it."

The so-called regulation was imposed by the Federal Reserve Board as an anti-inflation move under the economic controls law. It requires purchasers of automobiles and other items to pay one-third down and the balance in 15 months.

"But it leaves the well-to-do and the wealthy free to keep feeding the fires of inflation by spending as usual," Reuther declared.

He said the regulation "makes practically no sense . . . when looked at in the light of the total mobilization job we have to do."

"It will throw thousands of people out of work for whom no defense jobs are yet available. It will disrupt the labor force of many plants, forcing them later to recruit labor when defense contracts come along."

Retail, Wholesale Food Prices Rise Again

RETAIL FOOD prices increased .7% from Oct. 30 to Nov. 15, it was reported last week by the Bureau of Labor Statistics which announced during the previous week that its consumers' price index soared to an all-time high on Oct. 15.

The retail food prices constitute but one factor in the consumers' price index, but make a day-by-day dent in the housewife's purse.

BLS reported further that prices were higher for 28 foods, lower for 20, and there was no change in two, but food prices will continue to climb—the index for Nov. 15 was estimated at 209.5 or 2.2% above June 15. Record high was 216.8 in July, 1948.

Fruits and vegetable prices in eight cities rose 7.2%. There were slight increases in cereals, bakery products, dairy products, fats and oils. Eggs, coffee, meats (which BLS reported in announcing the consumers' price index were undergoing a seasonal price slump), poultry, fish and sugar dropped slightly.

Biggest increases since June 15 were eggs (36.4%), coffee (12.4%), dairy products (10%) and fats and oils (9%). The cities surveyed were Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Columbus, New York, Richmond, San Francisco and Washington.

As if that were not enough Dun and Bradstreet reported that its wholesale food price-index jumped last week to $6.77, highest in 27 months. The index is the sum of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use.

The index has climbed 14% since the start of the Korean war. The all time high was set July 13, 1948, at $7.36.

Close Trust Loophole, Is Advice Of 4

Donald Montgomery, Washington representative of the CIO Auto Workers, recently joined with spokesmen for three other organizations in seeking to close one of the major loopholes in the anti-trust laws.

The group wrote Sen. Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.) urging him to press for Senate passage at this session of HR 2734, the so-called merger bill.

Kefauver was told that enactment of the bill is more necessary now than before "with monopoly increasing by leaps and bounds."

"Great corporations are securing control of industry after industry. Little business is being put out of business. Farmers are being forced to pay monopoly prices and big industry is using its enormous economic power to take over the entire economic life of the nation," the group said.

It was pointed out that under present law corporations may escape one of the main purposes of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act by buying up the physical assets of a company, even though the effect is substantially to lessen competition.

In addition to Montgomery, other signers were George Nelson, Machinists; Wallace J. Campbell, Cooperative League of USA, and Angus McDonald, National Farmers Union.

Steel Union Urges Action To Save Non-Ferrous Mines

A DELEGATION of the CIO Steelworkers from the large non-ferrous mining areas of the country has received assurances from the U. S. Bureau of Mines that the government is preparing programs to make maximum use of the nation's mining resources.

Concerned about the increasing shortage of copper, lead and zinc, the Steelworkers took the lead in arranging a meeting with James Boyd, Director of the Bureau of Mines.

The union's aim was to determine what could be done under the new Defense Production Act to help many copper, lead and zinc mines that have been either shut down or on the verge of being shut down.

The group was headed by Nick Zonarich, International Representative, and included George Haycock and Gene Sari of the upper Michigan region, Mathew Lahey and Donald Weierman from the Utah area; Frank N. Hoffman, Wahington representative of the Steelworkers, and Everett M. Kassalow, CIO liaison representative with the National Security Resources Board staff.

The union representatives pointed out that early last spring, the Steelworkers had urged the passage by the Congress of an appropriate conservation and development program which would preserve and protect the basic non-ferrous mining strength of the country.

Much valuable time has already been lost and the union is seeking assurance that those programs can now go forward under the Defense Production Act.

DELAY experienced in getting on with this program has already resulted in the loss of many miners to other industries. Quick action is necessary, the group stated, "if we are to get any of the smaller marginal mines back on a sound footing and encourage much needed new exploration and development throughout the industry."

Officials of the Bureau of Mines indicated great interest and sympathy with the Steelworkers' presentation. They stated that they were shaping various programs which they felt would cover most of the situation described by the delegation.

Boyd agreed that under the Defense Production Act funds might be available for purchase by the federal government of the output of some marginal or sub-marginal mines at above market price if necessary. Funds also would be available to aid some companies with new exploration and development work, as well as to purchase needed equipment.

NEW PRICE CHIEF

Michael DiSalle, who was elected Mayor of Toledo, O., with labor support, has been appointed by President Truman as Director of Price Stabilization. This photo was taken as he testified before the Senate Banking Committee, which recommended that the Senate confirm him.

GETS FEDERAL POST

President Truman has nominated John W. Gibson to be a member of the Displaced Persons Commission. Gibson is a former Assistant Secy. of Labor and one-time president of the Michigan CIO Council.

Future Of U.S. Youth Discussed By 5500 At D. C. Conference

YOUTH held the spotlight in Washington last week. The occasion was the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Labor had a voice in the discussion. Symbolic of the recognition given unions was a huge photomural on the stage of the National Armory, where the sessions were held. The property of the CIO Auto Workers, it was a dramatic picture of children, looking upwards expectantly.

The 5500 delegates attending the conference participated in 31 panel sessions during the four days of the conference, and gathered every evening to hear a main speaker. All aspects of the youth question were gone into exhaustively, from techniques of infant care to employment opportunities for college graduates.

The possibility of war, and the realities of taxes, the draft and the international crisis were constantly present as the delegates met. President Truman addressed the conference on its opening day and minced no words on the dangers of the present situation.

BUT IF ONE aspect of the complex question dominated the conference more than any other, it was the status of public and private education in the United States. The school system took a pasting from a series of experts and from the students themselves.

The criticisms were familiar, but the emphasis was newly impressive. Schools, the conference found, were inadequate, teachers were underpaid and unsatisfactory, curricula were unrealistic and dull, opportunities were unequal and the general level of education was too low.

A number of union officials participated in panel sessions. Space does not allow quotation from all of them, but here are some highlights:

Harry Kranz, educational director of the New Jersey CIO, advocated inviting officials of labor and management to speak before high school classes on the problem of job opportunities.

Olga McGee of CIO Auto Workers said the automobile industry prefers to hire workers between the ages of 25 and 35 and does not give young people 18 to 21 a chance at jobs. Other delegates pointed out that many employers have refused to hire youngsters eligible for the draft.

Samuel Jacobs, also of the Auto Workers, who was leader of the group on inadequate incomes, said that the unions are playing an increasingly important role in enriching the lives of families and their members and that these services are particularly important to unskilled and semi-skilled workers who earn low incomes.

He also pointed to the psychological benefit to families in giving them a sense of belonging to a group.

Kenneth Kramer of the CIO Textile Workers declared that CIO is in "the front line of the economic battles of our time to raise the general standards of living and is not concerned only with the financial interests of our own members."

CIO has supported programs which would reduce the "inadequacies of our present social security program," he said, and has called for passage of disability insurance programs, adequate unemployment compensation insurance, and national health insurance.

"WE SHOULD have an understanding of the problems of the children and the family as well. We should try to insure high wages, full employment, adequate social security and benefits for all segments of our people," he said.

Donald Montgomery, Washington legislative representative of the CIO Auto Workers, warned that in estimating the effect of the war on health services and other needs of children "we completely underestimate the productive power of this country." The mobilization program is in bad shape, he said, and citizens must rally to correct it.

Leo Perlis, executive director of the CIO Community Services Committee, expressed concern for raising family income. Perlis suggested more labor unions and more collective bargaining, more equitable tax legislation and further social legislation. He said we must change our incentives and stress the personal values to be gained from cooperative efforts.

THIS PHOTOMURAL, the property of the CIO Auto Workers, was prominently displayed on the stage at the National Armory, at the Mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth. The original photo by Esther Budley was taken on film two-and-a-half inches square and was blown up to 20 feet by 27 feet. Conference, attended by 5500, lasted four days.

Boss Jailed In Wage-Hour Law Breach

Philip Elgeizer has started serving a six-month term for violating the federal wage-hour law. He is the first defendant in New York state to go to jail for such an offense.

He was sentenced on pleading guilty to criminal contempt of court, and was ordered to pay $542.53 in back pay and interest to five of his 16 women employes. He failed to comply with an injunction issued in 1942 ordering him to pay the then legal minimum wage of 40c, pay overtime, and stop falsifying his records.

He was then forced to pay $214 in back wages. A second inspection in 1949 revealed he was still defying the law, hiring young girls and elderly women, some over 70, and paying them as little as 20c an hour. He runs the only dress factory in Petersburg, a community of 900 in Rensselaer County, N. Y.

CP Admits It Is Really In Bad Way

It is not news that the Communist Party of the U. S. is in a bad way.

But it is news when the party admits it.

The admission of the party's failure is included in a report of the CP's national committee to the party's biennial convention, which is scheduled to be held in New York City Dec. 28-30.

The report bemoans "the very marked tendencies toward liquidating the party. It continues:

"It is present in the low dues payments as well as in the impermissibly low sale of literature. Basically, these liquidation tendencies rise from retreat before the many new problems placed in our way by the enemy."

Cross-Section To Be On Air Soon

CROSS-SECTION USA—in expanded form—will be back on the air again soon, with CIO participating.

Dwight Cooke will be moderator of the Cross-Section show, which will be staged by the Columbia Broadcasting System and carried on the CBS network throughout the country.

First program of the new series will go on the air at 4:30 p.m. EST Saturday, Dec. 30. The show will be aired regularly each Saturday afternoon at 4:30 EST, 3:30 CST, 2:30 in the Mountain time zone and 1:30 on the Pacific Coast.

In some cases local CBS stations will record the program and put it on the air after regular broadcast time.

PLANS, ALTHOUGH not complete, call for union, business and farm organization representatives all over the country to appear on Cross-Section, which will be keyed to the important problems of the day.

At certain intervals, perhaps once a month, the usual program format will be altered so a forum discussion on important events can be broadcast from Washington or New York City.

Organizations which will provide most of the talent for the broadcasts are the CIO, AFL, Chamber of Commerce and Natl. Association of Manufacturers.

The programs, beginning Dec. 30, will last for 30 minutes, instead of 15 as in the past year.

(CIO councils and local unions should contact the CBS station in their area immediately and ask that Cross-Section be put on the air if it is not already scheduled.)

Philadelphia Teachers Will Get $200 Raise

All Philadelphia teachers will receive a $200 yearly raise effective Jan. 1, 1951 and other school system employes will get $100 to $200. An additional $200 will go to about 70% of the teachers next July to bring them up to new minimums.

New salary schedules will be as follows: Teachers without a college degree, $4000; with a degree, $4400; with a master's degree, $4800.

Stop Combining Corn To Make 'Hay'—FTC

The Federal Trade Commission has put its official foot down on corn. It's not the kind of corn purveyed by some radio comedians—this is the real McCoy.

Nine corn derivative manufacurers and seven of their sales subsidiaries have been ordered by FTC to "cease and desist from entering into or cooperating in any agreement" to fix prices for their products. Manufacturers cited in the order are:

Corn Products Refining Co., New York City; A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.; Clinton Foods, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.; Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.; Union Starch & Refining Co., Columbus, Ind.; Penick & Ford, Ltd., Columbus, Ind.; American Maize-Products Co., New York City; The Hubinger Co., Keokuk, Iowa; and National Starch Products, Inc., N.Y.C.

Let's Quit Throwing Rocks At Each Other

Problems Created By Red Aggression In Orient Much More Important Than Our Purely Partisan Differences

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE SIMPLE — and ineffective — thing to do is to try to find a scapegoat to blame for the mess in which we find ourselves.

During the election campaign some Republican politicians tried to convince the people that Secy. of State Dean Acheson was responsible for our international difficulties.

Immediately after the election some of the same politicians tried to place the blame on President Truman.

We wouldn't be fighting in Korea, some of them said or intimated, "If the Administration hadn't coddled the communists."

Yes, McCarthyism was being worked overtime up to the very day the Chinese Communists began tearing into the UN battle lines in North Korea.

And little effort was being made by the GOP noise boys to place the blame squarely where it belonged—on Joe Stalin and his gang of international cut-throats.

WE'RE REALLY in a mess, and make no mistake about it. We're facing problems as serious as those which confronted us after we were attacked at Pearl Harbor.

There's one big difference:

Back in 1941 we knew we were in an all-out war and that we wouldn't survive unless we worked together and did our very best.

Today we don't know whether we're in a little or big war. We don't know whether the shooting in Korea is the main show or the sideshow.

We don't know whether the Reds will strike next in Europe or whether they'll strike again anywhere.

And we in the United States won't be the ones who'll decide what happens next.

The Communists—not the Truman Administration—are calling the shots. They're the ones who will decide whether the world will be engulfed in war.

WE OUGHT to try to be realistic about the situation and not spend so much time throwing rocks at each other.

Russia began her expansion program soon after the close of World War II. Since then the Commies have taken over a big chunk of Europe and all of China.

The Commies started an aggressive war in Korea. Chinese Commies thrust themselves into the conflict.

And for months the Reds have been waging a "little" war in Indo-China.

There is nothing in the record even to indicate that Russia is interested in peace. There is nothing to indicate Russia is about to abandon her program of expansion.

Russia has defied the United Nations. She has defied the United States. She has defied our allies.

So, isn't it extremely silly to say that Truman and Acheson are to blame for our mess?

And wouldn't it be ridiculous to continue fighting among ourselves when we're facing a major crisis?

YES, WE'RE in a mess—a bad one—and we ought to quit kidding ourselves about it.

We—all of us—should get our heads together and try to work out a program for providing ourselves with the maximum security.

We should dump partisanship into the ashcan insofar as foreign affairs are concerned.

And we should quickly abandon the idea that we can have a real preparedness-war program while conducting "business as usual."

UP, UP AND UP!

Back about the middle of the year the CIO News started carrying stories about increases in the cost of living.

Almost every week there were new developments to report:

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale index had jumped a few more points. Rents went higher in decontrolled areas. Auto prices were hiked. On and on it went.

Then, late in November, the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed what most of us had suspected—that the cost of living had reached the highest point in the nation's history.

The BLS figures were outdated when they were released. They referred to living costs as of Oct. 15.

When and where will it end? Nobody seems to know.

Well, why doesn't Truman slap on price controls? That seems to be a logical question for the consumer to ask.

But the answer is a bit more complicated than it might seem. We'll try to put it in simple terms:

After war broke out in Korea, Congress decided to provide the President with a gun with which to shoot at the forces of inflation.

It was a double-barreled weapon but it had only one trigger. One barrel was labeled "price control" and the other was "wage control."

And the mechanism was such that one barrel couldn't be fired without blasting away with both.

THE LAW NEEDS TO BE CHANGED

The problem facing the country when Congress fashioned the gun was one of soaring prices—not one of soaring wages—but that didn't make any difference to the lawmakers.

In effect Congress told the President, "OK, Harry, if you want to freeze things then you've got to freeze prices high and wages low."

The whole concept of the law was wrong. It wasn't designed to meet what is fast becoming a real emergency.

If Congress deliberately tried to put the President over a barrel it succeeded pretty well in doing so. And if Congress was determined to give wage earners a real rooking it succeeded in that, too.

What can be done about the situation?

Congress could—and should—change the existing law so a fair and realistic approach to the problem can be provided.

Industrialists, who are now enjoying the fattest profits in history, could—and should—exercise real restraint every time they think about reaching for their "price mark-up" pencil.

Inflation already is here and it could easily become much worse rapidly.

It's hitting everybody—but the worst sufferers are low-income wage earners who have received no pay increases the past six months and those who are forced to live on fixed incomes.

Oh, so you're burned up about it, too? Well, why don't you sit down right now and write your Washington lawmakers about it?

CSC Counselling Plan Aids CIO Needy

A WORRIED CIO member in a small shop in Erie, Pa., approached his local union counsellor one day and said:

"I'm in a jam! What can you do about it?" And he proceeded to pour out his troubles. His landlord has just given him an eviction notice, and because of the housing shortage, he couldn't find any place to move his family—wife and two children.

He'd been asked to move because he'd fallen behind in his rent, and also because the neighbors had complained about the noisy arguments that sometimes took place at night between the worried couple, nervous and tense over their predicament.

This is one example of the kind of family problems union workers bring to counsellors serving under the program sponsored by National CIO Community Services Committee. The CSC has just issued a mimeographed pamphlet containing 19 such case studies reported by its counsellors in various parts of the country, to help explain the nature of its union counselling program.

WHAT IS a union counsellor? He's "the steward who deals with workers' out-plant problems," says CSC. Obviously a union cannot take on the responsibility of solving the many kinds of troubles that harass workers' families, but through the union counsellor program, it can direct them to sources where they may be helped.

All kinds of public and private agencies exist for the sole purpose of aiding people in various kinds of trouble, but the average worker does not always know just what they are, or how to reach them. And when he does, sometimes he's likely to be confused by the application forms, qualification requirements and general red tape with which these agencies are too often surrounded. A union counsellor is trained to know how to lead trouble-ridden workers through this maze.

In the case of the Erie worker, the union counsellor found help for him through the Family Service Agency, and a conference with the landlord, who agreed to withdraw the eviction notice if the rent was paid and the arguments stopped.

THE Service Agency obtained memberships in the YMCA and YWCA for the son and daughter, gave some sound advice on how the family could get closer together, and now, the counsellor reported, "everybody's happy, including the neighbors."

Most of the cases reported are of a much more serious nature, although an eviction notice in these housing-shortage days can be pretty terrible, and CSC counsellors are often called in to help on such occasions.

In two case studies reported, artificial legs were obtained for workers who'd suffered amputations and suitable jobs found for them after a period of readjustment.

In one instance aid was obtained from the state vocational and rehabilitation agency, and in the other tragic case, the counsellor used such agencies as Family Service, Visiting Nurses, Dept. of Public Assistance and the Red Cross.

OTHER cases related in the CSC pamphlet tell of help given to union members in obtaining unemployment benefits; sickness insurance; and additional aid for mothers with large families, struggling with the high cost of living.

Serious illness in the family with doctors and hospital bills and little or no money coming in, was the most common cause of the family troubles reported.

The Union Counsellor's Casebook, together with a companion pamphlet, in printed form, the CIO-CSC Guide to Public Assistance, will be of great help to unions desiring to serve their members having off-the-job problems. The Guide gives basic information on residence and other eligibility requirements for general assistance under state and local programs, and points to their inadequacy.

It also contains a number of tables showing the variations in state and local relief programs.

Both the guide and the casebook may be obtained from the National CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. H. R.

CWA Seeks Pay Lost In Lockout

Court tests and tests before the National Labor Relations Board have been started by the CIO Communications Workers to get pay for workers locked out in the recent telephone strike.

In New York, where the State Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation has ruled locked-out strikers are not entitled to immediate unemployment compensation, a referee will hear an appeal by Local 1. The state body ruled that workers who were locked out must wait seven weeks for payment, as provided under New York law for strikes.

Conferences between the Bell company and long lines operators bogged down over the company paying operators it refused to put to work unless the operators promised to cross picket lines. Then NLRB test suits were filed by the union in Detroit, Washington and California.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Yes, They Really Knew Each Other

IT HAPPENED at the CIO convention at Chicago a few weeks ago—but it had its beginning back in 1923.

A CIO representative walked up to a top official of a CIO affiliate, introduced himself and then said:

"I've seen you around conventions for years and each time I've seen you I've gotten the feeling that we used to know each other."

The union official shook hands and said that "I've had the same feeling."

They started swapping stories and recalling events of the past—and finally the following emerged.

TWO YOUNG men who shipped out of the Port of Baltimore 27 years ago got fed up with the extreme leftists who were gaining power in their union.

They and a small group of fellow seamen decided to do something about the situation.

They were poorly equipped by training to do the job but they had a lot of enthusiasm. So they pitched right in.

They didn't know the size of the task they had undertaken and they didn't visualize the possible consequences of bucking the leftist leadership.

But they began campaigning, and one of them—a fellow named Bill—was elected union port agent at Baltimore.

The other fellow and about 19 of his cronies, however, soon learned that they had been "blacklisted" by the lefty union leaders.

THERE WAS a long, cold winter that year and things were really tough for the unlucky 20.

Try as they might, they were unable to get jobs as seamen. There simply wasn't anything available for the group.

The port agent, however, received $30 a week and would have been able to get by easily had he not felt an obligation to his fellow "conspirators."

Each payday he found one or more of his buddies in dire need. He'd hand out a couple of dollars here and a couple there, and almost before he knew it all his money was gone.

This happened week after week. And it didn't take the group long to learn that $30 doesn't amount to much when split some 20 ways.

THE PORT AGENT and his buddies didn't slow down on their union political campaign, however.

They used their "blacklisting" as political ammunition—and it proved effective.

Bill's friend, a fellow named Neal, eventually ran for a union office in opposition to the administration and was elected.

Time passed. The 20 men traveled to the far ports of the world.

Bill finally shifted to a new type of job and joined a new union. He was one of the first men assigned to the field when the CIO opened its organizing drive in the South in 1946.

Neal also worked his way toward the top in the union field.

NEAL AND BILL—after a lapse of a number of years—saw each other at every CIO convention. Somehow or other they always failed to get together for a chat.

And, frankly, neither was exactly sure who the other was.

But it was different out in Chicago a few weeks ago.

When they started putting the pieces of their little puzzle together the whole story emerged.

And Neal Hanley, secretary of the National Maritime Union, said to William Smith, CIO Florida director, "I don't know how I could have forgotten the fellow who helped keep me from starving back in 1923."

A.L.S.

SHACKLES!

Indonesia To Mark First Year Of Independence Soon

INDONESIA, land of steep mountains and soggy marshes, of spirits and ghosts and Oxford English, of fabled riches and low-paid plantation workers, will mark its first anniversary as a nation this month (December 27).

It will be an event, and not alone to the 75 million inhabitants of the hundreds of islands which make up the 4000-mile archipelago. Many nations of the world—and many labor leaders—will be watching as the Indonesians celebrate their first year of independence after three centuries of Dutch rule.

ON THE SPOT for the occasion will be a dozen American "ambassadors" of good-will—Marshall Plan employes sent to the 2000-island nation to give it a helping hand. Living under difficult circumstances, these U. S. envoys are helping to dispense sorely-needed supplies — penicillin . . . books . . . agricultural tools . . . fishing equipment—in short, the basic needs of a colonial economy being transformed into an independent and self-sustaining nation.

American labor leaders are squarely behind the Marshall Plan's program of aid for Indonesia. They know, as the government knows, that free institutions and free trade unions cannot live where there is poverty and want.

The CIO and AFL also have placed a firm stamp of approval on the major goal in Southeast Asia of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions—to "expand and strengthen" free trade unionism.

United States labor leaders are aware that much needs to be done.

On the positive side, leaders have learned that the new Indonesian government—unlike the former Dutch government, which frowned on labor unions—encourages organization of workers. In fact, the Indonesian minister of labor said in a speech recently that "labor organizations must grow in every field—industrial and agricultural."

"It has become a deeply-rooted understanding among us," he declared, "that social guarantees for our labor class cannot simply be expected from and be left in the hands of employers alone. The laborers themselves must take part in the fixing of their wages and salaries, work hours, and other conditions."

And then:

"In the interest of the laborers themselves, good orderly means must be used to attain those aims, and those means are good labor organizations."

The Ministry of Labor has prepared legislation for the promotion of trade unionism, according to recent reports, and has already established a "labor movement department."

ON THE DARK side, however, it is well known that the Communists have already managed to obtain a foothold in the Indonesian labor movement.

By 1946 the Communists were working busily in the trade union field. In December of that year, they amalgamated the Federation of Industrial Trade Unions of Indonesia into SOBSI, claiming a membership of one million—based primarily on sugar workers. (SOBSI is short for the All-Indonesian Central Labor Organization.)

SOBSI, following its Communist leadership, affiliated with the Red-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions and sent a representative to the Peking Labor Day meeting in May of this year. At that meeting, leaders attacked the "imperialism" of the U. S. and praised the Peoples Government of China, indicating a close adherence to the Communist Party line. Later, the SOBSI decided not to furnish aid directly or indirectly to the United States in its "Korean colonial war."

HOWEVER, there are several small unions with Democratic leanings and their leaders hope eventually to obtain control of the Indonesian labor movement.

Workers and employers have had so little experience in collective bargaining that strikes occur again and again before any real effort has been made to reach an agreement. Some are Communist-inspired, but many are caused by the low wages instituted during the Dutch regime.

There are many other difficulties—including the still-retained custom of hiring certain plantation workers on a long-run contract basis, of using labor bosses, etc. However, there is little total unemployment, even in Java, which suffers from a chronic surplus of labor.

But major problems facing the new nation include a crippling inflation and a dearth of well-trained government workers. The latter produces an ironic situation—in which some flagrantly nationalistic Indonesian cabinet ministers must retain Dutch advisers.

Free labor and free governments throughout the world, seeing the many problems, can only hope that the new nation will emerge from them strong and democratic. Indonesia has the moral and material support of the American Government—and the heartfelt good wishes of the U. S. labor movement.

Quill Reports To Convention:

TWU Membership Up 35% Since Red Expulsion

By ALLAN L. SWIM

IT WAS A story of internal strife, a housecleaning and the rebuilding of a union—and Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union told it briefly and simply.

He walked to the microphone last week at Transport Hall in New York City, banged his gavel to quiet delegates to the seventh biennial convention of TWU and said:

"It was two years ago—almost to the hour—that we opened our last convention. Then TWU was a divided organization with clouds of dissension and disunity hanging over our heads.

"Despite the predictions made by certain people at the end of that convention, we haven't folded up. In the past two years we've built a great union. We've added about 35% to our membership and we're sound financially."

The "certain people" to whom Quill referred were Communists and sympathizers who were removed from TWU leadership posts at the 1948 Transport convention.

QUILL PLACED strong emphasis on the importance of the TWU "housecleaning" although he devoted little time to its discussion. In his report to delegates he summed the matter up this way:

"When we convened in Chicago in 1948 the Communists were in full control of the finances of our union. Our treasury was rifled and our organization was in debt.

"But the important part of our union was free and unshackled—the great rank and file and the delegates who represented them at that historic convention. By democratic methods these delegates brought our organization back to a true American trade union program, and outlined a policy which has brought our members tremendous improvements in wages, hours, working conditions, pensions, vacations, paid legal holidays and union security.

"Despite the fact that we left the sixth convention in debt, we are happy to report today that we have put our house in order. We have paid all our debts and we are a financially sound organization. We have a fighting fund for the inevitable 'rainy day' when TWU members must hit the picket line."

THE ANXIETY over the world situation which is felt by all Americans was quite evident among convention speakers and delegates.

The TWU Executive Board took recognition of the situation by reporting to the convention:

"Members of the Transport Workers Union, like all Americans, are troubled by the clouds of war which again hang over our heads. Our democratic way of life, not only in the United States but in every country outside the Iron Curtain, is threatened.

"Many of our members already have been called to the colors. Some have died in battle. Some have been captured or wounded.

"TWU and CIO made heroic contributions to our fighting forces during the last war. The labor movement in America pledges full cooperation in maintaining maximum production for defense and necessary civilian goods during this emergency."

However, the board's report said, conscription should be limited to the armed forces.

"We oppose all forms of legislation which would force employes to work for specific employers or groups of employers," the board said.

"The abrogation of the rights of free labor will neither advance production nor strengthen America's moral leadership in the world-wide contest for survival between freedom and Communist enslavement.

"Free labor can out-produce, out-think and out-fight totalitarian forces which depend on slave labor. But to do so labor must remain free."

MANY OF THE delegates, frankly, got a kick out of seeing the president of their union "eat political crow."

It happened because Quill supported Ferdinand Pecora for mayor of New York City and Vincent Impellitteri was elected to the post.

And, furthermore, about 34,000 of TWU's 44,000 members in New York are employed by the city government which Impellitteri heads.

When Impellitteri appeared to address the convention, Quill said:

"It is kind of difficult for me to introduce the next speaker, but I have tackled difficult tasks before and I imagine I will muddle through this one in some way.

"In the last election I asked the TWU people to vote for another candidate that I liked very much and still do. And apparently the TWU fellows said, 'You may be all right as a representative of this union, but you are a bum as a politician.'"

The delegates roared with laughter and a big smile spread over the mayor's face.

"We have asked our mayor to greet this seventh biennial convention, and we asked him to come without any strings—only as mayor. We are not asking for commitments. We are not asking for promises. We are not asking for a damn thing that we are not entitled to as workers!"

MAYOR Impellitteri, smiling broadly but making no direct comment about the election other than to say he hoped to be "the mayor of all the people," told delegates the world situation sharply focuses attention on the importance of the New York transit system.

"We are in the midst of a world crisis," he said. "Our leaders are fighting—with what chance of success we do not know—to avert a third world war. Should that great struggle burst upon us, we know that our city would be one of the primary industrial and propaganda targets in the world."

Should there be an atom bomb attack on New York City, he said, "our transit system will be our lifetime."

"Buses and subway trains would be needed to move the injured and to evacuate devastated areas. Subway stations would serve as shelters and hospitals."

Impellitteri said he didn't want to be considered a "prophet of doom—yet I do want you to know the possibilities that lie ahead of you, as I see them."

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, CIO vice president and director of organizations and councils, reviewed the "housecleaning" which resulted in expulsion from CIO of 11 unions charged with being Communist dominated.

Then he told delegates that CIO now has 219,000 more members than it had just before the first Commie-dominated union was expelled in November, 1949.

Haywood made an appeal for stepped-up organizational work by all groups of the CIO.

He hit sharply at the North-South pay rate differential and told of progress being made by CIO unions in eliminating it.

"There's no reason for lower pay in the South," he declared. "Just take a train some time from New York to Atlanta and then buy a train ticket from Atlanta to New York. You'll find it costs the same both ways."

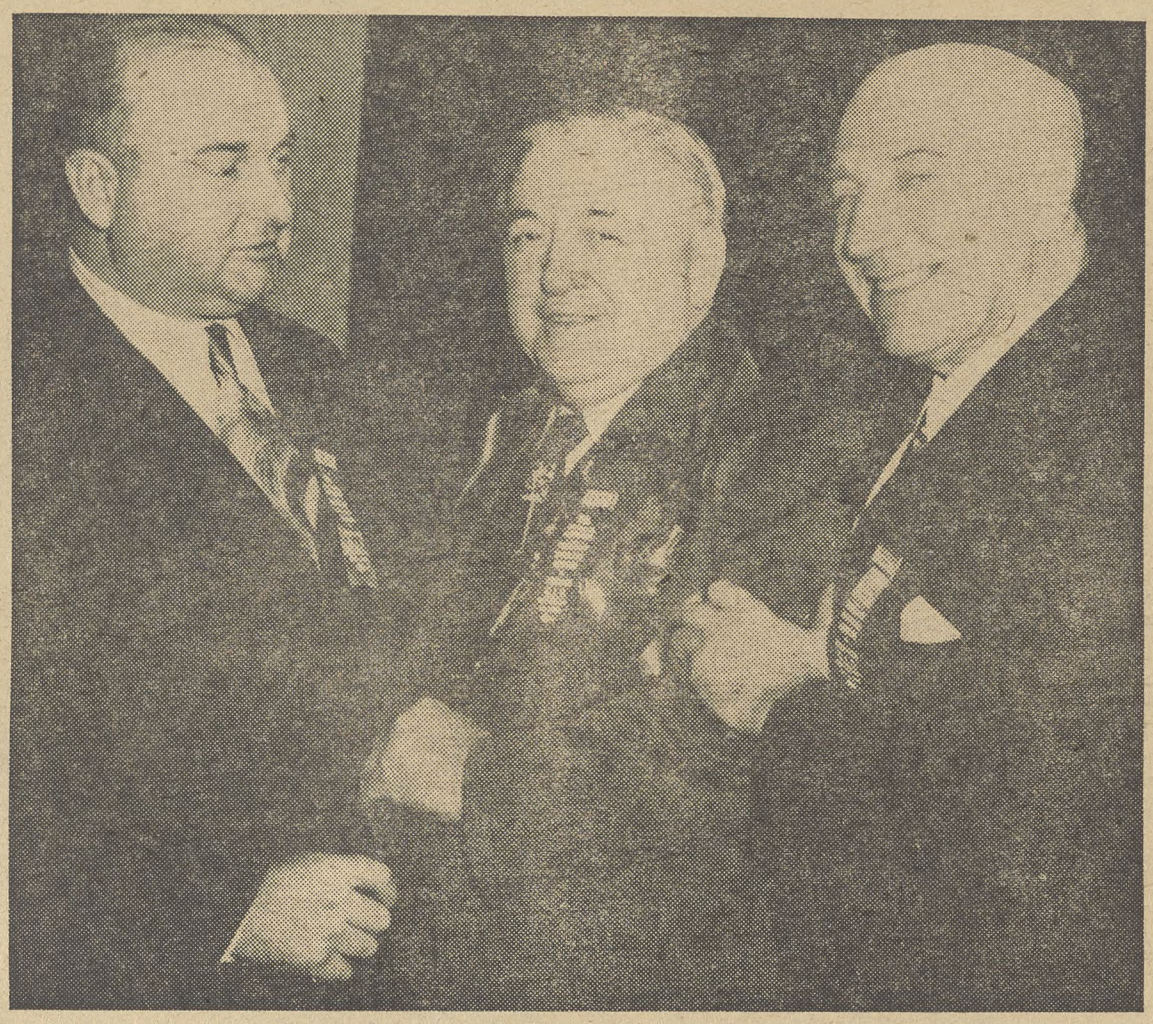
Haywood said that the CIO's membership campaign in the South will "continue until the workers there are organized."

"THIS CONVENTION will be an historic occasion, for since your last international meeting the union has made the most significant gains in its history," said President Truman in a message read to delegates.

"The grave period that lies ahead will call for complete devotion to the highest duty of every American. The members of the Transport Workers Union of America, I am sure, will make a patriotic and valuable contribution to the cause that unites us all.

"While planning for the future, the union may at the same time take pride in its steady growth over the past two years.

"The important agreement signed this year in New York City obtains for the union its long-sought recognition on municipal transit lines and brings increased benefits to a large segment of your membership. Elsewhere, also, you have made substantial progress."



ALLAN S. HAYWOOD (center) has long coveted a beautiful blackthorn cane owned by Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union (left), according to Quill. So when Haywood visited the TWU convention last week a duplicate of the Quill cane was presented to him. TWU Secy.-Treas. Gustav Faber (right) was on hand for the presentation ceremony which took place after Haywood addressed the convention.

Reds Out—Meet Short

TWU, with its ideological battling behind it, decided to hold its 1950 convention over a period of three days, instead of the usual five.

Consequently, most of its sessions were confined to union business with only a few speakers on the program. Among these were:

Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel; Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO Council, and Morris Iushevitz, secretary-treasurer of the New York City CIO Council.

Pledge To CIO Kept

A report to delegates signed by Pres. Quill and Secy.-Treas. Gustav Faber says:

"Two years ago we pledged our unswerving allegiance to the CIO, its policies and program and to our great leader, Philip Murray.

"We have kept that pledge."

Series Of Secret Meetings In 1934 Gave Birth To TWU 16 Years Ago

Pres. Mike Quill of the Transport Workers often is referred to by news reporters as "a colorful character" and by some friends as being "as Irish as Murphy's pig."

Quill was born in 1905 in County Kerry, Ireland, the son of a poor farmer. During his youth, the Quill home was a hideaway for Irish revolutionists wanted by the Black and Tans.

Quill joined the Irish Republican Army at the age of 14.

His first job in this country was on a pick and shovel gang. Later he toured the coal regions of Pennsylvania, selling religious pictures. Then he held a succession of jobs in New York—as railroad guard, gateman, platform man and ticket agent.

In 1934 he and six fellow workers began holding "secret" meetings which resulted in the formation of what is now the Transport Workers Union.

Quill was elected president of the yet-unaffiliated union in 1936, helped affiliate it with the CIO in 1937 and has served as its president since.

Last month Quill was elected a CIO vice president.

In 1937 Quill was elected a member of the New York City Council and was re-elected in 1943 and 1945. He helped form the New York City CIO Council and served successively as president and vice president until 1947, when he resigned in protest against the council's opposition to CIO policy and its support of Henry A. Wallace.

IUE Convention Elects Carey 1st President

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, its infancy a thing of the past, doffed the short pants of its boyhood last week and carelessly tossed them into a remote corner of the vast Milwaukee Auditorium.

Then it donned the long trousers of manhood and stepped out on its own to a place beside its brother CIO unions, strong, unafraid, independent, articulate, ready to take on its self-imposed task of chasing the Communist-dominated United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers out of the rest of the industry.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey former UE president, who was named chairman of the IUE-CIO Administrative Committee which was appointed when the discredited UE was kicked out of the CIO at the 1949 CIO convention, presided. He sounded the keynote when he said:

"The electrical, radio and machine industry is divided into three parts—the organized, the workers who are in the IUE-CIO; the disorganized, those who are in the UE, the AFL Electrical Workers, and other unions, so-called; and the unorganized, who are in no union at all. Our job is to make them all organized."

The delegates elected Carey as their first president by acclamation when he was nominated without opposition. Al Hartnett, who has been his administrative assistant and who had served as convention secretary, was elected secretary-treasurer without opposition.

THE CONVENTION was in refreshing contrast to UE conventions of the past, when pro-CIO leaders like Carey and Harry Block, of Philadelphia, also a member of the administration committee, were hooted down and jeered whenever they tried to speak from the floor.

At Milwaukee in 1950, however, it was different. Any delegate who wanted to speak could be heard—and was heard. Any delegate who wanted to tell off the presiding officer told him off—and got told off in return when the chairman thought he had it coming to him.

Issues were debated and discussed with vehemence and deep feeling, but there was little catcalling or booing, and everybody had his chance.

It was not a cut and dried convention. There was unanimous agreement on most things, sharp differences on others.

PANORAMIC BACKDROP on convention stage gives Daniel Arnold, of Local 103, Camden, N. J., an opportunity to point out himself to (left to right) Al Giordano, Dot Ladd and Ernest Polak, degelates from the same local. Several other delegates had the same experience.

But a permanent constitution was adopted—a good constitution aimed at coordinating the strength of the individual union member, the local, the district and the international to carry out, as the preamble says, "a policy of aggressive struggle to improve the working and living conditions of all workers in our industry." It replaced the provisional constitution adopted at the founding convention in Philadelphia in December, 1949.

THE NEARLY 400 delegates, representing some 150 locals and five district councils, likewise spoke out boldly on the problems that confront them as union members and as Americans by endorsing in strong language the principles laid down a fortnight before at the National CIO convention.

The delegates spent a full morning discussing whether the annual convention will be held in the last quarter of the year or at some other time.

A compromise was finally evolved which satisfied everybody: it will be held in the last four months of the year, with the executive board committed to a policy of scheduling it in September or October.

THE recommendations of the constitution committee, which was headed by Block, that national officers be restricted to two—president and secretary-treasurer—and that they be elected by mail referendum for two-year terms, touched off long debate.

A sizable faction was opposed to the mail feature, claiming that many members who habitually do not attend meetings would vote without being sufficiently informed upon the records and aims of candidates.

Proponents of the proposal, which also carried the recommendation of the administrative committee, discounted such a claim and asserted that a mail ballot offered the broadest possible opportunity for every member to mark a ballot. After 11 opponents of the recommendation and 10 of those favoring it had spoken, it was approved by a substantial vote.

Debate on financial sections of the constitution was preceded by a warning from Carey that the union cannot operate as a strong union should unless the per capita tax, which has been 50c per member per month, is raised to 75c.

Earlier, the certified public accountants who examine the IUE books, L. H. Huffnagel and M. C. Connick of Main & Co., explained the financial report in detail and told the delegates how to read it so they could understand it.

THEY also held themselves available after the convention session for discussion with delegates who wanted to ask questions about the union's financial affairs—an opportunity which Carey said he believed was unprecedented in labor union annals, and one of which many delegates took advantage.

When discussion of the financial clauses of the constitution began, Richard Bauer, head of IUE-CIO's accounting department, gave a detailed breakdown of income and expenditures for October and November, and of projected receipts and outgo for December. He showed that with a 50c per capita, the international will operate in the red, but that with 75c it can about break even with a dues-paying membership of 200,000, and expand as membership increases.

The proposal was discussed the full morning of Dec 7. Many delegates explained they had been instructed to vote for the 50c by locals which, they conceded, had not had full information upon which to base judgment. Speakers urged such delegates to vote for the higher per capita and then go back and tell their members why they had done so, expressing confidence that when the need for the 75c was explained at home, their action would be endorsed.

The 75c per capita was finally approved by an overwhelming majority voice vote.

Defeated, however, by a close margin on a roll call vote was a proposal that minimum local dues be set at $2 a month instead of the present $1.50, which the constitution and administrative committees had urged so local unions would have enough money to fight off UE efforts to win back some of the locals it has lost.

THE DELEGATES approved a 34-point legislative program that called for aggressive and liberal action on many fronts both at Washington and the state capitals, with repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act one of the major items.

After a warning by Carey that Communist UE members and officials have access to plants where secret defense weapons are manufactured, the convention approved unanimously a resolution favoring an immediate meeting of labor and management in the electrical industry with national defense officials for a thorough-going discussion of internal security.

Carey singled out the General Electric Co. plant at Schenectady, N. Y., where the UE has bargaining rights. He named individuals he said were Communists who hold office or employment in the UE and are allowed in parts of the plant where secret weapons are being made. He added a warning that many of the items can be rendered useless or dangerous by not following specifications rigidly.

The resolution also called for discussion at the proposed meeting of the industry's over-all defense requirements in terms of volume, type, timing, manpower and materials, and what can be done to cut back civilian production without working hardships.

AS PRESIDENT Truman began his meetings in Washington with Prime Minister Attlee, of Great Britain, the convention sent the President a telegram of support reiterating the union's stand against communism at home and internationally, urging that the fight against it be carried on to a successful conclusion, and asking the President to disregard the growing isolationist clamor for abandonment of the United Nations.

A broad collective bargaining program was endorsed, with a demand that employers, because of higher living costs, negotiate wage increases now regardless of contract expiration dates.

Not Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

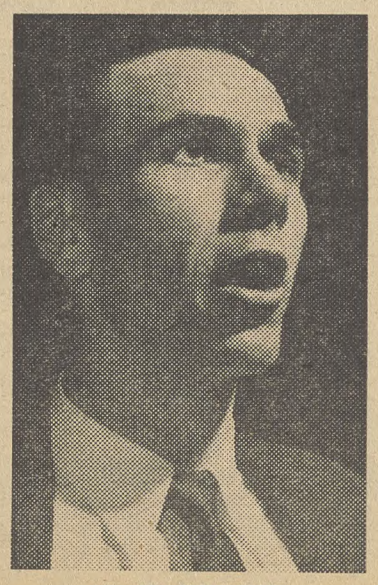
Mayor Frank Zeidler of Milwaukee cruelly disillusioned delegates to the IUE-CIO convention in his address of welcome.

"It is peculiarly fitting," he said, "that a convention of people who work in the electrical industry be held in Milwaukee. For I suppose it would shock you to find out that contrary to the general belief, the products of the electrical industry that are made in Milwaukee are worth more than our beverages!"

ANOTHER resolution promised the union's continued support to the course of the UN and the United States in Korea, and on behalf of IUE-CIO members, pledged "their sweat and toil, their hearts and loyalties, to the patriotic duty of defending our country and the free world."

A message of greeting from CIO Pres. Philip Murray was answered with a resolution of appreciation and thanks for his unwavering support in bringing the union into being, and the proffer of an honorary lifetime membership.

The convention was welcomed to Milwaukee by F. J. Michel, CIO regional director. The Rev. Raymond A. McGowan, director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, gave the opening invocation and urged the union to follow policies which assure local justice by increasing the income of the workers and reducing the profits of business. Pres. Herman Steffes of the Wisconsin CIO Council, Pres. Charles Schultz of the Milwaukee CIO Council, Mayor Frank Zeidler, CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, Irving Abramson, chairman of the CIO Community Services Committee, and Rabbi J. J. Weinstein also spoke.



AL HARTNETT
Elected IUE-CIO Secy.-Treas.

IUE True To 'Best Interests Of U. S. Workers'—Truman

The following letter was sent by President Truman to the IUE-CIO convention:

The fine record achieved by the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers during the past year is one of which you may be justly proud as you meet in Milkwaukee. That record has been one of devotion to the best interests of American workers and of determined opposition to the totalitarian forces that would subvert and corrupt labor.

Today the members of your union have an increased opportunity not only to demonstrate their faith in democracy and their opposition to totalitarian philosophy, but to help raise our industrial production to the levels required to assure victory. Your members are key workers in our economy.

The grave period ahead will call for complete devotion to the highest duty of every American. The freedom of labor everywhere is at stake. I am sure that the members of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers will make a valuable and patriotic contribution as we go forward together in the fight to protect our liberties.

I want to congratulate your membership on its achievements of the past year, to extend my cordial greetings to the delegates attending the convention, and to wish you well as you continue American labor's fight against the immoral influences of domestic and international Communism.

Will Lobby Kill Public Housing By Referenda?

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

THE REAL ESTATE lobby, tongue firmly in cheek, is going to ask Congress to "postpone"—a polite word for kill—all low-rent public housing projects under the 1949 Housing Act for the duration of the emergency.

And in the same breath, the lobby is going to work on all the state legislatures to tie the hands of state and local housing authorities by forcing expensive, time-consuming referenda every time a state, county or city dreams of approving a new low-rent project.

All of this is the direct result of what happened in California and elsewhere on Nov. 7. The election results didn't satisfy the lobby, but they had wild success in a few highly important housing referenda, results of which got very little play in the papers.

From these referenda, the lobby emerged licking its collective lips and deciding that it would from now on use the referendum as a weapon in its own interests.

IT'S A well-known Kremlin and anti-Kremlin tactic. It was well-known to Machiavelli. It's "smart," and it's as old as the concept of referendum itself.

The underlying theory is (a) that it is politically dangerous to oppose a proposal to send something to referendum and (b) that one of the best ways of hog-tying any proposal decided upon by the people's elected representatives is to send it to referendum, cleverly worded so that "yes" means "no." The propaganda machines are turned loose so that the outcome is weighted in favor of the group that has the most money.

(As a matter of fact, it took the real estate lobby a while to persuade itself to adopt this tactic. Until recently, it made the political mistake of opposing referenda in every community where the city council had voted its way, and supporting referenda only when it hoped to throw out a city council decision it regarded as unfavorable.

(But now, the line is: send everything to referendum, and let the pro-public-housing forces put themselves on the politically awkward spot of saying "no" to "giving the people a direct choice.")

THE CALIFORNIA story is simple and diabolical. There was drawn up, early in the summer, an honest-sounding petition for referendum, which got 215,740 signatures. The petition was considered so important that the lobby, in this case masquerading as the Committee for Home Protection, paid 12½c each for the names.

Persons who were asked to sign it were told that the petition simply would put the public housing question before the public on Nov. 7, and a great many of the signatures came from persons who were heartily in favor of more and better public housing. So the question went on the Nov. 7 ballot.

When the referendum question was unveiled, it turned out to ask: Should the state constitution be amended so as to **require** every community governing body to send to popular referendum any proposal for a public housing project?

Again, the proposal sounded reasonable to a lot of people who favored public housing. The real estate lobby, of course, touted it as "simple democracy."

It was left to the fighters for public housing—the experienced ones—to point out:

(a) That any time a referendum was desired, it could be had under existing law.

(b) That to force a referendum was in many cases unnecessary.

(c) That referenda were expensive as all get-out (a single election in Los Angeles County costs the county $800,000, and there would have to be one for each project).

(d) That a far more fair method of putting all sides of an issue before the public was in free and open hearing, already required by law.

THEY COULD have added—and in many instances did—that the voters had little chance of deciding on the real merits of an issue if one side was well-heeled and the other had no slush fund, in a referendum campaign.

The amendment carried, by approximately 1,540,000 to 1,500,000. Undoubtedly a great many who voted for it did so in complete good faith, thinking they were striking a blow for democracy.

The lobby spent millions putting it across. The little local committees of volunteers, who sniffed what was in the wind, worked hard—but they couldn't buy television time, they couldn't put full-page ads in all the California papers, they couldn't pay for wholesale lots of radio time.

California's Gov. Earl Warren (R.) opposed the idea in no uncertain terms, labelling it "a roadblock and a departure from representative government"—but not even his powerful voice prevailed against the touching popular belief that the more people who vote on an issue, the better democracy is served.

To understand why the real estate lobby considered this worth such a tremendous outpouring of funds and energy, one has only to examine what has been happening in various communities where there have been public housing referenda recently.

What made the California builders chuckle with glee and congratulate themselves they had just about stopped public housing cold in the entire state was the unquestioned success in other states of the "big lie" propaganda technique developed by the National Association of Home Builders and distributed in "kit" form to branches and front organizations all over the United States.

PUBLIC HOUSING was on the ballot in seven communities outside California. On the surface, the results were four victories for public housing, and three defeats. Closer analysis, however, shows that, except in Newark, N. J., the real estate lobby can take comfort from all results, and even in Newark they'll get another crack at it.

In Newark, the voters by a two-to-one majority approved the release of 15 acres of city-owned park land for low-cost housing purposes. The vote was large and the majority emphatic.

The vote did not constitute approval for the project itself, however, and all sorts of objections can—and unquestionably will—be raised before the first spadeful of dirt is lifted.

By a tiny margin, voters in Bay City, Mich., approved the creation of a public housing authority—the very first step in a long process. The vote was 7,948 to 7,521. This was a referendum forced by the real estate groups after the city council split on the question of setting up the authority. Tactics used in the referendum were appalling.

The Saturday before the election, for instance, unknown persons invaded all six of the city's Catholic churches and inserted vicious anti-housing propaganda leaflets in copies of "Catholic Weekly," a paper awaiting Sunday morning distribution. The plan, fortunately, backfired when the leaflets were discovered late Saturday night, and removed.

The real estate group in Bay City has only to await the housing authority's first move toward building a housing project before trying the same tactics again, and the least it can expect to accomplish is intolerable delay.

IN EDINBURG, Tex., the realtors' move to abolish the housing authority—which hasn't started to build anything—was licked 536 to 423, but the same opportunity exists for further attempts. In Arkadelphia, Ark., the city council's preliminary approval of a 75-unit project was sustained by a vote of 799 to 503, with the same possibilities for further delay.

In Madison and Kenosha, Wis., and Lane County (Eugene), Ore., public housing suffered outright defeats, by impressive majorities. Tactics used by the real estate lobby were identical, and showed a combination of cleverness and viciousness which the supporters of public housing could not or would not match.

The central appeal was to the pocketbook. The old standard phony cry, "Can you afford to pay somebody else's rent?" was used in all three elections, and in Madison and Kenosha the referenda questions were so worded as to leave the clear, and completely false, impression that the cities would derive no income from the projects, and consequently would be forced to raise taxes.

THE QUESTION in Madison, for instance, was: "Resolved that the city of Madison shall not execute any contract or agreement with the Housing Authority . . . for the construction of dwellings which are to be free from the general property taxes assessed by the City of Madison."

Without background knowledge, almost anyone reading that question would believe that city taxes on property-owners would be increased if the housing project were built, since the city would get no income from the project. In this instance, 300 units were involved.

The truth is that public housing projects pay a fixed fee instead of taxes, and that **in every known instance** where a study has been made of income to the city or county from the project fees as compared to previous tax income from the property, the project has paid more in fees than the property ever paid in taxes. In other words, the city has profited, in terms of cash income.

(St. Louis, for instance, found that the fixed-fee payment from its first housing project in 1946 was $85,453—or 251% more than the taxes formerly assessed against that property and even more than that in terms of taxes actually paid.)

FAR MORE important than this, however, is the drop in what the city has to pay out, when a housing project is completed. Blighted land costs the city more, and pays the city less, than land on which a project is built.

(The Denver Post made a thorough study of Denver slums and came up with the following conclusions:

("Denver's blighted area comprises less than 10% of the land in the city, about 6% of the population and 6% of the living units. Yet this same area receives 40% of all general relief funds, a third of which goes to pay rent for relief families; 34% of all aid to dependent children . . . it accounts for 32% of all police calls . . . it produces 30% of Denver General Hospital's case load . . . it provides a third of the work load for the city sanitation department . . . In a year, the Welfare Dept. pays $443,702.40 to landlords of the blighted district . . . yet assessment records show that blighted property pays less in taxes than standard areas.")

BUT THE Madison voters, and those in Kenosha, never heard this side of the argument. The weak voice of the volunteer groups trying to sell the idea was completely drowned out by full-page newspaper ads, radio commercials, and the pro-landlord Wisconsin State Journal. All the ads sought to scare home-owners by threatening them with doubled taxes, or by telling them their land would be seized and condemned at whatever value the Housing Authority might set.

Renters were scared by being told they would be paying out—in new taxes—the equivalent of their own rent "to maintain people who in many cases make more than you do." The fact that these three appeals were black, open lies made no difference. The voters did get scared.

The voice of racial prejudice was raised in a nasty whisper too. Whites were told the Negroes would over-run their areas. Negroes were told they would be barred from the project. Whites were told they would be forced to share the project with Negroes. Anything went.

A small group of well-off suburban housewives who were determined to help get the project started because they were good-heartedly worried about juvenile delinquency were called "carpetbaggers" and the downtown voters were told not to let those rich "outsiders" tell them how to vote.

The vote in Madison, after this campaign had gone on for a full three months, was 16,063 for killing the project and 13,480 against.

IN KENOSHA, it was 12,294 to 10,631 in favor of breaking an agreement the city council had made with the local housing authority. The question before the voters was almost identical with that in Madison, and the appeals were the same.

In Lane County, Ore., where the housing situation is extremely acute, the voters bounced the public project idea by the astounding vote of 22,149 to 11,065—after almost the identical campaign.

No wonder the real estate lobby has embraced the idea of sending every housing project proposal to referendum. And, in view of the election results, no wonder they dare now to talk about "postponing" all federal outlay of money for housing projects. All the present law does is state that money will be available if and when the cities decide they want projects, but even this goes too far for the landlord lobby.

Author Calls Builders Of Shoddy House 'Con Men' Who Blacken Building Industry

Philip Wylie, whose success as an author stems from his mastery of the art of raging at the world, had this to say in the Miami Sunday News after a small hurricane—nothing unusual for Florida—had ripped the roofs off of shoddily constructed veterans' housing sold at high prices:

"No doubt some of the men who put up the come-apart houses are the sort who sit around with well-heeled colleagues complaining that the country and the government have gone to the dogs. If so, they are the dogs.

"They are the second-raters, the shysters, the gyp artists, the con men who set the style that lowered the quality and put up the cost and blacked the eye of the whole great building industry.

"It is time to take off their roofs and see who they are. For they can talk up a bigger breeze than the hurricane itself. but nothing will alter the fact that most homes built properly stood up, but the ones they built folded up.

"And nothing will alter the terrible fact that a man who builds a house in Miami can build death and disaster right into it by failing to do those essential things which every good contractor knows and does."

Taxpayers Described As Slum Subsidizers

A Washington landlord died recently and left an estate of $800,000, of which $700,000 was the assessed value of his slum properties.

Comments the National Housing Conference: "A story like this shows why real estate operators oppose slum clearance and public housing.

"There is a big profit to be made in slums, subsidized by the taxpayers who dig down to pay for the hospitals, detention homes, prisons, firemen, policemen, social workers, and all the complex of municipal expenses needed to heal the scars which slums leave on the people who must live in them."

Shoe Union Raises Per Capita To $1

Pres. William E. Thornton of the CIO Shoe Workers has announced that six amendments to the union's constitution, passed at the last convention in October, have been ratified in a membership referendum.

He said the most important amendment was on the raising of monthly per capita tax from 85c to $1 for the purpose of furthering organizational work.

Another amendment provides for six instead of five regions. The purpose of the added region is to concentrate more on the unorganized shops in Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, Thornton said.

Outlook Uncovers 'Save America' Drive On Welfare

A SUPER-COLOSSAL "Save America" campaign has been launched by the propagandists for special privilege.

"This time they are out to protect us from the Welfare State," the CIO Economic Outlook charges in its November issue.

"Ever since November, 1932, when Roosevelt emerged the victor and Big Business monopoly in Washington ended, the chorus of doom has been getting louder.

"With each succeeding election those self-styled champions of freedom and the common man—the NAM (National Association of Manufacturers), the Chamber of Commerce, the Republican National Committee, and now, their AMA (American Medical Association), and Real Estate Board satellites—have been giving out with more frenzy and woe."

The Outlook, which is issued by the CIO Education and Research Dept., said that when the peoples' choice continued to be the Fair Deal after Roosevelt was gone, "a new line of attack was master-minded in one more desperate effort to send chills down the voters' spines.

"'The federal government is enslaving America,'" they cried. "'We're on the last mile down the road to serfdom! Arise and save yourselves from the Welfare State.'

"No one escaped the din and fury of the welfare state charge as it resounded across the land in the recent political campaign. And millions of unsuspecting voters listened intently, since taxes weigh heavily on the American home and few know exactly where their money goes."

THE OUTLOOK made a breakdown of Federal budgetary expenses for the 12-month period ending with the Korean invasion to show where the money went. The survey showed that out of every tax dollar of the 1950 budget of $40.2 billion, 75c or $30.3 billion went to meet the costs of past wars and to prevent future ones.

Out of the $9.9 billion remaining, only $1.8 billion was expended for health, education, public assistance, recreation, public housing, school lunches, and for operating the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

"These are all of the much derided welfare and social services given to the so-called unproductive and underprivileged citizens," the Outlook points out. "To pay for them Uncle Sam collected and spent less than 1% of the total national income in fiscal 1950.

"If these are the 'handouts' that are undermining the moral fibre of the people and destroying free enterprise, what then are the consequences of the generous aid that Uncle Sam gives private business?"

THE OUTLOOK declared that "every move toward social progress has fought against the charge that freedom and private enterprise were being undermined.

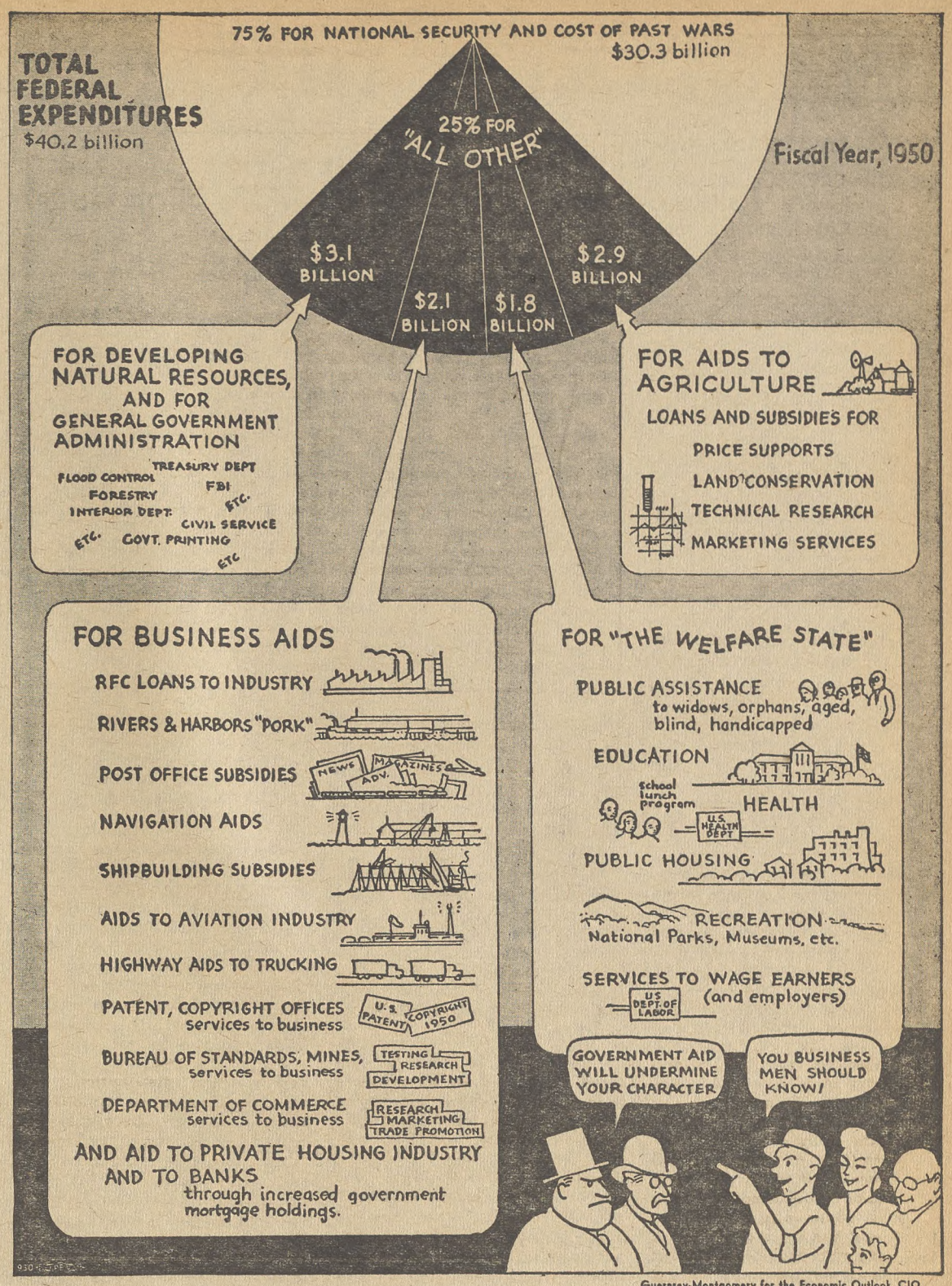
"While business needs continued to be thought of as legitimate concerns of government, it was insisted that all human needs should be taken care of by private enterprise or by private charity.

"Why is it that when government generously aids its businessmen they call it 'Americanism,' but when it tries to raise the living and cultural standards of millions of human beings—these particular efforts are condemned as handouts and as welfarism?

"The basic truth that government must promote the general welfare is no alien idea. Our Founding Fathers said it twice in the Constitution of the new United States.

"The activities of the federal government which the Chamber of Commerce calls 'class angled and income leveling' have not lessened the initiative of Americans, destroyed their self reliance, nor dragged all of us down to the level of the lazy and inefficient, Quite the contrary."

[High school students this year are debating the welfare state. CIO Councils and affiliates were urged to get this copy of the Outlook into the hands of high school debating teams.]



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

Negro Pastor Of White Parish Hits Press And Hypocrisy

REPORTERS AND other curious visitors descended on the Staffordsville, Conn., Congregational Church on Sunday, Dec. 3. They wanted to see the new pastor.

It wasn't a sudden burst of piety. It was the fact that Rev. Roland T. Heacock is a Negro whose 75-member congregation is white. Mr. Heacock, a one-time Army chaplain, spotted the strangers, observed:

"It is a sad commentary on the state of democracy and Christianity that when an obscure, untalented Negro minister takes over the pastorate of a tiny rural Connecticut church, it is big news. Why should it be big news?

"Why shouldn't we, human beings, just accept one another regardless of the color of the skin or our eyes, if we are decent and worthy?

"And why, may I ask, is not the Christian religion in the forefront, practising this simple, elemental precept we so loudly proclaim—the worth and dignity of human personality?

"The plain truth is, and I take this opportunity of saying so, so that reporters may report it, the plain truth is that the Christian Church should hang its head in shame at its snobbery, racism and class consciousness."

THE MEMBERS of the congregation liked the new pastor's inaugural sermon, entitled "The Vision and the Answer." One whose approval he gained was Mrs. Ida Walbridge, 82, mother of the deacon.

Mr. Heacock was pastor of a large Negro church in Springfield, Mass., for 17 years, before becoming a chaplain. He came out of retirement to take the post here after an eye operation. He had been threatened with blindness. LPA

Belanger Is Re-elected By Mass. Council

HEEDING A request for unity from several union leaders, 700 delegates to the 12th annual Massachusetts CIO Council convention resolved their differences and re-elected J. William Belanger president for another two-year term.

Interest during the three-day meeting, which was held at Springfield Dec. 1-3, centered on the contest for the presidency which developed between Belanger and Council Secy.-Treas. Salvatore Camelio.

At the outset, Camelio, who is regional director for the CIO Rubber Workers, had the pledged support of the delegates of several international unions.

A crucial factor in Belanger's election was the decision of Joseph Salerno, New England director for the Clothing Workers and Belanger's predecessor as state CIO head, to advise the ACW delegates to vote for Belanger instead of Camelio, for whom they were pledged.

Camelio then withdrew from the presidential race and was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The plea for unity was made on the basis that there is an immediate need for organized labor to work in close harmony due to the seriousness of the international situation.

A principal speaker at the convention, Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, discussed the current war crisis.

Tobin said that for the current year, manpower requirements for national defense can be met without serious disruption of the nation's economy.

"Nevertheless, to make sure of this we must have expanded programs of labor recruitments, training and utilization," he said.

PRES. EMIL RIEVE, of the CIO Textile Workers gave a hard-hitting talk on what organized labor faces in the near future as a result of the grave crisis in Korea. Rieve has recently been appointed a labor member of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Other speakers included: Gov. Paul A. Dever, who was elected in November with the help of organized labor; New England CIO Reg. Dir. Francis Carmichael; PAC Dir. Jack Kroll and Assistant CIO Councils Dir. Anthony Smith.

A resolution was passed calling for New England regional development, using water resources as sources of electric power supply. Congress was called upon to take immediate action for the realization of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Hydro-Electric Power Development and for exploration and study of the water power resources of New England.

A resolution for labor unity called for the attainment of organic unity of all American labor and approved the steps that already have been taken by the CIO, the AFL and other labor organizations toward this goal. An amendment to this resolution instructed the convention to notify all CIO unions in the state of the action taken in this respect.

The delegates also passed resolutions endorsing a civil rights program; pledging support of Histradrut, the Israel labor movement; proposing a $1 an hour minimum wage; calling on Congress to extend the Displaced Persons Act to Dec. 30, 1951; and urging Congress to continue the present rent control bill and provide for its enforcement.

TWUA Member Gives 16 Pints Of Blood

CIO Textile Workers at Rockingham, N. C., helped set a record donation of 316 pints of blood for a single Red Cross chapter. Claude Johnson, one of the TWUA members, has given 16 pints of blood—a county record.

Medical Society Sued For $100,000

Hospital Claims AMA Affiliate Tried To Kill It

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

IN ELK CITY, a small farming community in southwestern Oklahoma, an outstanding medical institution known as Community Hospital has been putting up a valiant fight on two fronts against tremendous odds for nearly 20 years.

A group health cooperative operating under a prepayment plan which provides a complete medical and health service for its members and their families, the hospital is incorporated under the state laws of Oklahoma as the Farmers' Union Hospital Association. Dr. Fred Shadid is its director.

At present some 2800 families, with a total of about 8900 members altogether, rely on this hospital for medical services.

The hospital has an out-patient department run on a fee-for-service basis where non-members are accepted for medical treatment to the limit of the hospital's capacity. In addition to Oklahoma, the hospital has members in Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Arkansas and New Mexico.

ONE OF the nation's pioneer cooperative hospitals, Community has a fine reputation for the quality of its services and the excellence of its professional staff. In fact it is considered to be the best-equipped and best-managed hospital-clinic in southwest Oklahoma, filling a vital health need in the area. Citizens who use its services would regard it as a major calamity if Community should be forced to close.

And yet, ever since it was set up in 1931, this cooperative medical center has had to fight a bitter war for its very existence.

While it has been carrying on its campaign to cure the sick and injured, and preserve the health of the people in the area (the hospital is a strong advocate of preventive medical care) it has been forced to wage a defensive fight on a second front against a ruthless enemy.

You probably can guess who this enemy is. Yes, it's that old diehard foe of progress, the American Medical Association. In the case of the Community Hospital, the guerrilla attacks against it have been waged through the AMA's affiliate in the area, the Beckham County Medical Society.

FOR ABOUT 20 years, the county society has been trying persistently and constantly to destroy the Elk City medical cooperative by stabbing it in the back and by forcing public and private medical agencies to boycott it. It's really a scandalous story. Apparently there are no means too low for AMA groups to use.

You who have children will remember the recurring polio epidemics that have terrorized parents so frequently in recent years. Well, early in 1949, the staff of Community Hospital, aware that infantile paralysis moves in a three- to four-year cycle, anticipated a polio epidemic for the following summer, and set about instituting a hygenic program designed to reduce exposure and minimize the number of cases.

A polio unit was set up and equipped in Community Hospital, and one of its doctors was sent to the University of Colorado's Medical School to take a post-graduate course in the treatment of infantile paralysis.

Community Hospital's supporters call attention to the fact that no other hospital in the area anticipated the epidemic or took steps to meet it.

To carry on its anti-polio campaign, the hospital needed financial aid and an official of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis who called on Community Hospital's medical director, stated that the Foundation would make funds available for a polio unit.

A month or so later, however, the medical director was informed that the Foundation could not give any funds for this purpose, because Community Hospital was not recognized by the Oklahoma Commission for Crippled Children, a state agency supported by public taxes.

An attempt to secure the Commission's approval failed completely, whereupon Community's medical director called in the press and gave publicity to the whole story. Public indignation was intense, and letters and telegrams of protest from aroused citizens were sent to the National Foundation, which eventually reversed its decision and wired funds for the polio unit.

WHAT happened to make the foundation officials reluctant to give the funds promised?

Why did the commission refuse its approval?

Why were the efforts of the hospital to protect its members and the community from a threatened menace interfered with and unnecessarily delayed? Why were the hospital's doctors forced to spend time and effort that should have gone into their medical work, on fighting for the right to do it?

Community Hospital's doctors charge that the Beckham County Medical Society brought pressure on the commission to refuse its approval of the hospital and both publicly and secretly did everything possible to prevent the medical center from raising funds.

The American Medical Society, which is the parent body of all state and county medical societies, has been opposing all voluntary health plans except those it sponsors. It may or may not be connected with the Beckham County Society's particular fight, but the society is carrying out AMA policy.

The "polio incident" is only one of the more recent scandals in which the county society has been allegedly involved in its fight to monopolize medical care in the area.

Some of them are outlined briefly in a petition for relief filed a short time ago in the state district court in behalf of the hospital by Attorneys Thurmond Arnold and Walton Hamilton of Washington, both nationally known authorities on anti-trust cases, and L. G. Brewer, of Elk City, Okla.

The petition, filed in the name of the Farmers' Union Hospital Association and 11 individual plaintiffs, charges the society with violations of the state's anti-trust laws and asks a minimum sum of $100,000 damages. Under the law, damages in anti-trust suits are trebled, which brings the amount of damages to $300,000.

THE SOCIETY filed an answer asking that more specific details be given and that a good part of the points in the complaint be struck out.

Judge Keane of the state court for the southwestern district of Oklahoma has set a hearing on the case for Monday, Jan. 8, at Sayre, Beckham county seat.

Roy Litel, Oklahoma attorney who does legal work for the big oil interests, and is also legal counsel for the state medical society, has been retained to defend the county medical society.

In its suit for damages the hospital charges in general that the society has violated the state common law and anti-trust laws in several ways. The society conspired to interfere in the hospital's affairs by imposing a professional boycott upon the hospital, its doctors and medical technicians, through circulation of false reports, and by numerous other unlawful acts, according to the hospital.

A number of these allegedly malicious and illegal acts are described in the petitions. Perhaps the most serious allegation is the way the society has maintained its monopoly by refusing membership to all doctors associated with the cooperative hospital.

This, it is charged, is not done openly but by underhanded means such as requiring that all applicants be recommended by two members of the society—but bringing pressure to bear upon the members to refuse to endorse the group health plan doctors.

Not a single other application for membership in the society by any practicing physician of "orthodox medicine" was turned down during the period covered by the complaint, the hospital alleges.

SINCE membership in the society is a requisite for professional association with other state, federal and private agencies, keeping the cooperative hospital's doctors out of the society means a practical boycott. The Community's doctors charge that the society has undertaken to supercede the state, which issues licenses to practice medicine, by its pressure on public and private agencies to bar the hospital's doctors from their services.

On one occasion, the society allegedly dissolved itself to get rid of a member, Dr. Shadid, then medical director of the hospital, who had belonged to the society for 20 years. Some months later, the society was set up again, leaving Dr. Shadid out, thus ousting him without risking the publicity of a formal expulsion.

This also excluded him from the state medical society and the AMA, as the county society is the unit through which membership in both groups is based.

Other underhanded tricks allegedly used by the county society include, the petition says:

RAISING of a large "slush fund" to "persuade" the Oklahoma legislature to pass a statute which would have the effect of outlawing the hospital;

Creation and circulation of false and malicious reports reflecting upon the personal integrity and professional reputation of the hospital's staff;

Intimidation of doctors who would like to work for the hospital but fear to put in jeopardy their standing in medical circles by becoming associated with an institution that has been made a victim of a nation-wide boycott.

The same type of morality the society has been accused of has also been charged in suits against various AMA affiliates in other states. Two of the most important ones were started in 1948 in Oregon and in California.

The Oregon case was brought by the U. S. Dept. of Justice against the state medical society, the Oregon Physicians' Service, various county medical societies and other AMA-sponsored groups and individuals involved, on charges of trying to monopolize prepaid medical care in the state.

In California, an independent prepayment health plan in San Diego, named the Complete Service Bureau hauled the San Diego Medical Society into court, charging it with a systematic drive to destroy the Bureau through a whispering campaign, smear ads, and reprisals against the plan's doctors and patients. The case is still in the courts and is reported to be coming up again this month.

A decision in favor of the state medical society and other defendants in the Oregon case was handed down last September by Judge Claude McCulloch of the U. S. District Court of Oregon, who held that the practices of which the AMA doctors in the state were accused had not violated the anti-trust laws. The Dept. of Justice is said to be preparing an appeal of the case to the Supreme Court.

AMA Lost The Only Monopoly Case Against It That Went To High Court

The one case involving the monopolistic practices of the American Medical Association and its subsidiaries so far to reach the U. S. Supreme Court resulted in an outstanding victory for the principle of independent group health plans.

The case to come before the Supreme Court concerned the Group Health Association of Washington, D. C., a non-profit medical cooperative first started by employes of the Federal Home Owners Loan Corp., and later opened for the voluntary membership of other government employes and residents in the area.

The AMA's medical society in Washington first attacked the Group Health in a District of Columbia court, charging the cooperative with being improperly engaged in the insurance business and in the "corporate practice of medicine." After the court upheld the cooperative, doctors connected with it were refused membership in the medical society or were expelled if they already belonged, and Group Health patients were refused admission in local hospitals.

In 1938, the U. S. Dept. of Justice brought an anti-trust suit against the AMA and certain of its subsidiaries and individual doctors, and Group Health was subsequently upheld in a unanimous decision handed down by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District.

The defendants appealed, and in January, 1943, the U. S. Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of the AMA and D. C. Medical Society for violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Only MD's May Insure Health In 22 States

Under pressure from medical societies affiliated with the AMA, 22 states have passed laws designed to prevent anyone but physicians from setting up medical insurance plans. These states are Alabama, California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Bills permitting the incorporation of cooperative health plans introduced in Minnesota and Wisconsin in 1947 were fought bitterly by AMA medical societies in both states. In Wisconsin, a combination of rural groups supported by labor unions was successful in passing the bill, but in Minnesota, the bill was kept from being reported out of committee.

"In a way it's a relief—it was getting so there was one investigation after another to worry about."

Organizing Is Your Job, Council Told

ASSISTANT CIO Organization Director R. J. Thomas told delegates to the recent Delaware CIO convention that "each of you has a responsibility to the CIO to organize unorganized workers in this state under the banner of the CIO."

Thomas said that National CIO stands ready to help organize but must not be expected to do the entire job.

"You have taken an obligation by passing a resolution to help organize these workers," he said. The convention was held at Wilmington.

Thomas said that organized labor should not be discouraged by the results of the Nov. 7 election.

"That election was not a defeat for us," he said. "It is a matter of record that more progress was made by liberal forces than in any other previous off-year election. CIO-PAC made important gains and in spite of some disappointments laid the groundwork for a resounding victory in 1952."

One of the most important resolutions passed by the convention urged creation of a state dept. of labor and industrial relations.

IN A SPEECH at the convention, Lieut. Gov. Alexis I. duPont Bayard endorsed the resolution.

"If you work as vigorously for this measure as you did for repeal of House Bill 212, you are going to get a state dept. of labor," Bayard said.

He was referring to an anti-labor law, which was passed by the General Assembly in 1947 and repealed by that body in 1949.

A resolution passed by the convention called for continuation of federal rent control. The delegates also adopted a number of resolutions pertaining to other proposed state legislation.

Proposals included a state income tax based on net rather than gross income with an exemption on the first $3600 of earned income, revision of the state unemployment compensation law to increase benefits to $42 a week for 26 weeks and payments for strikers.

THE CONVENTION also urged a revision of the state wage and hour act to increase the minimum wage to $1 an hour, and passage of a state labor relations law providing for collective bargaining elections and certification of union representation.

Another resolution proposed a law requiring motorists to post bonds in accidents involving property damage or personal injury, and compulsory insurance for reckless drivers.

Speakers included John Edelman, Washington legislative representative of the CIO Textile Workers; Tilford Dudley, assistant National PAC director, and E. D. Hodson, Delaware CIO regional director.

Gilbert E. Lewis was re-elected council president for the tenth consecutive year. Elmer J. Hammel was named secretary-treasurer.

Missouri May Give Jobless Higher Income

The governor's advisory commission on unemployment compensation of Missouri has recommended an increase in unemployment compensation payments from $20 to $25. The commission, however, turned down a plan to increase payments from 20 to 24 weeks.

THESE DELEGATES from 16 local unions formed the Alameda County, Cal., CIO Council. The new council replaces one whose charter was revoked by CIO Pres. Philip Murray after it was found to be "no longer representative" of CIO membership in Alameda County.

ICFTU Body Flays Spain, Red China

The executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, meeting recently in Brussels, Belgium, adopted resolutions censuring the dictatorships of Communist China and Fascist Spain.

One resolution protested against the decision of the UN Assembly to revoke a 1946 resolution urging the withdrawal of ambassadors from Franco-Spain and barring Spain from membership in the UN Specialized Agencies.

Another resolution condemned the "double act of aggression which the Communist regime of China has been committing, by joining the aggressors against the Republic of Korea and by invading peaceful Tibet."

A third resolution noted "the reactionary and anti-union trade union policy of the Peruvian government" which has issued sanctions against the Federation of Textile Workers in that country.

Other resolutions condemned the attacks of Communists forces on trade union liberties in "several democratic countries" and called for the speedy convening of a Japanese Peace Conference to obtain early repatriation of the Japanese still detained in Soviet-controlled territories.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer addressed the Seventh Annual Convention of the Transport Workers Union of America in New York City. The capable Michael Quill, president of the TWU, presided, and did a wonderful job. The TWU has made great progress since the writer and the union met 13 years ago in New York. The writer arrived in New York as Regional Director at the time the TWU was formed. Since the first contract was negotiated, the TWU has made tremendous gains for its members in wages, social security, holidays, pensions, etc.

Allan Haywood

It has proven itself a dynamic organization and Michael Quill, Gustav Faber, associated officers and members are to be congratulated. The writer, by the way, was presented with a diploma and a shillelagh at the convention and I cherish them greatly.

One of our first significant NLRB election victories since the recent CIO convention has taken place in Lima, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich. The Food & Tobacco Workers employed by the Div. 6 Cigar Chain resented being put in a merger with other groups to form the Distributive, Production and Office Workers. In the midst of the terrific snow storms that swept through Ohio and Michigan, out of 1542 eligible voters, 1185 voted as follows: CIO Brewery Workers 707, DPO 449, challenged 6.

Brother Paul Fessenden was in charge of this campaign, assisted by CIO Reps. Andrew Evans and Thomas Brennan, the Ohio CIO Council and Reg. Dir. Walter Harris. This is one more nail in the casket of the "Dying Puny Outfit" and its officers, Ossman, Henderson and Durkin.

The writer attended the IUE-CIO convention in Milwaukee. Wisc., and from there will go to the Chemical Workers district convention in St. Louis, Mo. More about them next week.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in a union shop election held at the Bendix Frieze Instrument Co., Towson, Md., the IUE-CIO was victorious by the following vote: Eligible 422, IUE-CIO 247, against 127, void 2.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following CIO election victories in Illinois: Representation—Euclid Candy Company of Illinois, Inc., Chicago, Ill., eligible 110, United Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, Local 15 (affiliated with the Chicago Joint Board, RWDSU-CIO), 67, against 35. Reynolds Metals Co., McCook, Ill., eligible 9, Steelworkers-CIO 7, against 2.

Union security elections—The Borden Co., Bordens Soy Processing Div., Kankakee, Ill., eligible 29, Chemical Workers-CIO 23, against 3. Inland Steel Co., Chicago, Ill., eligible 14,891, Steelworkers-CIO 11,358, against 1,143. Gilbert & Bennet Mfg. Co., Blue Island, Ill., eligible 53, Steelworkers 48, against 1. Hemp & Company, Inc., Macomb, Ill., eligible 209, Steelworkers 178, against 10.

Reg. Dir. Pete Mosele reports the following USA-CIO union shop elections: Lovell & Dressel Co., Inc., Arlington, N. J., eligible 75, 38 for, 20 against. American Can Machine Shop (office workers), Newark, N. J., 73 for, 27 against. Buffalo Tank Co. (Bethlehem Steel subsidiary), Dunellen, N. J., 72 for, 27 against. Glaser-Steers Co. (Belleville Plant), Belleville, N. J., 40 for, 0 against.

Adolph Germer, Director of Organization, CIO Intl. Woodworkers, reports that in a representation election held at the McIntosh Lumber Co., Blue Lake, Calif., the workers voted in favor of the IWA-CIO by the following vote: eligible 117, IWA 67, no union 39. IWA Reps. Bill Baker and Leonard Simmons and Vice-Pres. Al Hartung handled this campaign.

Al Hartnett, Assistant to the Chairman, IUE-CIO, reports the following IUE election victories: David Paradise Co., Union City, N. J., IUE 15, no union 0. Eisler Engineering, Newark, N. J., IUE 68, UE 58, no union 0. Ruggles Klingeman Mfg. Co., Salem, Mass., IUE 26, no union 14.

Morris Pizer, President, United Furniture Workers-CIO, reports the following UFW-CIO election victories: Keyport Wood Products Co., Keyport, N. J., UFWA 35, AFL 9. Owosso Furniture Co., Benton, Ark., UFWA 251, no union 65. Lincoln Industries, Damascus, Va., UFWA 370, no union 247. Mason-Parker Co., Gardner, Mass., UFWA 98, no union 37. Aladdin Co., Bay City, Mich., UFWA 73, no union 34, AFL 5.

John Riffe, National Director, CIO Organizing Committee, reports the following election victories in the South: Farm Industries, Decatur, Ala., RWDSU 73, no union 8. Robert Scholze Tannery, Chattanooga, Tenn., UGCCW 67, AFL 30, challenged 1. Wertheimer Bag Co., Wilmington, N. C., UTSE-CIO 61, against 10. Norfolk Tallow Co., Norfolk, Va., OWIU-CIO 43, against 28, challenged 10. Greenback Industries, Inc., Greenback, Tenn., USA-CIO 23, against 3. Buffalo Tank, Charlotte, N. C., USA-CIO 22, against 2. Halsey Hardwood Co., Edenton, N. C., IWA-CIO 69, against 28, void 1. Montevallo Limestone Co., Montevallo, Ala., USA-CIO 13, against 0. Container Corp. of America, Fort Worth, Tex., UPA-CIO 269, no union 67.

New Council Is Formed At Oakland, Cal.

SIXTEEN local unions with 10,000 members are affiliated with the new Greater Alameda County CIO Council, which was organized at a recent special conference in Oakland, Cal.

The new council was formed after CIO Pres. Philip Murray four months ago revoked the charter of the old council, which was found to be "no longer representative" of CIO membership in Alameda County.

It was announced that the new council will seek to give effective central representation to East Bay CIO locals in community affairs and political action, and to assist—in cooperation with the CIO local and international unions—in organizing, bargaining and strikes.

The immediate goal is a stepped-up drive in cooperation with all of organized labor to win six-month extension of rent control in Oakland and other East Bay cities.

TIM FLYNN, Northern California CIO regional director, told the delegates:

"This council is being formed in a very critical period for this nation, and for the labor movement. This council must get CIO representation on all government war agencies in this area, to see to it that our people get protection."

Temporary officers were elected unanimously. These officers, who will serve until nomination and election of council officers, executive board members and trustees early next year, are:

President, Arnold F. Campo; vice president, S. M. Pratt, and secretary-treasurer, James McKenna.

This is the third new council to be formed in California in recent weeks. Councils found to be failing to represent the CIO membership were replaced by new ones in Contra Costa County and San Diego.

Poll Ordered For Packing Shed Area

The National Labor Relations Board has directed a representation election so that 4300 California packing shed workers can choose between a CIO union and a CIO-expelled union.

The unions involved are Local 78, United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers, CIO, and Local 78, Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers, FTA. They seek to represent employes of 63 companies banded together as Imperial Valley, San Joaquin Valley and Yuma Valley Shippers Labor Committee.

FTA, expelled by the CIO March 1, 1950, protested the use of the same local number by the CIO union, but the NLRB overruled the objection. FTA also protested the election on the basis of a claim it represented the workers with individual contracts for many years and with the overall employer group since 1947.

A date in February, to be determined by the regional NLRB director, was picked to hold the election in the Imperial and Yuma valleys. At that time 4300 workers will be engaged in packing lettuce, 50% or more of whom will move on to the San Joaquin valley to pick melons.

The CIO last October defeated FTA in an NLRB election for representation rights of 3600 lettuce shed workers in the Salinas-Watsonville area of California.

House Passes Watered-Down Excess Profits Bill

THE LAME duck session of Congress is playing ducks and drakes with the excess profits question.

The House on Dec. 5 passed a bill which would raise somewhere between $3 and $3.5 billion a year. The tax rates would allow corporations—particularly the big ones—to keep profits almost as high as those of the lush 1946-49 period.

In other words, the bill says that there should be an extra tax of 75% of corporate earnings above 85% of the best three-year average in the four-year 1946-49 period.

Or if this costs too much, then the corporation can decide to pay it another way: 75% of all earnings exceeding a stipulated percentage of invested capital. (The greater the amount of invested capital, the smaller the percentage exempted from the tax.)

WHICHEVER WAY the corporations decide to do it, the total paid can't exceed 67% of entire earnings for the year.

CIO had suggested the rates be a whole lot tougher: 85% of earnings exceeding 75% of earnings in the entire four-year period, instead of the best three out of four, with no alternative way of figuring it and no ceiling. This would have raised between $6 and $7 billion, which the government is going to have to get from somewhere.

The House did this by a vote of 378-20, which indicates nothing whatsoever about how thoroughly Congress embraces the principle of excess profits taxation. What happened was that the GOP had its own substitute proposal and when this was licked, all the ones that had voted for it climbed on the bandwagon, in order to have it show in the record that they did vote for some kind of an excess profits tax.

THE GOP substitute was put forward as "much fairer": it would have raised regular normal and surtax corporation rates by 5% and then would have allowed the corporations to keep 100% of earnings equal to those in the best three years out of the four before starting to pay an 85% excess profits tax.

Opponents of this measure said that a raise in the regular tax rate, which now totals 45%, would hit hardest the corporations that were smaller, newer, or having the hardest time. It was the same principle as a sales tax, they said—and indeed it was, and indeed the GOP is prepared to go ahead in the next session and recommend a sales tax, too.

Neither the GOP nor the House majority would apply their tax increases to corporations earning less than $25,000 a year. Both made their proposals retroactive to July 1, 1950.

Practically all the experts dammed the House bill — some saying it didn't go far enough, other decrying the excess profits principle. The Senate Finance Committee received the measure with less than enthusiasm. The wise money said the group, headed by conservative Sen. George (D. Ga.), who is flanked by Sens. Taft (R. O.) and Millikin (R. Colo.), might try to stall the whole proposal till January or later.

Labor's position is emphatic, although the AFL proposal differs from that of the CIO in some details. The unions fear, since Congress is going to have to raise more money, that if the added burden is not carried by those who can best afford to bear it, it will be passed on to those who can't, in the form of heavier income taxes and, possibly, a federal sales tax.

Senate, House Pass Differing Versions Of Rent Control

LOOKS like some kind of an extension of automatic federal rent control will come out of Congress, whether or not the city of Los Angeles is decontrolled.

The House and Senate on Dec. 7 sent to conference differing versions of a rent control bill, and ironically enough the fate of Los Angeles tenants is now directly in the hands of the conferees.

The House bill, passed 221-152 after a GOP motion to bounce the bill back to the Banking Committee had failed, would extend till March 31, 1951, the deadline for community decision on whether to keep controls till the end of June. **(The present law says that federal controls continue automatically only till the end of this month. If communities want it continued beyond that, they must make the decision before Dec. 31.)**

THE SENATE bill would push the deadline forward only until Feb. 28. This passed 55-28.

Not only is the Senate bill less satisfactory than the House bill, but it contains a large joker aimed specifically at Los Angeles tenants and supplied by none other than Sen. Cain (R. Wash.), the darling of the landlord lobby.

By voice vote, the Senate adopted Cain's amendment, which says in effect that communities can decontrol by simple resolution of the governing body.

The Los Angeles city council did exactly that, back in June, but Tighe Woods, head of federal rent control, refused to sign a decontrol order, and the U. S. court of appeals in Washington sustained him. Woods' reason was that the council had acted without holding the hearings or considering the evidence required by law. Cain's amendment simply legalizes what the council did.

No such shenanigan cropped up in the House bill, so the conferees have a 50-50 chance to sustain Woods if they want to.

The Senate defeated an amendment by Sen. Flanders (R. Vt.) which would have required Woods to raise all controlled rents to the level of uncontrolled rents in the same area.

Sen. Taft (R. O.) was right in there pitching against the extension. Rent control is purely a wartime measure, he said, and this isn't war.

MEANWHILE, the Office of the Housing Expediter reported that a total of 845 communities, with a combined population of 25,631,000, had voted to ask extension of federal rent controls till the end of June. Approximately 3,730,000 rental units are involved, or just about half the number now under controls.

This left some 1600 communities with populations of 1000 or more still to be heard from. They were in a sort of never-never land — their governing bodies had taken no action either to extend controls or get rid of them.

Included in the list of cities still silent as the present deadline approaches are Detroit, Baltimore, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Seattle, Kansas City, Indianapolis and Denver. In all these places, city councils are under strong union pressure to vote for extension.

12-11

Council Asks End Of Separate Maryland Univ. For Negroes

APPROXIMATELY 150 delegates attending the twelfth annual Maryland CIO Council convention at Cumberland called on incoming Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin and the 1951 legislature to discontinue the Univ. of Maryland's separate school for Negroes.

"Negroes should be privileged to go to any college they wish—including the Univ. of Maryland at College Park," the resolution stated.

Maryland CIO Reg. Dir. Frank J. Bender told the delegates that the CIO insists it shall have a share of any improvements in the methods of production.

"We want a share in the increased profits which larger and more efficient equipment brings to owners and investors," he declared. "We want, regardless of the price of milk, or the price of shoes, or the price of rent, or the price of meat, increased earnings. That is the American way."

IN INTRODUCING State Sen. B. Kimble to the convention, Bender called him "labor's best friend in Annapolis." Kimble said it was necessary for labor in Maryland to present a united front to get favorable legislation passed in the state.

"What labor needs in this state," he declared, "is a single legislative committee which will speak for all organized labor. Until this is brought about, labor will get only the crumbs."

Anthony W. Smith, assistant director of CIO councils, outlined the CIO's regional planning program, designed to relieve urban congestion by the decentralization of industry. He said the CIO has prepared a proposal for the systematic moving of industry from the crowded, atom-bomb-vulnerable cities to rural areas.

The only issue which brought debate was an auditing committee report recommending that dues to the council from the state's locals be advanced from 2c per month per member to 5c. By a split vote, the delegates voted a compromise which increased the per capita tax to 3½c.

THE CONVENTION proposed that the 1951 legislature raise the minimum weekly unemployment compensation payment to $35, exclusive of extra dependency benefits. The present top—not minimum—is $25 weekly.

The delegates also went on record as favoring legislation that would:

Set up a graduated state income tax with higher personal exemptions, tighten the state's labor laws, provide minimum wages and hours for industries in intra-state commerce, and expand the state labor department.

Also requested was legislation that would require industries to pay employes weekly, tighten the law relating to installment purchase of land, provide for the installation of voting machines and tighten the anti-pollution laws.

Ernest J. Moran of the Auto Workers was elected president when Bender declined to run for the office. Charles A. Della, Steelworkers, was reelected secretary.

NAACP Plans To Aid Jailed GIs In Tokyo

THURGOOD Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will fly to Tokyo as soon as the final clearance is obtained in order to aid convicted 24th Infantrymen, according to Walter White, NAACP executive secretary.

"Appeals for aid from imprisoned Negro soldiers and reports from war correspondents, returned officers and enlisted men, indicate that many of the convicted GIs have been victims of racial discrimination and need our full support," White said. For this reason, he added, the NAACP committee on administration this week approved the plan to send Marshall to the scene of the courts-martial.

The NAACP, which has made the defense of these soldiers the No. 1 item on its legal defense agenda, has received a constant stream of letters from the imprisoned men asking for assistance. Sentences imposed by courts-martial in the war zone range from 10 years' imprisonment at hard labor to death.

Marshall will leave for Tokyo as soon as final clearance is obtained from the State and Defense Departments and arrangements made for transport.

Action on behalf of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, whose death sentence was commuted by President Truman to 20 years in prison, will be pushed to the limit, Marshall said.

He recently conferred in Washington with NAACP attorney Frank Reeves and Judson E. Ruch, York, Pa., attorney, retained by Mrs. Gilbert.

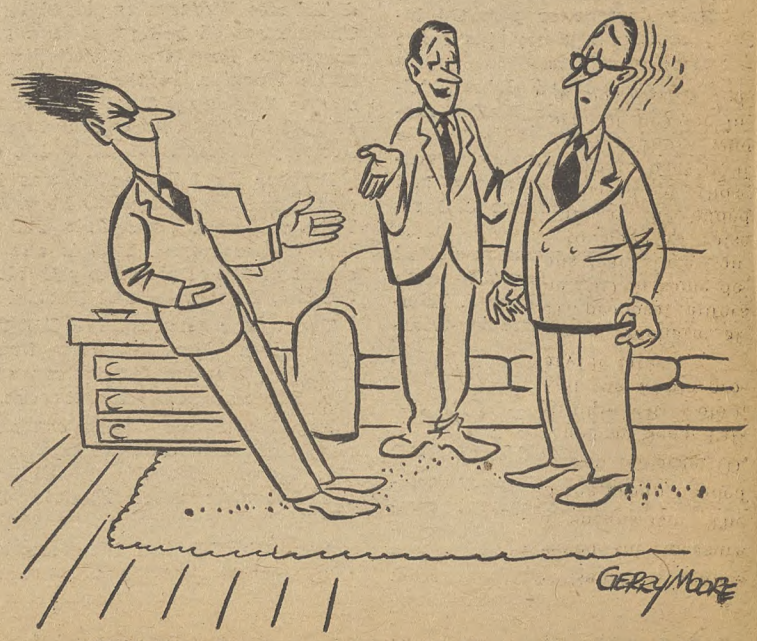
The lawyers agreed to act as co-counsel for the convicted officer in all future handling of the case. While on duty in Korea, Lt. Gilbert was accused to refusing to obey an order of a superior officer. He said that he knew that the carrying out of the order would have meant death for him and his men.

MCS Vote On Ban On Reds Urged

The Portland branch of the Marine Cooks & Stewards union wants a nation-wide secret referendum of MCS members on a constitutional amendment to ban Communists from the Union. The union was expelled by the CIO on charges of Communist domination.

The Portland branch resolution said: "the innocent membership of the NUMCS has had to pay from their pockets with funds, and carry the taint of being among the disloyal, because of the actions of a certain few in our union that seek to destroy all the advantages of being American, under immunity and protection of the Bill of Rights which guarantees the freedoms they seek to destroy."

James Randall, chairman of the Committee to Combat Communist Influence in the NUMCS, said his group now represents more than 1000 members of the union.



"Walt, I'd like you to meet Al Zing, jet test pilot."

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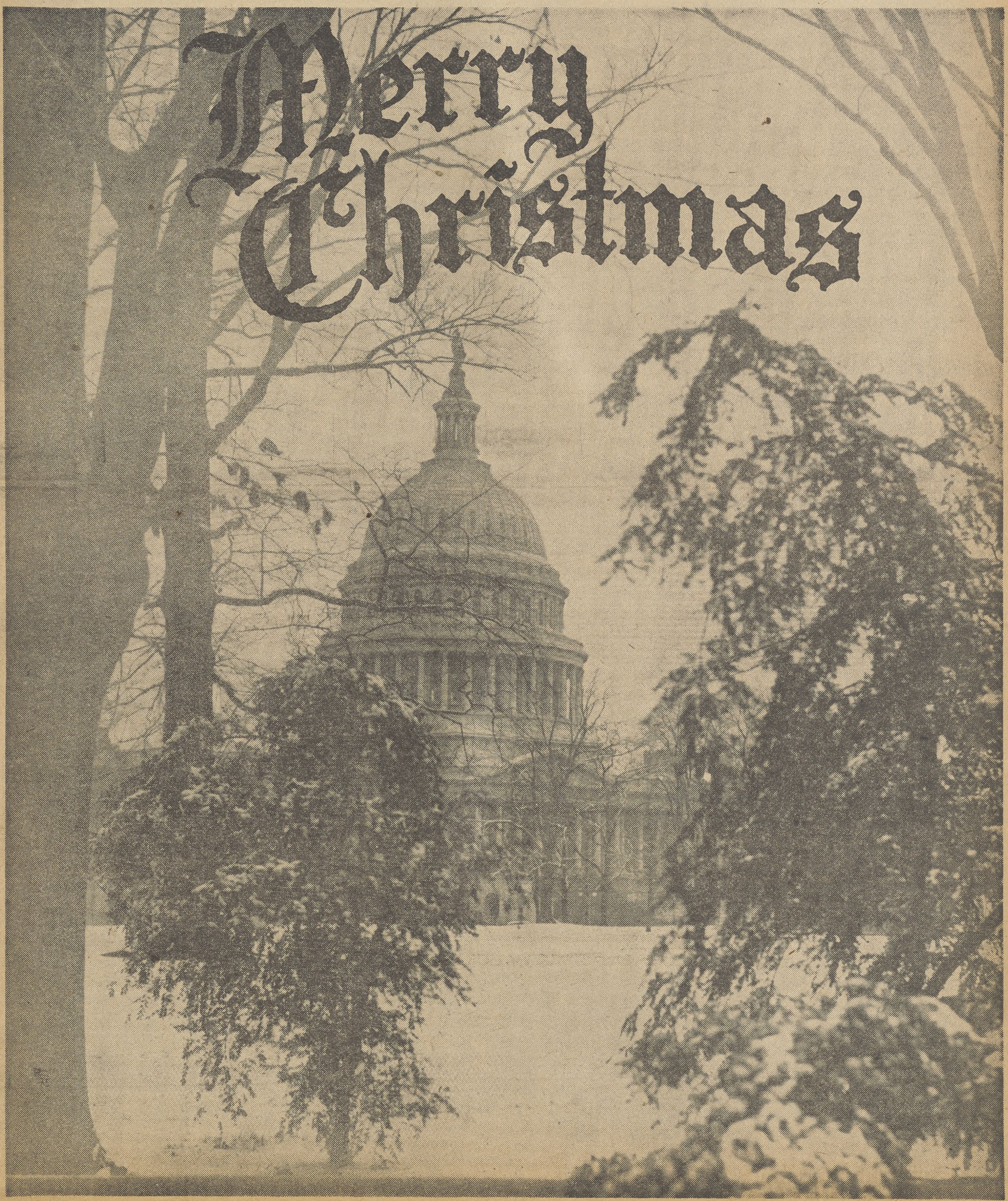


New Contract Brings Chrysler In Line With GM And Ford

THE CIO Auto Workers last week signed a contract with the Chrysler Corp. containing an escalator and other clauses similar to those in agreements between the union and General Motors and Ford.

Like the Ford and the GM agreements, the Chrysler contract contains a 4c-an-hour annual pay raise and maximum monthly pensions of $125. Under the old pact, the maximum pension was $100 monthly.

The new agreement, which replaces the three-year contract signed last May with the UAW after a bitter 100-day strike, covers 105,000 hourly rated production workers and 20,000 salaried employes.

The 4c increases become effective on June 1, in 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954. In addition, workers also will receive an immediate 1c-an-hour increase. The new contract contains no reopening clauses.

The cost-of-living adjustment formula provides for a 1c advance or decline in wage rates with each corresponding 1.14 change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers price index. Adjustments in pay will be made at quarterly intervals with 11c as the downward limit.

The new pact also grants a modified union shop.

Increases in insurance benefits include raising sickness and accident payments from $25 to $32 weekly and company payment of half the family premiums for hospital and medical insurance.

THE CONTRACT gives Chrysler workers their third pay increase in eight months.

Last May the company and the union signed a three-year agreement calling for an estimated 11c an hour increase, chiefly in pension and insurance benefits. Subsequently agreements were reached peacefully with Ford and GM.

In August, Chrysler started a round of voluntary pay raises in the industry by agreeing to UAW proposals for a 10c-an-hour wage boost for all workers and 15c hourly for skilled employes.

Eastern Poverty Stirs Millions Against The West, Says Brophy

COMMUNISTS in Asia have capitalized on the "unbelievable poverty" of the people and have poisoned the minds of millions against the West, John Brophy, representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the United Nations, told a Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems at Portland, Ore., last week.

But the poverty, he maintained, is due not so much to the pressure of population as to failure to develop resources—a "great challenge" which the ICFTU is doing its part to meet by building up trade unions, providing technical aid, raising capital for the development of agriculture and other means.

"Are we going to win? Is there time?" he asked. "There is an obligation on us. We must strive for peace. We have to be missionaries of social justice to all lands."

A feature of the conference was the presentation of an actual problem, without identities, in industrial relations to a panel of industry, labor and public representatives of which George Brown, secretary-treasurer of the Oregon CIO Council, was a member.

The panel considered a case in which a worker failed to appear, seriously impairing a production schedule. Management penalized him two days' work. His union protested the punishment was too severe, making the claim that he had automobile trouble while returning from a vacation.

Only one panel member—Prof. Vladas Juodeika, of the Univ. of Portland—upheld the company. The two industry and two labor members, and the second public member, agreed the punishment was unjust or too severe.

Company Fined For Vitamin Deficiency

If you have been taking vitamin B-complex tablets made by the White Laboratories Inc., Newark, N. J., and you haven't been bubbling over with pep and energy, the Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Security Agency isn't surprised.

FSA has slapped a $2000 fine on the concern, charging that the tablets it manufactures were 40 to 67% below the potency of the various listed components. The firm pleaded guilty, attributing the shortages to a "clerical error."

Pegano To Head CWA Education

Pres. Joseph Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers has named Jules Pegano educational director of the union.

Pegano was formerly educational director for Virginia Div. 33 and did an outstanding job in that capacity. He has long been active in union work. Prior to his assignment with Div. 33, he was field representative for the AFL Intl. Ladies Garment Workers.

CIO, AFL And IAM Unite In Aiding Liberal College

IN A STIRRING display of labor unity, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, AFL Pres. William Green and the independent Machinists' Pres. Al Hayes addressed a banquet to raise money for liberal Roosevelt College, Chicago.

Green said that he hoped that the occasion foreshadowed another "to celebrate the formation of a united labor movement."

The CIO and the AFL have been cooperating more closely in international relations, the legislative field and political action since Murray made a unity proposal last April 4.

In a letter to the AFL, the Railroad Brotherhoods, the Mine Workers and the Machinists, Murray at that time proposed the establishment of a joint committee to coordinate labor's efforts in the economic, legislative and political spheres and to seek the organic unity of all American labor.

THE PROPOSAL was subsequently accepted by the Miners Union and the Machinists, and the Brotherhoods and the AFL proposed further study.

A meeting of committees of the CIO and the AFL immediately reached agreement for continuing cooperation in international relations, legislation and political action.

At the CIO convention in Chicago last month, a resolution was adopted endorsing the action of the CIO committee and directing it to continue to meet with AFL and other labor organizations to attain "organic unity of all American labor."

The Roosevelt College dinner, attended by top mid-Western CIO, AFL and IAM leaders as well as the national heads, was held in support of the college's Samuel Gompers Memorial Fund, which will be used to expand labor education and provide scholarships for needy students.

Keynote was struck by William A. Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who said: "Who knows? Maybe our opportunity to sit here and break bread will lead to ironing out the little differences that keep us apart."

SPEAKERS hailed Roosevelt College for admitting students without regard to race, religion or economic class and for putting labor on a level with other educational fields.

(Both management and labor are represented on Roosevelt's board of trustees. President Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers and Morris Bialis, manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the AFL Ladies Garment Workers Union are board members.)

"Up until very recently our institutions of higher learning for the most part were either unfriendly to the cause of organized labor, or, if not unfriendly, somewhat apathetic and aloof," Murray told the diners. "Frankly, for many years the American labor movement was suspicious of many of our colleges for this very reason . . .

"We had the feeling that many of them were too snobbish to become associated in any way with the labor movement and too cautious, too conservative to present our side of the picture to their students and to the public at large."

Green pointed out that Roosevelt "is the first American educational institution to give labor education equal status with other specified training in the arts, sciences, and professions."

(The director of the labor division, Frank McCallister, ranks equally with the deans of other divisions.)

IN MOST other schools, Green said, labor has little or no say. "Labor, which gave so much to the cause of popular education and whose children make up the majority of the students, still has relatively little influence in its administration," he said.

"The very interests who led the resistance against the expansion of educational opportunities are frequently in positions of control of school administration. In many, if not most, areas, educational facilities are in the hands of the enemies of mass education, rather than of its friends."

As a consequence, the AFL president said, "teachers are overworked and under-paid, and those who engage in union activities or who try to expose their students to both sides of current economic and social questions are often victimized.

"Courses which might help youth in meeting the responsibilities of citizenship are watered down or slanted to suit the tastes of reactionary school board members."

HAYES declared that labor education will help give working people their rightful role in American life. He also noted that disunity in labor is slowing down union progress.

"Labor has been on the defensive since the end of the war," the IAM head observed. "We have to expend all of our energy and much of our resources to hold our ground or to make inch-length advance . . .

"How much of our predicament is due to our own disunity can be measured, I think, by the strength we still maintain in our divided condition. How much stronger we would be to deal with reaction if we were united is not difficult to imagine."

Among other top leaders at the banquet were Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization; Joseph D. Keenan, director of AFL Labor's League for Political Education; Willard S. Townsend, president of the CIO Transport Service Employees; and P. L. Siemiller, general vice president of the IAM.

LPA

ICFTU OKs Mission's Report On Far East, Launches Probe Of Conditions In Austria

THE EXECUTIVE board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has accepted the recommendations of its mission of last summer to the Far East and adopted a six-point emergency program to flight off Communist influence in Asian trade unions.

Meanwhile, an ICFTU delegation last week investigated the economic and social effects of the continuing diplomatic stalemate in Austria. Particular attention was paid to the situation of the workers.

One phase of the Far Eastern program, the establishment of an information and advisory center in Singapore with jurisdiction over Asia, has been put into effect. Heading the temporary office there is Dhyan Mungat, a member of the seamen's union of India.

Other points were:

Appointment of an ICFTU representative for India, Japan and the Philippines, to be responsible to the Singapore center.

Establishment of labor colleges, as quickly as possible, at Singapore and Kandy, Ceylon.

ICFTU participation in the work of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, with emphasis on free trade unionism and ICFTU leadership in working for relief of the Asian masses from poverty and low living standards.

Requests to national labor centers of countries having substantial investments in Asia "to undertake a vigorous campaign against the reactionary labor policies which characterize certain industrial business and plantation firms."

Expression of ICFTU concern over growing repressive labor legislation in Asia.

The mission to Asia included John Brophy, at that time CIO director of industrial union councils and now on leave to serve as ICFTU representative at the United Nations.

IN AUSTRIA, the Soviet Union has obstructed negotiations for a peace treaty, causing serious economic dislocations, although the Western Powers have aided the country by cutting down the cost of occupation.

The situation has been aggravated by the widespread Soviet confiscation of Austrian industries on the pretext that they are German properties.

Members of the delegation are Pres. U. Oosterhuis of the Netherland Trade Union Federation; Robert Willis, member of the general council of the British Trade Congress, and Alfred Braunthal, head of the ICFTU Economic and Social Dept. During their visit in Austria, the delegates were the guests of the Austria Trade Union Federation, at the request of which the mission was granted.

"Where do I go to complain about the complaint department?"

Auto Industry Rejects Voluntary Price Control

"VOLUNTARY" price control went out the window last week, the first time it was formally tried, while manufacturers all over the nation went on announcing first-of-the-year increases in anticipation of a freeze.

The auto industry, one of the major factors in this country's economic life, was called to Washington and given a gentle "or else" in the wake of a vigorous and sincere appeal to hold the price line voluntarily.

The steel industry had earlier refused to take any such step, but that was before the general hue and cry for dramatic, drastic price action had reached its present intensity—before the Korean reverses, in short.

Important officials of the 10 leading auto manufacturers spent all day closeted with Economic Stabilization Administrator Alan Valentine and Price Administrator Michael V. DiSalle. At the end of the conference, the manufacturers publicly announced they were not going to reduce prices.

TWO IN particular—Ford and General Motors—were singled out for appeal, since they had just finished announcing price increases. But all were asked to cooperate. The general idea was that Ford and GM should rescind their increases and the others should promise to hold the line at least till next March. The manufacturers unanimously replied that they wouldn't do it.

Valentine told the group that unless they took some voluntary action, it would be impossible to "avoid mandatory controls." Beyond that he did not go, except to say that ESA would "announce a decision shortly."

The rumor factory immediately started operating a mile a minute, its production increased by President Truman's forthcoming address to the nation, which was scheduled for late last Friday night.

Among other industries that have announced price increases for the near future are electrical products, tools, hardware, shop equipment, and other metal products, all of which are slated to go up from five to 10%.

OTHER PRODUCTS on which manufacturers announced substantial boosts in the year's closing weeks inculded tin, up 8c a pound; wrapping and tissue paper, up 25c a ream; newsprint, $10 a ton; automobile and truck tires, 7½%; shoes selling for under $10, up $1 a pair; coffee, up 2c a pound; furniture, up eight to 20%; wool carpets, 10% (50% over a year ago); rayon fibre, 6c a pound; heavy oil, 25c a barrel; records, 10c each, and television sets, 10%.

Producers were trying to pin the blame for the new high prices on labor costs. Labor economists easily demonstrated, however, that wage raises are only a small percentage of costs and profits are booming.

A recent survey by Dun & Bradstreet showed that eight out of 10 business executives plan to raise prices on their products the first of the year. They expect bigger sales than ever in the first three months of 1951.

"I went to the doctor last night about those bumps on my arms, but he says they're all right . . . they're muscles."

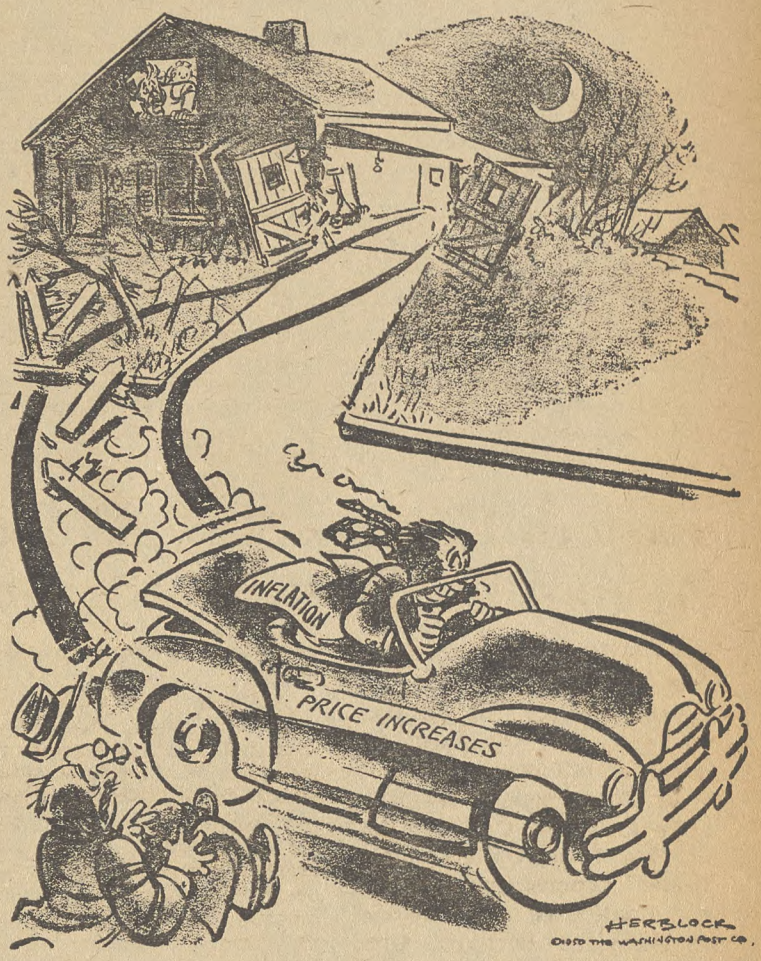
Anna Rosenberg Probe Is A Dud

What had all the earmarks of a blundering, bumbling reactionary plot to smear Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg as a Communist and deprive the country of her services as Assistant Secretary of Defense flopped last week with a thud that must have made the Kremlin quiver.

The Senate Armed Services Committee, which previously had voted to recommend confirmation of her appointment, unanimously renewed its recommendation on Dec. 14 after exhaustive hearings. The hearings were instituted through alleged information that came from Benjamin Freedman, New York anti-Communist, anti-Zionist businessman who has connections with the lunatic fringe of neo-fascism in the United States. The chief witness, Ralph De Sola, a former Communist, testified he saw Mrs. Rosenberg at meetings of a Communist front groups. All his supporting witnesses refused flatly to bear him out.

Opponent Concedes Williams' Election

Michigan's teeter-totter gubernatorial election seesawed to a finale last week when former Gov. Harry F. Kelly (R.) conceded the re-election of Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D.).



—From Washington Post

"We're Gonna Have To Do Something About That Boy."

Company Can't Use Affidavit Lack As Afterthought--NLRB

A UNION'S failure to file non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Act can no longer be used by an employer as an excuse for refusal to bargain unless he relies upon it at the time he refuses to bargain, the National Labor Relations Board ruled last week.

The board's action closed one of the many loopholes through which recalcitrant employers have been ducking unions of their employes. The ruling was made by a majority consisting of Chairman Paul M. Herzog and Members John M. Houston and Paul L. Styles.

It was based, essentially, on the fact that T-H sets up the non-Communist oath as a pre-requisite for action on its grievances by the board, and nowhere "wipes out the obligations of employers."

Members James J. Reynolds, Jr., and Abe Murdock, dissenting, held that a union's right to exclusive recognition is a privilege created by Congress, and that Congress "effectively and completely extinguished the privilege" for a non-complying union.

The decision overruled an earlier action in December, 1949, involving the AFL and the Andrews Co., Spartanburg, S. C. At that time a majority consisting of Reynolds, Murdock and J. Copeland Gray, who was succeeded soon after by Styles, held that an employer was not obliged to bargain with a union unless it had already complied at the time it sought to bargain.

THE PRESENT case started when the CIO Textile Workers on Sept. 3, 1947, a month after the effective date of T-H, asked the New Jersey Carpet Mills, Inc., of Engishtown, N. J., for recognition as exclusive bargaining representative of its employes. The period was one of grace so far as non-Communist oath compliance was concerned, and union officers had not filed the affidavits. They did so, however, by Oct. 24, 1947.

The company at first ignored the union's demand for recognition, then refused to recognize it without an NLRB election.

Agents of the firm asked employes about their membership in the union, threatened them with loss of pay if the union entered the shop, and discriminatorily discharged Richard Perrine, NLRB said.

The union's lack of compliance at the time the demand for recognition was served was not mentioned by the company until it filed its formal answer to the NLRB complaint, issued by the General Counsel at the request of the union on March 14, 1949.

"The conclusion is inescapable," said the majority in its opinion, "that in refusing to recognize the union, the company was motivated, not by a good-faith doubt of the union's majority, but by a desire to destroy the union's majority through procrastination and delay."

THE BOARD found unanimously that the company had not bargained in good faith after the union had complied with the filing requirement.

It unanimously ordered the company to bargain in good faith, cease discouraging membership in the Textile Workers or any other labor organization of its employes, and stop questioning its employes about their union membership, threatening them with loss of pay and other disadvantages if the union won bargaining rights, and to reinstate Perrine with back pay.

The majority also found that the company had violated the law by refusing to bargain in the period before the union complied.

"The issue before us is one of law," it wrote, "raising technical questions of construction of a statute written in 1947. It relates to the legal consequences of temporary non-compliance under the status as written, not to the undoubted evil of communism in labor organizations.

"This being so, we do not believe that, even though all of us abhor communism, a procedural limitation upon the 'use of the processes of the Board,' by which Congress denied a remedy through Government to those who fail to satisfy Government's requirements, can or should be converted by this board's own decision into a nullification of a right conferred on employes by statute."

Herzog went further. He said in a separate observation that he would not hold it a violation of the law when an employer tells a union that he is refusing to negotiate with it because of non-compliance at the time the union asks to negotiate.

Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO General Counsel, said:

"The CIO welcomes and applauds the decision rendered today by the National Labor Relations Board in the New Jersey Carpet Mills case.

"That decision overrules in large part the earlier decision of the board in the Andrews case, in which the board had held that an employer could defeat a charge of refusing to bargain with a union by showing that at the time of the refusal this union was not in compliance with Section 9(f), (g) or (h) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"UNDER THE Andrews decision, an employer whose refusal to bargain was in fact in no way related to the compliance status of the union could, long after the event, defeat an unfair labor practice charge by pointing to the union's perhaps inadvertent non-compliance.

"In the vast majority of refusal to bargain cases in which the question has been presented, the employer did not in fact raise any issue of compliance until long after the refusal to bargain. Thus, the board's new decision amounts in practical effect to an overruling of the Andrews decision as regards the majority of pending cases."

There Is No Peace On Earth

But There's Comfort In Knowing That We Of Free Nations Are Fighting For—Not Against—Peaceful World Order

By ALLAN L. SWIM

YOU FLIP ON your radio these days and you hear Christmas music—you hear about "peace on earth and good will toward men."

It's a welcome relief from the news reports telling about misery and death in Korea and the struggle that goes on within the United Nations.

But somehow it has a hollow sound.

It always has a hollow sound when men are killing each other on the field of battle—when there is no peace on earth.

And yet the music and the Christmas talk are good—for they reflect our wishes. They are symbols of our desires. And they tell us we haven't substituted the god of war for the Prince of Peace.

PERHAPS THE Christmas season is a good time for us to look at the troubles in which we find ourselves—to look at them from a "different" point of view.

Our own nation, founded on the theory of freedom and the brotherhood of man, is now leading the world crusade against communism.

To most people this is a campaign of democracy against totalitarianism, a struggle of statism against capitalism.

But it goes much deeper than that.

The Communists threaten the very foundations of religion throughout the world. They would make an international mockery of the things for which Christ died.

They—if they could—would destroy the church and substitute for it worship of the state.

IT IS TRUE that many persons in the United States and in the other free countries do not go to church.

But they can if they want to. The churches are there. They are operated as their members see fit.

Imagine how it would be if the government suddenly issued a decree closing up our churches or placing them under strict government supervision.

If that happened, then one of the things for which the founders of our nation fought would be gone.

Yes, freedom of religion would be gone.

And civilization would have taken a backward step.

Keep this in mind when you read or hear about the Communists—because one of their first moves when they take over a country is to close or assume control of the churches.

ACTUALLY WHAT we are fighting is not communism, in the true sense of the word. We are battling pagan totalitarianism.

The Russian leaders have been employing almost exactly the same tactics as were used by Hitler and Mussolini.

First was the "big lie." Then came expansion without warfare. Then came real war.

The difference is that the Russians have been able to get others to do the bloodshedding.

Underlying it all is an utter disregard for freedom and the dignity of the individual. Nowhere can you find any evidence of "do unto others . . ."

And nowhere in the Red set-up can you find anything to indicate that humanitarianism is likely to replace viciousness.

AND SO, AS has happened before, we have come to another Christmas season in which we must fight, maim and kill if we are to achieve the peace we so desire.

We cannot concentrate our full attention—not even for a single day—on a great historical and religious event—Christmas.

We can wish and pray for—but not brag about—peace on earth and good will toward men.

But it is comforting to know that we of the free nations are struggling to preserve something that is good—that we are fighting to prevent the creation of a world society in which freedom to worship would be forbidden.

LET'S CUT IT OUT!

We had hoped that the brickbat throwing season in Washington would come to an end as the international situation became more serious—but we hoped in vain.

We had hoped, too, that the mud-slinging which accompanied this year's political campaign would end with the election—but it didn't.

Those who began yelling "get Dean Acheson" in an effort to influence the election outcome are still at it—and in some respects the situation is now worse than it was a few months ago.

The latest twist to McCarthyism goes this way:

"It makes no difference whether Secy. of State Acheson is innocent or guilty of the charges made against him; he should be fired because he no longer has the confidence of the American people."

Those who peddle this phony line act as if Acheson instead of Joe Stalin provided our No. 1 problem.

They act as if the "battle against the State Department" is as important as the battle against the Reds in Korea.

It's disgraceful—and it ought to stop.

It ought to stop because it's wrong, because there is no justification for the "get Acheson" drive and because our internal squabbling is demoralizing to our own government and to our allies.

And, furthermore, there's no indication that a new secretary of state—if one were selected—would get any better treatment than that accorded Acheson.

ANNA ROSENBERG ALSO IS VICTIM

Latest victim of the brickbat throwing—other than Acheson—is Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, selected a few week ago as assistant secretary of defense, who was accused of having attended Communist meetings at some time in the distant past.

The Senate Armed Services Committee has some very important work dealing with the nation's security which should be handled, but it spent much of last week looking into the accusations against Mrs. Rosenberg.

The evidence against her—if indeed it was evidence—was provided by a fellow who says he was an ex-Communist. He said he had seen Mrs. Rosenberg at the meetings.

She flatly denied the charge. Senators examining FBI records said they contained nothing to back up the accusation. And the committee cleared her by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Rosenberg has a long and good record of public service. There is nothing in it to indicate that she is one of those "subversive elements" about which some of our lawmakers love to rave and rant.

Maybe those responsible for the charge against Mrs. Rosenberg were actually out to get her—but there's a growing suspicion in many quarters that Secy. of Defense Marshall, who wanted her as an assistant, is the real target.

One of the objectives of the Reds right now is to disrupt the operations of our war-defense set-up. They must be getting a kick out of seeing somebody else do the job for them.

Colliers Takes After AMA

THE AMERICAN Medical Association got it in the neck from an unexpected source last week.

In its Dec. 16 issue, Collier's, a weekly magazine which by no stretch of the imagination could be termed "pro-liberal," took the AMA to task for the organization's continued opposition to federal aid to medical education. The article was written by Albert Q. Maisel.

"There is strong public and professional support for financing an expansion program with federal funds," the article said. "But the leaders of the American Medical Association are against the idea. So far they have blocked the passage of legislation which would make such a program possible."

Maisel said the AMA must shoulder the responsibility for the shortage of medical personnel which is constantly becoming more critical. He wrote:

"They (the AMA) are the one big obstacle in the path of Congressional efforts to meet the shortage with federal aid . . . the solution which has the backing of most medical school deans, of leading university presidents, of both Republicans and Democrats and (by a unanimous vote) of the U. S. Senate.

"By their action in fighting the measure to a dead stop in the House of Representatives, they have made it entirely possible that wounded American soldiers in the future will receive some second or third rate substitute for the marvelous medical services that saved tens of thousands of lives in World War II."

THE MAGAZINE declared that federal aid to medical education is not socialized medicine. It added: "As long as the danger of general war and atomic attack against our civilian population exists, the argument that federal aid may lead to federal control of medical education is academic, to say the least."

The unsuccessful efforts of Rep. Biemiller (D. Wis.) to get the measure before the House after the Senate had passed it were told. Despite the bipartisan support of Rep. Scott (R. Pa.), former Republican National Committee chairman, the measure was bottled up in the Interstate Commerce Committee.

Two efforts by Biemiller to have it brought to the House floor for a vote proved unavailing when the motion was defeated by a one-vote margin on both occasions.

"Finally," Maisel said, "the AMA came out openly against the bill. Early in 1950, Louis H. Bauer, M.D., chairman of the AMA Board of Trustees, stated that aid to medical education was now added to the long list of measures meeting AMA opposition."

Bauer said the bill "as presently drawn . . . would give the government a foot in the door . . . for federal control of medical education. There are certain very drastic amendments which will have to be made to that bill before we can approve it."

The AMA's friends on the House subcommittee kept working over revisions until last May.

"Despite the tendency on the part of Congress and the AMA to look the other way," the article continued, "the grave problem of medical shortages still exists and the pressure is mounting for some action to solve it."

Bernard M. Baruch was listed as one of those demanding that something be done. He is quoted as saying he is not in favor of socialized medicine (which usually means compulsory health insurance) but believes the medical profession has got to do something to meet the needs of the people. He declared the first way is to increase the output of doctors.

The Collier's article concluded with the observation that "unless immediate steps are taken to solve our chronic and growing shortages of medical, dental, nursing and public health personnel, your health and that of your family, your neighbors and your sons in service will be jeopardized for years to come.

"If the AMA continues its fight in the new Congress, we trust that the lawmakers will have the courage to enact the measure anyway in the interest of urgent necessity," it added.

THE Senate-passed bill would provide $250 million in federal aid. Against that figure, the AMA has announced it is donating $500,000 to the nation's 79 accredited medical schools. Biemiller termed the contribution a "Trojan gift" intended to obscure the "selfish motives" of the AMA.

He said the donation would bring merely "fatal indecision and inaction." Noting that AMA has been alone in its opposition to such legislation, Maisel declared: "It has claimed time and again that the financial crisis in our medical schools could be met with private aid. Yet all efforts to obtain such aid have failed. That $500,000 contribution does not change the situation in the slightest."

ICFTU Congress Meets Next July

The second world-wide Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions will open at Milan, Italy, July 4, 1951. Delegates will represent 55 million members in nearly 60 countries.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President — James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Allan L. Swim, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Publicity Director, Henry C. Fleisher

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He Really Put It Right On The Line

THE TWO organizers—a man of about 60 and a husky young fellow just back from military service—were in a bad spot and they knew it.

The membership campaign they were directing became hard. Then it became rough. And then it looked hopeless.

With an NLRB election just a few days away and defeat regarded almost as a certainty, the young organizer got instructions to leave town.

He was being assigned to another campaign—one which didn't look hopeless.

He left on schedule—but before he departed he made one bold move to protect his older friend.

This is the story of how it happened—and how it worked out.

AT FIRST things were easy for the two organizers, but they began tightening up when the company learned its workers were signing union application cards.

Before long the company launched its own campaign—a campaign of threats and intimidation.

The older organizer was the company's particular target. But nobody displaying any interest in unionism was spared.

Active volunteer organizers were followed by supervisors and company officials almost every place they went.

Company officials issued orders which resulted in union sympathizers being shifted rapidly from one unpleasant job to another.

Some of the more active unionists were threatened with dismissal.

AFTER THE company's campaign got into high gear the organizers began receiving threats.

They were told on several occasions to "get the hell out of town while you're still able to get out by yourself."

The young organizer didn't like the threats but he figured he could do a fairly good job taking care of himself in a physical encounter—if the worst came to worst.

But he was worried about his companion. A bad beating might mean the end of a man of his age. So the young man kept close to his fellow organizer.

And though the threats continued nobody seemed willing to create violence.

THEN, AS the campaign drew near a close, the young organizer received instructions to leave town and let his companion remain for the election.

"I've got to do something to keep him from getting beaten up," the young man told himself.

He figured and figured but didn't come up with anything that looked like a solution until he and his companion took a sound truck to the mill gate at shift-change time.

The young organizer, using a portable microphone, began giving a pro-union talk to workers leaving and going into the plant.

Then he noticed the superintendent and two of his "stooges" sitting in a car nearby listening and watching.

He hesitated a minute, then moved quickly over to the superintendent's car.

STILL USING the microphone, the young organizer addressed the superintendent as several hundred workers stopped to listen.

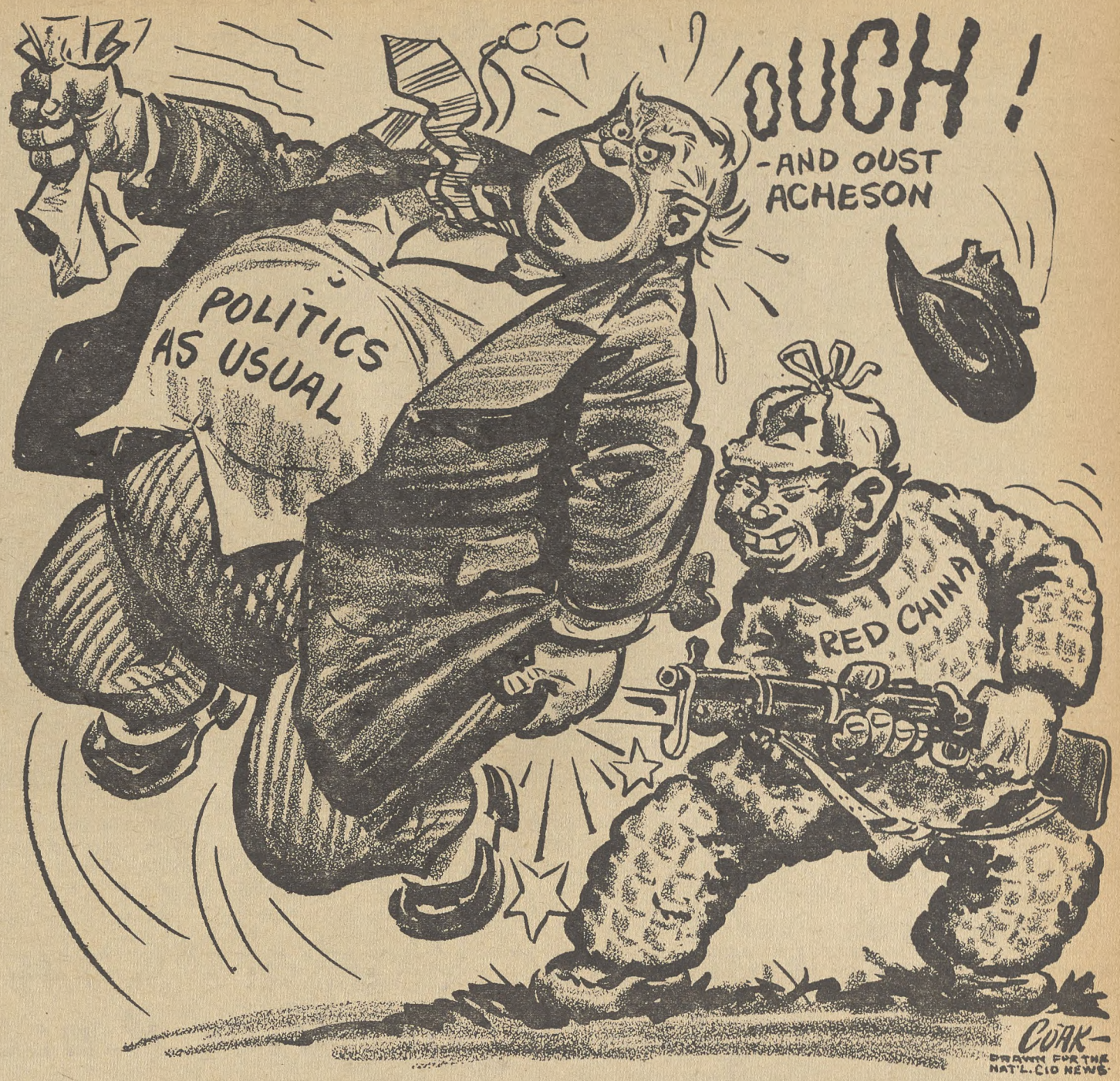
"You know who I am?" he asked.

"Yes," replied the superintendent.

"Well, I'm leaving town tomorrow; been transferred to a new job. Old Man ——— will be left here all by himself—and I just want to tell you guys before witnesses that if anything happens to him I'm going to hold you personally responsible. No matter where I am, I'm coming back here and . . . That's all I'm going to say."

The crowd cheered. The young organizer left town the next day. Shortly thereafter the "impossible" occurred. The union won the NLRB election. **A.L.S.**

NOT THE REAL POINT!



Steel Reported In Business Doghouse For Failure To Expand

THE BIG NEWS about the steel shortage is that the fats cats of industry are fighting over it in public, according to A. G. Mezerik, who tells about it in the Dec. 11 issue of the New Republic magazine.

It all happened last month in Chicago at a meeting of the American Society for Metals, where Edward L. Ryerson, president of the Inland Steel Co., said that "it is sheer nonsense" to suggest that the steel industry should be arbitrarily required to increase its capacity by 20 to 30 million tons in the next two years.

Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors, was another speaker at the dinner. He had been having his trouble getting steel. Ryerson's remarks were all that Wilson needed to cause him to blurt out in his speech that steel executives "ought to get the dust out of their eyes and go ahead with the rest of industry. . . .

"The steel industry has expanded its capacity only eight times since 1900, while the oil industry has expanded 30 times, the electric power industry has expanded its output by 70 times, the automobile industry about 2000 times."

The trouble with the steel industry is that its leaders are "apostles of the scarce market and the guaranteed big profit," according to Mezerik. Another basic fault of the industry is that a handful of men control it, Mezerik says.

THE LATTER point, the author says, is corroborated by a new but unpublished report in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission, which shows that U. S. Steel in 1945 "controlled 35.2% of the capacity of the industry for making steel ingots and castings.

"Including the interlocks (interlocking directors), 54% of the entire steel industry can, according to the FTC report, be considered part of U. S. Steel."

Mezerik reminds his readers that almost two years ago President Truman in his State of the Union message threatened to put the government in the steel business if the industry continued in its refusal to expand the capacity of the mills.

The Korean war highlighted the steel scarcity. Mezerik does not have much good to say about Commerce Secy. Sawyer, who was placed in charge of steel policies. Sawyer, Mezerik says, "began by blithely accepting the steel industry's own estimate of its ability to supply America's needs, thus almost duplicating an earlier tragedy."

The earlier tragedy, Mezerik recalls, was "administration acceptance" of an industry estimate of defense needs in 1940, an acceptance which "almost caused a national disaster."

BUT OTHER federal officials, realizing the gravity of the steel scarcity, did not follow the industry's lead and other industries began clamoring, notably the oil industry. Mezerik says:

"Independent producers, such as the Lone Star Steel Co. of Texas, who wish to expand their facilities are up against a Washington setup dishearteningly familiar from the last war. The government officers, charged with the authority to implement steel expansion, are Big Steel's nearest and dearest friends. The independents are already shouting grievances. Their chorus of protest was brought to a climax by Wilson's demand that steel 'Go ahead with the rest of industry.'

"Though the protest is becoming insistent it is far from certain that the banker-insurance-steelmaster combination will now proceed with an expansion program of 20 million tons, the minimum required to keep pace with the needs of the industries which depend on steel."

Greece Establishes Training Program

An apprentice training program has been established within the Greek government's Ministry of Labor, and it is expected to further significantly that country's industrial development.

Answering the need for greater numbers of skilled workers will be a "key factor in the industrial development of Greece," according to D. Alan Strachan, ECA Labor Adviser to Greece.

"The Greek worker is by nature as industrious, ingenious, and adaptable as any in the world," Strachan said. "The better the machinery Greece is able to acquire, and the more diversified the industries she establishes, the greater will be the need for well-trained skilled workers. This program should go far toward meeting that need."

Marshall Plan experts have helped at several stages in planning the program, and it has been designed to conform with recommendations of a Greek study team, representing labor, management, and the government, which recently toured the United States under Marshall Plan arrangements.

TWU Elects Quill Again; Wins Pact

PRES. Michael Quill was re-elected president of the CIO Transport Workers on the last day of the union's seventh biennial convention at New York City.

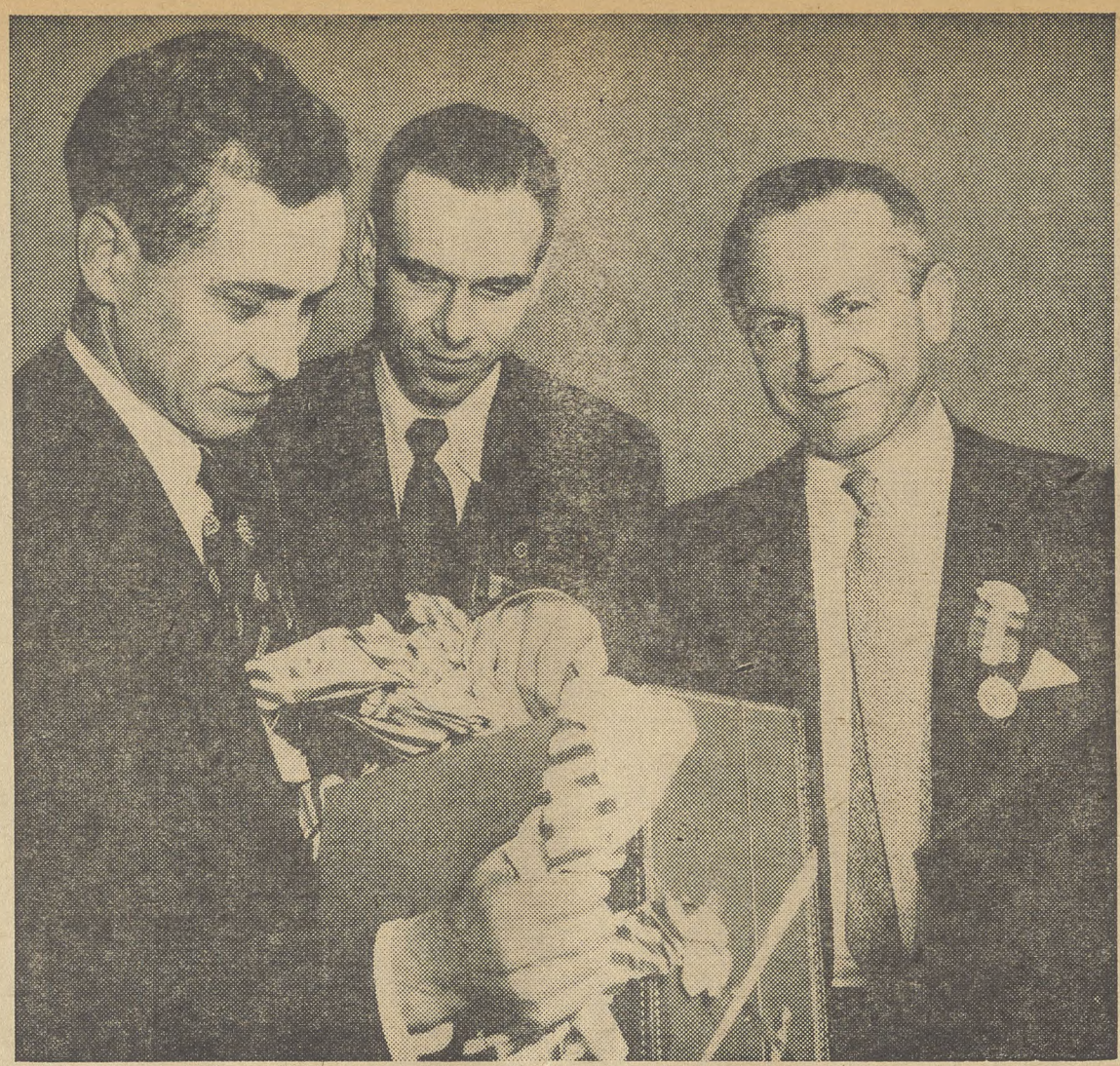
Elected with Quill to international offices was a full administration slate including Gustav Faber, secretary-treasurer and Matthew Guinan, vice president.

On Dec. 10, a day after the convention ended, TWU signed a three-year wage agreement with American Airlines, which gave 4000 maintenance and store workers a wage increase of 4c an hour, retraoctive to Dec. 2. A similar 4c increase will be given each succeeding year.

The new contract also contains a cost of living escalator clause. Under this clause, wages will be increased 2c an hour Jan. 1.

Wages will rise an additional 2c an hour for every increase of 2.35 points in the consumer price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The adjustments will be made on a quarterly basis.

Quill described the agreement as a "tremendous victory" for the union. He said it put wages and working conditions for American Airlines workers ahead of all other airline industry contracts.



GRATEFUL members of CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at their convention in Milwaukee, Wis., presented brief case to Isadore Katz (right), general counsel of CIO Textile Workers, in appreciation for legal aid he gave them without cost during struggles of past year. Shown at presentation are James B. Carey (left), newly elected IUE-CIO president, and Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett. Katz thanked delegates in a short speech.

CIO, AFL Join In Demands On Packers

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers have again joined with the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters in asking wage increases from the "Big Four" of the packing industry. No specific figure was set in the proposals.

The two unions, which won a 11c-an-hour wage boost last August by their concerted action, represent 180,000 employes of Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Wilson and major independent companies. The contract signed then was for a three year period but contained three wage reopeners.

The first reopener date is Feb. 11 and the unions presented their proposals last week to comply with the 60-day notice requirement.

Spokesmen for both unions said they would "cooperate closely" in the coming negotiations

CWA'S Red Faces Dept.

THE CIO Communications Workers received support from an unexpected and totally unwelcome source during the recent telephone strike.

Seems the propaganda machine of the Chinese Communists picked up the strike story and with customary disregard for the facts, reported a garbled version over Radio Peiping.

And believe it or not, the National Committee for the Chinese Union of Postal and Telegraph Workers broadcasted its moral support, greetings and advice to the striking workers.

According to the broadcast "the telecommunication workers" were putting up a stupendous battle against "American monopoly capitalism" in spite of the "obstruction of the head of the union who betrays the workers' interests.

"The Korean war, now being expanded by the imperialist capitalists into a war against Red China, was started by the 'American reactionary government' whose objective is to cause living standards in America to fall while the profiteers clean up.'"

American workers were urged to "end all this by resolutely opposing capitalistic expansion and the unleashing of an aggressive war by the American reactionary government."

CWA leaders declined the advice and offer of support because "having the freedom to organize and strike, CWA was able to do all right in its battle with AT&T."

Higher Pay Urged In P.R.

HIGHER minimum wage rates for five industries in Puerto Rico have been recommended by industry committees set up under the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Act.

A provision of the act authorizes the Wage-Hour Administrator to order industry minimums below the 75c an hour statutory minimum in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. All recommendations will be aired at public hearings in Washington, and may be accepted or rejected, but not modified, by Administrator William R. McComb.

In wholesaling, warehousing and other distribution, a committee that included Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, approved a 25c increase to a minimum of 65c an hour at a meeting in San Juan. Ruttenberg and the three industry members of the committee voted against it—Ruttenberg because it wasn't enough, the others because they thought it was too much.

Ruttenberg also voted, along with the other two labor members, Nicolas Nogueras-Rivera and Miguel A. Collaso, against an 18c increase in the minimum for the banking, insurance and finance industries. The proposed boost would raise the present minimum of 40c to 58c an hour. Ruttenberg's position was that the industry could easily afford 75c.

New minimum rates of 57c an hour for the manufacture of beer and 60c for rum, other alocoholic beverages and industrial alcohol were recommended by another committee, also by split votes. The present minimum in the beer industry is 40c, and in the other industry 30c.

A third committee unanimously recommended a new minimum of 30c an hour for workers manufacturing decorations and party favors.

Canadian Workers Caught In The Wage-Price Pincers

NEARLY one-third of the more than one million Canadian workers employed by firms which report to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics have less real purchasing power than they did in 1946, according to a recent study of DBS figures by the Research Dept. of the Canadian Congress of Labour.

Only slightly more than 20% have from $2 to $5 weekly in additional purchasing power, and 23.4% are better off by $1 to $2, it revealed. The 6.7% with $5 to $8 more in real wages, it added, are largely in lower-paid categories.

INCREASES IN PRICES have eaten away some or all of the additional dollars the workers are getting in their pay envelopes, the CCL found in its examination of official Dominion figures. In many cases pay increases have been more than wiped out by higher prices.

"During a period when workers' real earnings have actually declined or risen negligibly, profits have gone up substantially," said the CCL, with which CIO unions in Canada are affiliated.

"Profits before taxes earned by industry as a whole in 1949 were almost $2 billion ($1,914,000,000). This is about 35% higher than in 1946 (when price controls were lifted). Profits after taxes were about $1.25 billion. This represents almost a 65% increase over 1940.

"It is too early to predict just how high 1950 profits will be, but with the accelerated defense program there is every indication that they will, if not exceed, at least equal last year's level.

"The relationship of rising living costs of workers' earnings demonstrates to what extent hard-won and essential wage gains are being daily whittled away. The decline in workers' real earnings points emphatically to the need for a comprehensive and immediate program of price controls. Certainly, it is imperative that such a program be implemented before workers' living standards are depressed even more."

The CCL study showed that because of skyrocketing prices, the $17.39 a week in cash which workers in primary steel and iron have won since 1946 has dwindled to a mere $1.90 in purchasing power. In the automobile industry, a $17.33 cash pay boost has turned out to be worth only $1.07 when it comes to buying something.

On the other hand, workers in the electric light and power industry have $2.17 less a week in purchasing power than they had in 1946 despite wage increases totalling $12.32, while in steam railroads, a $14.93 a week increase has ended up as a $2.34 loss in real wages. Workers in finance are even worse off. They have received increases of only $8.09 a week, leaving them $3.98 in the hole.

IN AN effort to boost purchasing power of the workers—or at least to prevent it from sinking even lower—the four major Canadian labor bodies have joined forces in a nation-wide campaign for the imposition of price controls and the retention of rent controls. In the group are the CCL, the Trades and Labour Congress, the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, and the Dominion Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods. The campaign marks the first joint action by the four groups in Canadian history.

"The repeated appeals made by all of our organizations individually having failed to impress the government with the need for immediate price control measure," they said in a joint statement, "the four major trade union centres now are inaugurating a jointly-sponsored nation-wide campaign.

"STATEMENTS TO the effect that wage increases are the cause of higher prices are misleading. Since the removal of controls, prices have been free to rise at the will of the employer. Wages, on the other hand, can only be adjusted by negotiation, conciliation or even arbitration.

"The impact of higher prices is being felt in the living standards of almost every Canadian family. Now they also face the threat of higher rents with the removal of remaining rent controls.

"The burden of these conditions —both prices and rentals—has fallen on all sections of our population, and with particular severity on those with fixed incomes, such as our older citizens who are dependent on pensions. Our efforts are directed at providing relief for the Canadian people generally."

IUE-CIO Elects Three Trustees

Three trustees were elected at the convention of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in Milwaukee, Wis., before sessions were concluded on Dec. 8.

Selected from among nine candidates were John Essick, of Local 601, Pittsburgh, who will serve three years and act as chairman; James Seymour, Local 229, Bridgeport, Conn., two years, and Robert Elsner, local 801, Dayton, O., one year. Elsner is a member of the Administrative Committee, which will continue to function until other members of the executive board are elected and take office.

Little Drops Of Water, Little Grains Of Sand...

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE CASUAL drop of rain that distinguishes itself by falling into someone's eye has untold billions of brothers and sisters, aunts and uncles and cousins.

And it's a good thing. For rain is water, and civilizations are built on a combination of water, land and people. What happens to the water depends on how the people treat the land. Without water, none of the miracle that is America could have been possible.

In the hope of developing a nation-wide water policy that could be applied under all conditions in every part of the country, President Truman last January appointed a Water Resources Policy Commission to make recommendations on the extent and character of federal participation in major water resources programs.

WRPC also was charged with appraising the priority of such programs from the standpoint of economic and social needs, the criteria and standards for evaluating such projects, and legislation.

THE COMMISSION, headed by Morris L. Cooke, first Rural Electrification Administrator and one of President Roosevelt's ace trouble-shooters, has just presented the President with the first section of its three-volume report, a 445-page study of the basic problems with suggested solutions.

Because of its breadth and depth of treatment, the chances are that it will influence American thinking on water policies for many years to come. The remaining two volumes will be issued in January.

"In the brief span of a century and a half," the commission says in its report, "American farms and cities have spread over the land from the Appalachians to the Pacific. Great harbors have been built, navigable streams maintained and improved; large cities have been supplied with adequate quantities of pure domestic water, their wastes carried away by more water; in the arid and semi-arid West, deserts have been made to bloom; and large and small dams provide for flood control, hydroelectric power, and irrigation.

"All these things are the achievements of human ingenuity and enterprise—the work of many pioneering individuals, many men of technical skill, and the cooperation of local, state, and federal governments.

"ON THE debit side, man's activities in exploiting nature have also been destructive. We have used water badly, without proper respect for its natural cycle, turning it from a friend to an enemy.

"We have destroyed forests, leaving barren, denuded mountainsides from which rain water and melting snow pour unchecked; we have overplowed and overgrazed our lands; we have dangerously increased soil erosion, allowing precious topsoil to be carried to the sea, muddying our streams, filling up our reservoirs, and increasing the damage from floods.

"These are serious wastes. If they continue unchecked, they will impoverish us and our children. But it is the strength of a free society that it can recognize and correct its mistakes. It is dynamic and flexible. In all parts of the country—among engineers, conservationists, farmers, householders, and other ordinary citizens—there is a growing recognition that we must conserve and develop, as well as use, our natural resources. And in conservation and development, as in use, water is the key resource."

RIVER VALLEY properly developed yields dividends in terms of maximum use of land, checking of floods, generation of hydroelectric power, thus serving irrigation, domestic, industrial and recreational uses, President Truman's Water Resources Policy Commission reports.

One of the things that is becoming increasingly apparent, the commissioners report, "is that management, conservation, and use of our water resources is inextricably bound up with the management, conservation, and use of our land and that both are essential to our expansion as a nation."

"Floods cannot be controlled by building higher and higher levees, or permanently by building dams, if other things are neglected," they continue.

"The big streams are fed by small streams, and water control inevitably leads us back to the proper conservation of forests and agricultural land . . .

"In short, if we do not manage and conserve water, we suffer losses, some of them irreparable, in our other natural resources. If we do not manage and conserve those other resources, we shall lose the usefulness of our water: it will rush to the sea, robbing instead of enriching us."

The commission lists seven aims as the national objectives in the whole field of water resources. Summarized, these are:

1. Safeguarding of useful resources against deterioration from careless use or neglect, thus preventing decline of our productivity at a time when we require expansion. Included are all phases of soil conservation, flood management, control of ground waters, control of surface water quality, and sound forestry.

2. Improvement and higher utilization of this heritage through increasing production of land and water resources, a broader base for an expanding economy, with its contribution to national security. This covers management of water resources to transform them from ineffective or destructive into beneficial agents, watering arid land, supplying municipal and industrial needs, improving waterway channels, and generating hydroelectric power.

3. The opportunity of making full use of electric power by farms, urban homes, commercial establishments and industries, through a marketing policy for federal power aimed at encouraging maximum use at lowest possible rates.

4. Coordination of water and land resources undertakings with specific plans to meet national security needs.

5. Development of balanced regional economies, with emphasis on those of low economic opportunity.

6. Expansion of cultural opportunities, including all phases of recreational development.

7. Protection of public health, especially through pollution abatement and control, with provision for plenty of high-grade municipal water supply.

In formulating national policy, the commission set up a simple framework of eight principles. These are:

1. "The importance of clearly defined regional and national goals which water resources programs will be designed to achieve."

2. "The necessity of planning for a river basin as a whole instead of having a patchwork of plans by separate agencies for separate purposes."

3. "The importance of a simple procedure for determining whether the money to be invested in a river basin program will be well spent."

4. "The necessity for a system of repayment designed to treat alike all who enjoy the advantages of federal investment."

5. "The need for placing the annual financing of water resources undertakings on a river basin program basis and for recognizing the annual renewable resources investment program as a stabilizing factor in the economy."

6. "The importance of providing those who prepare plans for the Nation's river basin programs with all the knowledge which is required to assure good plans."

7. "The necessity for applying sound management principles to our watersheds, to the ground waters which replenish our supplies, and to the floodwaters which, harnessed, confer a host of blessings."

8. "The importance of utilizing all of these services which water resources offer in such a way as to contribute to the continued building of a strong Nation."

The commissioners on this framework then make 70 specific suggestions on 13 phases of policy—touching on program planning, evaluation, basic data, financing programs, reimbursement, water resources management, land reclamation, water supply, pollution control, waterway transportation, hydroelectric power; fish, wildlife and recreation, and future possibilities.

In many parts of their recommendations the commissioners see eye to eye with the National CIO, which has developed its policy under the guidance of the CIO Resources and Regional Development Committee.

The commissioners agree with the committee and the CIO that the basis of development should be the river valley. In general, though not necessarily specifically, they would apply the principles of the Tennessee Valley Authority, as the CIO has urged.

On the use of hydroelectric power they take virtually the same stand, and likewise on the development of the outdoor recreation facilities for which the CIO has been clamoring as a relief for its members from the tensions of urban and industrial life. The commission commends labor organizations, along with others, for their leadership in educating the public to the benefits of conservation.

Members of the commission, in addition to Cooke, are Leland Olds, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission, who was in charge of studies; Dean Paul S. Burgess of the Univ. of Arizona College of Agriculture, Pres. Lewis Webster Jones of the Univ. of Arkansas, Samuel B. Morris of the Los Angeles Dept. of Water & Power, Pres. Roland R. Renne of Montana State College, and Pres. Gilbert F. White of Haverford (Pa.) College.

Free Beer And Time To Drink It On Job

About $500,000 in Marshall Plan machinery went into the famous Tuborg Brewery in Copenhagen, Denmark—and out of it came a new era for its 2100 workers.

Productivity has increased greatly and a further boost is in sight when new plant layouts are finished (the workers will share in its savings), and an incentive plan enables workers to earn 2% to 3% more than their normal take-home — but that's not all.

The workers get free beer from the brewery—and a total of 60 minutes a day in rest periods for drinking it. They have a sick benefit plan and a tuberculosis foundation which pays a year's full wages to a stricken employe. There is a pension on retirement and an employe loan fund for emergencies, as well as a recreation program. And on top of all that, the brewery has a kindergarten for its employes' children, and sends them on free vacations every summer.

Striking Pamphlets Tell Europe How Marshall Plan Aids People

THE BUSINESS of telling 270 million people in Western Europe about the Marshall Plan and its aims has been one of the major projects of the Economic Cooperation Administration from the beginning.

It has resulted in the production of a number of extremely attractive and striking pamphlets, printed in a wide variety of languages at the expense of other governments as well as our own.

The pamphlets are aimed at explaining to Europe what the Marshall Plan hopes to accomplish and how it is trying to accomplish it—and, in some instances, what the United States hopes to get out of the billions of dollars it is spending abroad.

A particularly effective and dramatic booklet produced by the Netherlands government, won so much favorable comment that it has been reprinted in English.

Read by 25% of that country's 10 million people, it tells graphically and simply, with water-color illustrations and a few words, what things would be like in Europe had there been no Marshall Plan.

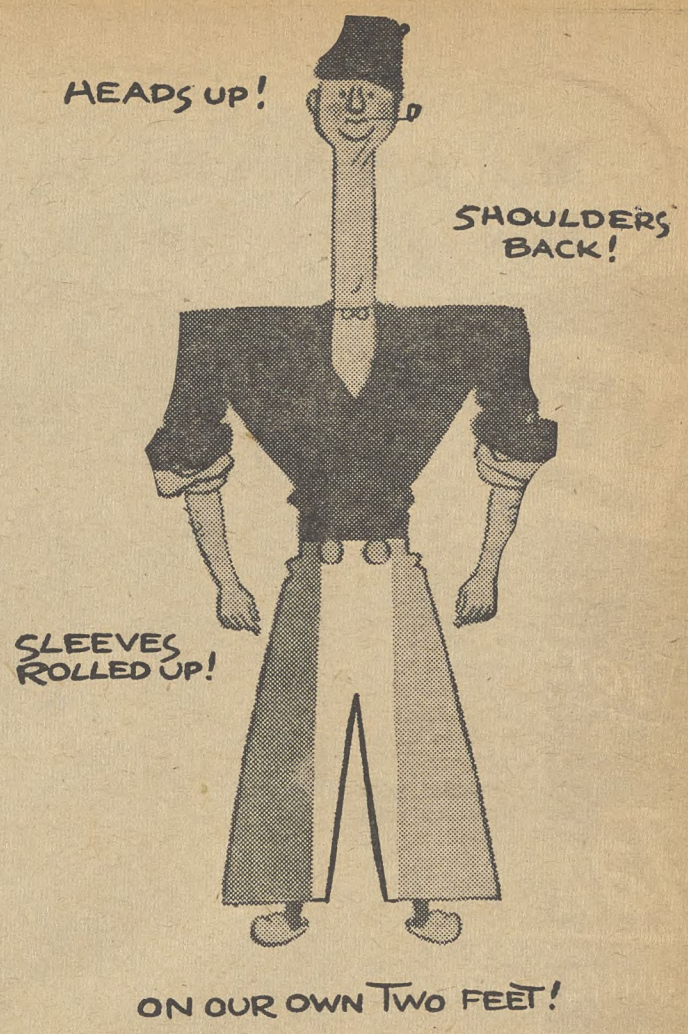
It begins with water-color "portraits" of well-fed, well-dressed men representative of the citizens of Marshall Plan countries, who "would look like this"— emaciated, ragged, despondent—"without the Marshall Plan."

It goes on to show that "Without the Marshall Plan Your Bread Would Be Bare . . ." illustrated by a slice of buttered bread ". . . and So Would Your Children," illustrated by a trio of bedraggled, half-dressed, poorly patched youngsters. It concludes with a rather startling representation of a Hollander in national dress and the exhortation "Heads Up . . . Shoulders Back . . . Sleeves Rolled Up . . . On Our Own Two Feet! That's How It's Got To Be!"

ANOTHER publication in French, illustrated in color, pen-and-ink drawings and charts, describes the sad state of Europe in the winter of 1946-7, the origin of the Marshall Plan, what it has done, what remains to be done, and a series of questions and answers.

The questions and answers are particularly pertinent, since they aim at laying to rest European fears of American political and economic domination. Summed up, the answers assure the fearful Europeans that the only thing the United States hopes to get for the money it is spending in Western Europe is freedom and strength in that part of the world to assure its own peace, and to provide legitimate markets for American trade.

Earlier this year His Majesty's Stationery Office in London had prepared by the British Economic Information Unit and the Central Office of Information a fine, slick-paper account of the first two years of Marshall Plan aid based on facts and figures from the second report of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, which was published in February. It covers all of Europe, not just the United Kingdom, and is lavishly illustrated. It is offered for sale in England at seven shillings sixpence.



THAT'S HOW IT'S GOT TO BE!

Congress of Industrial Organizations
Financial Statement
Oct. 1, 1949 —Sept. 30, 1950

(Editor's Note: Below are printed excerpts from the detailed audit of the books of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1950. These excerpts show the organization's total resources and liabilities as of September 30, 1950, and its income and expenditure accounts for the year ending on that date.)

STATEMENTS NO. 1
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
Statement of Resources and Liabilities
as of the end of the fiscal year September 30, 1950

Total Resources	$1,132,612.82
Total Liabilities	77,172.02
Net Worth—Represented by the excess of Resources over Liabilities	1,055,440.80
Net Worth as of September 30, 1949	1,480,313.07
Net decrease October 1, 1949 to September 30, 1950	$ 424,872.27

STATEMENT NO. 2
Statement of Income and Expenditures, Oct. 1, 1949 to Sept. 30, 1950

INCOME		
Per capita taxes from National Unions and Organizing Committees for general purposes		2,514,252.15
Less: Per capital taxes remitted to Canadian Congress of Labour		36,396.89
		2,477,855.26
Special per capita taxes earmarked for Southern Organizing Campaign (current collections)	859,405.56	
Transferred from amount held in reserve September 30, 1949	10,594.44	870,000.00
Special per capita taxes earmarked for Special Organizing Campaign		700,791.38
TOTAL PER CAPITA TAXES		4,048,646.64
Per capita dues and initiation fee from Local Industrial Unions		155,549.77
Dues from Industrial Union Councils		7,632.75
Charter fees		1,300.00
Sales of C.I.O. News		97,370.80
Sales of educational and organizational supplies		47,606.52
Interest income from investment securities		9,800.00
TOTAL INCOME		4,367,906.48
EXPENSES AND CHARGES		
Salaries, travel expense, and subsidies for National Unions and Organizing Committees		1,382,033.32
Departmental expenses		1,037,631.29
Contributions		87,530.00
Subsidies for Local Industrial Unions		23,781.30
Supplies for Local Industrial Unions		7,093.43
Regional and Field Offices		
Salaries	645,900.38	
Travel expense	520,890.85	
Rent, telephone, telegraph, and other office expenses	165,942,26	1,332,733.49
Southern Organizing Campaign		870,000.00
Charge-off of note receivable		500.00
Transferred to reserve for special organizing		51,475.92
TOTAL EXPENSES AND CHARGES		4,792,778.75
EXCESS OF EXPENSES AND CHARGES OVER INCOME, OCTOBER 1, 1949 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1950		424,872.27

UAW Local To The Aid Of Pennyworth!

HUMPHREY PENNYWORTH is not going to starve to death in Russia if Local 724, CIO Auto Workers, Flint, Mich., can do anything about it.

Bob Dingwell, Local 724 president, penned the concern of his members to Ham Fisher, creator of the cartoon character now languishing in an Iron Curtain jail. Pennyworth is the huge and fabulous character in the Joe Palooka comic strip who started out to swim the English Channel, got lost in the fog, and wound up in a Russian hoosegow.

Cartoonist Fisher has used this situation to point up the differences in Communist and American ways of life. Dingwell wrote to Fisher:

"Three cheers for your continued practice in showing instances of an American citizen's rights—no matter where he may be. We pledge our wholehearted support in returning Humphrey to America before he starves."

Fisher replied that he "was delighted that the members of your very American union feel as I feel about human rights in Soviet Russia."

THE CARTOONIST went on to say he had been labelled the "most anti-Fascist propagandist in in the world" by Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's drum-beater. "I am looking forward," wrote Fisher, "to Palooka being given as a high a compliment from Soviet Russia." LPA

Free French Unions Win Pay Increases

FREE FRENCH workers organized into unions of the Force Ouvriere and the Christian Federation of Trade Unions have managed in the last three months to pry wage increases for their members from a number of employers who are profiting mightily as a result of Marshall Plan prosperity.

Among the new contracts reported by the Paris office of the Economic Cooperation Administration is one at the Renault automobile factory in which the lowest-paid employes received a 5% boost, raising their rate from 94 francs an hour to 100 francs, or about 30c. Higher-paid workers won small increases.

In seaports, longshoremen have received a 16% raise, or 11 francs, to a scale of 81 francs an hour, or about 24c.

In the Paris area, metalworkers won a guaranteed hourly wage of 81 francs, an increase of 18 francs. Pulp and paper workers received boosts of 10 francs to a rate of 78 francs an hour in the unskilled classification, 19 francs to 85 francs an hour in the first skilled category, and 33 francs to 115 francs an hour in the fifth skilled category.

Textile workers in the north of France won a 10% increase.

Metalworkers in Lorraine negotiated an increase of 16 francs, making the new hourly rate 74 francs.

Other negotiations are still in progress and further increases are expected by union leaders.

Cruikshank Succeeds Shishkin In ECA Post

Nelson H. Cruikshank, national director of AFL social insurance activities, has been appointed head of the European Labor Division of the Economic Cooperation Administration, in Paris.

He succeeds Boris Shishkin, AFL chief economist, who has held the post since ECA operations were first pioneered, and who is returning to the AFL. Cruikshank, an organizer and economist, studied at Ohio Wesleyan Univ. and Union Theological Seminary, and is a member of the AFL Seafarers' Union.

Conn. Firm Indicted On Price-Fixing Count

The Jacobs Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn., has been indicted by a Federal grand jury on a charge of violating the antitrust laws by fixing and enforcing prices for the sale of industrial chucks to users.

Industrial chucks are used to grip and hold drills and other instruments which are employed in operating drilling and lathing equipment.

High Court To Hear Unions On Wis. Law

The U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear arguments on the constitutionality of the Wisconsin law requiring compulsory arbitration and outlawing strikes in public utility disputes.

The arguments, to be heard next month, will be based on cases involving the CIO Chemical Workers and the AFL Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employes. The unions contend the law conflicts with the Taft-Hartley Act, which guarantees the right to strike and provides for settlement of disputes by collective bargaining.

POLITICAL ADV.

THIS KIND OF HOGWASH is what helps lick proposals for low-rent housing projects in communities where the public doesn't have the true facts. This particular one ran in Bay City, Mich., but alert unions shouted it down. Fact: such projects pay lump sums instead of taxes, and in every known instance, the resulting income to the community has been greater, not less, than the tax income. Also, costs, such as for police protection, are usually cut.

For Defense Housing: Slums

THE GOVERNMENT has quietly decided to take another long step in the direction of "rationing by pocketbook" in the housing field.

The Budget Bureau is determined to cut to the bone all government expenditures under the low-cost housing act, and at the same time the housing agencies are preparing plans to rush into Congress and ask for huge sums for "defense" housing.

Since present tough credit restrictions on housing would remain in effect except for specified "defense" projects, this would mean that:

a. The last chance for low-income people outside "defense areas" to rent accommodations they can afford would be gone;

b. New housing for sale would continue to be available only to people who could afford huge down payments and short-term mortgages—i.e., to those who probably are already adequately housed.

c. There would arise, in overcrowded "defense areas," more of what are now politely called "government slums" — i.e., just plain shelter, not built for durability and not maintained decently, but rushed up at 100% federal expense.

d. Private builders in "defense areas" would get further breaks in the form of additional government mortgage insurance.

e. And the renters of new "defense housing" would be paying more for less well-built accommodations than under the low-cost housing program, since the government would be planning to collect "normal rent" for its makeshifts.

The building program has yet to secure President Truman's approval. However, the cut-back in low-income housing expenditures is definite and has been announced by a Budget Bureau official.

CIO Leaders Threatened In Lansing Decontrol Fight

DECONTROL ACTION by the Lansing (Mich.) City Council brought skyrocketing rents and threatening letters to presidents of several CIO local unions who had supported extension of ceilings.

The threats were reported in the Lansing Labor News, official publication of Lansing area CIO unions. The letters attacking the CIO's position on rent controls warned that unless the union changed its stand, factory workers looking for places to rent would be "black-balled, blacklisted and boycotted" by landlords.

The Labor News reported that the unsigned communications were on the same stationery and appeared to have been typed by the same person on the same typewriter. The similarity also extended to the envelopes used, time mailed and postage.

Recipients included Pres. Oscar Wade, of the Lansing CIO Council, and Robert Dingwell, a vice-president of the Michigan CIO Council. The officials have not decided whether to turn the matter over to police.

Earlier Wade had protested the decontrol action in a letter to the City Council. He condemned the 10 councilmen who voted in favor of decontrol and praised the four who supported continuation of ceilings. He charged that the majority ignored the economic status of renters in reaching their decision.

No sooner had the council lifted federal controls than tenants began reporting rent increases up to 100%. Latest boosts were a three-room basement apartment from $40 to $60 per month; a three-room front apartment from $60 to $80; an upper two-room apartment, no bath, from $45 to $60, and a second floor single room and kitchenette, no laundry privileges, from $7 to $10 per week.

Improved Pacts Won By UTSE

CIO Transport Service Employees are winning better contracts in North Carolina, according to UTSE Southeastern Reg. Dir. Richard S. Hamme.

Hamme said the union has obtained contracts in five Tar Heel plants which grant wage increases, additional holidays and improved vacation benefits.

For example, workers at Standard Fertilizer Co., Williamston, will receive two additional paid holidays, three weeks vacation after 15 years service, a pension plan and a 5c-an-hour wage boost.

Other improved agreements were signed at Reliance Guano Fertilizer Co., Whitesville; Naco Fertilizer Co.; Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Co., and Joknson Cotton Co. The three latter plants are located in Wilmington.

In addition, contract negotiations are in progress with seven other companies in the state, Hamme reports.

U. S. Civil Liberties Reasonably Healthy

INTERNATIONAL tensions, heightened by the Korean war, threaten America's civil liberties in the fields of academic freedom and free expression of unpopular views, the American Civil Liberties Union reported last week.

The report, compiled from newspaper surveys of 16 typical U. S. cities, was made public on Bill of Rights day, Dec. 15—the 159th anniversary of the adoption of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution.

Aside from these two war-borne setbacks, however, the status of civil liberties was found to be fairly healthy.

The most notable advance—which may also be a result of defense activity—has come in the non-discriminatory employment of Negroes, ACLU said. Least progress was made in the field of housing segregation.

The survey, broken down into main civil rights categories, showed the following:

Freedom of Belief: This has suffered, as a result of hostility toward Communists and also as a result of the passage of the McCarran Subversive Control Act. One newspaper, the Hartford Courant, flatly said that the act itself "was the chief cause for viewing-with-alarm." Public opinion surveys conducted in Trenton, N. J., and Minneapolis showed large majorities in favor of the registration feature of the law, with only a minority agreeing with CIO that the law is unworkable.

Adoption of loyalty oath requirements for public employes and teachers was seen as another outcropping of the war atmosphere, although the crack-down has not, significantly, been confined to suspected Communists alone, but has extended to other unorthodox groups such as Quakers.

Academic Freedom: Little controversy has been aroused by the widespread loyalty oath requirement except in California, the survey showed. Only one case has been reported of actual dismissal of a teacher for membership in a subversive group, and this was in Pittsburgh, where, ironically enough, there is no loyalty oath requirement. Only one instance of actual book-banning has been reported, though there has been wide discussion of this possibility.

(Only one newspaper, the Christian Science Monitor, gave much attention to the subtle danger of enforced conformist teaching. "In an effort to offend no one's political or religious convictions," the Monitor said, "school children are frequently deprived of an opportunity to discuss, or hear discussed, all sides of controversial questions.")

Race Relations: Six cities have state or local Fair Employment Practice Laws, and eight have unofficial bodies fostering interracial goodwill. These have helped to mark off "tremendous strides" in their cities' advance toward racial and religious equality, ACLU said. But all the papers agreed that "flagrant violations of total equality still exist—particularly in housing and employment," although on the latter score there has been improvement.

Violence due to intolerance was uncommon, the survey showed.

Labor Relations: Some cases of interference with the right to strike or picket were disclosed, along with a rising use of injunctions.

Free Speech and Press: Censorship is very slight, the ACLU said; here and there local ordinances forbidding the sale of "Communist literature" have been adopted, but for the most part, this traditional hallmark of civil liberties has not suffered.

Free Assembly: Violations were few, the survey showed. When they did occur, the victims were unpopular political figures, including both Rightist Gerald L. K. Smith and Leftist Paul Robeson. Where there were such incidents—as in Philadelphia, Akron, Des Moines, Miami and Cleveland—the newspapers blamed police and municipal authorities. The Cleveland Press accused the police agencies of "generally confusing liberal, radical and subversive activities."

Council Man Cited As 'Man Of Week'

Henry Shipherd, president of the Philadelphia CIO Council, was cited as "Man of the Week" last week in Station KYW's "Inside Philadelphia" radio program.

Shipherd, a member of the Clothing Workers, was honored for being "in the forefront of every movement for the betterment of our city and its citizens."

He is a member of the boards of directors of the Philadelphia Movement, Community Chest, Red Cross, Philadelphia Fellowship Commission and Philadelphia Housing Association. He served as vice president of the recent United Fund Campaign, and currently is heading a drive for a free city college in Philadelphia.

"I also used to pick up a few dollars as a department store Santa Claus, but one year at this job ended that income."

PRES. JOSEPH GERMANO, of the Illinois CIO Council (third from right), introduces CIO Pres. Philip Murray at the council's eighth constitutional convention. Those in the photo are (left to right): Duane Greathouse, council vice president; John Doherty, Steelworkers international representative; Murray, Germano; Michael Mann, CIO regional director (partly hidden), and Maurice F. McElligott, council secretary-treasurer.

Business-Labor Unit Is Proposed By Murray To Aid National Unity

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has an answer to President Truman's complaint that he can't get "top-flight business leaders" to take important posts in government.

Murray suggests that the President name an advisory committee of labor-management leaders to aid him in achieving national unity "during this period of international crisis."

Any industry leader who refuses to serve should be drafted, Murray declared at Chicago. "Our younger men are being called into armed service," he said. "There's no reason why industrial leaders shouldn't also be required to serve their country in this time of need. And I don't mean any secondary people. I mean top-flight people."

MURRAY made his proposal during an address before the annual convention of the Illinois CIO Council.

He indicated that the committee should not include "politicians." It would deal with economic and social problems at home as well as with foreign relations.

"The day of petty bickering must come to an end," Murray insisted. "The day is here when we must have national and international understanding."

Murray's proposal is in line with labor's frequent offers to give its time and energy in the present national crisis.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, reminded the 480 delegates that the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions celebrated its first year of life early in December. He called ICFTU the "one real hope for a suffering world." He said it was an antidote to the "industrial imperialists who have made us hated in many parts of the world."

Civil rights were stressed throughout the convention in speeches, and in a score of resolutions and committee reports.

Jack Kroll, national director of the CIO Political Action Committee, discussed the Nov. 7 elections. "We of PAC," he said, "did a better job of getting out the vote than we ever did before. But the job was not good enough, because big business did a better job."

John Alesia, Illinois PAC director, reported that the PAC will stay active year-round in 23 out of the 26 congressional districts in Illinois. He pointed out that in considering candidates for the state Legislature, over-all voting records are not too helpful.

"WE'VE HAD cases where a man voted 'right' in 12 out of 13 cases, and yet we knew the man was anti-labor," Alesia said. "The record of the final voting does not disclose committee voting and behind-the-scenes activity."

Alesia also reported that the three CIO members seeking office were elected. They are: Harvey Pearson, an Auto Workers international representative, and William Pierce, president of UAW Local 449, both of whom were elected as state representatives, the former as a Republican and the latter as a Democrat, and John Henneberger, president of Steelworkers Local 1008, who, running as a Republican, won the post of Cook County sanitary district trustee.

A CONVENTION resolution on political action said: "Failing to obtain candidates acceptable to CIO from either major party, we should consider the possibility of running independent candidates who can be wholeheartedly supported by CIO people and other liberal organizations."

A 22-point legislative program called for the following action by the State legislature:

Improved housing and extended rent controls, repeal of the State sales tax, restoration of relief cuts in the budgets of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, amendments to the state constitution (including re-apportionment of the Senatorial Districts and Supreme Court Districts, and revision of the Revenue article), consumer sponsored health plans, improvements in the Workmen's Compensation and Occupational Diseases Acts and in the Unemployment Compensation Act, and Fair Employment Practices Commission legislation.

Keep Services Out Of Shipping, Says Curran

A STRONG plea for private operation of commercial shipping in the event of all-out hostilities has been voiced by Pres. Joseph Curran, of the CIO National Maritime Union.

In a letter to Vice Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, chairman of the Federal Maritime Board, the seamen's leader said:

"Neither the Army, the Navy nor the Air Force should operate any commercial vessels, either for transportation of troops, supplies or material. The operators of the private merchant marine, with their vast experience, and maritime labor with its experience, should be called upon for this operation."

Moreover, the Maritime Board should make use of the know-how and skills of the men who ride the nation's merchant ships "in the planning and policy-making for this all-important arm of defense," Curran declared.

He was moved to call for labor participation in maritime planning by reports that ship operators would be asked to run the show without the benfit of union advice.

Speaking for the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the American Communications Association—both CIO—as well as his own union, Curran urged the federal agency to re-condition the entire reserve merchant fleet of 2000 ships. All shipyards should also be re-opened, he said, and work should be started on fast freighter-troop carriers.

THE MARITIME Board should also be empowered to set up a manpower plan and assure the nation of a pool of skilled seamen, Curran said. In addition, experienced seamen should be excluded from the draft.

"The maritime unions feel that no time should be spared in calling together all segments of the maritime industry to get these plans into active shape," Curran wrote. "Any delay in fully mobilizing the all-important sea transportation could prove to be fatal."

LPA

IUE Requests Pay Increases

The CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers served formal demands for "immediate substantial" wage increases on three major firms last week, and requested meetings as soon as possible.

The notices were sent General Electric Co., Westinghouse Corp. and Sylvania Electric Corp. Pres. James B. Carey warned that other higher-paying industries will successfully court electrical workers unless rates are raised substantially and quickly.

Benti New President Of CIO In Rhode Island

GOV. JOHN O. Pastore told the 300 delegates to the 13th annual Rhode Island CIO Industrial Union Council convention in Providence that "now more than ever, America needs the courage of the men in uniform, the all-out protective sinews of labor, and the wisdom of men in public office."

The Governor, who was elected to the U. S. Senate last November with the all-out support of organized labor in the state, deplored the fact that the shadows of war hung over the convention and called upon labor for a super-patriotic effort to "subjugate everything else to what we owe this blessed land of opportunity."

Noting that there is full employment in Rhode Island today, he said it is a tragic commentary on modern times that war, or the threat of war, is necessary to give everyone a job.

Jacob Clayman, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State CIO Council, admitted to the convention that in respect to political action "little Rhode Island, the smallest of the 48 states, is the greatest of them all."

He said the recent election results demonstrated that labor needs a "revitalized" political party in most parts of the country. Declaring that labor needs "not less but more PAC," Clayman asserted, "our heads may be bloodied, but they are unbowed."

Major interest in the two-day meeting centered in the contest for president, which was won by Frank J. Benti in a close race with the incumbent, John F. Bello.

BENTI, WHO is the labor member of the Board of Review in the State Dept. of Employment Security, was victorious when smaller unions threw their support to him after the big Textile Workers delegation failed to agree on Bello.

Arthur Gourd, of the Textile Workers, was elected executive vice-president without opposition, while Neilson Woodbury, of the Rubber Workers, was named secretary-treasurer.

The delegates passed resolutions calling for wider use of the State Curative Center for the rehabilitation of workers disabled by industrial accidents; opposed proposed increases in state hospital fees; endorsed the principle that the Federal Communications Commission be given power to regulate all telephone rates, and urged Congress to take immediate steps for the realization of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Hydro-Electric Power development.

Another resolution urged President Truman to call a conference of representatives of labor, veterans, farm, church and welfare organizations for the purpose of working out a program to protect families which need good housing at rents and prices they can afford.

Oliver Urges Aid For Southeast Asia Labor

SUPPORT OF the working people of Southeast Asia is vital if the free world is to stop the sweep of Communism in the Far East; and if the free world is to get that support, the working people must have a way of life they feel is worth defending against Red oppression.

That is the conclusion of Robert Oliver, executive assistant to the labor advisers of the Economic Cooperation Administration, following a four-week trip through the Far East.

"In Southeast Asia we found brave new nations, still struggling to free themselves from the curse of colonialism," he reported.

"They need all the economic and technical help for recovery that the free world, particularly America, can give them—through the ECA, the Point Four program and by other means.

"IN GIVING them this assistance, it is imperative that we do what we can to see to it that the living standards of the people are progressively improved. Our funds must not be diverted to the profit of a few who are selfishly maintaining a feudal system of economy.

"There will be no will to resist the Communists or anybody else if the people of these countries have nothing more to look forward to than the starvation and frustration of the past."

Oliver made his trip with William C. Foster, ECA administrator, and other officials of the organization. They visited Japan, the Philippines, Korea, Burma, Thailand, Singapore, Indochina and Indonesia to see first-hand the problems confronting those countries and to plan ECA assistance to meet the problems.

Labor unions as we know them are new or non-existent in the East, Oliver found, although the workers are making progress toward united action. In some cases, he said, the Communists have captured the leadership of workers' organizations — just as they tried to do in America—and are turning them into political arms rather than true trade unions for the economic and social betterment of the members.

"THEY NEED the help of American and European labor," he declared. "They must be taught the techniques of organizing and of negotiating written contracts, and policing them with decent grievance machinery.

"In all countries I found right-thinking men of labor who want to do the job. They need our help, and they must have it if they are to survive — ultimately, perhaps, if we ourselves are to survive.

"In what looks more and more like an inevitable military showdown in that part of the world these countries must be willing and able to fight. Military strength depends on economic strength. And there can be no economic strength without participation of the working man. There is no true strength—economic or military—in a system where all the fruits of men's labor go to the top.

"If the march of Communism is to be stopped, it is the masses who will do the job. To do it, they must know that the system they are defending is a good system for them."

CIO Wins 52 Of 53 Elections In South

JOHN RIFFE, CIO Organizing Committee director, told the 200 delegates to the CIO Furniture Workers District 5 annual convention held recently in High Point, N. C., that "the five years of groundwork since the CIO began the drive to organize the South is now paying off."

"In the past 65 days," he said, "we have participated in 53 National Labor Relations Board elections and won 52 of them in a row. We lost the fifty-third by a small margin."

Riffe said the Furniture Workers would get the "full support of both the national CIO and the Organizing Committee" in the campaign to organize the furniture industry.

He called the furniture drive the Organizing Committee's "No. 1 project."

PRES. MORRIS PIZER of the Furniture Workers served warning on furniture manufacturers in the state that his union is determined to protect its membership. "We want to organize and bargain without strikes if we can," he declared. "But if employers force strikes on our people we will back them 100%."

The convention pledged full support to workers on strike at the Longview Furniture Co. in Hickory, N. C.

Later at a meeting of the UFWA executive board at New York City, Pizer announced that in the past six months new contracts covering approximately 35,000 workers resulted in wage increases of more than $7 million.

Pizer said that additional gains in the form of pensions, more paid holidays, and health and group insurance coverage were obtained by local unions in these negotiations.

A special report of the union's organizational department showed that UFWA had won important representation elections, particularly in the South, but also in Wisconsin, Connecticut, New Jersey and California.

Pizer expressed appreciation for the support given by the CIO and the CIO Organizing Committee.

Buckmaster Renames Eight

Reappointment of the general organizational director and the seven district directors of the CIO United Rubber Workers for the year 1951 has been announced by URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster.

He said his action appointing the men was approved by the union's executive board.

The eight who were renamed to the posts are Fleet Perrine, Akron, general organizational head; Rex C. Murray, district 1, with headquarters in Akron; Salvatore Camelio, district 2, Boston, Mass.; Floyd Robinson, district 4, Rock Island, Ill.; Floyd Gartrell, district 5, Los Angeles, Calif.; Norman Allison, district 6, Toronto, Ontario; Herbert Bennett, district 7, Trenton, N. J., and Ray C. Nixon, district 8, Atlanta, Ga.

Under the union's constitution, appointments must be made by the president to all eight positions every year.

Charles J. Carney

A former member of the CIO Rubber Workers and now a staff representative in the CIO Steelworkers District 26, working out of Youngstown, O., he was elected an Ohio State Senator from the Mahoning-Trumbull counties district in the recent election.

Finnegan Named As Aide To Carey

Les Finnegan, who writes the weekly column Cavil-cade for Labor Press Association, has been named administrative assistant to James B. Carey, new president of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Stronger Trust Law Approved By Senate

THE SENATE, by a 55-22 vote last week approved the first major strengthening amendment to the anti-trust laws in more than 10 years.

The amendment makes it a violation of the laws for one corporation to buy up another's physical assets—plant and equipment—if such a purchase would result in establishing a monopoly.

The House already has passed a similar bill, and Senate-House conferees are expected to report the measure without delay.

The amendment closes a large loophole in the present laws—one that the CIO has shouted about long and loud. The present anti-monopoly laws make it illegal for one big outfit to buy up the controlling portion of another's stock, if monopoly would result, but says nothing about the actual purchase of machinery and equipment.

The amendment was sponsored by a large group of Senators, led by Sen. Herbert O'Conor (D. Md.). O'Conor told the Senate that this and other loopholes in the Sherman and Clayton Acts have made them "null," and urged adoption of the proposal as one way to protect small business and restore the meaning of the laws.

Lame duck Sen. Donnell (R. Mo.) opposed the bill, claiming it would produce business uncertainty. He didn't make his objection any clearer than that.

The Justice Dept. would be charged with determining when such a purchase constituted a monopolistic move.

Phila. CIO Sells Trees For Blind

The Philadelphia CIO Council will act as the largest distributor of tickets and posters in the 1950 Christmas Tree Sale for the Blind.

The sale of 43,000 trees, benefitting 15 member agencies of the Educational Week for the Blind, will be held at four sites in the city. The CIO is also cooperating with similar sales in Baltimore, Boston, Portsmouth, Va., and Springfield, Ill.

In the Quaker City 16,000 tickets at $1, $2, and $3 together with 2,000 posters have been delivered to 30 local unions throughout the city. Shop stewards will handle the placing of posters and sale of tickets.

Henry Shipherd, council president, pointed out that union members benefit because they are getting trees at a reasonable price and also helping the blind at the same time.

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The writer attended and addressed the second convention of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers CIO, in Milwaukee, Wis. In my address to the delegates I pointed out the necessity of laying a sound, strong financial foundation to their union as a requisite to building a sound strong union, a union that can assume a forward position in building a bigger and better CIO. The IUE delegates are desirous of building a strong organization and I am confident they will bring this about. They raised their capita tax from 50c to 75c.

Allan Haywood

The IUE had been receiving 62.4% of its cash income in the form of a subsidy from the CIO. The convention showed the IUE is determined to prove its worth to the CIO and to meet all its exigencies and problems. It should continue the task of routing those who not only betrayed their union and its members, but who also betrayed their country and its democratic ideals.

The delegates elected James B. Carey as president by a unanimous vote and Al Hartnett as secretary-treasurer. Congratulations to Pres. Carey, Secy.-Treas. Hartnett, and members for a fine job well done!

From Milwaukee the writer went to Chicago where he attended a convention in his own home state, that of the Illinois State Industrial Union Council. This was the largest convention ever held by the council. I met many old acquaintances while there and in addressing the delegates I recalled the old days, and mentioned many things that have happened in the state of Lincoln, Lovejoy, and others. Pres. Joe Germano and Secy.-Treas. Maurice McElligott have done and are doing a splendid job. Keep up the good work, Illinois! The desire for freedom as expressed by Lincoln can be obtained through you, and bigotry, bias and racial prejudice will be overcoming in the spirit of Lovejoy, the martyr of freedom of the press.

The writer also attended the District Convention of the United Gas Coke & Chemical Workers in St. Louis, Mo. There were delegates from as far west as Oklahoma and all displayed an enthusiasm that 1951 will be a banner year for the UGCCW and the CIO.

While in St. Louis I met an old, old buddy, Bob Lyons, who was president of one of the old Mine Workers' locals. In fact, he was president of one of the old Knights of Labor locals. Bob is now retired. His mind is quite active, and his thoughts are still with his union. I personally owe a great deal to Bob Lyons. May he be active and happy for many years to come.

State Dir. Ernest Pugh reports that the United Furniture Workers were victorious in representation elections held at the Vaughan Furniture Co. and the Vaughan-Bassett Company, both in Galay, Va. The vote in the first was: eligible 255, UFW 171, against 72. In the second, it was: eligible 250, UFW 136, against 105.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Sylvester Graham reports that in a union shop election at the field operations of the Montana Power Co. at Cut Bank, Mont., the workers voted for the Oil Workers 17 to 3. Staff Rep. George E. Jenkins conducted the campaign.

CIO Rep. Ted du Cuenois reports that the CIO won a representation election at the Yale-Towne Lock Co., Salem, Va., by a vote of CIO 474, Machinists 38, no union 10.

The American Newspaper Guild—CIO reports that the Erie (Pa.) Newspaper Guild won a representation election among commercial employes of the Erie Dispatch-Herald by a vote of 34 to 1. The Newspaper Guild of New York, was named the collective bargaining agent for editorial and commercial employes of El Dierio, Spanish language daily, by a vote of 24 to 4 in representation election.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in a representation election at the H. O. Canfield Rubber Co., Bridgeport, Conn., the workers voted in favor of the CIO Rubber Workers by the following vote: URW 147, independent union 136. The URW also won a representation election at the Danbury Rubber Co., Danbury, Conn., by a vote of URW 48, no union 39.

Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson reports that in a representation election the production and maintenance employes of the American Tool Works, Cincinnati, O., voted for the CIO Steelworkers 402, to 15 for no union. In another representation election held at the new Ford Co. plant Cincinnati, O., the workers voted in favor of UAW-CIO by a vote of 1331 UAW, no union 38. UAW Rep. Benny Wilberding conducted the campaign at the plant.

I want to take this opportunity to wish all my old buddies, associates, and many friends a very MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Daily Earns Unions Profit

The 12 stockholding unions that participated in publication of the Pittsburgh Daily Reporter during the recent strike and lockout that closed the city's three daily newspapers have been voted dividends of $10 per share.

A total of $14,390 was alloted by the board of directors, including $5000 to the CIO Newspaper Guild. Each union thus received its original investment in full. Business Manager Leo Finegold, a Guild member, submitted a preliminary report to the directors showing that the corporation distributed about $43,000 in wages and salaries. The Reporter ceased publication when the regular dailies resumed after the settlement.

Unemployment Claims Decline

The Bureau of Employment Security has disclosed that during the week ending Nov. 25, initial claims for state unemployment insurance dropped 14.2% to 190,000.

At the same time, weeks of unemployment claimed declined 5.1% to 820,600. The declines were widespread, with 38 states reporting a smaller volume of initial claims and 26 states showing a decrease in weeks claimed.

Cox To Seek House Unit Veto Power

REP. Eugene "White Supremacy" Cox (D. Ga.) has served notice that, come January, he's going to try again to give the House Rules Committee back its old veto power over what bills the House may consider.

Cox has been seething ever since the 81st Congress adopted, on its opening day, a change in the House ground rules under which the Rules Committee could only sit on a bill for 21 days. After that, if the bill had been reported favorably by another House committee, the chairman of that group could call it up for floor consideration.

What Cox wants back is the old system under which the Rules Committee — of which he is a member—can hold up a bill indefinitely, even if it's been reported unanimously by another House group, by simply refusing to send it to the floor.

(The Rule Committee is the House "traffic cop"; it decides when and for how long the House can debate a bill.)

Effect of the amendment was to bring to the floor such Cox-hated bills as the anti-poll-tax measure, Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood, minimum wage improvements, social security amendments, and several housing measures. Without the amendment, committees sponsoring each of these measures would have been forced to get 218 signatures on a petition to force the Rules Committee to discharge the bill.

An attempt to repeal the amendment was made at the beginning of the second session, but it got licked. Cox now feels his chances have been improved by the defeat of several outstanding House liberals.

Carey To Farm Bureau: 'We Have Common Cause'

FARMERS and workers, more than ever before in history, have a common cause, James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and president of the Intl. Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, told the American Farm Bureau Federation at its convention last week in Dallas, Tex.

"We have a common cause at home, where we would be equal victims of an economic depression," he said.

"We have a common cause in the world outside our borders, where each victory for the freedom-hating enemy threatens our own freedom just so much more."

Carey spoke frankly in his first appearance as a CIO spokesman before a nationwide meeting of farmers.

HE WARNED them, bluntly, that "from the beginning of our history the forces of economic privilege, greed, monopoly have not only fought our attempts to get a wider democracy, but have tried to keep us apart."

"It has been the great corporations in mining, railroading, finance and manufacturing," he said, "that attacked each of us, yet tried to instill prejudice between us.

"You know how well your rural newspapers and many of the great city papers, the radio, the so-called educational material you get, are filled with attacks upon labor, calling it socialistic, anti-American, picturing us as a group of irresponsible, power-hungry dictatorial labor bosses, asking for more and more money for doing less and less work, who want nothing more than to keep this nation in a perpetual orgy of strikes.

"Now, truthfully, isn't that the picture of us by the organs of big business, that are flooded into your ears and minds and homes?

"I have seen this attempt all over the world—a game designed not only to keep labor and agriculture apart, but to pit them against each other. The end result is to force down agricultural prices, then use that as a lever to keep down wages, to have both farmers and workers in poverty while big business reaps the profits and keeps the political power.

"That happened in 1929 and we know the results. Just 20 years ago today you, the farmers, with your unsold surpluses, faced us, the workers, with our empty factories. We both needed each other, but the economic machinery had broken down due to greed and privilege."

TO PREVENT a repetition of 1929, Carey said, we have been erecting "safeguards" over the last 20 years.

"But all these safeguards—whether they were to protect our homes, our farms, our bank accounts, our securities, our jobs—have been met with blind opposition by these same forces of reaction and corporate privilege," he reminded his audience.

"We have heard only the wailing and gnashing of teeth, the words of despair: 'Socialism and bankruptcy.'

"Yet during this period no groups have prospered so much as these forces of corporate privilege."

Carey recalled that in 1939 wages and salaries took 63% of the national income, farms took 6.2% and corporate profits took 8½%, while today wages and salaries make up only 60% of the national income and the farms but 5.1%, whereas corporate profits have practically doubled to 16%.

"The actual truth is," he said, "that in the last four years, while corporate profits increased by $14 billion a year, the American people went into debt by $14 billion extra to buy up these high-priced goods. The corporations have been doing what you farmers have too much sense to do—they have been mining the soil by not returning to it the purchasing power to keep it in a healthy condition.

"And yet these same interests try to keep us apart by the cry of socialism! Their press and spokesmen in Congress raise even the cry of communism, to divide and confuse us, while they pretend to be the protectors of our democratic faith."

CAREY reminded his farm audience that manufacturers of farm machinery have had more than their share of the ever-increasing profits industry has been piling up. Intl. Harvester profits have risen 800% in the last decade, those of John Deere and Allis-Chalmers by 500% to 600%, while those of General Motors are "absolutely incredible," he said.

He repeated his often-reiterated charge that many corporations in the electrical industry are so greedy for profits that they prefer to deal with the Communist-dominated United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers rather than his own IUE, the union set up by the CIO to take over its jurisdiction, despite the threat to national security.

He used this as a jumping-off point for an account of the fight of organized labor throughout the world, and especially by the CIO, against Communism.

"WE OF the CIO have nothing to apologize for in our programs," he said. "Need I say there are no advocates of socialism in our leadership and very little in our membership. Yes, we favor free enterprise. We favor it so much that we want to see it work and, in the interests of our nation and not a few corporate giants.

"We of the CIO have no apologies to make for our political activity. Like many leaders of your own organization, we state our position on political issues. We have no desire to dominate any political party, and we will support members of any political party that believes in real Americanism, real democracy and social justice.

"We always have and always will work together economically and politically with all groups in American life who share the same ideals. Because we represent a cross-section of the rank and file of the American people, we have no interests separate from theirs."

He called upon the farmers, as well as business, religion and education, to face up with courage the same thing organized labor must face up to, that totalitarian communism — "the most brutal, ruthless, enslaving dictatorship in world history—is on the march." One of the main weapons against it, he maintained, is a speedy end to discrimination based on race, color and creed.

"We cannot talk to the 300 million people in India about freedom and justice," he said, "and then have the Communist newspapers in India blazon the story that a man of black skin cannot eat in restaurants, sleep in a bed, go to a movie in the so-called 'lily-white' sections of Washington, D. C.

"Just a few days ago, America was honored throughout the world by having one of its distinguished citizens given the Nobel Peace Prize.

"Yet that distinguished American, whom the free world honors, could not walk into this very city where we now meet and be served a meal, he could not engage a hotel room or even get a book in the public library, except in the segregated sections—because that man, Ralph Bunche, happens to be a Negro.

"WE CANNOT talk of slave labor in Russia, when states of virtual peonage exist in parts of our deep south. We cannot talk about the blessings of freedom when workers are beaten and clubbed and arrested for trying to organize into textile unions in South Carolina or agricultural unions in the Imperial Valley of California.

"We cannot say that America's beacon light, the Statue of Liberty, means anything if a man who had been a Communist in Bulgaria and had fled because he renounced Communism cannot even enter this country for sanctuary under the McCarran Act.

"Unless America is prepared to convince the world's people about our high purposes and aims, and to dispel the suspicions and doubts, it is useless merely to spend billions of dollars to put arms into their hands. The experience with the Chinese Nationalists should be a warning that arms can be sold or even turned against us by deserters to Communism . . .

"All of us must in this crucial hour examine our hearts and consciences and ask whether we are helping in this struggle, or whether through greed, intolerance, desire for power or office, we are not unwitting allies of the Communists."

He Practices What He Preaches Dept.

When Secy-Treas. James B. Carey of the CIO was in Dallas, Tex., to address the American Farm Bureau Federation, he gave the community and the convention a practical demonstration of the CIO policy against racial discrimination.

He respectfully declined an invitation to dine with Democratic state leaders at a Dallas hotel, from which Negroes are barred, and went to supper with members of Americans for Democratic Action at the Negro Y.M.C.A.

12-18

Unions Ready To Act Together In Crisis

THE CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and the Machinists are ready to act jointly on stabilization and mobilization problems resulting from the national emergency.

At a meeting of representatives of the four organizations in Washington on Dec. 14, a United Labor Policy Committee was set up to deal with these problems.

The following paragraph from the committee's statement of principles outlines the purposes:

"Problems relating to the mobilization program on such issues as manpower, production, wages and prices arise each day and will require frequent representations to government agencies."

Subcommittees will be named to deal with problems of manpower, production, wages, prices and labor personnel for government agencies.

Each subcommittee will consists of three members, one from the CIO, one from the AFL and one from the independent unions.

The entire committee shall meet biweekly, on a date fixed at the previous meeting, but any of the participating groups may request a meeting. The chairmanship will be rotated among the four organizations.

There must be unanimous agreement on all decisions, but in case there is not, each organization shall be free to state its views to the government agency concerned with the particular problem.

The committee's statement made it clear that ULPC "will have no direct relationship with any government agency. It shall meet independently, holding itself in readiness to make representations to the President of the United States and government agencies having to do with mobilization problems."

Firm Ordered To Give Pair Back Jobs, House

A man and wife fired by the Sellers Manufacturing Co., Saxopahaw, S. C., and evicted from a company-owned house for union activity can have their jobs and their house back, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Ralph Carrico was ordered reinstated with back pay and his wife, Pearl, is to get back pay, but she refused to return to her job. The board also told the company to provide the pair with a house.

Federal Rent Control Extended Until March 31—Longer Where Cities Ask It

CONGRESS HAS given some breathing space to tenants who are worried about the end of rent controls—but not much.

After brief debate, both houses last week adopted legislation extending till next March 31 the deadline after which federal rent control automatically expires unless local governing bodies have voted before then to retain controls till the end of June.

All this does is extend the present law, under which it is all too easy for communities to vote themselves out from under controls, and impossible for them to vote themselves back under once they have decontrolled themselves. In fact, it might be called a rent decontrol law.

There is this much to be said for it: rent control will continue in effect until the end of March in over 1000 communities where it now exists. Without the congressional action, all of these communities would have been without protection after Jan. 1 unless their city councils, in a kind of Christmas rush, had done something before Dec. 31.

ALONG WITH the extension went a quiet sell-out of the citizens of Los Angeles. Spurred by Sen. Cain (R. Wash.), both houses declared that decontrol could be accomplished by simple resolution of the city council, instead of the hearing-and-consideration routine prescribed by the present law.

The amendment was intended to validate the June 28 action of the Los Angeles City Council, which the Office of the Housing Expediter refused to recognize because there had not been adequate public hearing and the council had not considered evidence as to whether a shortage of rental housing existed.

(There still was some doubt as to whether the amendment was legally retroactive, although it was intended to be so. Housing Expediter Tighe Woods gave clear indication he wouldn't sign the Los Angeles decontrol order until he was thoroughly satisfied on that point.)

Between now and March 31, Congress will have a chance to review the entire rent situation, and it may be that the pressure of mobilization events will result in a stronger law.

Pressure is steadily mounting, for instance, for relief of situations in the neighborhood of newly reactivated military camps. Under the present law, Woods can recontrol only those areas he decontrolled on his own motion.

If decontrol was accomplished by local option, he is powerless and so is the local government. This results in a spotty situation near military camps, with the rent situation depending simply on who issued the decontrol order.

Cooperation With Boy Scouts Urged

All CIO Industrial Union Councils have been urged by Anthony W. Smith, assistant director of councils, to maintain contact with district officers of the Boy Scouts to further the conservation programs of the CIO and the Scouts.

In a letter to the councils, Smith, who also is executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, pointed out that the cooperation the CIO has received from the Boy Scouts in the field of conservation "has served to acquaint other progressive peoples with the public services rendered by the labor movement."

Smith said the scout conservation program will be given a special sendoff during Scout Anniversary Week Feb. 6-12 and asked that councils offer their continued cooperation to local Boy Scout groups.

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UNITED LABOR Policy Committee, organized as voice of most of organized labor in current crisis, is shown at meeting in Washington just before its views were presented to President Truman last week. Left to right, seated, Pres. George Harrison, AFL Railway Clerks; Pres. Philip Murray of CIO, Pres. William Green of AFL, Pres. A. J. Hays, Machinists (unaffiliated); Chairman George Leighty and Secy.-Treas. Arthur Lyon, Railway Labor Executives Association; standing, Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel and adviser to CIO delegation; Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey of CIO, representing Pres. Emil Rieve of CIO Textile Workers; Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CIO Auto Workers; Vice Pres. Elmer Walker, Machinists; Pres. Dan W. Tracy, AFL Electrical Workers; Pres. William C. Doherty, AFL Letter Carriers, and Secy.-Treas. George Meany of AFL. Missing are Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, CIO Clothing Workers, and Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, CIO Rubber Workers. Story on Page 3.

AMERICAN LABOR REPRESENTATIVES are busy telling Europe that Marshall Plan aid to Europe must be transmitted more rapidly into better living for workers. It was the news about a grant of Marshall Plan funds that radiates in the happy faces of this Austrian family. See Page 9 for story telling how Soviet Russia may hurt ECA aid to Austrian people.

Truman To GOP Critics Of Acheson

'It Is Not A Time For Vague Charges...'

THE irresponsible efforts of some Republicans — who haven't been able to win an indisputable mandate from the people in 20 years—to force the ouster of Secy. of State Acheson blew up in their faces last week.

A resolution passed by substantial majorities by the Republican caucuses in both House and Senate was bluntly rejected by President Truman with the flat statement that "Communism—not our own country—would be served by losing him."

Coupled with another politically inspired Republican move to demand Senate clearance on any agreement reached by the President and Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain, at their recent meetings here, it united the Democratic majority in the upper branch of Congress as it hasn't been united in years.

It also brought from the CIO a cablegram to Acheson in Brussels, Belgium, where the North Atlantic Pact ministers were meeting at the time, signed by Pres. Philip Murray, which said:

"I WANT to convey to you our support and confidence in your efforts to mobilize the free nations of Western Europe against threats of Communist aggression.

"We deplore the irresponsible and unsubstantiated attacks upon you at this time while you are engaged in representing our nation in these important negotiations. We are confident that you will do all in your power to bring the Brussels meeting of the North Atlantic Council to a successful conclusion."

President Truman made his stand public at his weekly press conference, at which he appeared with a prepared statement he dictated to reporters.

"How our position in the world would be improved by the retirement of Dean Acheson from public life is beyond me," he read.

"Mr. Acheson has helped to shape and carry out our policy of resistance to Communist imperialism. . . . No official in our government has been more alive to communism's threat to freedom or more forceful in resisting it. . . .

"If communism were to prevail in the world—as it shall not prevail—Dean Acheson would be one of the first, if not the first, to be shot by the enemies of liberty and Christianity.

"These recent attacks on Mr. Acheson are old in the sense that they are the same false charges that have been made time and time again over a period of months. They have no basis in fact whatsoever.

"It is the same sort of thing that happened to Seward. President Lincoln was asked by a group of Republicans to dismiss Secretary of State Seward. He refused. So do I refuse to dismiss Acheson.

"If I did anything else, it would weaken the firm and vigorous position this country has taken against Communist aggression."

THE PRESIDENT threw the ball back at the Republicans and challenged them to offer policies alternative to Acheson's—if they have them.

"They owe it to their country," he pointed out. "This is a time for hard facts and hard thinking. It is not a time for vague charges and pious generalities.

"There are some Republicans who recognize the facts and the true reason for these attacks on Secretary of State Acheson and who do not agree with their colleagues.

"This nation needs the wisdom of all its people. This is a time of great peril. It is a time for unity, for real bi-partisanship. It is a time for making use of the great talents of men like Dean Acheson."

THE Republican charges against Acheson were that he permitted Communists to infiltrate the State Dept. and that his policies cost us the loss of China and forced us into the war in Korea. No proof has been adduced.

The Republican Senate defeat on the question of any Truman-Attlee commitment came on an almost strictly party-line vote on two phases of the issue after reunited Democrats teed off on their Republican associates with charges that they were weakening the country.

Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) told them that in voting no confidence in Acheson on the eve of the Brussels conference, they had acted "in an irresponsible manner, unworthy of a great party."

"The persistence of the Republicans in pursuing a policy of character assassination as a means of bringing about changes in the policies of our government," he said, "is an extremely dangerous course to follow.

"It smacks of Nazi totalitarianism. It is based upon an appeal to the prejudices and emotions of men, rather than reason. It can, if carried on, cause disruption among our own allies and division among our own people."

SEN. McKELLAR (D. Tenn.) who has often split with the Truman administration on domestic issues, made a dramatic plea for unity. The 81-year-old President Pro Tempore told the Senate that never in his 40 years of service in Congress had he seen more widespread disunity.

Whatever is done to "discredit" President Truman is "helping the Russians," he told his colleagues. He reminded them that the President and his cabinet officers were chosen lawfully and hold office lawfully, and cannot be dismissed overnight.

"Fellow Senators," he pleaded, "let us at this time of peril of our government, at this time of peril to our people, hold our criticisms and dissensions until a more propitious time.

"Our President, Mr. Truman, is our President, and will be until January, 1953. If we are forced into a war, he will be our Commander-in-Chief. . . .

"DON'T LET it be said of us that it was during our service that the United States lost her first great war. Let us forget politics, forget differences, forget everything except that our government and our people are in danger."

The first Republican setback came on their demand that their resolution be reported out by the Foreign Relations Committee by Dec. 21. This was defeated by a 45 to 30 vote. All Democrats voted against it. With them were three Republicans—Sens. Gurney (S.D.), Saltonstall (Mass.) and Margaret Smith (Me.).

The second defeat came on the motion of Sen. Connally (D. Tex.), the chairman, that the committee be given "unhampered" jurisdiction over it, which would include the right to pigeonhole. This was passed by a count of 47 to 29, with Sens. Gurney, Saltonstall and Smith again voting with the Democrats. G.N.L.

—From The Washington Post

"He Didn't Entirely Go Along With The Idea"

Carey Discovers Scab Labor Working At Soviet Embassy

THE RUSSIAN Embassy in Washington is using scab labor to install fire hoses, James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and president of the Intl. Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, discovered last week.

Carey, who is an old hand at smelling out Communist doings, said:

"Here is the shining example of Soviet Russia's flagrant hypocrisy in professing to be a friend of organized labor. There are more than 70 plumbing contractors in Washington who hire union labor and have union contracts, but the official Washington representative of the 'Fatherland of the Proletariat' deliberately selected a firm that employs scab labor and has no relations with the plumbers union.

"The embassy and its officials confirm what we have stated repeatedly: That neither Soviet Russia with its millions of slave laborers and its destruction of democratic trade unionism, nor its American branch, the Communist party, have any real interest in the welfare of working men and women.

"The embassy's employment of scab labor is a deliberate insult to organized labor in the United States. The Russian Embassy has aligned itself with the forces of this country's anti-labor and union-busting employers. Everyone knows today that the employment of non-union labor helps to depress the wage scales, hours, and other working conditions of other wage earners.

"Communism's fake protestation of concern for the improvement of workers' living standards is again proved to be a despicable fraud and deceit.

"The embassy could hardly have picked a more effective way to show its contempt of American trade union principles. There's a large touch of irony in the Soviet Embassy's hiring of non-union labor for protective measures against bombing, because the only bombing the embassy has to fear is that which could come only from Soviet Russia."

COMMENTED Pres. Martin P. Durkin of the AFL Plumbers Union: "This is just one more case revealing Russia's real attitude toward organized labor. Since the Communists seized power in Russia and other countries, they have either imprisoned or killed the officials of democratic trade unions. There can be no excuse, even for hypocrites, in engaging a non-union employer when there are scores of union contractors available."

The Soviet Embassy, perhaps not having thought about rigging up an excuse, had "no comment" when reporters for daily newspapers and press associations asked for it.

N. J. CIO Asks Voting Age Cut

The New Jersey CIO Legislative Committee has adopted an eight-point legislative program for 1951, ranging from state payment of hospitalization and medical benefits to reduction in the voting age to 18 years.

The committee, meeting in Newark, went on record as opposing the opening of any additional race tracks in the state as well as granting any extension of dates in their operation. It also passed a resolution condemning the practice of wire tapping on the grounds that it "jeopardizes civil liberties."

The 150-man committee, representing CIO locals throughout the state, also recommended designation of Election Day as a state holiday, elimination of the five-month county residence requirement for voting and the addition of two additional members to the three-man board of Public Utility Commissioners to represent labor and consumer interests.

Birmingham Racial Housing Restrictions Ruled Illegal

THE CITY of Birmingham, Ala., cannot restrict the use of its residential sections on a basis of color or race, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans ruled on Dec. 20 in a body blow at discrimination below the Mason-Dixon Line.

The ruling upheld the legality of an injunction issued by Judge Clarence Mullins, in U. S. District Court at Birmingham, enjoining the city from maintaining housing restrictions founded on race or color. A group of Birmingham Negroes had attacked the city's zoning laws as unconstitutional.

An opinion was written by Judge Wayne G. Borah, a Louisianan, with Judge Leon McChord, an Alabaman, concurring. Judge Robert L. Russell dissented.

Judge Borah wrote that the 14th amendment to the Constitution prevents a state from interfering with property rights except by due process of law. Property, he held, "is more than a mere thing which a person owns." It includes the right to live in the property for lawful purposes, he said, without discriminatory regulation.

"The finding of the City Commission," Judge Russell wrote in his dissent, "that in the prevailing situation 'breaches of the peace, riots, destruction of property and life,' which neither the city nor other law enforcement officers could prevent, would follow attempts to violate zoning restrictions, was entitled to some consideration."

Power Firm Ordered To Reduce Its Rates

An Ingham County Circuit Court Judge at Lansing, Mich., has ordered Consumers Power Co. to reduce its rates by $1,161,000 annually. The amount represents the annual rate increase approved for Consumers Power by the Michigan Public Service Commission on August 12, 1949.

Circuit Judge Marvin J. Scanlon ruled that the procedure through which that rate increase was processed was illegal.

The President, The Crisis—And Labor

THE UNITED Labor Policy Committee, established as a voice for the views of organized labor in the present crisis, met with President Truman on Dec. 20 and told him what the spokesmen of U. S. workers think about some of the problems he faces.

The committee is composed of top representatives of the CIO, AFL, Railway Labor Executives and Machinists. Its delegation left with the President a statement reflecting its stand—and the stands of the component organizations—on such important things as control of living costs, other controls, the principles that should be applied in wage stabilization, control of purchasing power, and manpower.

Text of the statement follows:

Organized labor in America has established a United Labor Policy Committee composed of representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Railway Labor Executives Association and the International Association of Machinists. We pledge ourselves unreservedly to the service of our nation and to the support of the President in the present crisis.

Members Of United Labor Policy Unit

The United Labor Policy Committee, which was less than a week old when it had its first meeting with President Truman, is composed of the following members:

For the CIO—Pres. Philip Murray; Vice Pres. Walter Reuther, president of the Auto Workers; Vice Pres. Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers; Vice Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, president of the Rubber Workers, and Jacob S. Potofsky, member of the Executive Board and president of the Clothing Workers;

For the AFL—Pres. William Green; Secy-Treas. George Meany; Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks; Vice Pres. Dan W. Tracy, president of the Electrical Workers, and Vice Pres. William C. Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers.

For the Machinists—Pres. A. J. Hayes and Vice Pres. Elmer Walker.

For the Railway Labor Executives Association—Chairman George Leighty and Executive Secy.-Treas. A. E. Lyon.

The delegation that met with President Truman included Murray, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, Reuther, Potofsky, Green, Harrison, Tracy, Hayes and Leighty.

Objectives

Our purpose is to develop a common approach to the problems arising out of the mobilization and stabilization program. We are deeply concerned for our country's security and welfare. The security, the dignity and material well-being of the wage earner in America as well as throughout the whole world, are dependent upon the preservation and extension of the democratic way of life.

We are fully aware of the grave emergency confronting our nation. We dedicate ourselves to help make our country strong and to use that strength to bring peace and abundance to mankind.

It is imperative that Labor be granted active participation and real leadership in every important agency in our mobilization effort. We regret that to date, Labor has not enjoyed opportunity for full participation in the mobilization effort.

Free labor can make its fullest contribution only if it is permitted to serve at all levels of defense mobilization both with respect to policy and administration. No one group has a monopoly of ideas in the mobilization of our resources. Each group has much to offer and cooperatively we can defeat the world-wide challenge of dictatorship.

Control Of Living Costs

The control of the prices of all the elements in the workingman's every-day necessities is the central problem in wage stabilization. We are compelled to point out that under the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, it is impossible to control these prices.

Under this legislation, great increases are specifically permitted in the price of food which constitutes approximately 40% of the living expenses of the average American family. In addition, rents which constitute about 13% of living costs are not now effectively controlled.

So long as food prices and rents are thus subject to sharp and drastic increases, compensatory wage adjustments must be permitted. The present prohibitions upon control of food prices and rents are an effective barrier to any system of prices or wage controls, and the elimination of these prohibitions are preliminary to any workable stabilization action. Effective control of retail food prices can be achieved and at the same time, farmers can be assured fair prices for their produce.

The Defense Production Act should be promptly amended by the Congress to accomplish these ends.

General And Selective Controls

American industries are so integrated that no one of them can be singled out for the purpose of wage and price control. Price control, to be effective, must be general. Adequate machinery and vigorous enforcement procedures must be created. Otherwise, such controls will break down.

The government should strive for justice and workability in its stabilization measures. To subordinate these factors to pressure for hasty improvisations is not in fact speed, but is rather postponement of the time when real stabilization will be achieved.

While the imperative preliminary steps are being taken, other phases of the stabilization program must be taken into consideration to avoid later error and delay. With reference to wake stabilization, three basic principles should be considered so that they may be embodied in the regulations to be applied.

Wage Stabilization

The first of these has to do with procedures. At the present time, wage stabilization is subject to needlessly cumbersome machinery. As now provided, wage policy must first be recommended by a Board representative of labor, industry and the public. The recommendations of this Board are then subject to the arbitrary decisions of a single individual. This makes expeditious and just action impossible.

Review by a single top administrator, chosen for his general administrative experience rather than specific competence in the wage field adds nothing to the process of wage stabilization excepting uncertainty, procrastination and arbitrariness. Wage stabilization procedures should be revised so that the wage stabilization board is given the status and authority to make decisions on matters within its jurisdiction.

The wage stabilization policy must permit the adjustment of wage rates to compensate for increases in the cost of living. Wage stabilization must not become wage freezing. This policy must also provide for the correction of substandard wages and the adjustment of inequities in existing wage rates within or between industries.

The now well-recognized principle that wage earners should share in the benefits of industrial progress and increases in productivity which the nation must and will have from its industrial workers, should be specifically embodied in the wage stabilization policy.

Any wage stabilization policy must recognize existing collective bargaining agreements which themselves assure stability. This would apply, for example, to the automobile and other industries where existing contracts provide for the orderly adjustment of wage rates. The abrogation of contracts arrived at through collective bargaining would inevitably lead to industrial unrest and this will defeat the very goal of stabilization.

Overtime payments for premium work now protected by collective bargaining agreements or existing law must continue to be held inviolate. These provisions do not in any way preclude the working of a work week longer than that now considered to be normal. They merely provide the incentive for productive overtime and holiday work.

Purchasing Power

An equitable tax, savings, price and rationing control program is the answer to this problem of excess purchasing power. Rising taxes upon the workers as well as the rise in living cost have already cut their purchasing power. Furthermore, the Government has embarked upon a program of stimulating the voluntary investment of as much as possible of current wage payments in defense savings bonds.

The labor organizations stand ready to cooperate in every way in the attainment of this goal. Effective price and rationing controls will stimulate the flow of unspent income into voluntary savings. Savings will provide a pool of consumer purchasing power to drive the nation ahead when the emergency is over and production of civilian durable goods may be safely expanded.

Manpower

Our labor force is the nation's greatest single asset. Steps should be taken to strengthen and enlarge our manpower resources. These steps must recognize the fact that free labor can outproduce slave labor. Free labor will play its role in attaining our objective of maximum production. World War II experience demonstrates that maximum efficiency, cooperation and morale can be secured through voluntary manpower policies. Use of compulsory civilian labor will defeat our efforts to attain our goal of maximum production.

Conclusion

American workers and their unions offer these suggestions in order to get the emergency production program underway as quickly and effectively as possible. We conceive it our responsibility not just to offer verbal assurances, but also to point out those difficulties and problems which must be solved if we are to achieve maximum national security.

Wholesale Food Price Index Highest Since '48

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index jumped 3c during the week ended Dec. 19 to $6.80, the highest level since Sept. 28, 1948.

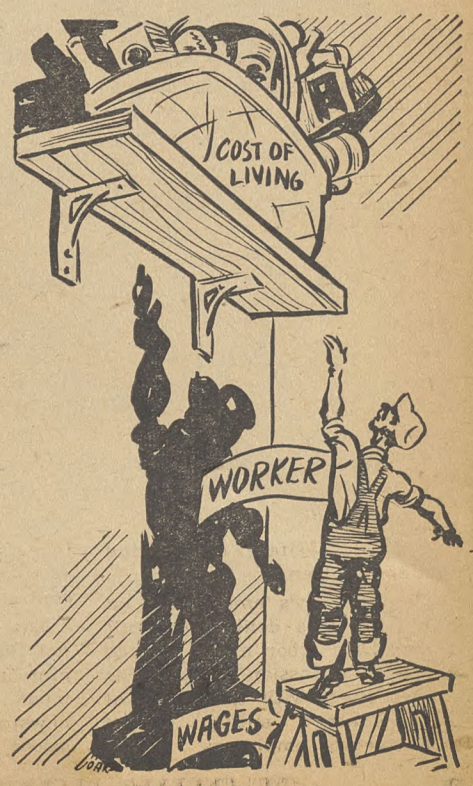
The last time the index stood higher was on Sept. 21, 1948, when it was $6.82. The new high level, caused by increases in prices of 14 of the 31 commodities that make up the index, compares with $5.73 a year ago and $5.94 on June 13, just before the Korean outburst.

Cost Increase Enough To Outfit 10 Divisions

The increase in the cost of the materials that go into rearmament has been enough in the last six months to outfit 10 Army divisions or buy 300 B-36 bombers, Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) told the Senate on Dec. 20.

The prices of the various things the defense establishment needs has jumped $3 billion since April or May, he said—"three billion dollars lost by inflation."

That amount also would pay for 2250 jet fighters, he added. Sen. Martin (R. Pa.), a former Army general, said it would buy enough tanks for 10 armored divisions.



Dirty, Underhanded Smear Campaign

Segments Of GOP Go After Acheson's Scalp While He's Speaking For Nation On Delicate, Important Foreign Affairs

By ALLAN L. SWIM

ONE OF the dirtiest, most underhanded, most inexcusable campaigns in recent American history is the one aimed at Secy. of State Dean Acheson.

That's blunt language—but the situation is one which calls for blunt, straight talk.

Those elements of the Republican Party which seem determined to get Acheson's scalp at any cost are doing nearly as much as the Communists to undermine American foreign policy.

And that policy is designed to prevent the spread of communism.

There may be some things wrong with our policy. Perhaps it needs changing here and there.

But there is no justification whatsoever for the smear job that's being done on the Secretary of State.

TO GET the full significance of what's been going on all you have to do is review the events of the past few weeks.

Acheson, as our nation's spokesman on foreign affairs, was getting ready to go to Brussels, Belgium, for a meeting of representatives of North Atlantic Pact nations.

There he was expected to play the leading role in establishing a strong armed force to protect Western Europe—a very delicate undertaking at the best.

In this task he deserved the full support of the American people.

But what happened?

Certain elements of the Republican Party spouted off loudly about Acheson's "treachery" and there were moves among GOP forces in both houses of Congress to seek Acheson's resignation.

The timing was wonderful—for those who don't mind giving aid and comfort to the Reds.

WE AROUND the CIO News office have been trying for a long time to find out about the "great sin" which the Secretary of State is supposed to have committed.

We've read many of the charges made against him and have followed closely the personal attacks leveled at him.

The most we can gain from this material is that some Republicans believe Acheson "coddled the Communists" and that he "left the door open for Red aggression in Korea."

Proof of such charges is completely lacking.

Actually, there are few if any men in the world who have played stronger roles than Acheson in the campaign against Red expansion.

Perhaps he has made mistakes—as who hasn't? Maybe there are times when he should have kept his mouth shut but spoke out. Perhaps there are times when he maintained silence when it would have been better to speak.

But those are minor things compared with the tremendously effective work he has done.

THE REPUBLICANS who are out to get Acheson keep shouting that our foreign policy is wrong—but they have no program of their own.

Oh, sure, there are those who are sore because Acheson didn't propose that we throw our armed might behind Chiang Kai-shek.

And there are those who believe that anything a Democratic administration does in the foreign field is automatically wrong.

Who's going to speak for us in foreign affairs, if not the administration and its chosen representatives? And who's going to determine policy?

The Republicans?

They're taken their story to the public every two years for the past two decades and only once were they able to win control of Congress. And the victory was largely on domestic issues.

There hasn't been a Republican in the White House since Herbert Hoover.

This doesn't mean the GOP doesn't have a right to help shape foreign policy. Far from it. What we need is bi-partisan or non-partisan foreign policy.

But events of the past—and the present—certainly provide segments of the Republican Party with no "mandate" for seeking the ouster of Dean Acheson.

LET'S MAKE IT FAIR

It's not hard to recall how it was last time—the last time our nation found it necessary to mobilize its forces against a strong enemy.

Things were turned topsy-turvy. Our normal way of doing many things went out the window. We tightened our belts. We made sacrifices.

But we didn't sacrifice alike.

We seem to be heading in the same direction again. We're engaged in war in Korea. A state of national emergency has been declared. We're mobilizing our manpower and resources.

None of us knows how far we'll have to go or how long it will take to get there. But we're on the way.

And we're repeating some of the errors we made the last time.

We're not really setting the stage for the equality of sacrifice—the equality of treatment—which a national emergency demands.

Let's take price and wage controls as an example.

President Truman asked Congress for authority to control prices if price control became necessary and to control wages if wage control became necessary.

At that time skyrocketing prices were creating a big problem and wages were trailing far behind.

What did Congress do?

It passed a bill which tied price and wage controls in one package and made it mandatory that both be applied simultaneously.

The intent of a majority of Congress obviously was to freeze prices high and freeze wages low.

Equality of treatment? Nuts!

WE MAY HAVE TO HAVE RATIONING

The government already has moved into the field of price control and it seems likely the first move will be followed by others. Then, if we follow the pattern set last time, there will come a day when we'll have to have rationing.

Maybe we won't—and we hope we won't—but just on the possibility that we will we want to get in our nickel's worth now.

In some parts of the country rationing worked well last time, but there were too many instances when it didn't work fairly.

There were too many instances in which women of wealth were able to buy filet mignon at stores which informed the the wives of workers that "we don't have a single piece of meat in the house."

There were too many instances in which people with "connections" were able to buy scarce articles which weren't available to the "average Joe."

It shouldn't be permitted to happen again.

None of us in civilian life can match the sacrifices of the men who go into battle.

But we can—and we should—make a real effort to see that the sacrifices are as equal as possible.

This means that we should not permit war and threats of war to bring great profit to a few and hardship to many.

Attack On Acheson Irks Herald Tribune

EVEN THE Republican New York Herald Tribune could not stomach the attack of the Republicans in Congress on Secy. of State Acheson on the eve of his departure to attend the meeting of the North Atlantic Pact Foreign Ministers' at Brussels. An editorial in the Dec. 7 issue of the paper said:

Governor Dewey and President Truman united in warning the United States of the key role which Europe plays in the Communist plan of aggression, despite present pre-occupations with the Far East. The European continent, with its great resources in plant, in trained technicians, administrators and soldiers, would be the perfect complement, from the Russian point of view, for Asia's masses. Organized ruthlessly by the Kremlin, Europe could provide a bridge of ships and planes for Communism's conquest of the Western Hemisphere. It would advance Russia many decades toward its goal of world subjugation, counter-balancing the technological lag of the nations which have hitherto succumbed to the Kremlin.

IN BOTH AMERICA and Europe there are illusions about Europe's position in the world. Some Americans are still convinced of the self-sufficiency of this hemisphere, still wedded to the paradoxical doctrine that the United States is too weak to be able to assist its friends, too strong to need them. A group of Western Europeans, on the other hand, argue that if their countries would stick their heads into the sands of neutrality, somehow the storm would pass them by, forgetting that their own weakness is a primary cause of international unrest.

Were it not for Russia's avid desire to convert the European dynamo to the uses of Communism and the inability of the Continental nations to resist, with their own strength, a Communist attack, the world would be far more secure today.

But these aberrations, whether the product of defeatism or isolationism, do not represent the public policy of the United States and Western Europe. The Atlantic Pact exists; the task of its members is to make it a living force for peace.

The United States must supply arms, it must place men on guard in Germany; Europe must subordinate its controversies over the forms of defense to the urgency of the hour and give substance to its own bulwarks.

It is extremely unfortunate that, on the eve of Mr. Acheson's departure for Europe to conclude arrangements for the joint defense of a continent, the Republicans in Congress should have passed resolutions censuring him. These moves do not affect the bases of American policy, on which both parties are in substantial agreement. If heeded by the President, they could only delay negotiations in which speed is of the essence.

Their immediate effect can only be bad. Europe would be, in Governor Dewey's words, "a still greater prize" for Communism than Asia. To prevent its conquest demands all the unity, all the hard-headed realism, all the intelligence, that the free nations can muster. Divided councils in Europe or in Washington could be fatal.

Biemiller Tees Off Again On AMA

A DOCUMENTED record of the American Medical Association's opposition to all major public health advances in the last 30 years was presented last week by Rep. Biemillar (D. Wis.) on the floor of the House in a blistering answer to charges made against him and the CIO by Dr. Elmer Henderson, AMA president.

Henderson had charged in an article in the Nov. 11 issue of the AMA Journal, under the title, "A Fancy Package of Untruths," that an earlier speech made by Biemiller contained "outright lies."

In the article, Henderson accused the Congressman and the CIO of misrepresenting the AMA's opposition to federal aid to medical education.

Biemiller charged that the AMA is spending eight times as much on its Fair Deal smear campaign as on its own program of aid to medical schools. He pointed out that it has changed its stand on the issue at least four times, at one time going along with unanimous Senate approval of exactly the same Biemiller bill it blocked in the House.

He noted that the AMA has recently bucked another vital public health and civil defense measure—federal assistance to local and state public health units—although even the National Health Council, to which the AMA belongs, asked for favorable action. And he answered Henderson's denial of a charge that the AMA had fought bitterly against voluntary plans.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray, President James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer
Vice Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

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Challenge Was Met And Victory Won

THERE WERE many stories in the newspapers about the "beating" labor took in the Nov. 7 elections.

PAC-endorsed candidates in various parts of the country were defeated, but there were bright spots.

One of them was out in Madison County, Ind., where an outfit named the American Guard decided to challenge labor, deal it a stunning blow and then, perhaps, spread its wings until it became a national organization.

What followed made one of those stories you didn't read often in the newspapers back in November.

So here it is, as told by a CIO local editor on the scene.

THE GUARD, to use his words, was set up by "fat-cat doctors, absentee landlord farmers, General Motors division executives and others to beat the CIO-PAC, which was fairly well established in the community."

The new organization soon launched its campaign. Its propaganda was sent to every boxholder in the county before both the primary and general elections.

Memberships were sold at $5 each but much of the Guard's money came from large contributions.

Madison County, heavily industrialized yet having a large farm population, obviously was intended as a proving ground for the Guard, whose constitution was set up so it could become a state-wide or nation-wide organization.

DURING THE primary campaign, the local editor reported, the Guard "started spreading the gospel of a Bolshevik under every bed and a Commie in every kitchen."

And this "gospel" was aimed at candidates backed by PAC and other liberal groups.

The Guard didn't endorse any candidates but it worked McCarthyism to the hilt.

As time passed the Guard really began shooting the works in preparation for the November elections.

Affiliation with a labor organization—or even friendliness toward it—was enough to discredit a candidate in the eyes of Guard leaders.

A CIO member was taboo—completely! The chips were down, and the Guard finally revealed its slate of candidates.

MEANTIME PAC had been busy, too, following the line of CIO political action groups throughout the country.

It faced not only the usual difficulties of a campaign but the smear tactics of the American Guard.

CIO members, perhaps angered by Guard tactics, really got on the ball.

The campaign went into its final stretch. The heat was really on.

Then came Nov. 7 and out came the voters.

That night the returns were counted—and here's what they showed:

ONE OF THE big targets of the American Guard—Pres. Ralph Myers of the Madison County CIO Industrial Union Council—was elected a state representative. (He belongs to the Utility Workers.)

J. J. Bailey of the AFL Teachers also was elected a state representative.

Charles Satterfield of the CIO Auto Workers was named county auditor and Gene Creagmile of the same union was elected county recorder.

Another UAW member, Joe E. Brogdon, won the sheriff's race.

A majority of the voters in the county voted for John R. Walsh of the CIO Oil Workers, candidate for secretary of state.

And the American Guard had a very red face!

A. L. S.

WRAPPING HIS CHRISTMAS TIE

Mayor Says Bigger U. S. Government Gives Added Service

IF UNCLE SAM seems to be reeling these days, don't blame it on the Korean situation or the Republicans.

The bewhiskered old gentlemen had grown so accustomed to fending off the slings and arrows of outraged—and outrageous—fortune that he was sent into a genteel sort of zig-zag when a kind word was said for him. Right out in public, too.

The determined analyst who worked his way through the mass of lies, distortions and unkind words heaped on Uncle Sam's shoulders down to the good beneath them was Mayor Cooper Green, of Birmingham, Ala.

He spoke at a dinner given by Alabama city officials to the Alabama delegation in Congress during the recent annual meeting in Washington of the American Municipal Association.

He told the congressmen that he had grown more than a bit tired of speeches bemoaning the fact that the federal government is a lot bigger than it used to be, and that it has swollen to such proportions that it devours more than its share of the taxpayers money.

Naturally, he said, the federal government is bigger than it used to be. But so are state and local governments, he added. The fact that the federal government spent 12 times as much in 1949 as it did in 1929 doesn't mean much, he said, because more than 70c out of each federal dollar in 1949 was spent for war, national defense and veterans' payments and benefits.

That, Green pointed out, left only 30c for normal federal operations, or about four times as much as government cost in 1929. And most state and city governments, he added pointedly, cost a lot more in proportion than they did in 1929—in fact, the state of Alabama spent in 1949 more than six times what it spent in 1929.

"THOSE WHO harp about the size of the federal government," the Mayor went on, "never mention the great increase in serviceability of that government, or the increased good that federal services have done for our people. . . .

"When we realize what 12 billion federal dollars is getting for us today in the way of federal services and benefits we wonder what $3 billion was spent for in 1929, when there were no old age and survivors insurance programs for the millions of our wage earners, no farm benefits, no soil conservation program, no program to electrify rural and urban homes. . . .

"The 1929 federal government that allowed big business to squeeze to death little business, let our banking system drift into ruin and bankruptcy. . . . And those who oppose government costs seldom, if ever, oppose the benefits of government."

Refusal Of Food And Drug Agency To Amend Bread Standards Protested

Refusal of the Food & Drug Administration to amend proposed standards for white bread has brought a flood of protest from labor groups. The standards are expected to go into effect about the first of February.

Donald Montgomery, Washington representative of CIO Auto Workers and formerly consumers' counsel in the Dept. of Agriculture, after asking the FDA to reconsider its bread standards, has repeated a charge that the government is trying to put a ceiling on the quality of the white bread consumed by the American public.

Similar complaints were filed earlier by the Cooperative League, and labor organizations, other than UAW. Commissioner Paul B. Dunbar responded by sending a 15,000-word explanation of his agency's action in the matter.

He said that FDA might consider setting up a new category of "high protein" bread in which Co-op Triple Rich could be sold. That's not what the co-ops want. They want to sell their product as "bread" or "white bread." Thousands of people buy it as such now.

The limitations set by FDA put a limit on the use of wheat germ, yeast food, and soy flour used in making white bread. The co-op bread is too good to come in that category. It contains more wheat and soy than is required.

"Apparently your reasoning is that larger amounts of these highly nutritious ingredients would deceive consumers," wrote Montgomery, "because (1) the loaf would lack the graveyard whiteness which millers and bakers impart to their bread, and (2) consumers would be getting a better-tasting and more nourishing product than the commercial bakers, through years of quality degradation, have led them to expect."

News Commentator Raymond Gram Swing has also joined in the bread fight. He told his radio audience last week that the FDA is setting a maximum standard of what constitutes enrichment.

TOP OFFICERS of the CIO Textile Workers confer during the union's north-south wage conference in Washington. The two-day conference, attended by more than 400 delegates from cotton-rayon mills, voted to ask substantial wage increases, quarterly cost of living adjustments, with annual wage improvements and other benefits for 200,000 TWUA members. Left to right are Secy.-Treas. William Pollock, Pres. Emil Rieve an Executive Vice Pres. George Baldanzi.

DELEGATES to CIO Textile Workers north-south wage conference hear Pres. Emil Rieve declare that the wage increases, pension proposals and insurance and vacation improvements sought by the union in 400 cotton-rayon mills can be afforded by the industry without further textile price increases. Union proposals were presented in conjunction with contract expirations in northern mills March 15 and wage reopenings in southern mills the same date.

750,000 House Units In Detroit Substandard

MORE THAN 750,000 Detroit residents are living in substandard dwellings or in standard dwellings but under substandard conditions. That was the report recently issued by the Detroit Housing Commission.

Of this total 250,000 live in what the commission classified as substandard housing. Substandard dwelling units are in need of major repairs or do not have inside toilets, baths or running water.

The remainder are housed in standard dwellings but under substandard conditions caused by two or more families occupying a unit designed for one family. The commission said that doubling up of families has taken place in 48,000 homes.

The commission found that the already critical housing problem was becoming worse by an influx of workers coming to Detroit for war jobs. Mark K. Herley, assistant director-secretary of the commission, reported that an "all-out war effort would make the job of housing these workers practically impossible."

Herley pointed out that more than 6000 families are waiting to get into public housing. A spot check of 16 management companies who operate large apartment buildings containing more than 11,000 units revealed only three vacancies during November and waiting lists of nearly 2000.

Herley said a woman complained "that as much snow was coming through the roof of the house she was living in as was falling on the ground." Four families were found living in a single-unit dwelling which had no plumbing facilities. Sewage had reached a depth of three feet in the basement of this house.

Steel Union Wins 16c

The CIO Steelworkers and the Wickwire-Spencer Steel Division of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp., Buflalo, N. Y., signed an agreement yielding average wage increases of 16c an hour to 1700 employes, retroactive to Dec. 1.

NAACP Aid For Accused Negro Soldiers

THE BEST proof that the fight for equality for Negro Americans has not been won is to be found in complaints of the treatment of Negro soldiers fighting in Korea, Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared last week.

The NAACP has made its first order of business the defense of Negro soldiers allegedly discriminated against in courts-martial, and is guiding appeals of convictions of four members of the 24th Infantry.

"The NAACP does not intend," said Wilkins, "that Negro fighting men shall be victimized through discriminatory action and branded as failures in the Korean fighting.

"Perhaps Negro troops made a few mistakes in Korea. But according to the information now coming through, and according to the prima facie evidence in the form of our retreat, a lot of mistakes were made by practically everyone, from the highest on down."

WILKINS, speaking at the annual dinner of the Greenwich, Conn., branch of the organization, announced that Thurgood Marshall, NAACP general counsel, will go to Tokyo to determine how the NAACP can best aid victims of "discrimination, humiliation and wholesale courts-martial actions."

The cases of the four members of the 24th Infantry were argued before a board of review in the office of the Judge Advocate General in Washington by Jack Greenberg, associate general counsel.

They include a master sergeant, a veteran of World War II with five battle stars and a record of exceptional bravery, who was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for alleged failure to obey an order to return to the front.

UAW Signs Pact With Briggs Co.

A five-year contract embodying cost of living wage increases has been signed by the CIO Auto Workers and the Briggs Manufacturing Co. It covers about 34,000 workers.

Wages immediately went up by 1c an hour, and minimum pensions were raised from $100 to $125 after 25 years' service. The agreement also provides for annual increases of 4c an hour in each June for the life of the pact, which may not be reopened on any issue during its duration.

Champion Of Labor Laws Dies At 73

JOSEPHINE GOLDMARK, a veteran of early fights for social and labor laws and once research director for the National Consumers League, died recently in Hartsdale, N. Y. She was 73.

For many years she was associated with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, former Secy. of Labor Frances Perkins, Justice Felix Frankfurter and her brother-in-law, Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

While she was research director for the Consumers League, Justice Brandeis was its counsel. The statistics and facts she dug up were incorporated into many briefs supporting early laws limiting working hours or regulating working conditions. Included was a brief Justice Brandeis used to help win the test case that upheld New York State's outlawing of night work for women in 1914.

She was the author of "Fatigue and Efficiency," which was published by the Russell Sage Foundation in 1912 and is regarded as the first scientific presentation of evidence that fatigue lessens efficiency. It played an important role in the fight for shorter working hours. She also worked with the committee that investigated the Triangle Shirt factory fire in 1912, and with Miss Perkins, the late Alfred E. Smith and the late Sen. Robert A. Wagner, helped prepare recommendations that led to many reforms in laws governing factory operations.

Better Cotton, Rayon Pacts TWUA's Target

SUBSTANTIAL wage increases, quarterly cost of living adjustments providing for annual wage improvements, minimum pensions of $100 a month and other contract gains will be sought for 200,000 Textile Workers in the cotton and rayon industry.

These are some of the decisions reached by 700 delegates to a conference held by the union at Washington Dec. 16 and 17. They represented TWUA members in 400 cotton and rayon plants in the North and the South.

The proposed minimum pension plan would include social security payments and provide for voluntary retirement at the age of 65 years.

These proposals will be submitted when the northern mill contracts expire March 15. The southern mill pacts do not expire until late next summer, but may be reopened for wages on March 15.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve told the delegates that wage increases, pensions and insurance and vacation gains sought by the union should be easily attainable because of record earnings and profits in the industry. He said all proposals could be granted without further increases in textile prices.

RIEVE, AT THE first joint TWUA North-South conference in seven years, said that third-quarter profits this year for 23 representative textile companies were 189% above those of 1949 and that the rate of profit exceeded that of 1948, when the industry was termed the nation's most prosperous.

He declared these profits resulted from an all-time high textile production and a 12% productivity increase that had not been shared by either consumers or workers.

"Textile workers are willing to rally their full strength behind the U. S. in the cause for freedom," he said. "But they are determined to prevent unfair burdens being placed upon them while American employers enjoy their greatest prosperity in history."

Rieve pointed out that cotton-rayon workers had only one wage increase since early in 1948. This amounted to 10% in the northern mills and slightly more than 8% in the South. As a result he said, cotton-rayon wages lagged 30c an hour below the average for the manufacturing industry.

TWUA also will ask better company-paid insurance, additional paid holidays, a third week of vacation pay and improved administration of contracts.

IN A RESOLUTION on "economic mobilization against aggression," the union called for speedy conversion "of our whole economy to the military and economic needs of this crisis." It recommended definite time schedules for production, voluntary mobilization of labor, full labor representation in government policy-making and equality of sacrifice.

Another resolution recommended an excess profits tax yielding $7 billion. Immediate passage of a price control law "without exemptions and special privileges" and retention and improvement of the Public Contracts and Fair Labor Standards acts were also asked by the TWUA delegates.

The Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey Act) controls wage payment in contracts awarded by the federal government. The Fair Labor Standards Act, which is popuarly known as the Wage-Hour Act, fixes minimum pay at 75c an hour and the work week at 40 hours.

Steelworkers Sign 2nd Youngstown Pact

The CIO Steelworkers and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. have signed their second recent agreement—a pact giving wage increases of 11% to clerks and salaried employes at Youngstown, O.

The union and the company earlier had signed a contract giving wage increases averaging 16c an hour for production and maintenance workers.

CBS Asks Employes To Take Loyalty Oaths

THE COLUMBIA Broadcasting System — a private corporation — has asked its 2500 employes to sign the same type of loyalty statement as the federal government requires of applicants for civil service jobs.

This trend repeatedly has drawn the fire of the CIO and other liberal organizations because of the inherent infringement of traditional American civil liberty.

A CBS employe is asked whether he has ever been a member of the Communist Party, any Communist organization, any Fascist organization, or any organization which advocates overthrowing the government.

IF THE answer is "yes," the employe is entitled to state specifically which organization, and to give an explanation.

On the back of the statement is a list of organizations which the Attorney General considered disloyal as of Oct. 30, 1950.

CBS does not require notarization of the statements and will keep the replies confidential.

The concern of CBS over the possibility that its radio and television audiences were concerned about the loyalty of its employes was indicated in a memorandum sent to CBS employes.

In the memorandum, Joseph H. Ream, executive vice president of the organization, explained that the purpose of the loyalty statement was to make certain that Columbia enjoyed the confidence of audiences. He said:

"Because of the unique nature of broadcasting, it is important that, for the good of the country and our own organization, there be no question concerning the loyalty of any CBS employes.

"We are all aware that in the past year certain groups have had questions concerning alleged subversive influences in broadcasting. It is important that the true facts —based on the statement of each employe—be established."

REAM WAS possibly referring to charges made by a group of former FBI agents had published Counter Attack, anti-Communist weekly news letter, and Red Channels.

As a result of charges by Red Channels the General Foods Corp. last September fired Jean Muir on the eve of her appearance in the radio production The Aldrich Family.

At that time, Ireene Wicker, the "Singing Lady," returned from Europe—where she received a special blessing from Pope Pius for her radio and television programs and her work with children—to find that Kellogg Co. had cancelled her contract, apparently on the basis of being named in Red Channels.

Simultaneously with the CBS announcement, the National Broadcasting Co. told the press that negotiations are under way for a contract between it and Margaret Truman.

Which left newspapermen wondering whether NBC—which long has required loyalty oaths from new employes—would require the President's daughter to give one.

The Voice Is Voice Of Gerard, Words Are Words Of Rumely

By GERVASE N. LOVE

The Committee for Constitutional Government, which has spent millions of dollars in the last 14 years trying to influence public opinion and Congress, has figured out still another new gimmick for luring thick rolls of bills from the well-lined pockets of the wealthy suckers who keep it going.

It has embarked on a campaign to collect $300,000 to use the courts as a sounding-board during the forthcoming trial—and appeals, it is presumed—of its executive secretary, Dr. Edward A. Rumely, on a charge of contempt of Congress, and to replace a loss of $125,000 in income suffered as a result of its exposure by the House Lobby Committee.

RUMELY IS the operational head of the reactionary, anti-labor, anti-New Deal, anti-Fair Deal CCG. The CCG raised most of the millions it spent to push its tory brand of thinking on Congress and the people by what it called "sales" of "educational" material which were paid for by wealthy benefactors and distributed free to libraries, colleges, churches, "selected" lists, etc.

When the House lobby probers, headed by Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.), asked Rumely for the sources of such income, he refused to supply them. At the committee's request he was cited for contempt by the House, despite the outraged bleats of some Republican legislators, and later was indicted by a District of Columbia federal grand jury.

The CCG's appeal for funds is being sent out under the name of Treas. Sumner Gerard. He begs for 12,000 subscriptions at $11

each to "Spotlight," a CCG publication; 15,000 suckers willing to be tapped for a total of $60,000, and enough upper bracket dupes to buy $108,000 worth of "literature" in king-size lots.

Rumely has attempted to distort the issue of answering the lobby investigators' queries into a question of freedom of the press.

"During Dr. Rumely's trial," said Gerard's almost tearful plea for funds, "we shall have an opportunity to establish anew, in national public opinion, respect for the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

"One serious problem confronts us. Financially, the Committee has not recovered from the more than $125,000 loss of income resulting from the Buchanan probers' assault.

"Yet, we all owe it to Dr. Rumely to provide him with the ablest legal counsel, for he has accepted the risk of imprisonment in this fight. We have already started a nationwide educational campaign on the issues involved. This effort must be broadened and carried forward until and during the trial. This, and the expenses incidental to the trial, will call for substantial amounts outside of our regular budget.

"IT IS INDISPENSABLE that the Committee be put into strong financial condition now. It has before it the greatest opportunity in its 14-year history. Chairman Buchanan has thrust our Committee in the foreground, provoked favorable nationwide publicity from leaders in all walks who want to support our resistance to encroaching socialism.

"In July, under the Buchanan attacks, Dr. Rumely contributed $1,000 to wipe out the deficit of our July operations. He now insists upon contributing with members of his family, another $1,000. I will not allow him to make this financial sacrifice, in addition to the risks he has run for us, without matching his contribution by underwriting an additional $2,000."

Workers Support U. S. Policy--Murray In Voice Of America

AMERICAN workers stand shoulder to shoulder behind their President and the United Nations in the present struggle to stop aggression, Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO told the workers of the world in a Voice of America broadcast last week.

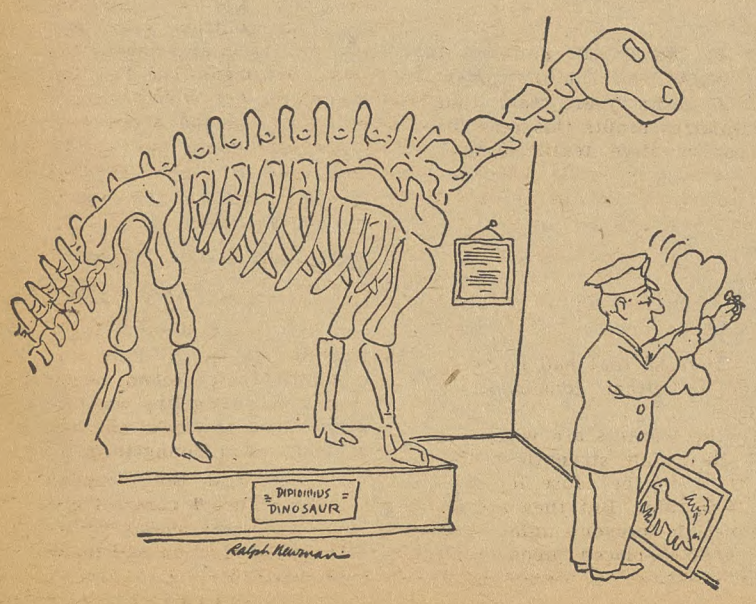
"Only five years ago we won the battle for freedom against the Nazi butchers and Japanese imperialists—and in this struggle the productive power of American industry and American workers played a vital part," he said.

"Today, we will work again to protect free people and free nations from the attack of communist imperialism.

"The Communists cannot divide or deceive us. American workers know that communism breeds slave labor, as it destroys free trade unions and outlaws the workers' right to strike. We know who are the real aggressors; just as it was Hitler who invaded defenseless nations, it is now the Communists who are invading South Korea and Indo-China.

"When American workers criticize their employers or their government, do not believe that America is divided.

"Freedom does not weaken us. It gives us strength because we know for what we stand and for what we fight. In these difficult times, the great productive power of the free workers of America, combined with the industrial potential of American industry, will again produce the necessary military and economic resources to help freedom-loving people everywhere."



Right-Winger Wins Again In Bridges' Local

HARRY BRIDGES, voluble president of the Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, suffered a major political defeat in his own local in San Francisco last week when Phil Sandin, a right-winger who has long opposed his policies, was re-elected president in a close race.

In the Local 10 contest Sandin defeated Bridges' handpicked candidate, Henry Schmidt. It was Schmidt who was convicted with Bridges a few months ago on charges of perjury growing out of testimony they gave when the latter won citizenship in 1945. At that time, both testified that Bridges was not a Communist. They are free in bond pending appeals.

A few days after the election Schmidt was barred from working on military docks in the Bay Area, the Army explaining he was considered an "undesirable" because of his conviction. The Navy had barred him previously from working at the Oakland Naval Supply Center.

In campaigning among the local's 6000 members, right-wingers denounced Bridges for calling President Truman's state of emergency speech a "declaration of war against the basic rights of the working people." Bridges was accused of singing "the high nasal tenor of the anti-American hate chorus that receives its background from the Kremlin organ." The ILWU was expelled from the CIO as Communist-dominated.

Miss. Prep School's Rejection Of Bias Brings Gift Shower

JEFFERSON Military College, the little Washington, Miss., prep school that turned down a potential $50 million rather than dedicate itself to discrimination and bigotry, isn't doing too badly these days.

The school was not in good financial condition about a year ago when Judge George Armstrong, Texas oil tycoon and hate merchant, offered it half the mineral rights on 26,000 undeveloped acres of his Mississippi holdings. His conditions boiled down to two: no Negro or Jewish students, and control of the board of trustees of the 148-year-old school for the Judge Armstrong Foundation.

When the board rejected the offer, $45,000 came in to the school in small gifts. They're still coming in—$1, $5, $10, $50 —from half the states and from Canada, Australia, England and Switzerland. A visiting Rhode Islander drove around the campus one day and left $10. An Illinois optometrist sent $50, pledged the same sum on each anniversary of his brother's death in Normandy.

Students have given up their spare time to work on the buildings, using materials donated by dealers from all over the state. A lot has been done, but a lot remains.

Stan Murphy, president of the board of trustees which rejected the Armstrong offer, now calls it a blessing in disguise.

"It made the town madder than hell," he said. "There is more interest in the school now than ever before. Until this happened, it was pretty much taken for granted."

W. MAGRUDER DRAKE, a retired businessman, has since replaced Murphy as board president and Admiral A. S. (Tip) Merrill has become chairman of the executive committee. Drake spends five to eight hours a day on school affairs. Merrill is heading a fund-raising campaign.

Maj. L. P. Montgomery, whose great-great-grandfather was treasurer of the first board, has become commandant.

"We want Jefferson to be a place as free of humbug as any place in God's world," he said. "We don't want to be a particularly rich school. We do want to be the best and soundest preparatory school in the country. That's a large enough order."

Shipbuilders Win Union Shop Vote

The CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers last week won a union shop election—by a 10-to-1 margin—among some 15,000 workers in Bethlehem Steel's seven East Coast shipyards.

NLRB reported 15,415 were eligible to cast ballots and that the vote was 10,599 in favor of the union shop and 1043 against.

Shipyards involved included two in Baltimore, two in Boston, and one each in Brooklyn and Staten Island, N. Y., and Hoboken, N. J.

Business Set For Ride On Re-Geared Gravy Train

BAD NEWS for all taxpaying workers, good news for most bosses: Congress is about to pass an excess profits tax bill which, in the CIO's opinion, will (a) fail to wrest from corporations their fair share of the huge extra sums needed for mobilization, and (b) probably work distinct hardship on smaller, newer business enterprises.

All details of the legislation were not clear as this edition of the CIO News went to press because the bill was in House-Senate conference.

But this much was clear: neither House nor Senate version would increase corporations' share of the extra tax burden in the same proportion as the share of the average taxpayer has already been increased. And there are more taxes to come for individuals.

Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, condemned the bill as "inequitable, unfair, and a travesty on justice," and pointed out that it would allow corporations to retain 60% more on investment than did the World War II excess profits measure.

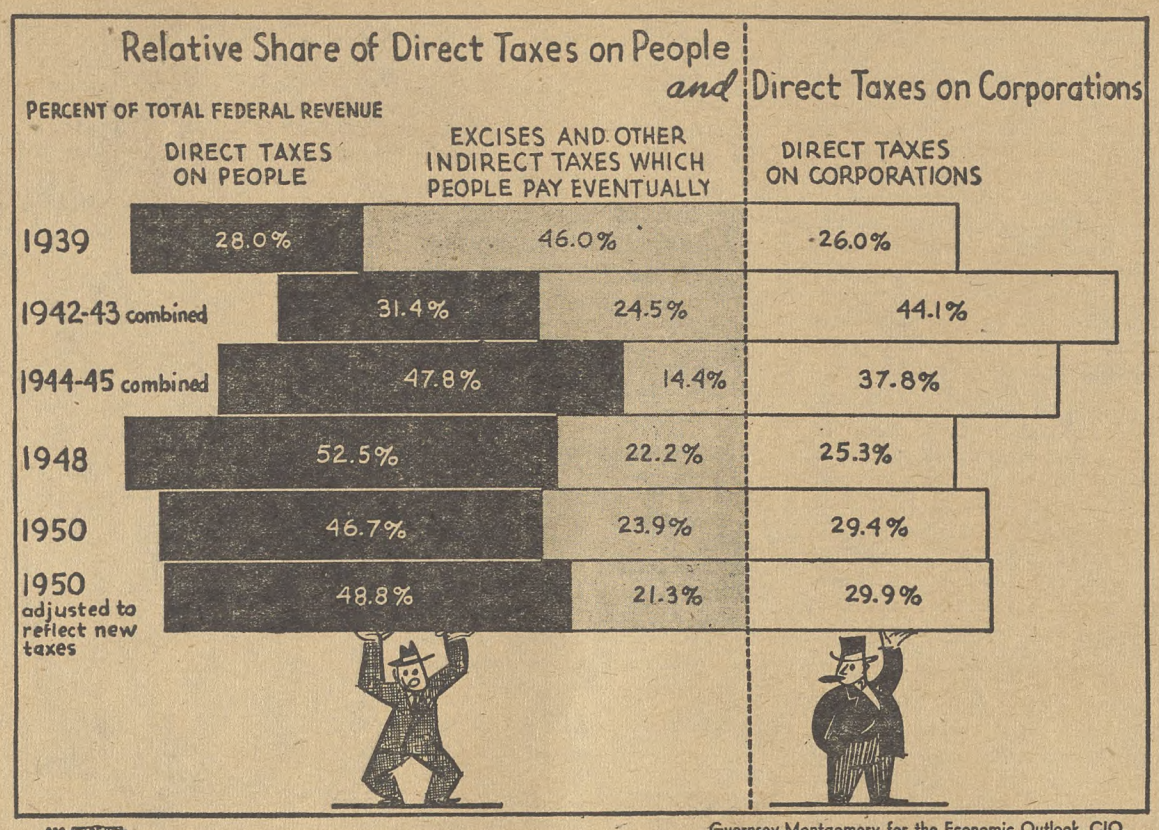
THE HOUSE version would take away from corporations 75% of all extra money they earn above 85% of the average profits made in their most profitable three years in the four-year period 1946-49.

The Senate version would relieve them of 77%, or 2% more, on the same basis. But part of the Senate increase comes in the form of a raise in the regular corporation tax rate and this is the feature that would hit smaller, newer corporations particularly hard. The Senate bill also has more liberal "escape" provisions than the House measure.

Congressional action came simultaneously with release of the December Economic Outlook, published by the CIO Dept. of Research and Education, which sets forth in detail the CIO position on the excess profits tax question.

Calling for a fair, equitable and adequate excess profits tax, the Outlook says in part:

In the pre-war years 1936-39 the average total corporate profits per year before taxes were $5.4 billion, with $4.1 billion left after taxes were paid.



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

In 1940, as the war clouds gathered, profits went up before taxes to $9.3 billion; after taxes, to $6.4 billion.

In 1941, the year which ended in the attack on Pearl Harbor, profits before taxes were $17.2 billion, after taxes $9.4 billion.

IN 1942 Congress enacted an excess profits tax law a lot tougher than either version now proposed. This lasted till the end of 1945. The average profit before taxes for this period was $22.5 billion; after taxes, $9.8 billion (or more, in spite of the admittedly large tax burden, than ever before.)

("In spite of the normal corporate and excess profits tax taking 55% of the total net income of the corporations," the Outlook comments, "industry after industry, corporation after corporation, that paid substantial proportions of these taxes, thrived and progressed.")

After the excess profits tax was repealed by the 80th Congress (and there were those at the time, including the CIO, who thought the tax was lifted too soon), here's what happened:

The average profit before taxes for the years 1946-49 was $28.8 billion; after taxes, $17.5 billion.

And in the first three quarters of 1950, the total has steadily mounted. Third quarter profits before taxes were at the annual rate of $42 billion: after taxes, $24.4 billion.

Result: As of now, the corporations' proportionate share of the tax burden is lower than it was during the war period, while the share of direct taxes upon the people has almost doubled. Neither House nor Senate bill remedies this. Here are the facts as the Outlook found them:

Year	Direct Taxes on People	Excises and Other Indirect Taxes Which People Pay Eventually	Direct Taxes on Corporations
	(Percent of Total Federal Revenue)		
1939	28.0	46.0	26.0
1942-43 combined	31.4	24.5	44.1
1944-45 combined	47.8	14.4	37.8
1948	52.5	22.2	25.3
1950	46.7	23.9	29.4
1950 adjusted to reflect new taxes	48.8	21.3	29.9

The Outlook then explains the principle of an excess profits tax. It is supposed to do what its name implies—capture war-swollen profits, skimming off what is above and beyond the fair and equitable level. [CIO says this level should be 75% of average earnings for the four-year period 1946-49, and that the excess profits tax rate should be 85% as compared to the present normal and surtax corporate rate of 45%. This would let the corporations keep 15c on every dollar of excess earnings.]

FURTHERMORE, the Outlook continues, such a tax would be decidedly anti-inflationary, since it would remove one major incentive to raise prices. Corporations look at their price structure in relation to profits after taxes.

"The higher the excess profits tax rate, the less incentive there is to raise prices," the Outlook states.

The Outlook then attacked the pious contention of the National Association of Manufacturers that an excess profits tax hits all corporations, not just the big money-makers.

"This charge is not true," the Outlook says, "and it completely disregards the evidence."

Fact: Approximately only 20% of all corporations reporting net income during World War II paid an excess profits tax, and the greatest bulk came from those with an adjusted excess profits net income of $1 million or more.

CIO has recommended to Congress that it enact an excess profits tax bill that will raise between $6 and $7 billion, as compared to the estimated $3 to $4 billion that would be raised by the pending proposals.

Keeping Rabbits Would Be Cheaper

Unless you shot your own bear, you likely paid a pre-determined price for that fur coat you gave the little lady for Christmas.

So, in effect, said the Federal Trade Commission a few days before Santa was due, in ordering the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., and its 700 members "to stop collusively engaging in practices found to have resulted in a substantial restraint of competition."

Members of the association make and sell 70 to 80% of the total U. S. volume of such products, FTC said, and have maintained a "virtual monopoly" in the sale and distribution of fur coats, other fur garments and fur trimmings.

Admiral Lauds Labor For Helping Seabees

Organized labor has been given a pat on the back for its help in strengthening the Seabees, by Rear Admiral Joseph F. Jelley, Chief of Naval Civil Engineers.

"Cooperation by union labor in Seabee recruiting has been of the greatest value," the Admiral wrote.

There Are Plenty Of Laws To Protect Corporate Profits

By IRVING FAGAN and CUSHMAN REYNOLDS
For Labor Press Association

PLENTY OF corporations don't have to care too much about what kind of excess profits tax goes on the law books. Their profits are pretty well protected regardless of what the 81st Congress does on EPT. For this Congress and past Congresses have already voted them plenty of favors.

Take a little matter called "amortization of emergency facilities." Congress put it through last summer to make things easier for those companies kind enough to accept defense orders requiring new plant facilities.

Briefly, if a business man finds he must build a new factory to make tanks or jet fighters, big-hearted Uncle Sam says he can write off the cost in five years. In other words, he can make 20% profit a year tax free. It must be a heart-warming thought to a rifleman crouched on a fireswept Far Eastern beach.

This section of the tax law ought to be headed "The Korean Bonanza" or " How to Coax Business to Make More Profits on the War," according to Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.). Of course, there was such a provision on the books during World War II, Humphrey reminds us, but he points out that then Congress at least had the grace to pass an excess profits tax first.

OR TAKE THE matter of "percentage depletion." This is the little racket run by the oil and gas men and by the owners of certain other mineral properties. It goes like this:

If the owner of an oil well makes $100,000 a year he is permitted to set aside $27,500 as a "depletion allowance" before he even thinks about taxes. There are a lot of oilwell owners including, of course, the big oil corporations who make a great deal more than $100,000 a year. So the depletion allowance costs the Treasury money we little chaps have to make up. Humphrey thinks it costs $500 million a year to keep this gimmick on the books.

The oilmen naturally argue that "depletion allowance" is simply another word for "depreciation," that anybody with business property is entitled to depreciate his investment before taxes. But try depreciating some of your property at 27½%—if you're lucky enough to own business property.

Add the oil companies to the companies building new defense plants and you'll find that a large segment of the defense program will be operating under a tax subsidy. In other words, big business makes patriotism a matter of dollars and cents.

If you don't think so, go back to the oil depletion allowance for a moment. The Treasury has pointed out a number of cases where wealthy men whose annual incomes average over $1 million a year paid income taxes of less than 22.5%.

THE TREASURY also says that in 1947 oli firms worth more than $100 million claimed depletion allowances exceeding 13 times their original cost. Try that on your income tax blank if you own a corner candy store!

In addition, the oil men can deduct "development costs." A year ago President Truman said one oil operator was able to "develop" properties earning $5 million a year between 1943 and 1947 without paying a thin dime in taxes. He paid a scant $100,000 in taxes over a five-year period on an annual "side" income of $1 million a year. Meanwhile, we were taxing people making as little as $20 a week.

You might keep these and other "tax loopholes" in mind when Congress boosts your personal income tax again this winter. You might ask your Senator or Representative what he intends to do about them.

For you can rest assured that your taxes will be raised to pay for the expanding defense program. That's the price we all are prepared to pay to contain the Communist aggressors. That's the price President Truman told us we'd have to pay. We're going to give up a lot of things to meet the world menace.

PLUGGING THE tax loopholes won't avert a rise in personal taxes this winter. But what you can ask your Congressmen is this: Why should the big defense corporations and the oil companies get more favors than we little guys who have trouble enough paying the rent and the grocery bill? And when you talk to your Congressmen, shout loudly. Make sure they hear you. You can bet the oil men make sure they're heard.

AUSTRIA'S VOCATIONAL TRAINING includes classes for young, as yet unskilled workers. These boys are learning to be skilled technicians needed for the nation's important timber industry and its 5500 sawmills scattered throughout the forests. Reforestation is a vital part of Austrian recovery.

THIS GROUP OF WOMEN, shown at work in a small plant at Salzburg, Austria, makes weavers' shuttles. The factory was kept in production with the help of $70,000 in Marshall Plan funds, used to purchase imported wood needed for the shuttles. Funds are small but the work is highly important.

How Much ECA Aids Austrians Up To Soviet

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

IT'S TOO early yet to tell what effect the Korean war and the possibility of more Communist aggression elsewhere may have on the vast improvements made in European workers' standards of living under Marshall Plan aid.

Will it mean fewer homes, schools and hospitals built, and a drastic cut in consumer goods, as basic industries are speeded up for rearmament? Will the benefits which Europeans have received under the ECA program (such as those shown in the pictures from Austria on this page), necessarily diminish as production for war increases?

Answers to these questions lie in the future, but certainly Russian aggression has already placed a double burden on the rebuilding of Europe's economic life, by forcing her to arm for an emergency while continuing to produce for peace.

MUCH OF the energy and money that would have gone into rebuilding farms and factories in Austria, for example, will now have to be turned into such basic war industries as steel. Already Austria's steel production has been speeded up.

The country's biggest blooming (raw steel) mill in the Donawitz Smelting Works, which began operation last November, will attain full production of 45,000 tons in January. Present plans are to increase Austria's crude steel production to 1.3 million tons, reports ECA.

Preservation of democracy in Europe, however, depends not only on armament but also involves economic, social and political stability. That is why it is so important for the type of aid that American dollars through Marshall Plan aid have brought into the lives of ordinary people be continued.

Take Frau Ernst, a war widow with five children, who now has new, improved buildings on her farm, constructed with the help of Marshall Plan funds. The project of modernizing this farm was designed to aid, directly and by example, the recovery of Austrian agriculture.

Then there is the small factory near Salzburg which manufactures weavers' shuttles. The plant was kept going because $70,000 worth of Marshall Plan funds were authorized to purchase rare imported woods peculiarly adapted for the construction of its product. The inhabitants of Zell am See, many of whom work in the factory, will testify to the value of the aid they have received.

And there's the vocational school which has been in operation for the past several years, training young men for technical work in the nation's 5500 sawmills. Austria's timber industry is one of the most important in her overall economy.

Thousands of dollars have been allotted to expand this vocational school and increase its effectiveness, through the hiring of more instructors.

These are just a few of the many thousands of ordinary people throughout Europe who can give the lie to the anti-Marshall Plan propaganda of the Communists, that they are being ground under the heel of Wall Street.

Austrian Labor Editors To Tour United States

A group of Austrian labor editors will arrive in this country Jan. 12 for a six weeks' tour sponsored by the Economic Cooperation Administration, to observe and study American productivity.

The Austrian ECA team will not only talk to labor editors, but also will interview as many American workers as possible.

AN AUSTRIAN WAR WIDOW with five children discusses plans for new and improved buildings on her farm, constructed with Marshall Plan aid. This is an example of the kind of modernizing that will help bring about the recovery of Austrian agriculture, which is not yet back to the pre-war level. Farm improvement is urgently needed all over Western Europe.

SUCH RUINS as this farm at Blambach, Austria, are among the many reconstruction projects being carried on with Marshall Plan aid. With 20 million more people living in Western Europe than before the war, the agricultural expansion program is playing an important role in recovery. Improved U. S. seed and methods help step up production.

Labor United To Help In Crisis—Goldberg

"ALL OF us ought to press for national unity — among labor, management, the professions, everybody — to steer our country through these pressing times," Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, told the Decalogue Society of Lawyers in Chicago Dec. 15.

Looking at the international situation, Goldberg said, "The best we can hope for is a prolonged state of international discussions—the worst is obvious."

He said our nation is in the most critical period in its national history, and that we stand ready to be involved in a major conflict —not just a cold war.

"Labor has come sadly to the realization that this nation must mobilize itself," Goldberg declared, "with the possibility and great probability of international conflict.

"Labor is united in support of our country's policies and program in this grave crisis. That doesn't mean that we don't differ with some phases of the policy.

"I only wish—and the CIO wishes—that the politicians, particularly in the Senate of the U. S., would unite for national unity."

Goldberg told the group about formation of the new 14-member United Labor Policy Committee, set up because "there is no room for division in the ranks of labor in this period of national crisis."

Referring to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and its recent mission to the Far East, Goldberg said, "Our situation may not be ideal, but we have to protect what we have and love, or face the possibility of something worse."

Of the domestic scene, Goldberg said, "We must engage quickly in all-out mobilization of our economy. Our biggest and best weapon is our productive technique and capacity."

Mobilization does not come overnight, he said, "and we cannot have 'business as usual' and have all-out mobilization, too.

"Labor is prepared to make any sacrifice necessary, but we insist on equality of sacrifice."

He reviewed the Defense Production Act of 1950 and described it as a "fraud and a sham to make the public think that the President can control prices and wages."

Selective price controls might have worked, Goldberg, "but the Defense Production Act says you must control the wages of the men who make the particular item that is controlled. It just could not work."

Describing the tremendous profits being accumulated by some corporations, Goldberg said, "We believe in the profit system, but we do not believe that exorbitant profits should be made out of this grave crisis that our nation finds itself in."

Pa. FEPC Bill To Be Introduced

A Fair Employment Practices Commission bill will be introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature when it opens its new session in January, according to Clarence E. Pickett, chairman of the State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC.

The measure would erect legal barriers to racial, religious or nationality discrimination by employers, employment agencies or unions, and would set up a five-man commission to use "conference, conciliation and persuasion" before proceeding to administrative and court hearings.

The proposal is backed by the CIO and AFL, both of which have membership in the council. CIO Pres. Philip Murray, whose home is in Pittsburgh, is a member of the advisory committee.

Cunningham Retires From Mediation Job

Edward J. Cunningham has retired as regional director of the Cleveland, O., office of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service after 41 years of government service. He entered the old Conciliation Service in 1917 and had been in charge of the Cleveland office since 1944.

Succeeding him as chief of the region is Morrison C. Garst, a former representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who has been with the service since 1943.

The service also announced the appointment of Henry F. Tucker as regional director of the Detroit, Mich., region, of which he has been acting director since Oct. 1. A conciliator since 1943, he served in the Navy during World War II. He formerly was a staff member for the AFL State, County & Municipal Employees Union.

"Sure, go ahead and get it—just don't forget to take food off the budget."

TWUA Tells Truman How To Get Duck

THE CIO Textile Workers have asked for presidential intervention along the line of action which ended the recent railroad walkouts, in an effort to spur reopening of a Texas duck manufacturing plant.

In a letter to Secy. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, the union's Washington representative, John Edelman, pointed out that while the Dept. of Defense continues to have difficulties in obtaining duck, a cotton fabric, from the textile industry, the Denison Cotton Mill, Denison, Tex., which produces the material exclusively, is currently conducting what amounts to a lockout of its employes.

Edelman said that the Denison company since June has continued its "stubborn refusal" to make a settlement with its employes.

"In view of the President's declaration of a state of emergency," he added, "it would seem essential that the government take prompt and energetic steps to have a plant such as the one at Denison, whose product is needed by our armed forces, get back into full production at once.

"Presidential intervention did apparently have a prompt effect in the recent walkout in several rail terminals. If it would take this kind of action to have the Denision Mill resume to production of needed materials, we strongly urge that the President's advisers bring the full influence of the Executive Office to bear in this situation."

Films Tell How ECA Aids Europe

HOW AMERICAN dollars, working through the Marshall Plan, have revived industries and whole communities in Europe, bringing new hope to the people, is told dramatically in a number of 16 mm. films now available for American union audiences.

Many of the films are outstandingly beautiful documentaries, produced by some of Europe's finest movie technicians. All of them tell in simple, understandable terms, the story of the rebirth of trade and commerce in Europe and the laying of the groundwork for a better living for the working people.

Produced in Europe as part of ECA's overseas information program, arrangements for their distribution in this country were announced last week by the labor information service of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The National CIO's Film Division is planning to offer some of these films for showings before union groups. They run from 10 to 20 minutes each. Details may be obtained by writing to Associate Education Dir. George Guernsey at CIO headquarters, 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6.

Among the films are: "Adventure in Sardinia," the story of the untiring efforts of the natives, aided by Americans, to wipe out the dread malaria which each year took hundred of lives on this Italian island.

"Henry's Story" is a moving human interest picture of the rebuilding of the French barge fleet on the Rhine.

Jobs Responsibility Of U.S., CIO Tells House

CONVERSION unemployment was termed a "national responsibility" in testimony presented last week to a House Ways and Means subcommittee by the CIO Social Security Committee.

"No employer, no state can prevent it or deal adequately with the problem," John W. Edelman, secretary of a CIO legislative subcommittee and Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, told the Congressmen.

Economic security in time of drastic economic shift is uppermost in the mind of every working man, he declared. He pointed out that cutbacks in the use of copper, steel and other materials are threatening the jobs of tens of thousands of workers.

"Many of these workers have already received layoff notices," he said. "There is no assurance that war orders will shortly flow into the plants where civilian production is curtailed. Many months may pass before these men and women again have full-time work. The rent must be paid and their children fed just the same.

"Later, as war production orders shift, or if plants are decentralized, other types of unemployment will occur. We hope that not too far in the future we will go through a reconversion for peace. Here again the nation will be confronted with unemployment problems which will be of such scope that no one state or group of states could possibly grapple with it."

EDELMAN said the CIO "deeply deplores" the failure of the entire Ways and Means Committee to consider problems of unemployment insurance following President Truman's recommendations last spring.

He reviewed for the subcommittee the CIO's position on unemployment insurance as set forth at the Chicago convention, urging an immediate return to federal administration of public employment offices and of unemployment insurance.

He declared that from experience gained during World War I and World War II, "it is absolutely necessary" to have a federal system of employment offices.

"The nation's manpower cannot be mobilized efficiently if the employment service is split into 51 separate jurisdictions," he said. "The essential inefficiency of this patch-work, or state-by-state system, make a sort of springboard for those who are constantly seeking an excuse to promote some totalitarian method of organizing our manpower reserves.

"TECHNICALLY, the state systems are subject to some measure of federal control, but even these vague and weak strings have been loosened by the vicious Knowland amendment to the Social Security Act. Pious declarations by state agencies, indicating a willingness to cooperate with the national administration, are simply not good enough.

"There must be national policies, nationwide mobility of labor, nationwide clearance of job openings, national cooperation of unions and management in communities to supply trained men and women for the war effort. The Office of Defense Manpower cannot perform its functions fully and swiftly unless the public employment offices are part of its machinery. With their federalization, an adequate national system of unemployment insurance is needed."

Edelman declared that the drastic manpower mobilization program that must be instituted cannot be delayed while state legislatures grind out their separate enactments. He called on the subcommittee to recommend that Congress assume responsibility for the imposition of higher standards in the administration of unemployment insurance and "proceed at once" to raise the scale of benefits "by whatever formula can be drafted by legislative drafting experts."

Emergency Defense Training Is Studied By Women's Bureau

TRAINING OF women for defense work was discussed at a recent meeting of the Labor Advisory Committee for the U. S. Women's Bureau.

Members of a panel on training agreed that an emergency program would largely be of a short-term nature, geared chiefly toward preparing women and other workers for specific jobs, rather than giving them the versatile training which is the goal of peacetime programs.

Frieda Miller, head of the Women's Bureau, reported that a study on the economic responsibilities of trade union women was under way and asked for suggestions on the contents and final form of the report.

On state labor legislation for women, the committee expressed concern that "misguided patriotism" in the defense period might cause such laws to be unwisely abandoned or relaxed, with resulting harm not only to the health of the worker but also to maximum production.

Both CIO and AFL unions are represented on the Women's Bureau advisory committee. Present at the meeting for the CIO were Helen Blanchard, Community & Social Agency Employes; Gladys Dickason, Clothing Workers; Katherine Ellickson, CIO Research Dept.; Lillian Hatcher, Auto Workers, and Wanda Pilot, Textile Workers.

Health Departments Called Your 'Best Buy'

The best health bargain an American community can get with its tax dollars is a full-time local health department, the Federal Social Security Agency says in a new pamphlet, "Your Best Buy."

The publication is aimed at one-third of the country's communities which do not have such services at present. It points out the advantages to the community of establishing a department and the need for such a department in suburban fringe and rural communities which might be turned into crowded areas by bombing of cities, and tells something of the services, staff and financing necessary for a good local program. The pamphlet can be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 5c a copy, with discounts for bulk orders.

Los Angeles Tenants At Mercy Of Landlords

By D. ROCKWELL CLARK

CONFUSION on the rent control front, engendered by Sen. Cain (R. Wash.) claimed 390,000 victims last week when Housing Expediter Tighe Woods reluctantly signed the Los Angeles City Council's decontrol order, which had been fought in and out of court since last June.

The lid is off Los Angeles rents for good, apparently. At any rate, nothing short of a new and stronger rent control law, allowing the federal government to step in and reimpose controls, or an act of the California Legislature can give Los Angeles tenants any more protection from rent gouges. Even if it wanted to, which it doesn't, the Los Angeles City Council could not, under terms of the state constitution, pass any kind of a local ordinance.

Rent increase notices have gone out over the city by the thousands, and more are expected. OHE received word from one anguished tenant, the day after the decontrol order was signed, stating that his rent had been raised from $60 to $175 a month.

WOODS originally refused to sign the order because the City Council had not complied with the provision of law requiring full and adequate public hearing and the consideration of evidence as to the existence or lack of existence of a housing shortage in the area. What Cain did was to jam through an amendment to the recently enacted rent control extension bill, which in effect validated the City Council's action.

"This is the most distasteful task I have had to carry out in the administration of a law which has been filled with heartaches and headaches since its inception," Woods said as he signed the order.

He added that the City Council could have changed its mind "up to this very moment," and expressed the hope that "the landlords of Los Angeles will show more consideration for their tenants than the City Council has shown."

Once a community has voted to take itself out from under rent control, it cannot vote itself back: but if OHE has decontrolled on its own motion, it can reimpose controls. Hence Woods is in the ironic position now of wishing he had decontrolled Los Angeles some time ago on his own motion.

THE LOS ANGELES story throws into sharp relief the current policy battles over economic stabilization. The United Labor Policy Committee, in its statement to President Truman of last week, said:

"The present prohibitions upon the control of food prices and rents are an effective barrier to any system of price or wage controls, and the elimination of these prohibitions are preliminary to any workable stabilization action . . . The Defense Production Act should be promptly amended to accomplish these ends."

As matters stand now, the rent control law went virtually unamended—it merely extended the time limit before which communities now under federal controls must decide whether they want them continued until next June.

The business-and-profits-as-usual boys claim that it's unfair to have kept rents "frozen" when everything else has been free and easy for the past four years. They say, therefore, that even if anything more strict is done about rents, the landlords must first be allowed to collect what the traffic will bear. In other words, if there is any kind of tougher rent control law, it must be imposed only after a rent control "holiday."

The fact is that rents have not been frozen — far from it. There are more than 11 ways in the present law for landlords to get rent boosts, and during 1950, OHE has approved approximately one million petitions for increases, or about 86% of all petitions received. The increases have averaged $7.36 a month, or nearly 18%.

SOME OF these increases have come about through OHE's so-called "Chicago plan," under which landlords were offered a blanket percentage increase if they had not been granted one since 1947. This was thought up to take care of the smaller landlords who for some reason claimed to be unaware of the provisions of the law.

(As an OHE spokesman remarked last week, if the landlords are suffering unjust and discriminatory treatment under the law, how come the landlord lobby testified so vigorously against imposition of an excess profits tax?)

Furthermore, an 18% increase in rents means a far larger increase than that on net income, in many cases. The law allows a fair net operating income after expenses, and says that one may raise his rents as expenses increase in order to maintain his net income.

What happens more often than not, according to actual figures, is that the increase awarded the landlord more than makes up for increased expenses. For instance —and this is a real case—a landlord grossing $600 a year on one rental unit found his net from that unit was $50 a year—less than he was entitled to under the law. So he got a 15% increase, raising his gross to $690 per unit. But his expenses had already gone up and were now stabilized. Result: he adds $90 to his net income, or gets an increase of 180% in net profit.

This, incidentally, is a "fair" return under the law.

"I may have to detour this year, mama. The workers' buying power has gone to the nether regions!"

Navy Yard Optical Workers In CIO

The Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee hasn't gone down to the sea in ships, but representatives of the new CIO affiliate have made a number of visits to the Naval Gun Factory in Washington, D. C.

As a result, workers in the optical section there have been granted a charter and are now officially recognized as GCEOC Local 3. GCEOC Secy.-Treas. Milton Murray says the workers decided they had more to gain by becoming associated with the CIO than by joining a craft union.

Brehm Indicted On Contribution Charge

Rep. Walter E. Brehm (R. O.) was indicted last week by a federal grand jury in Washington on charges of illegally accepting $1380 in campaign "contributions" from two women who formerly worked in his office.

At a surprise hearing before Judge Edward A. Tamm on Dec. 21, he pleaded not guilty and was freed in $1000 bond for trial on Mar. 12.

Brehm, who is 58, was re-elected to his fifth term at the Nov. 7 election. A resident of Millersport, O., he was accused of taking $380 from Mrs. Clara Soliday, 75, a former clerk in his office, in 1947 and 1948, and taking $1000 on five different dates in 1948 from Mrs. Emma S. Craven, who succeeded her.

White Knights Still Tilting At Windmills

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
For Labor Press Association

LABOR AND other liberal groups have been urging the Federal Communications Commission to set aside television channels for educational purposes.

The testimony of one witness revealed the all-too-common attitude exemplified by the man who once said "In this argument between Smith and Jones I'm neutral—I'm neutral against Jones." The witness is like those who speak of freedom, democracy, the right of both sides to be heard—and don't mean a word of it.

He was William J. Walbin, chancellor of the University of the State of New York and also chancellor of the Board of Regents of the State of New York.

Suppose his group got a television channel for educational purposes, FCC Chairman Wayne Coy asked Walbin. Would it give students and the public impartial information on great and controversial public issues? It certainly would, said Walbin.

"Suppose there is a serious strike in New York," Coy went on. "Would it be proper for you to tell people the issues, from the standpoint of both the strikers and the employer?"

WALBIN hemmed and hawed. That wouldn't be "wise," he said. To say anything about a strike "would not be for the best interests of education" and would "interfere with the work of the classroom."

"Isn't it important to tell students and the public about the issues involved in a big strike?"

Here's what Walbin replied:

"I am not sure how far an edutional institution ought to get into that sort of thing. They tried it at Vassar (a girl's college) and some of the girls went on the picket line. They did not get anything educational out of it."

Walbin's viewpoint is all too common among the "best people." About the time he was presenting his views on education and the public interest, Adelbert W. Lee was sounding off just a few blocks away.

Lee is a member of the Washington School Board. He wanted a textbook on government thrown out. It seems that the book pointed out that sometimes the poor need protection against the rich. Next week he had another complaint; it seems that the Conference of Small Business Organizations didn't care for two other texts used in the Washington schools. (The conference, contrary to the nice sound of its name, is not the protector of the corner druggist or the little candy shop —it's another lobby "front" for oil interests and similar groups.)

LEE SUGGESTED that an "outside expert" be called in to pass on all the textbooks. His candidate? David Temple, a former teacher now on the staff of Sen. Hickenlooper (R. Iowa), one of the loudest non-friends of labor.

Now listen to one George B. Howell, a Tampa, Fla., businessman. This is what he wrote to Constance G. Dall:

"Frankly I was quite shocked at the attitude of many of the faculty members at Cornell, especially as regards not only our economic situation but the inroads which communism is making in many of our larger universities. If the men who are teaching these boys take the attitude that they should tell them everything and let the student make up his own mind, we are certainly doomed. I always thought it was the purpose of a teacher to guide young men in their thinking along the right lines. From the number of educators among the 'fringe' group, it looks as though too many brains call for too much free thinking."

Constance Dall is assistant to Merwin K. Hart, head of the National Economic Council, a violently anti-labor, anti-farmer, anti-Fair Deal group, exposed by the Buchanan Committee of the House which investigated lobbying.

People like Walbin, Lee and Howell would be indignant if they were told their ideas are un-American. But they are. What's more, they're foolish.

LISTEN TO Peter F. Drucker, a management consultant for big business. In addressing a recent meeting of the Public Relations Society (the boys who write the slick propaganda for big corporations and organizations) Drucker called their stuff "nonsense."

He said "blatant propaganda" is based on "a false assumption" that the public, and especially workers, are ignorant people whose heads are full of "un-American" ideas.

It assumes, he said, that many members of the public "are hostile to the American free enterprise system, and are at least slightly infected by collectivist doctrines."

"Management has the queer belief that we are dealing with people," he said, "who have to be 'cured.' That is utter nonsense, as anyone who has had any contact with the American worker knows."

Maybe Walbin, Lee and Howell will now sleep easier of nights. But that desn't solve the question. Is it the function of education (including television) to present both sides of all issues, or just "guiding along the right lines?" We are now in a battle for survival against Stalin.

Under his rule the people are "guided along the right line."

Organizationally Speaking

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

The turn of the half century marks tremendous achievements by organized labor, especially of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The CIO has established itself as a dynamic, moving, ever-growing institution. The CIO has helped millions of workers in industry, not only those in the CIO, but all workers. It has provided our people with the good things in life, improved wages, greater security, social benefits, opportunity for all workers of America. The CIO has not only influenced the domestic policies of our great country, its influence in foreign affairs is being felt.

Allan Haywood

It is our hope that our achievements will assist in achieving universal peace and attainment of our democratic ideals. We, the workers of America, must be prepared at all times to defend and if necessary to fight for our way of life. The best way of protecting our democratic ideals is by building our unions stronger, by creating a stronger bond of fraternal feeling among all the working people of America.

To you all I wish each and every one the merriest of Christmases and a happy and prosperous New Year.

Adolph Germer, director of organization, International Woodworkers, reports that in a representation election at the Marenakos Logging Co., Inc., Yacolt, Wash., the workers voted in favor of the IWA-CIO by the following vote: Eligible 64, IWA-CIO 33, no union 13.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that Amalgamated Retail Local 55, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, won a representation election among employes of the Federal Department Stores, Los Angeles, Calif., by a vote of RWDSU 20, AFL 8. Leonard Levy, business manager, was in charge.

Field Rep. Ben Stahl reports that agents of the Quaker City Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa., voted in favor of the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, in a union shop election by 99 for the union shop, 1 against.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bonacci reports that in a representation election at Arch Browning, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah, employes voted in favor of the CIO Auto Workers by a vote of UAW 30, no union 0.

Pres. Thomas Andert of the United Optical Workers of America-CIO reports that in a union shop election at the Simpson Lens Co., Chicago, Ill., the workers voted 140 for the union shop, 18 against. Natl. Rep. Bill Widman was in charge.

GM Stages Brief 'Hold Back' Against Roll Back

THE General Motors Corp., which last year made more money than any corporation in history—and is making even more this year — last week started industry's first "sit-down strike" of the current crisis.

The "hold-back" didn't last long, however.

GM's answer to an Economic Stabilization Agency order to roll back its prices to the Dec. 1 level was to direct its 12,000 dealers to stop selling 1951 models of its Cadillacs, Pontiacs and Chevrolets until it could examine the directive and determine its possible effect.

Prices of the three brands of automobiles were increased when the 1951 models went on the market. The company's other 1951 models have not yet been offered for sale, and 1950 models are still available.

A FEW DAYS later, GM asked for modification of the roll back order. It proposed that it be permitted to sell the cars it had taken off the market at its original prices, with the understanding that it make rebates if the order is ultimately upheld. Alan Valentine, ESA administrator, rejected the request and pointed out to GM that it "certainly must realize the impossibility of handling price control" in the manner suggested.

Then GM yielded. On Dec. 21 it told its dealers to resume sales.

On Dec. 20 the Wage Stabilization Board held a closed hearing with several auto manufacturers and a delegation from the CIO Auto Workers headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther. The session was called to consider wage stabilization in the industry as a follow-up to the price control order.

Reuther warned that "pin Point" controls will not work and will lead to unrest in the auto industry.

GM and Ford took substantially the same stand. GM claimed abrogation of the agreements with the UAW would cause "industrial unrest," and asserted that its employes are entitled to higher wages if the cost of living increases. When, all living costs are controlled, including those for food and shelter, the cost of living provision in the contract "is no problem," it added.

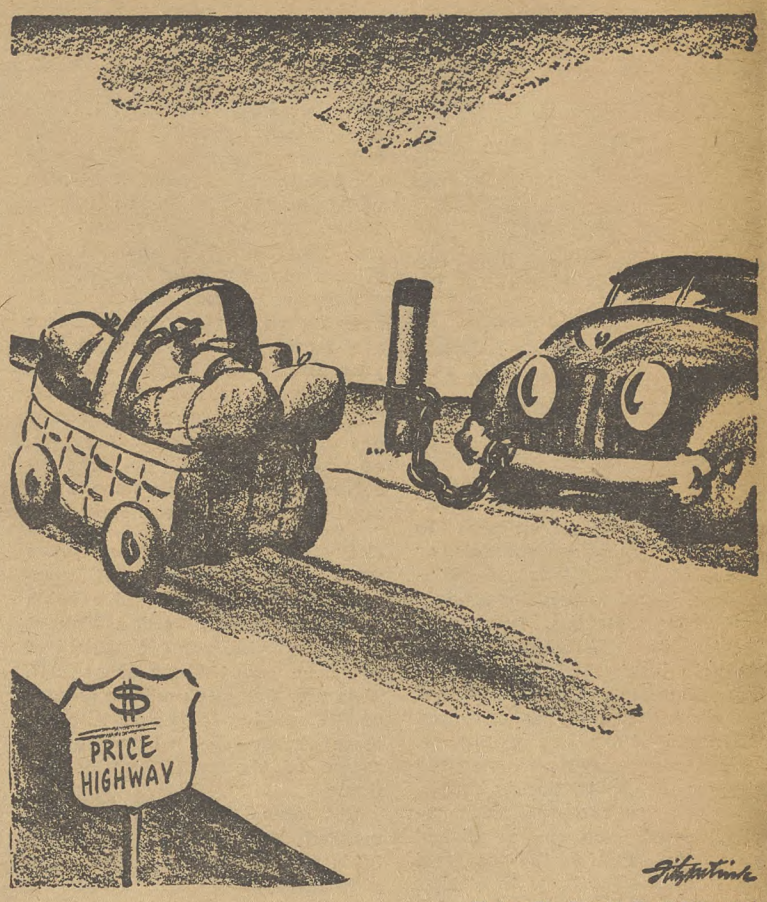
FORD OFFERED a five-point formula for price changes since the Communists invaded Korea in June. It included adjustments to cover higher cost of materials, adjustments to cover automatic wage increases, other adjustments to cover about 75% of the higher production cost caused by lower volume, adjustments for changes in design, and relief for special hardship cases.

The ESA on Dec. 19 asked all business voluntarily to freeze prices at their Dec. 1 levels and in some cases to roll them back still further. The only alternative to voluntary compliance, the nation was told, is a mandatory roll back order. While there was no request for a voluntary freeze on wages, the matter was said to be under study.

AMONG THE first large manufacturers to announce compliance with the price request were Ford and Intl. Harvester. Officers of the latter claimed an immediate hardship would result and asked a hearing.

The Senate last week confined unanimously President Truman's appointment of Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, as head of the new Defense Production Administration. His appointment followed the President's proclamation of a state of national emergency.

Wilson wrote his own job description and has almost unlimited powers. The office he heads will have complete jurisdiction over production, including the National Security Resources Board, the National Production Authority of the Dept. of Commerce, and the new defense agencies in the Depts. of Agriculture and Interior, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Reconstruction Finance Corp. In addition, it will govern manpower, wages, prices, transportation and defense buying.



—From St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Strange Traffic Control

Packing Unions Ask Voice in Control Talks

Representatives of the country's organized packinghouse unions filed strong protests last week with Economic Stabilizer Alan Valentine against being excluded from conferences on price controls in the industry.

Pres. Ralph Helstein of the CIO Packinghouse Workers and Pres. Earl W. Jimerson of the AFL Meat Cutters demanded "participation at policy-making levels so that the voice of the working and consuming public may be heard." The experiences of the last war, they reminded him, proved that "short-sightedness and inefficiency" arose from ignoring the opinion of labor in framing stabilization measures in the meat industry.

Hoover Refuses To Recognize Changes In World Since 1920s

A VOICE FROM the past—that of Herbert Hoover — was added last week to those of other Republicans who have been sniping at America's foreign policy.

The former President said the nation's first line of defense must be the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Responsibility for defending Western Europe, he added, rests upon Western Europe.

He, in effect, damned the program of internationalism and aid to allies which the U. S. has been following for years.

But Hoover said he wasn't advocating isolationism.

The former President's speech was in sharp contrast with views expressed a short time earlier by another Republican leader—Thomas E. Dewey—who said the Truman administration wasn't going far enough and fast enough in its campaign against the Reds.

THE TWO speeches sharply illustrated the wide differences of opinion within the GOP. Hoover shot at the administration from one side, Dewey from the other.

And both came at about the same time some Republicans in the House and Senate intensified their campaign against Secy. of State Dean Acheson.

First reaction from Europe indicated Europeans didn't like the Hoover proposals.

Said the Manchester Guardian, liberal British newspaper:

"Hoover's record as a prophet and seer has not perhaps been remarkable for sustained wisdom."

Wire services quoted a French government source as saying, "The speech comes at a very bad time—just when the nomination of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower had brought hope to Europe that the speeches would give way to coordinated action and that something concrete would be done."

The Hearst newspapers, on the other hand, thought the Hoover plan was wonderful.

First labor reaction was what could have been expected: Union leaders said it looked as if the elderly ex-President was peddling the old-line GOP isolationism.

'Final Payment' Is Made By Alcoa

The CIO Steelworkers have signed a "final payment" agreement with the Almuinum Company of America covering 17,000 workers in 10 plants.

In addition to a "down payment" 10% pay raise won last October, the final settlement provides for six paid holidays and further wage increases of 2c an hour for workers at Alcoa, Tenn., Badin, N. C., Bauzite, Ark., and Mobile, Ala. A 3c an hour hike was won at Point Comfort, Tex.

The union and the company had been negotiating for several weeks since shortly after the Steelworkers signed with U. S. Steel. The increases in October averaged betwen 14 and 15c hourly.

CIO Aids AFL To Win Strike

Refusal of 8000 members of 19 CIO and AFL unions to cross the picket lines of another union last week helped win a 29-day strike of 500 delivery drivers at three of the largest department stores in Pittsburgh.

Local 249, General Teamsters, Chauffeurs & Helpers Union, struck the stores of Joseph Horne Co., Gimbel's and Kaufmann's, a division of the May Co.

The agreement, which settled the strike, was retroactive to Nov. 1. It granted the union's demands for an immediate 5c hourly increase, in addition to a 15c pay boost won in a three-day walkout two weeks earlier. Also provided in the contract is an insurance program valued at 3c an hour, effective March 1, 1951.

CWA Asks Recognition Once Held By ACA

After a vigorous organizing campaign, the CIO Communications Workers have demanded recognition and bargaining rights for employes of the Globe Wireless Corp.

The company, a subsidiary of the Dollar Steamship Lines, is an international carrier of wireless messages. It has 100 employes in San Francisco, New York, Honolulu and Manila.

The employes once were represented by the American Communications Association, which was booted from the CIO because its leaders preferred the Communist line to CIO policies. They left the ACA after what the CWA describes as "a poorly handled strike which was lost."

Living Cost Clauses 'Tools For Stability,' Says Reuther

THE WAGE Stabilization Board, on "objective and careful" examination of all factors in the stabilization program, can only conclude that continuation of cost-of-living and improvement factor clauses in labor agreements is sound, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers said in Washington last week after a WSB hearing on wage stabilization in the auto industry.

Such clauses are not only just to wage earners, but "are essential tools with which we can achieve economic stability and maximum defense and essential civilian production," he claimed.

"The industries in which the UAW-CIO has more than one million members covered by its contracts are all key industries in our nation's mobilization for defense," he said.

"Our long range contracts provide the basis for economic stability, harmonious labor-management relations and continuous production for the next five years in a major section of America's basic defense industries. The long-range agreements worked out between the UAW-CIO and the various corporations and plants under contract are the results of the collective bargaining efforts of years of practical experience of labor and management.

To set aside these contracts would undo years of joint labor-management efforts and would defeat the very purposes of the Defense Production Act. One of the purposes is stated in the title, as follows, 'to facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security.'"

HE RECALLED that in its first statement the WSB listed wage stabliization as but one of 18 needed stabilization steps. He said:

"We shall successfully meet the challenge of Communist tyranny and make freedom secure in the world only if we achieve all-out mobilization of our human and material resources. This will require overall long-range planning and use of our total resources.

"Unrelated pin-point attacks and improvisation on the anti-inflation front will complicate, not facilitate, the job."

CSC Continues Drive For Korea

The campaign of the National CIO Community Services Committee for funds for work in Korea is continuing despite the recent turn of events there, Leo Perlis, committee director, announced last week.

"We shall be able to use the funds at the appropriate time," he said, "or to help trade union refugees or to implement the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' Asiatic report which calls for the establishment of regional offices in Korea.

"In any event, the funds will be expended in consultation with the CIO International Committee and the ICFTU."